

MEETING

POLICY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE

DATE AND TIME

MONDAY 6TH JANUARY, 2020

AT 7.00 PM

VENUE

HENDON TOWN HALL, THE BURROUGHS, LONDON NW4 4BQ

TO: MEMBERS OF POLICY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE (Quorum 3)

Chairman: Councillor Daniel Thomas
Vice Chairman: Councillor David Longstaff

Councillor Dean Cohen	Councillor Geof Cooke	Councillor Val Duschinsky
Councillor Anthony Finn	Councillor Ross Houston	Councillor Arjun Mittra
Councillor Alison Moore	Councillor Sachin Rajput	Councillor Barry Rawlings
Councillor Gabriel Rozenberg	Councillor Peter Zinkin	

Substitute Members

Councillor Jess Brayne	Councillor Melvin Cohen	Councillor Kath McGuirk
Councillor Reema Patel	Councillor Alan Schneiderman	Councillor Mark Shooter
Councillor Shimon Ryde		

In line with the Constitution's Public Participation and Engagement Rules, requests to submit public questions must be submitted by 10AM on the third working day before the date of the committee meeting. Therefore, the deadline for this meeting is Tuesday 31 December 2019 at 10AM. Requests must be submitted to Maria Lugangira at maria.lugangira@barnet.gov.uk

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You are requested to attend the above meeting for which an agenda is attached.

Andrew Charlwood – Head of Governance

Governance Service contact: Maria Lugangira 020 8359 2761

ASSURANCE GROUP

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ORDER OF BUSINESS

Item No	Title of Report	Pages
1.	Minutes of last meeting	5 - 14
2.	Absence of Members	
3.	Declaration of Members' Disclosable Pecuniary interests and Non Pecuniary interests (If any)	
4.	Report of the Monitoring Officer (if any)	
5.	Public Questions (if any)	
6.	Members' Items (if any)	
7.	Business Planning - Medium Term, Financial Strategy 2020-25, Budget Management 2019/20 and Draft Budget for 2020/21	15 - 98
8.	Quarter 2 (Q2) 2019/20 Strategic Performance Report	99 - 206
9.	Customer Strategy update - Improving customer services	207 - 238
10.	Annual Procurement Forward Plan [APFP] 2020/2021	239 - 250
11.	Review of the Local List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic merit, including responses to a consultation exercise with owners and other interested parties	251 - 604
12.	Local Development Scheme 2020	605 - 616
13.	Barnet's Local Plan - Preferred Approach (Reg 18 stage)	617 - 980
14.	Committee Forward Work Programme	981 - 982
15.	Any other item(s) the Chairman decides are urgent	

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Decisions of the Policy and Resources Committee

3 October 2019

Members Present:-

AGENDA ITEM 1

Councillor Daniel Thomas (Chairman)
Councillor David Longstaff (Vice-Chairman)

Councillor Dean Cohen
Councillor Anthony Finn
Councillor Ross Houston
Councillor Kath McGuirk
Councillor Arjun Mittra

Councillor Sachin Rajput
Councillor Barry Rawlings
Councillor Gabriel Rozenberg
Councillor Peter Zinkin
Councillor Geof Cooke (In place of
Councillor Alison Moore)

Apologies for Absence

Councillor Alison Moore

1. MINUTES OF LAST MEETING

RESOLVED that the minutes of the dated the 17 June 2019 be agreed as a correct record.

2. ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Alison Moore, Councillor Geof Cooke was substituting.

3. DECLARATION OF MEMBERS' DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND NON PECUNIARY INTERESTS (IF ANY)

Councillor Arjun Mittra declared a non-pecuniary interest in Agenda Item 10 – Opendoor Homes updated Business Plan as he lives on Prospect Ringg

Councillor Ross Houston declared an interest in Agenda Item 10 – Opendoor Homes updated Business Plan as he is a member of the Barnet Group Board. He was not present the discussion or voting ont his item.

4. REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER (IF ANY)

None

5. PUBLIC QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS (IF ANY)

Details of the questions asked and the answers provided were published and circulated at the meeting. Verbal responses were given to supplementary questions at the meeting.

6. MEMBERS' ITEMS (IF ANY)

None.

7. BREXIT PREPAREDNESS

The Committee considered the report which set out the council's approach for identifying and mitigating potential risks and opportunities arising from Brexit - this included the development and ongoing review of an impact log. The approach centres around the exploration of a set of key themes where it is anticipated there may be a potential impact to the council and the services it delivers, and the wider borough.

RESOLVED –

1. That the Committee notes the action being taken to ensure that Barnet is prepared for the UK's departure from the EU.
2. That the Committee notes the approach to spend on Brexit preparation funding as set out in 11.2.
3. Authority is delegated to the Deputy Chief Executive (the Council's Brexit Lead officer) to take decisions in respect of the funding approach set out in 11.2.

8. BUSINESS PLANNING 2020-25 AND BUDGET MANAGEMENT 2019/20

The provided details of the council's refreshed MTFs ahead of the budget setting process taking into account the Government's one-year spending round announcement. As part of this process the council has also reviewed its in-year and ongoing financial pressures to calculate the likely gap that will need to be addressed across the financial years 2020 to 2025. The report set out the process which will take place for 2020/21 and future years in order to achieve a balanced budget.

Following discussion on the London Living Wage for Freemantle staff who had been TUPE transferred to Your Choice Barnet the Chairman agreed to an item on the feasibility being brought back to the next Committee. This would be included in the Business Planning report

Councillor Barry Rawlings, duly seconded by Councillor Arjun Mitra moved the following amendment;

Upon being put to the vote the amended recommendations proposed by Councillor Barry Rawlings were declared lost. The vote was recorded as follows;

For	5
Against	6
Abstain	1

Upon being put the vote the remaining recommendations as set out in the report were agreed.

For	6
Against	0
Abstain	6

RESOLVED –

- 1. Notes the updated Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) to 2025 as set out at Appendix A and the assumptions underpinning this in paragraph 1.5;**
- 2. Agrees to consult on the use of the Council’s flexibility to raise the level of General Council Tax by 1.99% in 2020/21;**
- 3. Agrees to apply a 2.0% Social Care Precept, to help fund care for the elderly as set out in section 1.5.9 in 2020/21;**
- 4. Agrees that the savings proposals as set out in Appendix B, subject to consultation and equalities impact assessment, come back to Policy and Resources Committee in February 2020 for referral to Full Council in March 2020 for final approval of the 2020/21 budget including Council Tax;**
- 5. Approve the Policy and Resources Fees and Charges as set out in Appendix F and outlined in paragraphs 1.3.1,**
- 6. Agrees the changes to the existing Capital Programme as set out in section 1.5 and Appendix C;**
- 7. Agrees to deleting and / or reducing schemes from the 2020/21 Capital Programme as set out in section 1.5;**
- 8. Agrees the process for Budget Consultation as set out in section 9;**
- 9. Agrees the bad debt writes offs as set out in section 1.6.14;**
- 10. Notes the update on the London wide Business Rates Pool as set out in paragraphs 1.2.9 to 1.2.10;**
- 11. Recommends to Full Council joining the London wide Business Rates Pool as set out in paragraphs 1.2.28-1.2.30.**
- 12. Recommends that Council delegates responsibility to the Chief Finance Officer (S151) in consultation with the Chairman of Policy and Resources Committee to agree the arrangements for the London wide Business Rates Pool in the form of the Memorandum of Understanding as set out in paragraph 1.2.33.**
- 13. Agrees implementation of the outcome of the review of contractual arrangements for the Brent Cross development scheme endorsed by Housing and Growth Committee on 26 November 2019, namely that integrated programme management and land delivery functions should move to the council and that regulatory planning and highways related to Brent Cross should remain with RE.**

9. QUARTER 1 (Q1) 2019/20 STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE REPORT

The Committee considered the report which provided a strategic overview of performance for Quarter 1 (Q1) 2019/20 in relation to the corporate priorities in the new Corporate Plan (Barnet 2024).

RESOLVED – That the Committee;

- 1. Note the revenue and capital forecasts for 2019/20.**
- 2. Note the progress on savings for 2019/20.**

3. **Scrutinise the Actions, KPIs and Risks related to the new Corporate Plan (Barnet 2024), including the escalated high (15 to 25) level risks in the Corporate Risk Register at Appendix A.**

10. OPENDOOR HOMES UPDATED BUSINESS PLAN

The Committee considered the report which provided an update on the progress made in delivering the Opendoor Homes affordable housing programme of 340 new homes across 27 sites within the borough. The Committee's approval was sought for a change to the Opendoor Homes business plan that supports the delivery of this programme.

RESOLVED – That the Committee;

1. **Note the progress made by Opendoor Homes in delivering 340 new homes for affordable rent across 27 infill housing sites in Barnet covering both tranche 3 and the microsites programme**
2. **Approve a change to the Opendoor Homes business plan to deliver the tranche 3 programme, the Council's approval being required under the Facility Agreement dated 24 May 2017 made between TBG Open Door Limited and the Council.**

11. BRENT CROSS CRICKLEWOOD REPORT

The Committee considered the report provided an update on the OJEU procurement evaluation process to select the contractor to design, build and commission the Brent Cross West Station as well as seeking authority to revise the procurement strategy for the Waste Transfer Station, if necessary.

Upon being put the vote the remaining recommendations as set out in the report were agreed. The vote was recorded as follows:

For	6
Against	0
Abstain	6

RESOLVED – That the Committee;

- 1) **Notes the progress update provided to the Assets, Regeneration and Growth Committee (ARG) on 16 September 2019**
<http://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?MIId=9929&x=1>
- 2) **Notes progress on the OJEU procurement evaluation process to select the contractor to design, build and commission the Brent Cross West Station.**
- 3) **Notes that council officers are negotiating the required Asset Protection Agreement with Network Rail in respect of the station; and delegate to the Deputy Chief Executive to finalise and authorise entering into that agreement in consultation with the Chair of the Assets, Regeneration and Growth Committee, subject to the station contract being awarded.**
- 4) **Notes the progress on Homes England (HE) Home Building Fund Loan Facility and that CBRE are instructed to advise on the future council's**

land contribution and best consideration in accordance with the Brent Cross South Project Agreement. CBRE are also instructed to undertake a review to inform the required consequential revisions to the legal agreements in light of the HE funding and the Direct Agreement.

- 5) Authorises and delegates to the Chief Executive authority to revise the waste procurement strategy as reported to the Committee on 11 December 2018 in consultation with the Chair of the Assets, Regeneration and Growth Committee, if required.

12. STREET NAMING AND NUMBERING POLICY

The Committee considered the report which set out the proposed revised Street Naming and Numbering policy.

RESOLVED – That the Committee approves the updated Street Naming and Numbering policy as listed in Appendix 1.

13. INCREASING ROOM HIRE CHARGES FOR HENDON TOWN HALL AND NORTH LONDON BUSINESS PARK

The Committee considered the report which set out the proposed charges for hiring rooms. The proposed increases ranged from 10.7% to 16.7%, depending on the costs or market value of the space.

RESOLVED – That the Committee approves the following changes in room hiring fees to be implemented once approval is received:

Hendon Town Hall:

- Council Chamber, Mon-Fri, half-day: £300 to £360.
- Council Chamber, Mon-Fri, full-day: £600 to £720.
- Council Chamber, Sat, half-day: £375 to £420.
- Council Chamber, Sat, full-day: £750 to £845.
- Committee room 1, 2 or 3, Sat, half-day: £300 to £345.
- Committee room 1, 2 or 3, Sat, full-day: £600 to £690.
- Committee room 1, 2 or 3, Sun, half-day: £375 to £430.
- Committee room 1, 2 or 3, Sat full-day: £750 to £860.
- Hendon Town Hall kitchen, Sun, half-day: £175 to £185 (hire cost for the kitchen unchanged for all other times)
- Leader's Room, Mon 5:30pm-8:30pm for £10, for registered Barnet based charities only, each charity limited to one booking per month

The Atrium, North London Business Park:

- Weekdays (out of hours): standardised to £40 per hour
- Saturday: standardised to £50 per hour.
- Sunday: standardised to £65 per hour.

2 Bristol Avenue, Colindale Office*

- **Conference room: whole room** capacity approximately 100 people, 101sq.m/1,091sq.ft
 - Half day £550

- Full day £1,100
- **Conference Room: Large Section** capacity approximately 70 people, 67.5sq.m/727sq.ft
 - Half day £400
 - Full day £800
- **Conference Room: Small Section** capacity approximately 30 people, 34sq.m/364sq.ft
 - Half day £175
 - Full day £350
- **Meeting Room 1:** capacity approximately 6-8 people, 13.5sq.m/145sq.ft
 - Half Day £85
 - Full Day £165
- **Meeting Room 2:** capacity approximately 2-4 people, 8.35sq.m/89.88sq.ft
 - Half Day £50
 - Full Day £100
- **Meeting Room 3:** capacity approximately 4-6 people, 11.14sq.m/120sq.ft
 - Half Day £70
 - Full Day £135
- **Letting of the entire Conference Facility:** Conference room, Meeting Room 1, Meeting Room 2, Meeting Room 3, break out area in front of the Conference room, and access via the stairs from Reception.
 - Half Day £1,000
 - Full Day £2,000

*These hire rates are based on comparable conference room hire rates in the same geographical areas as the Colindale office. Only once we test the rates on the open market will we know whether they are realistic, and whether adjustments are required, as well as judge whether different weekend rates are required. Barnet-based registered charities will be eligible for an 80% discount on Colindale office hire costs. These proposed changes ensure that costs are covered in each space and bring the space closer to its market value.

14. REFERRAL FROM THE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE: REDUCTION AND RECYCLING PLAN (RRP) - SINGLE USE PLASTIC

The Committee considered the referral report from the Environment Committee which requested that the Policy and Resources Committee consideration on Single Use Plastic within the operations of the Council as a whole.

Councillor Geof Cooke, duly seconded by Councillor Arjun Mitra moved the following amendment;

Delete Recommendation 2 and replace with;

That the Policy & Resources Committee include the following in the Reduction & Recycling Plan to help achieve a plastic free Barnet;

- *undertake an audit of single-use plastic used by the Council and all Council commissioned services, replacing them with sustainable or re-useable alternatives where practicable.*
- *ensure, where possible, all future Council commissioning exercise eliminate the use of single-use plastic, replacing them with sustainable or re-useable alternatives where practicable*

Councillor Peter Zinkin proposed the following amendment to the above;

That the Policy & Resources Committee include the following in the Reduction & Recycling Plan to help achieve a plastic free Barnet;

- *where practicable undertake an ~~audit~~ review of single-use plastic used by the Council and all Council commissioned services, replacing them sustainable or re-useable alternatives ~~where practicable~~.*
- *where practicable and feasible ensure, ~~where possible~~, all future Council commissioning exercise eliminate the use of single-use plastic, replacing them with sustainable or re-useable alternatives ~~where practicable~~*

Councillor Cooke accepted the amendment;

Upon being put to the vote the amendments in the name of Councillor Cooke and Councillor Zinkin were agreed;

RESOLVED –

1. **That the Policy and Resources Committee notes that the Environment Committee reviewed and approved the Barnet’s Reduction and Recycling Plan (RRP) at its meeting on 11 September 2019.**
2. ***That the Policy & Resources Committee include the following in the Reduction & Recycling Plan to help achieve a plastic free Barnet;***
 - **where practicable undertake a review of single-use plastic used by the Council and all Council commissioned services, replacing them with sustainable or re-useable alternatives**
 - **where practicable and feasible ensure, all future Council commissioning exercise eliminate the use of single-use plastic, replacing them with sustainable or re-useable alternatives.**

15. OAKLEIGH DEPOT REMEDIAL WORKS

The Committee considered the report which provided a summary of the ground movement at the Oakleigh Road South Depot, and the remedial works required to correct these issues. It further provided two options for the Committee to consider with the aim of mitigating the service disruptions as a consequence of the remedial works.

Councillor Rawlings, duly seconded by Councillor Mittra, move the following amendment;

That the Committee;

- *Agrees to investigate what compensation may be available from the relevant contractors for failures (if there has been any) at the depot design stage;*
- *Agrees to ensure that action is taken to seek to recover from the contractors all relevant council expenditure on remedial works and changes to service and operational plans due to the works*

Upon being put to the vote the amendment was declared lost; The vote was recorded as follows;

For	5
Against	6
Abstain	1

Upon being put to the vote the recommendations as set out in the report were agreed.

RESOLVED – That the Committee;

1. **Notes the background of the ground movement and steps taken by the contractor and officers to ensure the site is safe.**
2. **Notes the remedial works required and the service implications**
3. **Following consultation with the Chairman of the Assets, Regeneration & Growth Committee (ARG), provides authority to purchase adjacent land in line with the exempt report and delegates authority to the Deputy Chief Executive, in consultation with the Chairman of the Policy and Resources Committee to agree terms.**
4. **Provides authority for necessary expenditure by the council as detailed in the associated exempt report to ensure the continued safety of the site and service provision.**
5. **Delegates authority to the relevant Chief Officer, in consultation with the relevant Committee Chairman, to make any operational amendments and take decisions in respect of progressing and enabling remedial works.**

16. COMMITTEE FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

RESOLVED - The Committee noted the Forward Work Programme.

17. ANY OTHER ITEM(S) THE CHAIRMAN DECIDES ARE URGENT

None.

18. MOTION TO EXCLUDE THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

RESOLVED that under Section 100A (4) of the Local Government Act 1972 the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraphs 2 and 7 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act (as amended).

19. OAKLEIGH DEPOT REMEDIAL WORKS [EXEMPT]

RESOLVED - that the information contained in the exempt report be noted.

20. ADDENDUM BRENT CROSS CRICKLEWOOD [EXEMPT]

RESOLVED that the Committee note the information set out in the exempt report.

21. ANY OTHER EXEMPT ITEM(S) THE CHAIRMAN DECIDES ARE URGENT

None.

The meeting finished at 9.50 pm

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Policy & Resources Committee

6 January 2020

Title	Business Planning – Medium Term, Financial Strategy 2020-25, Budget Management 2019/20 and Draft Budget for 2020/21
Report of	Chairman of the Policy and Resource Committee
Wards	All
Status	Public
Urgent	Yes
Key	Yes
Enclosures	Appendix A – Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2020– 2025 Appendix B – Savings Proposals by Theme Committee Appendix C – Capital Programme Changes Appendix D – Proposed Capital Programme Appendix E – Policy & Resources Fees and Charges
Officer Contact Details	Anisa Darr – Section 151 Officer Anisa.Darr@barnet.gov.uk Paul Clarke – Deputy Section 151 Officer Paul.Clarke@barnet.gov.uk

Summary

On 6 November 2019, the Chancellor of the Exchequer set out the 2019 Autumn Budget. The Autumn Budget is based on the latest forecasts from the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) for the UK economy and public finances. Informed by this, the council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) has been reviewed and updated, thus ensuring the budget is accurate and sustainable.

This paper sets out the priorities for this committee and each theme committee, Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS), savings plans and capital programme. These figures are based on a financial forecast for the period 2020-2025 and will help to ensure resources are aligned to the strategic outcomes set out in the council's Corporate Plan.

This report forms a key part of the budget setting process for 2020/21 onwards. It provides the key budget headlines on both a local and national level. In addition, the report seeks to provide an update on the council's underlying financial strategy.

This report also seeks Committee approval for a series of budget management decisions for 2019/20 required as part of normal business in line with the organisations Financial Regulations.

The MTFS and the financial forecasts contained herein are based on the most up to date planning assumptions. It should be noted that the Local Government Finance Settlement is due to be received before Christmas. It is possible that the settlement could differ from the assumptions made. The implications of the differences, if any, will be brought back to Policy and Resources in February 2020 for consideration.

The MTFS presents a balanced budget for 2020/21 with a total gap of £71.866m from 2020/21 to 2024/25. Savings proposals to mitigate £35.129m are included in this MTFS, leaving a remaining gap of £36.737m. Colleagues from across the council are reviewing options to deliver savings to meet the remainder of this gap through working collaboratively across services to deliver the council's Corporate Priorities. Recommendations to bridge this gap will be presented to future Committees.

This report seeks approval from Policy and Resources Committee on the following:

- a) Consulting residents on 2020/21 budget and savings proposals and options for Social Care Precept and Council Tax;
- b) Referral to full council for participation in the London Business Rate Pool;
- c) Changes to the capital programme up to 2025; and
- d) Virements to the revenue budgets in 2019/20.

Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Committee:

1. Notes the updated Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) to 2025 as set out at Appendix A and the assumptions underpinning this in paragraph 1.5;
2. Agrees to consult on the use of the Council's flexibility to raise the level of General Council Tax by 1.99% in 2020/21;
3. Agrees to apply a 2.0% Social Care Precept, to help fund care for the elderly as set out in section 1.5.9 in 2020/21;
4. Agrees that the savings proposals as set out in Appendix B, subject to consultation and equalities impact assessment, come back to Policy and Resources Committee in February 2020 for referral to Full Council in March 2020 for final approval of the 2020/21 budget including Council Tax;
5. Approve the Policy and Resources Fees and Charges as set out in Appendix F and outlined in paragraphs 1.3.1,
6. Agrees the changes to the existing Capital Programme as set out in section 1.5 and Appendix C;
7. Agrees to deleting and / or reducing schemes from the 2020/21 Capital Programme as set out in section 1.5;
8. Agrees the process for Budget Consultation as set out in section 9;
9. Agrees the bad debt writes offs as set out in section 1.6.14;
10. Notes the update on the London wide Business Rates Pool as set out in paragraphs 1.2.9 to 1.2.10;
11. Recommends to Full Council joining the London wide Business Rates Pool as set out in paragraphs 1.2.28-1.2.30.
12. Recommends that Council delegates responsibility to the Chief Finance Officer (S151) in consultation with the Chairman of Policy and Resources Committee to agree the arrangements for the London wide Business Rates Pool in the form of the Memorandum of Understanding as set out in paragraph 1.2.33.
13. Agrees implementation of the outcome of the review of contractual arrangements for the Brent Cross development scheme endorsed by Housing and Growth Committee on 26 November 2019, namely that integrated programme management and land delivery functions should move to the council and that regulatory planning and highways related to Brent Cross should remain with RE.

1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

1.1 Executive Summary

- 1.1.1 On 6 November 2019, the Chancellor of the Exchequer set out the 2019 Autumn Budget. The Budget, and further related announcements, are based on the latest forecasts supplied by the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) for the UK economy and public finances. Further statements are to be delivered in the spring of 2020; however, these are intended to be economic as opposed to budget statements.
- 1.1.2 In March 2019, the council set a Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) covering the period 2019 to 2024. The MTFS for this period identified a total gross budget gap of £25.323 million by the end of the period; savings proposals of £19.965m were identified and the use of £5.357m reserves resulted in a balanced position for 2019/20. A remaining gap of £5.9m was anticipated for 2020/21 which was assumed to be 50% (£2.97m) funded from reserves. At the time the 2019/20 budget was prepared, it was expected that additional funding for social care was more likely to continue than not. The gap therefore did not present a critical concern and the September 2019 spending review confirmed that social care funding would continue.
- 1.1.3 The reduced use of reserves to balance the budget is in keeping with the council's overarching financial strategy of eradicating the use of one-off funding to balance the budget over the MTFS period.
- 1.1.4 This fully reviewed and revised MTFS presents a balanced position for 2020/21. This budget addresses pressures which have caused overspending in 2019/20, removes the expectation of drawing down from reserves and provides funding towards emerging and growing financial pressures. After also providing for inflationary increases, service budgets will see an additional £26.6m of investment. In order to meet this increase, £17.3m of savings have been proposed together with recognising £5.3m in increased grant funding and a proposed increase in General Council Tax and utilising the Social Care Precept flexibility (generating an addition £7.2m in total).
- 1.1.5 Overall the council's management team believe that this budget is robust within which they are able manage service risks and achieve the outcomes required within the Barnet 2024 Corporate Plan.
- 1.1.6 The refreshed MTFS presented to this Committee now projects forward an additional year to 2024/25. After a review of cost pressures, funding and the deliverability of savings, over the five years to 2024/25, additional savings of £36.737m are required in order to live within the expected income levels. This represents a total savings requirement of £71.866m, with savings of £35.129m already identified.
- 1.1.7 To close the anticipated budget gap, Theme Committees have recommended savings proposals to Policy & Resources totalling £35.129m over the period 2020-2025.

- 1.1.8 The council's reserves are forecast to total £42.1m at the end of 2020/21. Over the course of the MTFS this is expected to reduce to £38.4m, with the crucial measure of Non Ringfenced Revenue Reserves expected to be £30.1m at the end of 2024/25. This represents a rapid stabilisation of the reserves position.
- 1.1.9 The council's capital programme currently stands at £1,148m. Throughout the summer, officers have been looking at the reasons that slippage occurs and challenging assumptions on the anticipated delivery profile of the Capital Programme. Overestimating capital expenditure can cause a number of unintended consequences, such as incurring unnecessary financing costs, reducing service budgets to fund borrowing, or the lapsing of funding opportunities.
- 1.1.10 As a result of this work it has been identified that a total of £186.804m needs to be re-profiled from the current year into future periods. Whilst this value is significant, it improves the accuracy of the programme and supports stronger financial management.
- 1.1.11 The General Fund revenue forecast at the end of period 7 for 2019/20 is £307.173m, which is a net overspend of £2.657m, compared with the revised budget of £301.098m. This forecast is stated after the net contribution from specific and general earmarked reserves totalling £3.417m.
- 1.1.12 Non-domestic rates totalling £1,081,741.31 are recommended for write off. The individual debts are all over £5,000 and cover the financial years 2008/09 to 2019/20.
- 1.1.13 Irrecoverable council tax debts of £55,005.04 are requested for write off. The individual debts are all over £5,000 and cover the financial years from 2004/05 to 2017/18.
- 1.1.14 Sundry income totalling £357,718.21 are recommended for write off. The individual debts are all over £5,000 and cover the financial years 2014/15 to 2018/19
- 1.1.15 Tenant Arrears relating to HRA are recommended for write off. Individual debts over £5,000 totalling £15,305.74 are recommended for write off. In addition, P&R are asked to note individual debts under £5,000 totalling £75,537.55 covering the financial years 2008-2013 which are being written off.
- 1.1.16 Tenant Arrears relating to the general fund are recommended for write off. Individual debts over £5,000 totalling £62,121.76 covering the financial years 2012-2017 are recommended for write off. In addition, P&R are asked to note individual debts under £5,000 totalling £234,385.93 covering the financial years 2012-2019 which are being written off.
- 1.1.17 Housing and Growth Committee at its meeting on 26 November 2019 considered a report on the 'Brent Cross central team'. It agreed the reports three recommendations that the Committee:

- 1) Notes and endorses the outcome of the review of contractual arrangements for the Brent Cross development scheme, namely that integrated programme management and land delivery functions should move to the council and that regulatory planning and highways related to Brent Cross should remain with RE, subject to the outcome of staff consultation and financial due diligence.
- 2) Notes that the preferred option will not create an increased financial pressure above continuation of the contractual arrangements currently in place, and six staff would be directly impacted (by moving TUPE transfer in to the council).
- 3) Acknowledges that the Deputy Chief Executive, acting in the best interests of the council, will carry out all necessary actions and negotiations to implement option 3 which is explained in the paragraph below.

1.1.18 The Deputy Chief Executive is now taking the necessary action by recommending to Policy and Resources Committee that integrated programme management and land delivery functions related to the Brent Cross programme should move to the council (option 3 of the Housing and Growth Committee report). Staff consultation and financial due diligence have now taken place and no issues have arisen that prevent the transfer occurring. Now TUPE data has been received, the equalities impact assessment has been updated for the six directly impacted staff with a neutral equalities impact anticipated.

1.2 Strategic Context

National Strategic Context

Settlement Update

- 1.2.1 In October 2019, MHCLG announced that the 2020/21 Settlement would be announced before Christmas 2019, however, at the time of publication we were still waiting for the details.
- 1.2.2 In a letter dated 05 November 2019, MHCLG stated to authorities that:
 - The provisional settlement will be delayed beyond the timeframes set out in the Hudson Review (Hudson Review recommended provisional settlements no later than 05 December and final settlements by 31 January) from last year;
 - Furthermore, the settlement will likely *“be a priority for Ministers to consider after the General Election. We will take all possible steps to ensure that the final settlement aligns with local authority budget setting timetables.”*
 - Details for the additional funding announced in the Spending Round for homelessness will be *“announced at the earliest opportunity”* but at a minimum will maintain funding for the Flexible Homelessness Support Grant and Homelessness Reduction Act New Burdens at 2019-20 levels.
 - Finally, the overall departmental allocation for the Troubled Families programme for 20/21 will be equal to the 19/20 budget. This will enable us

to continue delivering our local programmes, supporting families and evidencing these outcomes.

General Election 2019

1.2.3 As a consequence of the result of the 12th December 2019 General Election there are a number of possible policy, legislative or economic impacts on the public sector. The Conservative manifesto contained a number of significant policies, the most relevant in impacting upon the council are set out below:

- £20.5bn additional funding for the NHS in England by 2023-24, 50 million more GP appointments and 50k more nurses
- 20k more police officers over the next three years
- Net Zero carbon emissions by 2050
- 1m homes in the next 5yrs, aiming for 300k new homes a year by the mid-2020s
- £5bn for social care over five years and develop new long-term plan with cross-party support
- £74m over 3yrs for additional community care for disabled patients
- £7.1bn a year more for schools in England by 2022-23
- £250m a year, for at least three years, plus a £250m capital spending boost, for "wraparound" childcare - meaning after school or during holidays
- £250 million to support local libraries and museums
- Increase penalties for fly-tipping
- Continue the roll-out of universal credit system
- Achieve Brexit by the end of January and not extend the transition period beyond December 2020

1.2.4 As further details about the practical implications of these changes become known they will be factored in to the council's operational and financial plans and strategies.

Overall public-sector funding

Funding Reforms

1.2.5 The Government had previously announced a programme of reforms to the local government finance system. These reforms included:

- increasing the proportion of business rates retained by the sector, to ensure local authorities had more control over the money they raised and powerful incentives to grow and reinvest in their local economies;
- introducing reforms to the business rates retention system, to increase stability and certainty; and
- reviewing the funding formula that determines funding allocations through the annual local government finance settlement, based on a fairer and more up-to-date assessment of councils' relative needs and resources.

1.2.6 The implementation of these reforms has been delayed but the Government has announced that it remains committed to reforming local

government finance. In 2020 the Government plans to carry out a multi-year Spending Review, which will lay the groundwork for reforms. They have announced that they will continue to work towards implementing these reforms in 2021-22, including a full reset of business rates retention baselines.

- 1.2.7 As a result, the one-year Spending Round and the plans for a more substantial Spending Review exercise has been deferred to 2021-22. The government has announced that they are implementing a 'roll-forward' settlement for 2020-21.

2019 Autumn Budget

- 1.2.8 On 5 November 2019, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the 2019 Autumn Budget, with a Spring Statement to follow in early 2020. In addition to the updates on the performance of the UK economy and health of the public finances, the Chancellor delivered several key financial and policy announcements specific to local government. These headlines have been summarised below:

- Announcement for 2020/21 funding only, new Spending Review to be held in 2020
- Resource Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL) increase from £330.8bn to £352.3bn, representing growth of 4.1%, remaining within the current fiscal rules.

- 1.2.9 The Government announced its top priorities within the Spending Round as follows:

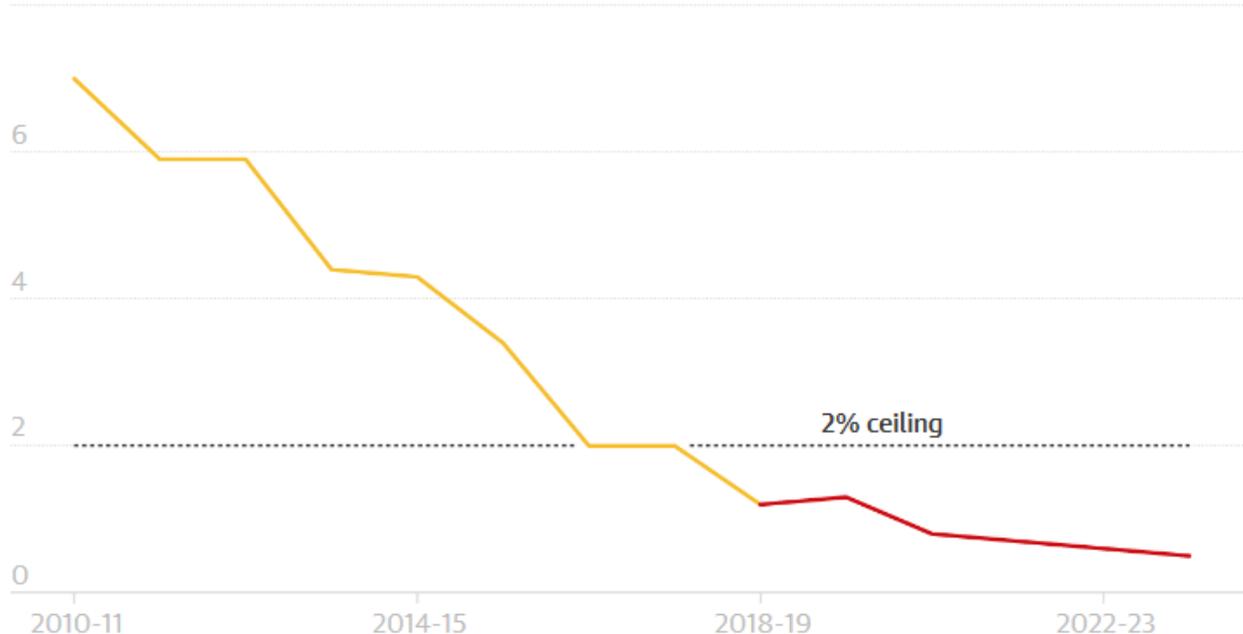
- Health and social care – the government reaffirmed the existing five-year settlement for the NHS, with an additional £33.9bn more per year by 2023/24, compared to 2018/19 budgets, with a real terms 3.1% increase in Resource Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL) in 2020/21. Nationally there will be a 3.4% increase in Public Health funding and an additional £1bn for adult and children's social care and the government will be consulting on a 2% adult social care precept to enable councils to access a further £0.5bn.
- Education and skills - the schools' budget will rise by £2.6bn in 2020/21, which will include per pupil funding of £3,750 at primary and £5,000 at secondary schools. The additional funding is inclusive of £700m more funding in 2020/21, to support children and young people with special educational needs. £400m of additional funding for Further Education has also been announced.
- Tackling crime – an extra £750m for policing to pay towards the government's commitment to recruit an additional 20,000 officers by 2023, which forms part of a 6.3% real terms increase in Home Office funding;

- Brexit - the Spending Round confirms £2bn of core funding provided to departments for Brexit in 2019/20 will be continued into 2020/21. This money will be used to help pay for the costs of establishing a new relationship with the EU.
- No real terms decrease for any government department, and a real terms increase for most.

1.2.10 The Chancellor's statement was based on the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) forecasts from the March 2019 spring statement. Should the assumptions of the health of the economy change then future spending rounds will need to factor that in. The graph below shows Government borrowing as a % of GDP and how this has reduced since 2010.

■ Government borrowing ■ March 2019 spring statement forecast

8% of GDP



Business rates

1.2.11 On 1 April 2017 the Government launched five initial 100% business rates retention pilots in areas with ratified devolution deals. These devolution deal pilots will continue into 2020-21.

1.2.12 Other business rates retention pilots agreed for 2019-20 will finish at the end of the financial year. The Government has decided not to run further pilot arrangements for 2020-21. London, which operated under a 75% pool pilot in 19/20, will revert to the 67% business rates retention scheme as agreed in 2017-18.

Council Tax

1.2.13 Following the outcome of the Spending Round, the Government proposed the following package of referendum principles for 2020-21:

- a core principle of up to 2%, applicable to shire county councils, unitary authorities, London borough councils, the Common Council of the City of London, the Council of the Isles of Scilly, the general precept of the Greater London Authority, and fire and rescue authorities, including Police and Crime Commissioner Fire and Rescue Authorities;
- an adult social care precept for local authorities with responsibility for adult social care of 2% on top of the core principle;

New Homes Bonus

1.2.14 As part of the roll-forward settlement the Government is proposing to retain the £900 million top-slice of Revenue Support Grant to fund New Homes Bonus payments in 2020-21. In addition to funding legacy payments associated with previous allocations, the Government is proposing to make a new round of allocations for 2020-21.

1.2.15 The Government has advised that it is intending to look again at the New Homes Bonus and explore the most effective way to incentivise housing growth. As the roll forward is for one year, with any funding beyond 2020-21 subject to the 2020 Spending Review and potential new proposals, we have been advised that any new allocations in 2020-21 will not necessarily result in legacy payments being made in subsequent years on those allocations.

Local Government Finance Settlement

1.2.16 For Local Government, the main headlines announced were that central funding for Local Government will increase by £1.1 billion. With this increase in grant, Local Government Core Spending Power is estimated to increase by £2.9 billion in total in 2020-21. Within this:

- the settlement included an additional £1 billion grant for adult and children's social care;
- consultation on a 2% Adult Social Care precept that will enable councils to access a further £0.5 billion, bringing the total increase in funding for social care to £1.5 billion; and
- Local Government's business rate baseline funding levels to increase in line with inflation.

1.2.17 In addition, the Spending Round confirmed that local authorities will receive additional resources through a real-terms increase in the Public Health Grant. The NHS contribution to adult social care through the Better Care Fund will also increase by 3.4% in real terms, in line with the overall NHS long-term settlement.

1.2.18 Outside of the main Local Government settlement, high-needs funding for schools is increasing by more than £700 million in 2020-21, an increase of more than 11% on 2019-20 funding levels.

1.2.19 Other key announcements include:

- £54m to help reduce homelessness and rough sleeping, to add to the funding already provided in 19/20
- £24m of additional funding for the Building Safety Programme
- Confirmation of £241m for the Towns Fund to support regeneration of high streets / town centres. Confirms £2bn of core funding for Brexit in 2019/20, continued into 2020/21

Impact on Barnet

1.2.20 For Barnet, the impact of the Spending Round 2019 announcement includes:

- The continuation of £3.9m Social Care (Adults and Children's) funding;
- An additional c£6.0m of Social Care Funding;
- Consultation on the reduction in general CT referendum limit from 2.99% to 1.99% – this would result in a reduction of £1.8m against previous assumptions;
- Consultation on an ability to levy a 2% Social Care Precept, which would result in income of £3.6m;
- Revenue Support Grant is not expected to reduce; which would result in an additional £2.3m;
- Initial Business Rates baseline estimates have reduced (detriment £0.3m) together with confirmation that the London Business Rates pilot pool will not continue in to 2020/21. The benefit of the pilot pool had not been factored in to the MTFS on an on-going basis and therefore doesn't lead to a detriment, however it means there is reduced scope for a windfall from growth and the Strategic Infrastructure Pot. There is an option for London to continue to pool under a local agreement and authority to pursue this option is sought within the recommendations of this paper.
- London will revert to the 67% business rates retention scheme as agreed in 2017-18. The potential financial benefits of London pooling under the 67% scheme are not as great as under the current 75% retention pilot. Firstly, there would be less growth retention (67% versus 75%), and, secondly, there would be a lower saving on levy payments, as the pool would pay a levy on growth with the pool overall paying less in levy than the London tariff authorities would have paid individually.
- Based on the latest forecasts from July rolled forward (i.e. no real terms growth assumed next year), a non-pilot pool of all London

authorities would produce a net financial benefit of approximately £25.4m. For Barnet the benefit is expected to be around £400k.

1.2.21 All the impacts described within this section are included within the MTFS presented at Appendix A.

Brexit

1.2.22 Overall the economic implications of Brexit for the Borough are still difficult to forecast and quantify with any certainty until the terms of exiting the EU have been agreed. As highlighted in the P&R report from October 2019, due to insufficient detail being available to make a more informed view, the refreshed MTFS assumes neither a positive or negative impact within the budget. The MTFS will continue to be refreshed using the prevailing economic conditions. The council's budget and performance of Pension Fund assets are continually being monitored to manage any direct impacts. The Brexit Preparedness report which went to P&R on October 3rd, 2019, section 5.6, highlighted key implications to the Council as a result of economic factors. <https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=692&MId=9851&Ver=4>

1.2.23 The council maintains reserves to insulate against sudden shocks and to provide sufficient time to respond to the changing environment. The government has also allocated funding to support local authorities with Brexit preparations, all London Boroughs have received approximately £315K over the 18/19 and 19/20 financial years, with port authorities receiving additional funding.

1.2.24 The council does not currently rely on funding from EU grants and therefore does not need to develop an exit strategy for those funding streams. The council is working with local VCS organisations to establish if any of them rely on EU funding, and if so, whether they have put in place plans to ensure they are sustainable if this funding were not replaced. The government has guaranteed that UK organisations will continue to receive funding if they successfully bid into EU funded programmes before the end of 2020.

1.2.25 Barnet continues to monitor all developments and guidance in relation to Brexit and is ensuring the whole organisation is kept aware of potential impacts and that mitigations are identified and put in place as soon as possible. For further information on the wider potential impacts of Brexit on Barnet, these can be found in the following Brexit Preparedness report: <https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=692&MId=9851&Ver=4>

Service specific national, regional and local context

London Business Rates Pooling

- 1.2.26 Following Spending Round 19 and the deferment of the Business Rates Reset to 2021/22, Local Government will have one final opportunity to benefit from growth within the current retention system.
- 1.2.27 With only the original 2017/18 pilots being permitted to maintain their pilot status into 2020/21 and no new bids being accepted; the retention system for London Boroughs will revert to pre-existing 67% scheme (37% GLA, 30% Barnet).
- 1.2.28 Non-pilot status pooling will, therefore, represent the best opportunity to maximise growth retained locally. London Councils have modelled the potential benefits of pooling in 2020/21 and it is estimated that Barnet will benefit by an additional £400,000 through being pool members. This has been included within the proposed MTFS. Should the pool not go ahead, this assumed income will need to be removed.
- 1.2.29 London Councils Leaders Committee agreed on 8 October 2019 to continue with the pool into 2020/21 subject to the Mayor agreeing to forgo the GLA's share of any net financial benefits. It was also agreed not to continue with the Strategic Investment Pot given the much lower sum of money likely to be involved.
- 1.2.30 The London pool has been agreed in principle by Leaders' Committee and the Mayor and will be designated in the provisional settlement.
- 1.2.31 Each authority will need to take the relevant decisions, through their own constitutional decision-making arrangements. This report includes the required recommendations:
- To enter the pool (including delegating authority over its administration to the lead authority which, following consideration by the elected officers of London Councils, would be the City of London Corporation for the duration of the pool); and,
 - To agree a Memorandum of Understanding between London authorities for the operation of the pool.

Adult Social Care

- 1.2.32 Funding for social care continues to be a national challenge. The Association of Directors of Adults Social Services (ADASS) 2019 Budget Survey reported that only 7% of directors are 'fully confident' of meeting savings targets in 2020/21. The Local Government Association (LGA) has expressed concern that the scope for further significant social care efficiency savings is limited. This concern was also identified by the Health Select Committee during its inquiry into the Impact of the Spending Review on health and social care.¹

¹ https://www.adass.org.uk/media/7275/adass-budget-survey-report-2019_sans-embargo.pdf

- 1.2.33 The biggest concern in terms of financial pressure is cited as the “unit price for care packages to support people with increasing complexity of care needs”. This is driven by increasing staffing costs, reducing capacity in the care market and demographic pressure, both in terms of increasing overall numbers of adults requiring care and more adults living (longer) with multiple conditions and complex care needs.
- 1.2.34 As cited by the Adult Social Care Funding Briefing Paper to the House of Commons, the number of adults aged 85 or over, the age group most likely to need care, is rising faster than the overall population. The overall UK adult population grew by 8% between 2007 and 2017, while the number aged 85 or over rose by 25% in the same period. At the same time, services for working-age adults account for 58% of the current demographic pressures on adult social care budgets.²
- 1.2.35 There is also concern that funding pressures are making the care provider market increasingly precarious. In the ADASS Budget Survey 2019, 81% of Directors of Adult Social Services reported that care providers in their area were facing financial difficulties. 75% of councils (up from 66% last year) reported that providers in their area had closed, ceased trading or handed back contracts in the six months to June 2019.
- 1.2.36 National financial pressures are reflected in Barnet, where we see increased cost-pressures year on year due to an increase in the numbers of new individuals receiving care, reduced numbers of people leaving / stopping care (therefore longer overall care episodes), increasing complexity of care needs and cost pressures from inflation and market constraints. The number of people living in the community with long term care provision from the Council increased considerably (by 20%) from 2017-18 to 2018-19. Between 2020 and 2035, the number of older people (aged 65+) in Barnet with learning disabilities is projected to increase from around 1,200 to nearly 1,800, a rise of 47%.³ It is also estimated that there are 4,294 people with dementia living in Barnet and by 2035 this figure is expected to increase to 6,806, which is an increase of 58.5%.⁴
- 1.2.37 Benchmarking updated based on (recently published) 2018/19 figures shows that Barnet was the 16th lowest spending authority on adult social care out of 152 England authorities per head of the population. This makes it likely that finding further savings are even more difficult to identify and deliver.
- 1.2.38 As referenced in the Adults and Safeguarding Quarter 2 (Q2) 2019/20 Delivery Plan Performance Report to this Committee in November, Barnet also achieves outcomes in adult social care better than or equal to

² <https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-7903/CBP-7903.pdf>

³ Source: POPPI & PANSI national datasets

⁴ As above

comparator local authorities (LAs). This shows that overall value for money is good.

Children's Social Care and Education

1.2.39 In April and May 2017, Children's services in Barnet were judged by Ofsted to be inadequate when they undertook an 'Inspection of services for children in need of help and protection, children looked after and care leavers, and review of the effectiveness of the Local Safeguarding Children Board'. The council fully accepted the findings of the report and has been working collectively with the partnership to drive the improvements needed to transform services for children, young people and their families from inadequate to good. In June 2017, the Policy and Resources Committee agreed to invest an additional £5.7m in Family Services. This investment in additional resources has seen a significant decrease in caseloads and increase in management oversight, in order to deliver safe, high quality practice.

1.2.40 During the local authority's last inspection in May 2019, which was under the Inspecting Local Authority Children's Services (ILACs) framework, services in Barnet were judged to be good across all criteria.

1.2.41 The challenging financial climate in which the Service is operating requires a focus on ensuring that resources are deployed effectively to deliver the key outcomes and priorities for the Committee.

1.2.42 The Children's, Education & Safeguarding Committee is also responsible for education services. The Dedicated School Grant (DSG) is ringfenced to fund education in schools within the borough. It is split into four blocks: schools block, high needs block, central schools services block and early years block. There are regulations and statutory guidance prescribing how the funding can be used to ensure a minimum funding guarantee to schools. Not all the council's education responsibilities can be funded from the DSG and if there is a shortfall in funding in the DSG, the council can decide to use funding from its general fund to meet this shortfall. There is increasing pressure on high needs block ("High Needs") budgets across the country, as a result of demographic growth, the increasing complexity of needs and the impact of the government's special educational needs reforms (in particular extending educational provision for pupils with special educational needs from 0 to 18-year olds to 0 to 25-year olds). For 2020-21, it is expected there will be an additional £700m allocated for SEND. The share for Barnet was expected to be confirmed mid-December however this is now likely to be in January following the General Election.

Future trends

1.2.43 Barnet is forecast to have the largest number of children of any London borough by 2020.

1.2.44 The population of children and young people in Barnet is estimated to grow by 3% between 2018 and 2025, when it is projected to reach 101,875.

- 1.2.45 Projections suggest that by 2025, the population of children and young people in Colindale will be the highest of any ward, although the wards with the highest proportions of young people aged 0-19 years old in 2025 are projected to be: Golders Green (32%), Edgware (30%) and Burnt Oak (29%).
- 1.2.46 The overall number of children and young people with SEN statements or Education, Health and Care Plans rose by 26% between 2014 and 2017 and is expected to rise by a further 20% between 2017 and 2025.

Housing

- 1.2.47 The Government is committed to the improved delivery of new homes nationally through its economic and housing growth agendas. Accordingly, they have introduced a number of measures and reforms to the planning system intended to deliver more housing, improve housing affordability and remove barriers to development.
- 1.2.48 The Government's Housing Delivery Test (HDT) provides a measure of housing delivery based on the preceding three financial years. There is now a requirement for housing action plans to be produced by local planning authorities where the delivery of new housing is below 95% of the housing requirement. According to the Government Barnet's housing delivery is below 95%. The council has therefore been required to produce this Housing Delivery Action Plan (HDAP). The HDAP provides an analysis of housing delivery, including barriers to delivery, and identifies actions to reduce the risk of further under-delivery. The HDAP also highlights measures that Barnet is already taking to improve levels of housing delivery.
- 1.2.49 Responsibility for producing, monitoring and updating the HDAP rests with the council. However, implementing the HDAP is reliant on a collaborative process between a range of stakeholders including developers, land promoters, private and public landowners, infrastructure providers (such as utility providers, highways) and neighbouring authorities with adjoining or cross-boundary sites. These all have an impact on housing delivery.
- 1.2.50 The HDAP will provide supporting evidence for the current Local Plan review; the council intends to consult on a full draft Local Plan in early 2020. Having an up to date plan in place will ensure that Barnet has the right land available in the right places to deliver the homes and jobs we need up to 2036. The Plan will also identify the new infrastructure, such as transport, schools, health centres and utility networks, required to support delivery of new homes.
- 1.2.51 The London Plan provides the overall housing target for Barnet. This stands as 2,349 new homes per annum as set out in the 2015 London Plan.
- 1.2.52 Nearing the end of a full review, a draft replacement London Plan has recently undergone an examination in public. The council expects confirmation of the revised housing target for Barnet once the new London

Plan has been adopted which is anticipated to be in Spring 2020. The draft London Plan sets out an annual target of 3,134 for the ten-year period 2019/20 – 2028/29, an increase of 33% from the current target. The MHCLG housing target for Barnet, using the Government's standard methodology, is 4,126 new homes per annum.

1.2.53 Both the draft London Plan and the MHCLG target are significantly higher than the current target contained in the 2015 London Plan.

North London Waste Authority (NLWA)

1.2.54 The existing energy from waste facility at Edmonton EcoPark has been operating for over 50 years and is one of the oldest facilities of this type in Europe, and the current payments for disposing of our waste are low compared to other areas of London. The Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy granted a Development Consent Order for NLWA to build a replacement energy recovery facility and associated development at the Edmonton EcoPark in February 2017. The building of the new energy recovery facility and associated works are known as the North London Heat and Power Project (NLHPP) www.northlondonheatandpower.london.

1.2.55 The NLWA levy costs are projected to increase significantly in future years as a result of the NLHPP, which will replace the existing energy from waste facility which is coming to the end of its life. NLWA has agreed that the energy recovery facility will be funded through direct public borrowing and will be operated by its contractor, LondonEnergy Limited. The increases in the levy are subject to the NLWA finalising its funding strategy and therefore in order to avoid the shock of sudden large increases in future years, the council set a financial strategy of setting aside a £1m increase per year for the next 6 years. This will be kept under review to ensure adequate resources are aligned to meet this pressure.

1.3 Barnet's approach to the financial challenge

1.3.1 Barnet has been innovative in its approach to tackling the challenges local government faces. The council has been open to new ways of doing things and working closely with partners across the public, private and voluntary sectors. It is vitally important that Barnet continues this approach to ensure that it is well placed to meet current and future challenges, and continues to be a successful London borough.

1.3.2 The council will continue to focus on the best possible outcomes for Barnet, thus utilising a combination of internal, external, and shared service deliveries to achieve this. As part of meeting these strategic objectives, the council will ensure that all residents are treated equally, with understanding and respect, and will have access to quality services which provide value to the taxpayer.

1.3.3 In particular, the council will focus on ensuring that:

- The growth of the borough benefits all residents
- Barnet's credentials as a family friendly borough are protected and enhanced
- We create opportunities for residents to live independent, active and healthy lives; and
- The council is well run and easy to deal with.

1.3.4 Theme committees will consider how they contribute to these priorities in the New Year.

1.3.5 The scale of the ongoing financial challenges means the way we deliver our services will continue to change and there will be some difficult choices to make to ensure that savings are achieved, but not at the expense of delivering quality services and protecting our most vulnerable residents.

1.3.6 These challenges do, however, present opportunities for us as a council to further build on the progress we have already made in areas such as supporting people into employment. To continue to do so means making careful choices about what we invest in, where and how we make savings, and generating revenue through council tax and other sources to help pay for services. Through using the proceeds of growth to invest in our borough's infrastructure, we are ensuring the sustainability of the council by laying the groundwork for (local) future income generation.

Theme Committee Savings

1.3.7 To address the budget gap identified between 2020-25, Theme Committees have been asked to consider a programme of savings for the five-year period 2020-25.

1.3.8 The savings proposed have been fully recognised within the MTF5 however, there are potential delivery risks which will be managed as plans progress.

1.3.9 The savings identified by Theme Committees are as below:

	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	Total
Theme Committees	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adults & Safeguarding	(5,317)	(1,071)	(942)	(542)	0	(7,872)
Housing & Growth Committee	(2,836)	(1,866)	(1,518)	(1,640)	(913)	(8,773)
Children, Education & Safeguarding	(2,719)	(1,009)	(1,404)	(1,509)	0	(6,641)
Community Leadership & Libraries	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environment	(4,226)	(1,550)	(900)	(500)	0	(7,176)
Policy & Resources	(1,821)	(577)	(434)	(399)	0	(3,231)

Health & Wellbeing Board (Public Health)	(424)	(310)	(350)	(352)	0	(1,436)
Total Savings	(17,343)	(6,383)	(5,548)	(4,942)	(913)	(35,129)

1.3.10 Public Health MTFS savings will be reassigned to other services in the council that target improvement in public health outcomes such as social prescribing, community safety and leisure and open spaces

1.3.11 The detailed savings plans are included at Appendix B.

Fees and Charges (Policy & Resources)

1.3.12 Theme Committees will consider the level of Fees & Charges within their portfolios. Appendix F shows new Fees & Charges and proposed increases 2% above inflation for those services that fall within the Policy and Resources Committee remit.

Budget Sign Off

1.3.13 To promote and re-enforce good financial management and to satisfy an internal audit recommendation, Budget Holders, Directors and Executive Directors will be asked to physically sign-off their budgets to certify that they understand their budgets and the savings they need to make and acknowledge their responsibilities under the council's financial regulations. The finance team will provide all budget holders with a document detailing their future year budgets and a reconciliation of how this has moved from the current year. This will be accompanied with an extract of the Financial Regulations which details their responsibilities concerning budget management. The Council Management Team will receive information on any non-compliance and this will be reported to a future Policy & Resources Committee for consideration.

1.4 Financial Strategies

Overarching financial strategy

1.4.1 In March 2019, the budget report to Council approved an overarching financial strategy. These have been reviewed and strengthened in recognition of the fact that the financial challenges (in respect of reducing funding and increasing demand) facing local government are likely to continue and therefore a focus on resilience and sustainability is important. The council's proposed financial strategy is set out below.

- The council will set a legal budget, balancing recurrent expenditure with estimated income within the medium term in order that the council has a sustainable financial position;
- The council will plan over a medium term of at least 3 years in order that the council is fully informed as to future scenarios and can prepare appropriate action;
- A level of sustainable reserves will be maintained, this will be defined by the Section 151 officer during the budget setting process, considering prevailing risks and opportunities. For 2020, this has been

- identified as £15m for general fund balance and £30m for earmarked non-ringfenced revenue reserves;
- The council will seek to build resilience to economic shocks and insulate from the requirement for sudden cuts to vital services;
 - The council is happy to use reserves to invest in one-off investment or transformation requirements but not to the point of the organisation being in distress;
 - The council will ensure it has sufficient funding for on-going transformation and long-term changes;
 - The council will provide a realistic amount of funding to support increasing demand, quickly addressing ongoing financial pressures with a permanent solution, reducing the instances where one off solutions are used;
 - The council will achieve the best possible outcomes within the funding available;
 - The council will ensure that budgets are aligned to its Corporate Plan objectives and that it will actively disinvest where this is not the case;
 - The council will understand the implications of growth and ensure that both the reward and the increased costs to services are recognised, and;
 - The council will act lawfully and protect the integrity of regulations, ring fences and accounting rules.

Review of the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)

MTFS Summary

- 1.4.2 The MTFS presented to this Committee has removed the expectation of funding from reserves and now projects forward an additional year to 2024/25. After a review of cost pressures, funding and the deliverability of savings, over the five years to 2024/25, additional savings of £36.737m are required in order to live within the expected income levels. This represents a total savings requirement of £71.866m, with savings of £35.129m already identified.
- 1.4.3 The MTFS presents a balanced position for 2020/21 whilst simultaneously investing in excess of £26m in meeting pressures, funding growth and allowing for inflation and pay awards. The council's management team believe that this level is sufficient within which to manage service risks and achieve the outcomes required within the Barnet 2024 Corporate Plan.
- 1.4.4 Colleagues from across the council are reviewing options (through working collaboratively across services to deliver the council's Corporate Priorities) to deliver the remaining savings to plug the gap for 2021/22 onwards.

MTFS Savings

- 1.4.5 To address the budget gap identified between 2020-25, Theme Committees have been asked to consider a programme of savings for the five-year period 2020-25. £35.129m of savings have been identified over the MTFS period, of which £17.343m fall in 2020/21.

1.4.6 Savings by Theme Committee are shown in section 1.3.8 and detailed savings plans are included at Appendix B.

Assumptions contained within the MTFS

1.4.7 The assumptions relating to key items of income and expenditure within the MTFS are included in the table below. Other key items are discussed in further detail in the subsequent paragraphs.

1.4.8 The assumptions relating to key items of income and expenditure within the MTFS are included in the table below. Other key items are discussed in further detail in subsequent paragraphs.

Item	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Business Rates Multiplier (CPI)	1.70%	1.70%	1.70%	1.70%	1.70%
Council Tax Increase	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%
Social Care Precept Increase	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Increase in Council Tax Base (No of Band D Equivalents)	2,253	1,317	1,507	1,222	1,232
Revenue Support Grant (£m)	6.28	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85
Expenditure Inflation	1.90%	1.90%	1.90%	1.90%	1.90%
Employee Pay Award*	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Borrowing Rates – Long Term	3.50%	3.80%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%

* Lower paid staff are likely to receive a greater pay award rate

New Homes Bonus (NHB)

1.4.9 As detailed in 1.2.12-1.2.13, the Government is intending to look again at the New Homes Bonus and explore the most effective way to incentivise housing growth.

1.4.10 As part of the roll-forward settlement the Government is proposing to retain the £900 million top-slice of Revenue Support Grant to fund New Homes Bonus payments in 2020-21. In addition to funding legacy payments associated with previous allocations, the Government is proposing to make a new round of allocations for 2020-21.

1.4.11 As the roll forward is for one year, with any funding beyond 2020-21 subject to the 2020 Spending Review and potential new proposals, we have been advised that any new allocations in 2020-21 will not necessarily result in legacy payments being made in subsequent years on those allocations.

1.4.12 At present our assumption is that New Homes Bonus overall will remain flat, in whatever form the funding is provided to the council.

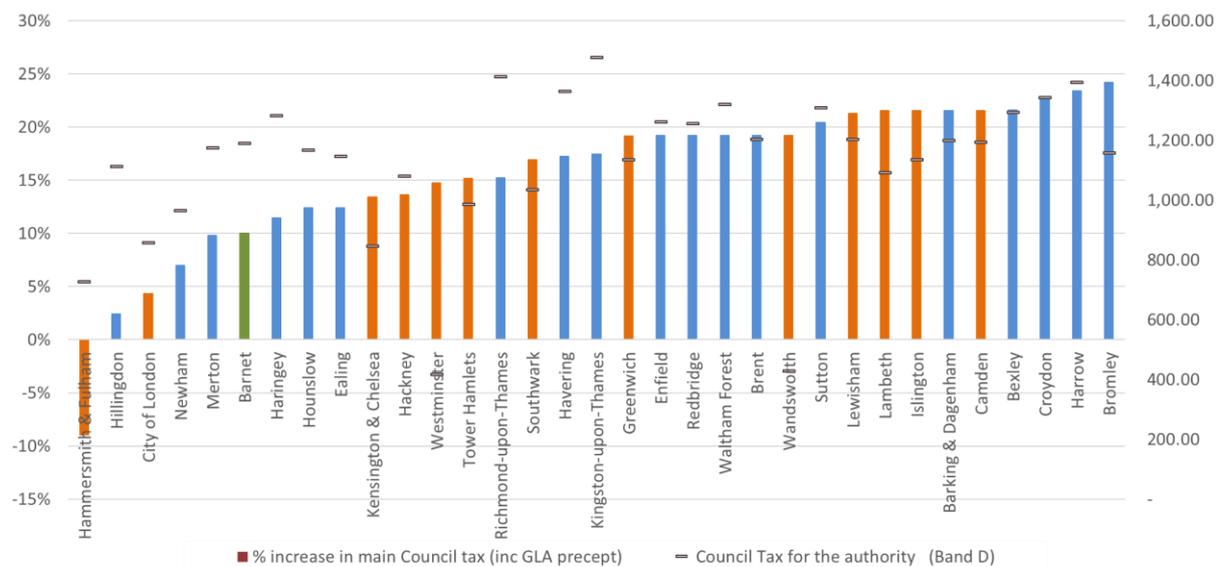
Council Tax

1.4.13 The council needs to ensure that it has adequate resources to meet its statutory and mandated obligations and its priorities. Its approach is to deliver a budget that is affordable and with a prudent and realistic level of Council Tax over the period of the MTF5. The MTF5 approved by Council in March 2019 included the assumption of a 2.99% increase in each year in order to support front line services.

1.4.14 As explained in paragraph 1.1.2, the Government has consulted on reducing councils' ability to raise general Council Tax from a maximum of 2.99% to 1.99%. This reduced rate would reduce funding in the MTF5 by around £1.8m per year of the MTF5.

1.4.15 Also announced within the spending round was a consultation on the reintroduction of a Social Care Precept - allowing local authorities to raise up to 2% (£3.6m) specifically to fund pressures within Adult Social Care. This has been assumed to be allowed each and every year within the MTF5.

1.4.16 The graph below shows that over the last 10 years Barnet has had the 6th lowest cumulative Council Tax increase together with an absolute Council Tax rate which is below that of most other outer London Boroughs.



1.4.17 The MTF5, therefore, proposes the use of the maximum council tax increase and social care precept.

Service Pressures & Growth requests

Service Pressures

1.4.18 As part of the budget setting process, council services were consulted on the pressures that they expect to either carry forward or to emerge over the MTF5 period. These included on-going un-funded 19/20 pressures, forecasts for increases in demand or other pressures as they are identified. £16.4m of pressures were identified, and, given that all the requested pressures may not

materialise, the council's management team recommend that the MTFS assumes funding for 90% of these as detailed below.

Item	Revised Pressures Funding
Variable storage and Office 365 costs	45
HR Transformation	360
Customer Services & Digital - out of hours calls	27
Customer Services & Digital - Web team	45
Organisational Development	225
Community Safety	221
CE: Implementation and ongoing costs for Integra & Additional finance support	27
Policy & Resources	950
Housing General Fund - Temporary Accommodation	270
Fly tipping (clearance)	45
Additional Security Pressures across the estate	126
Pressure on reactive R&M across the estate	90
Increase in cyclical repairs	135
Meeting the updated pressures on the Estates Budget	270
Document Solutions mark-up income	693
Brent Cross income shortfall	699
Additional parking costs for Family Services	90
Housing & Growth Committee	2,418
Winter Gritting	180
Streetscene – Investment into Street Cleansing	450
Streetscene – Waste & Recycling	1,080
Growth due to number of households	90
Environment Committee	1,800
19/20 Pressures	3,149
Increase in complexity of Adult Social Care Packages	990
Transitions cases from Children's Services to Adults	2,880
Adults & Safeguarding Committee	7,019
Demographics and complexity (placements)	990
Special Guardianship Orders	54
No Recourse to Public Funds cases within Family Services	270
Unaccompanied Asylum Seeker Children moving into Care Leaving Services	270
Staffing - agency, following reduction for recharge	405
Placements for 18-25-year olds	270
Libraries – rates and security	144
IT pressures within Family Services	63
Legal costs across social care and education	270
Reduction in schools' central block funding for historical commitments	87
Children, Education & Safeguarding	2,823
Total Pressures Funding	15,010

Growth – investment in service development

1.4.19 The council is committed to investing in the development of services and departments were also canvassed for funding to invest in growth. The table below summarises the amounts requested by services and the recommended items to be funded. £1.425m of this funding of pressures is included within the MTFs presented at Appendix A. The £0.090m investment in sexual health prevention is being invested to manage demand and will be funded from Public Health reserves.

Theme Committees	Description	20/21
		£'000
Housing & Growth Committee	Resource to support investing in growth, development and income generation	975
Children's, Education & Safeguarding	Caseloads/staffing 0-25: investment in Autism related work	360
Public Health	Sexual health prevention (funded from Public Health reserves)	90
Total Investment in Services		1,425

Inflation Funding

1.4.20 Funding for both pay and non-pay inflationary pressures has been allocated to 2020/21 service budgets from the outset and should help to reduce uncertainty around funding available for increased staff costs and contract related spend. This will enable services to plan accordingly and be fully funded to deliver services.

1.4.21 Pay Inflation has been allocated based on 2.73% of 2020/21 pay-related budgets (2% for all services except StreetScene which experiences a higher increase due to the mix of pay grades).

1.4.22 Non-Pay Inflation has been allocated based on 20/21 net non-pay budgets at the current CPI rate (1.9%). For CSG and Cambridge Education, non-pay inflation has been based on 1.9% of 20/21 contract costs.

Contingency

1.4.23 The contingency budget is a useful tool in effective financial management of an organisation. It provides a mechanism to allocate additional funding on a temporary or permanent basis during the financial year. This allows the recognition and funding of costs over and above those included within the council's base budget. It is a more appropriate mechanism than the use of one-off funding, such as reserves, in meeting the costs of pressures as it enables the council to 'live within its means' both in the short and longer term. This therefore supports the delivery of the organisation's overall financial strategy.

1.4.24 The proposed MTFS allows a general, uncommitted contingency of around £2.4m in 2020/21. For the years 2021/22 onwards, this rises substantially to recognise the inclusion of a risk factor around the savings proposals. This approach has been taken to recognise that some of the proposals are at an early stage of development. As the MTFS is reviewed in future periods, these amounts will be considered against the prevailing risks to delivery.

Other key areas of council funding

Other key areas of funding sources for the council are as follows:

Improved Better Care Fund (IBCF)

1.4.25 The 2019/20 Barnet BCF allocation is £36,828,790 and is used to fund health services, social care services, and major adaptations through the Disabled Facilities Grant and to make investments into the development of integrated services.

1.4.26 In 2019/20 the Council was allocated £7,454,335 of BCF funding for the protection of social care.

1.4.27 The monies within Barnet's BCF form a pooled budget under Section 75 of the NHS Act 2006 overseen by the Barnet Health and Wellbeing Board. The section 75 agreement allows for resources to be easily transferred between health and social care budgets to meet the objectives of the pooled fund.

1.4.28 The success of the BCF and therefore the pooled budget is measured through the achievement of a reduction in emergency hospital admissions, reduction in delayed transfers of care, admissions to residential and care homes and the effectiveness of reablement.

1.4.29 The core elements of the BCF plan are services for frail and older people and those with long term conditions (LTCs) such as: Rapid Response Team, delivery of seven-day services which support the system in managing delayed transfers of care (DTOCs) provision of community equipment, support to care homes delivered by the Care Quality Team and prevention services including Later Lifer Planners. The overarching aim of the plan is to provide integrated care and support that intervenes early, prevents crises, responds quickly and helps people stay independent for longer.

1.4.30 The BCF Plan includes a commitment to meet NHS England's minimum allocations for the BCF and the required inflationary increases from the 1.9% in 2018/19 to 5.3% in 2019/20.

1.4.31 2019-20 is the final year of the BCF and Local Authorities we are waiting for confirmation of what the new programme will be for 2020-21 and medium term financial plan.

Dedicated Schools Budget (DSG)

1.4.32 In September 2019, the Department for Education (DfE) confirmed the use of National Funding Formula (NFF) for schools, high needs and central school services for 2020-21. It also announced the following:

- Every secondary school will receive a minimum of £5,000 per pupil in 2020/21, primary schools will get a minimum of £4,000 per pupil from 2021/22 (£3,750 in 2020/21);
- Per pupil funding for all schools can rise at least in line with inflation;
- £66m increase in national Early Years funding;
- The funding announcement is in addition to the £1.5bn per year in the Teachers' Pension Grant; and
- Reception to Year 11 funding in 2020/21 will increase by £2.6bn, but this includes the £700m for SEND pupils, so net increase £1.9bn through the National Funding Formula to Local Authorities for mainstream provision.

1.4.33 The Secretary of State confirmed on 3 September 2019 the government's intention to move to a 'hard' NFF for schools – where budgets will be set based on a single, national formula. There is recognition that this will represent a significant change and the DfE will work closely with local authorities, schools and others to make this transition as smoothly as possible for implementation beyond 2020/21.

Housing Revenue Account

1.4.34 The Housing and Growth Committee has made a commitment to significant investment in improving fire safety of council blocks. To partly offset the pressure of this investment, the Committee has identified savings that deliver benefits to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA).

Public Health Grant

1.4.35 Public Health (PH) Grant will continue to be ring-fenced beyond April 2020, until further notice. There is an anticipated national PH Grant uplift in 2020/21 of approximately 3.2% but an exact percentage is still to be confirmed. It is expected that this increase will fund new sexual health treatments introduced in October 2019, Healthy Early Years and Healthy Schools Programme, Perinatal Mental Health and The National Diabetes Prevention Programme currently funded from the existing PH ringfenced reserves.

1.4.36 The Public Health Grant currently funds statutory and non-statutory services such as sexual health, Healthy Child Programme, drug and alcohol, smoking cessation, healthcare public health, resilience school programme targeted to local needs and aimed at improving public health outcomes.

1.4.37 In recent years, decreases in spend in core Public Health Grant, due to the national grant reduction, have been achieved via efficiencies and contract re-procurement. Furthermore, as part of MTFs, Public Health Grant is supporting demand management in social care: an investment in prevention and wellbeing contracts in adult social care (£1.639m in 2019-20) and investment in early help (£1.464m in 2019-20). Future MTFs savings planned beyond 2020 from the Grant will be funding areas such as leisure activities, community safety and employment programmes.

1.4.38 Development of the new Health and Wellbeing Strategy is underway and its guiding principles will seek to maximise the impact on population health outcomes through the use of the Public Health Grant and influencing system wide prevention across the whole Council and local NHS agenda.

Risks to the MTFs

1.4.39 There are known risks which have not been factored into the current MTFs, these are:

- **Demographic increases:** the MTFs factors in a significant increase in demographic pressures (both absolute population number and the characteristics thereof), however if the increases that services experience are more than this, then this could result in an overspend across those services impacted such as Adults, Children's and Housing;
- **Temporary accommodation pressure:** there is an insufficient supply of affordable, local, temporary accommodation. The council is looking at options to manage this, however there is a risk that the costs of this may exceed those provided for within the budget;
- **Non-pay inflation:** the current MTFs assumes an average 1.9% increase in contract spend, however inflation on some types of expenditure is estimated at 10%. If the average increase across expenditure and contracts exceeds 1.9%, then this could result in an overspend across services;
- **Finchley Lido:** structural remedial works on the roof at Finchley Lido. Phase 1 works are complete and Phase 2 remedial works, which will restore the Leisure Centre into full use, are in the process of being approved. The estimated cost is £423k which includes a contingency of £15k therefore the risk is that the costs exceed these values;
- **Fremantle Care workers (London Living Wage):** former Fremantle staff were TUPE transferred to YCB in July 2018. Some former Fremantle care workers that have been transferred to the Barnet Group may be being paid less than the London Living Wage (£10.75 per hour (as at Nov 2019)). The Barnet Group policy is to pay all its workers at least the London Living Wage, subject to affordability, and a HR process is now required to review any changes to terms and conditions which will need to be considered.

Any decision about changes to terms and conditions will need to be considered in the context of the overall pay and reward strategy for the Barnet Group, employment policies and legislation, the wider social care market and the council's procurement rules. It is not yet possible to quantify the level of risk associated as it is too early to form a conclusion about the application of the LLW to TUPE'd staff. However, officers in the Barnet Group supported by council colleagues, where necessary will be working on this over the coming months and can provide further update to the committee in the future.

- **Oakleigh Road Depot:** remediation works have begun at the depot. The costs of which are expected to be borne by the contractor, however there remains the risk that there could be some irrecoverable costs incurred which must be found through the council's funds;
- **Recession** no assumptions have been made in the MTFs of impacts of any economic recession. These impacts could present in a number of ways. Sensitivity analysis has been performed at a desk top level using crude indicators and a summary of these impacts is included below:

Risk	Impact
Reduction in business rates	1% reduction in rateable value = £0.580m The maximum reduction is limited to £3.2m by the safety net system
Increase in hardship/discretionary allowances	The council currently spends £21.4m on its Council Tax support scheme and approximately £240k on Business Rates hardship cases. It is extremely difficult to estimate an impact in this area.
Reduction in fees and charges	A 1% reduction in Fees and Charges would result in a £450k loss of income. In reality, services which benefit from development within the borough are likely to see a reduction whereas services such as adults will see a greater level of stability as much of the charging mechanism is linked to pensions which would not be as volatile. The council benefits from Guaranteed Income in relation to many of its development related services.

Inflationary costs	A 1% increase in costs will result in approximately £1.8m in additional costs to the council however some costs will be more insulated than others. Costs such as fuel, for example, could experience significant volatility.
Interest rates	A 1% change in interest rates would result in a variance in Capital Financing charges of approximately £4m per year by the end of the MTFs period. In times of a recession, interest rates are generally subdued, however there can be volatility depending on the economic levers used by the Government to manage the economy overall.
Increased demand for council services	During times of recession, the demand for Public Sector services increases. It is difficult to provide an estimate of the likely impact however the effect is most likely to impact services such as welfare support (including employment support), mental health services and housing.
Changes in property prices	There is a risk of reduced capital receipts as a result of downward pressure on property values due to a subdued market. The converse opportunity is that capital outlay to purchase assets could be reduced.
Currency fluctuations	A weakening of the Pound could cause additional costs to capital projects where goods or services are provided in international currencies. A 1% depreciation in the Pound against the Euro will cost an additional £11,800 per £1m of international currency spend. Conversely, an appreciation of the same level will provide a reduced cost of £11,800 per £1m of spend.

- No benefit or dis-benefit has been assumed in the MTFs for the **Fair Funding Review** (expected to be 2021/22);
- No benefit or dis-benefit has been assumed in the MTFs for implications of **Brexit** other than the macroeconomic trends currently being experienced;
- No benefit or dis-benefit has been assumed in the MTFs as a result of **Business Rates baseline resets** (due in 2021/22).

➤ **Grants**

- **Social Care Funding:** there are uncertainties around social care funding. Social Care grants have been outlined on an ad-hoc basis and so there is a “funding cliff-edge” for post-2020/21. In the MTFs, it has been assumed that the 2020/21 estimated level of £7.8m for Barnet (announced as part of the additional £1bn for adult and children’s social care in September 2019 review) will continue into future years as a result of the pledge made in the Conservative General Election manifesto.
- **Savings predicated on grant funding:** Savings plans within Children, Education & Safeguarding Committee include:
 - £200k through the better use of grant funding e.g. Troubled Families grant, Youth Justice grant and Trusted Relationships grant.
 - £300k anticipated Department for Education funding for Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children that are care leavers.

The delivery of both these savings assumes that this grant funding will continue into and beyond 2020/21.

- **Grants 2021/22:** For 2021/22 onwards, if grants are rolled into Baseline Needs they will increase by CPI each year going forward. This has not been assumed in the MTFs as there is uncertainty on whether the grants are time limited or will become part of the overall funding picture.

Council Reserves

1.4.40 The council’s earmarked reserves are forecast to be £48.265m at the end of 2019/20, £15.3m lower than the beginning of the year. £8m of this reduction was budgeted for within the MTFs to achieve a balanced position for 2019/20 with the remainder of the reduction relating to capital expenditure (£0.9m), Transformation and Service Development (£2.3m), meeting the revenue overspend (£2.7m) and movement in ringfenced reserves (£1.8m).

1.4.41 The proposed MTFs includes no reserves funding in 2020/21 towards getting to a balanced budget.

1.4.42 The table below incorporates the current forecast outturn position and other known or expected plans in order to create a forecast of the council’s reserves position over the MTFs period. This table assumes that the funding deficits in future years of the MTFs are resolved and that there is no call on reserves through an unbalanced budget or overspend in each of the years.

2018/19 closing bal	2019/20 forecast bal	2020/21 forecast bal	2021/22 forecast bal	2022/23 forecast bal	2023/24 forecast bal	2024/25 forecast bal
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	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<u>Capital</u>							
Capital - CIL	2,937	2,937	2,937	2,937	2,937	2,937	2,937
Revenue implications of capital	1,441	841	401	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Reserves	4,378	3,778	3,338	2,937	2,937	2,937	2,937
<u>Revenue</u>							
MTFS	40,416	30,202	28,202	28,202	28,202	28,202	28,202
Revenue - Earmarked	1,629	1,219	869	519	169	-	-
Transformation	3,083	2,723	2,037	1,390	904	418	-
Revenue - Service Specific	4,822	2,875	2,350	2,120	1,670	1,820	1,970
Non Ringfenced Revenue Reserves	49,950	37,019	33,458	32,231	30,945	30,440	30,172
<u>Ringfenced</u>							
DSG	1,543	949	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Benefits	3,981	3,981	3,981	3,981	3,981	3,981	3,981
North London Sub Region	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
PFI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Health	1,462	1,209	-	-	-	-	-
Special Parking Account	2,233	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Total Ringfenced	9,298	7,468	5,310	5,310	5,310	5,310	5,310
Total Earmarked Reserves	63,626	48,265	42,106	40,478	39,192	38,687	38,419

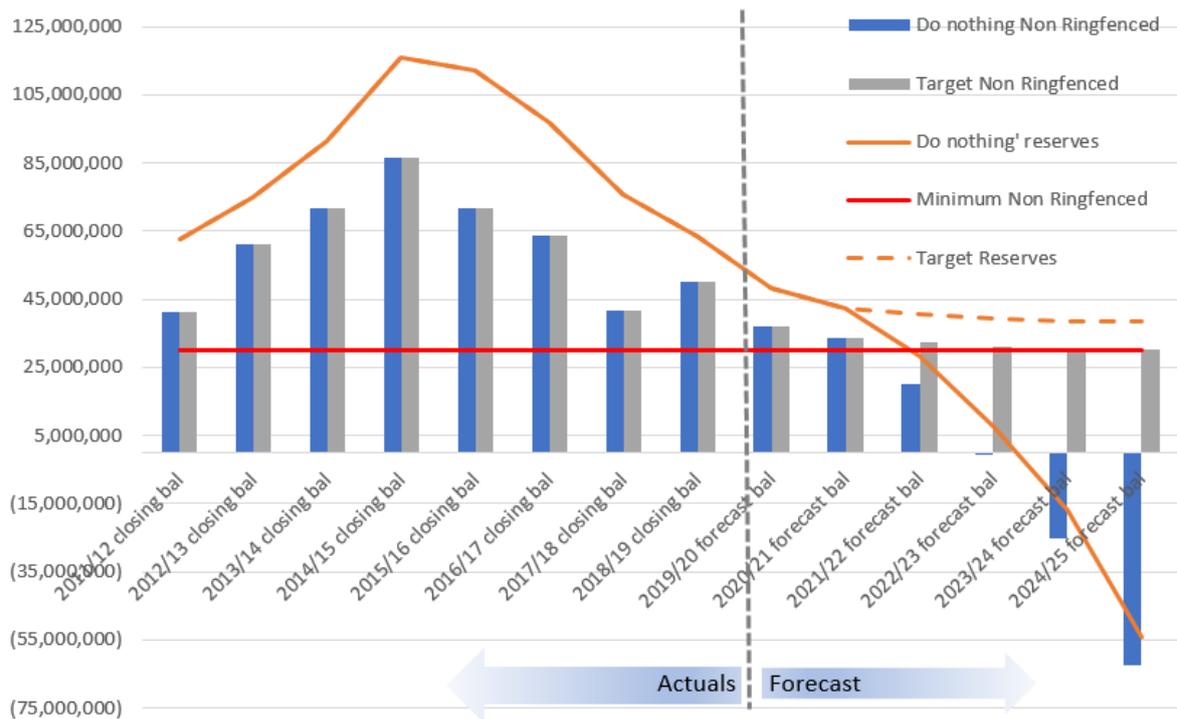
1.4.43 In terms of financial sustainability, the Non-Ringfenced Revenue Reserves is the key measure. This is due to reduce over the next two years but then level out to around £30m in keeping with the stated aim of maintaining at least that value in order to manage the prevailing risks and uncertainty.

1.4.44 The MTFS and Collection Fund Smoothing reserves have been merged since previous reserve forecasts have been published. This combined MTFS reserve is now the single mechanism for managing risks such as overspends and timing issues of collection fund items.

1.4.45 Although several of the reserves appear to maintain a steady balance (e.g. Capital – CIL and Housing Benefits Reserves) there will be movements in and out throughout the year. The assumption is that income will offset expenditure in each year. With the CIL reserve, for instance, seeing forecast receipts and expenditure in the region of £10m each year.

1.4.46 The council's reserves have been decreasing consistently since 2014/15. This reduction is broadly in line with what the sector as a whole has experienced.

1.4.47 The council's reserves balance over time (including a forward forecast) is shown within the graphic below. The graph also shows the impact if the council takes no further action in balancing its future year MTFS projections (the 'Do Nothing' option).



Reserves Strategy

1.4.48 In line with the council's financial strategy, a level of sustainable reserves will be maintained, and is defined by the Section 151 officer as part of the budget setting process, considering prevailing risks and opportunities. For 2020, this has been identified as £15m for general fund balance and £30m for earmarked non-ringfenced revenue reserves;

MTFS Reserve

1.4.49 The purpose of this reserve is to set aside an amount of money which can be drawn down to balance the council's budget when a budget deficit is unavoidable. This can be either through the planned use or to top up the General Fund Balance when the council experiences an unplanned overspend. In considering the risks associated with the council's budget.

1.4.50 This reserve has also been merged with the Collection Fund Smoothing reserve whose purpose was to account for timing differences between when the MTFS expects tax receipts to come on stream and when the income actually starts to be accrued. The combining of these reserves simplifies the options for mitigating financial risks rather than maintaining a series of separate mechanisms.

Costs of delivering the MTFS

1.4.51 It is inevitable that there will be one-off costs in relation to the delivery of the savings required over the MTFS period. The transformation reserve was topped up as part of the budget setting process for this purpose. This facility will be

kept under review by the section 151 officer as savings and projects are implemented.

Revenue Implications of Capital

1.4.52 In a prior budgeting period the council established a reserve to fund expenditure that did not meet the strict definition of capital expenditure but for which there was no revenue provision. An example of this type of cost would be feasibility work or for costs such as the decanting of staff contained within the costs of a build project. Expenditure has been and is planned to be incurred against this reserve over the MTFS period. This has been included within the reserves forecast above.

General Fund Balances

1.4.53 In addition to Earmarked Reserves, the council maintains a General Fund balance to manage the impact of uneven cash flows and unexpected events or emergencies. The level of general reserve required to be held is not specified, however the council uses a guide of 5% of annual net revenue expenditure in line with the professional judgement of the Chief Financial Officer. For 2020/21 this equates to £14.5m. At the 31st of March 2019, the balance stood at £15.8m however this will reduce by an amount equal to the general fund overspend. The Director of Finance intends to 'top up' the general fund balance to £15m post outturn. This transfer will be from the MTFS reserve. The General Fund balance, including a look backwards and forecast forward is shown in the graphic below.

1.5 Capital Programme

1.5.1 The Council has a significant capital programme across both the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). Capital projects are considered within the Council's overall medium to long term priorities, and the preparation of the capital programme is an integral part of the financial planning process. This includes taking account of the revenue implications of the projects in the revenue budget setting process.

Changes to the Capital Programme

Slippage

1.5.2 Throughout the summer, officers have been looking at the reasons that slippage occurs and challenging assumptions on the anticipated delivery profile of the Capital Programme. Overestimating capital expenditure can cause a number of unintended consequences, such as incurring unnecessary financing costs, reducing service budgets to fund borrowing or the lapsing of funding opportunities.

1.5.3 As a result of this work, it has been identified that a total of £186.804m needs to be re-profiled from the current year into future periods. Whilst this value is significant, it improves the accuracy of the programme and supports stronger financial management.

1.5.4 The breakdown of slippage by Committee is shown below:

Directorate	Net Slippage & Accelerated spend £'000
Adults and Safeguarding	-
Brent Cross	(168,082)
Children, Education & Safeguarding	(3,954)
Community Leadership and Libraries	-
Environment	(6,801)
Housing	(17,167)
Policy & Resources	(937)
Housing Revenue Account	10,137
Total:	(186,804)

Amendments to current schemes

Proposed additions

1.5.5 Grammar school projects - £4.362m

St Michael's Grammar School was successful in its bid for expansion to the Department for Education's Selective Schools Expansion Fund. The scheme will create an additional 32 places at an outstanding school. The council will receive the grant funding from ESFA and then passes this over to the school. The total cost for the scheme is: £4.847m. The total amount of funding approved from ESFA is £4.362m. The remaining 10% is match funded by the council which was approved before the school submitted its bid.

1.5.6 Community Equipment and Assistive Technology - £5.55m

Community equipment and assistive technology benefit the community at large, increasing independence and wellbeing for residents. Our approach to 'mainstreaming' the use of Assistive Technology, in particular, is regarded as market-leading in terms of the scale and impact for people. Adults and Health currently provide both Assistive Technology and Community Equipment to clients, as part of their service. These are purchased by the Council and then loaned to clients. When they are no longer needed, they are collected with the aim of 'recycling' – i.e. making them available to other clients. The providers (Millbrook for Community Equipment and Argenti for Assistive Technology) are responsible for delivery, storage, maintenance and recycling of the assets on behalf of the Council.

1.5.7 Greenspaces Infrastructure Programme - £1.500m

The Greenspaces Team delivers a number of parks improvements projects each year using external funding sources. Through the creation of the Greenspaces Infrastructure Programme the service will be able to respond to

the delivery of these projects as capital schemes in a more agile way and will remove the need for a large amount of administrative work that takes place at the end of each financial year.

The programme will be delivered using S106, CIL, Grants and other external funding sources. The projects are capital improvement projects and can be formed at short notice (e.g. New Play Equipment funded from Area Committee CIL funding) and have a short delivery timeline.

1.5.8 Asset Manager IT - £0.050m

The implementation of an IT solution to improve business efficiency to monitor and discharge statutory reporting requirements of the council's asset portfolio. This enables the council to be more efficient in the production of information for its statutory accounts as well as management information on the council's assets.

1.5.9 Highways Improvement – £0.440m

These are highways works completed that are in accordance with their covenants and therefore eligible for the use of s106 contributions.

1.5.10 Colindale – Highways and Transport - £0.180m

This programme is for Highway Improvement Works and Controlled Parking Zone covenants in Colindale. These capital works comply with Highways Contribution agreements and are therefore an appropriate use of s106 contributions for highway works in the Colindale.

1.5.11 Town Centre - £0.100m

This is to use s106 funds for the town centre, public realm and pedestrian improvements in the Finchley Church End area. £83k of contributions from s106 has been identified toward the capital delivery of public realm alongside CIL funding.

1.5.12 Local Implementation Plan 2016/17 and onwards – £0.400m

This programme is funded by TFL grants and is for a combination of projects that include cycle parking at 12 schools in the borough, Electric Vehicle Charging Points (EVCP) and other smaller projects carried forward from 2018/19.

1.5.13 Investment in Roads & Pavement (including NRP) - £2.38m

This programme for an additional £2.38m for planned highway works and contribution towards the installation of bus shelters with in the vicinity of the Development in accordance with s106 agreement and are considered as appropriate use of contributions. It also includes £690k Department for Transport grant. The projections based on current works programme. This would mean a total value of Network Recovery of £23.5m between 2019/20 and 2022/23.

1.5.14 Colindale – Parks, Open Spaces and Sports – £0.100m

This money is toward the active zone in Montrose park and includes the outdoor gym, parkour, Multi Use Gaming Area (MUGA) and all associated flooring. There is £103k S106 capital funding towards the capital works and £10k for programmes and activation of the space.

1.5.15 Vehicles - £13.590m

Vehicle and equipment are the key elements of the delivery of environmental services within Barnet. They are the second largest cost to the services after the staffing. In delivering the Recycling & Waste collection services, the council's approach to leasing or hiring vehicles and equipment has been reviewed and it has become apparent that there are opportunities to reduce operating costs through purchase and pay as you go maintenance instead of lease hire.

The majority of the council's fleet of vehicles were procured between 2010 to 2013. These vehicles are now at the point where it is either not economically viable to continue to use them or not compliant with new emission standards for their operation in Barnet from October 2020 for LEZ (Low Emission Zone) and October 2021 (Ultra Low Emission Zone).

It is recommended that capital expenditure is deployed to purchase the vehicles over three years for Recycling & Waste vehicles, and vehicles for other frontline services are replaced as identified as per fleet replacement programme.

Not replacing the current fleet with capital purchase would expose the Council to either c£1.2m in fines under the ULEZ arrangements or c£2.2m in vehicle hire or lease cost. Both of these will result in significant overspend. The programme is to be funded from borrowing.

1.5.16 Disabled Facilities Grants Programme - £0.410m

This bid is for additional expenditure of £0.413m for provision of the Mandatory Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG) programme. The council as the local housing authority has a statutory responsibility to ensure that grants are available to eligible applicants and demand is currently outstripping the amount of the central government grant allocation. The council is required to fund applications that meet the grant conditions irrespective of budget. This is anticipated to be funded through borrowing unless additional grant contribution is provided by the Government.

1.5.17 Health projects - £1.380m

This budget is for a series of projects related to contributing to the health and wellbeing of residents. All these projects will be funded from S106 contributions. All proposals are in accordance with the S106 capital contribution agreements and are considered appropriate use of funds.

1.5.18 M&E/ GAS - £2.500m

This is an additional budget in line with the HRA business plan approved in January 2019 for significant spend on domestic rewiring and the replacement of electrical rising mains in blocks of flats. It also includes a budget for the replacement of collapsed drains and the installation of new water mains. The funding source is the HRA Major Repair Reserve.

1.5.19 Accessible accommodation adaptations - £1.49m

A shortage of adapted and wheelchair-accessible properties has impacted the Barnet Group's (TBG) and Adult Social Care's (ASC) ability to house vulnerable clients. As a result, many clients are "blocked" in either hospital beds, residential, supported or extra care accommodation or in expensive hotel rooms or temporary accommodation, at significant cost to the council.

From November 2016 to December 2018, 32 Council properties and 2 Open Door Homes units have been adapted using the funding, with a total spent of just over £500k. Adapting these properties has resulted in substantial cost avoidance being made across Housing and Social Services.

This funding proposal is to request the allocation of funds from the Housing Revenue Account for Q4 of 2019/20 and the financial years 2020/21 to 2022/23, to be used to adapt Council units to address the severe shortage of adapted and wheelchair accessible units for clients who are social care eligible.

1.5.20 Total additions

The profiling of the additions described above is set out in the summary table below:

Addition	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Grammar school projects	-	2,222	2,140	-	-	-	4,362
Community Equipment and Assistive Technology	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	-	5,550
Accessible accommodation adaptations	115	460	460	460	-	-	1,495
Greenspaces Infrastructure Programme	300	300	300	300	300	-	1,500
Asset Manager IT	50	-	-	-	-	-	50
Highways Improvement	-	444	-	-	-	-	444
Colindale – Highways and Transport	-	-	181	-	-	-	181
Town Centre	-	-	105	-	-	-	105
Local Implementation Plan 2016/17 and onwards	409	-	-	-	-	-	409
Investment in Roads & Pavement (NRP)	2,382	-	-	-	-	-	2,382
Colindale – Parks, Open Spaces and Sports	-	-	-	103	-	-	103
Vehicles	1,428	10,065	820	342	943	-	13,598
Disabled Facilities Grants Programme	413	-	-	-	-	-	413
M&E/ GAS	-	109	2,400	-	-	-	2,509
Health projects	1,384	-	-	-	-	-	1,384
Total	7,591	14,710	7,516	2,315	2,353	-	34,485

1.5.21 Including the slippage and additions described previously, the changes to be incorporated into the revised Capital Programme are as follows:

Directorate	Net Slippage & Accelerated spend	Deletions	Additions
Adults and Safeguarding			5,550
Brent Cross	(168,082)		

Children, Education & Safeguarding	(3,954)	(746)	4,362
Community Leadership and Libraries			
Environment	(6,801)		18,333
Housing	(17,167)	(543)	2,186
Policy & Resources	(937)		50
Housing Revenue Account	10,137	(904)	4,004
Total:	(186,804)	(2,193)	34,485

1.5.22 The proposed Capital programme for 2019/2020 to 2024/2025 takes the essential elements of the previous years' programmes and moves them forward in the context of the financial and political environment for 2019/20. The current approved Capital Programme totals £1.121bn. After incorporating the changes described in the table above, the Capital Programme would total £1.154bn and is set out below in summary form:

Theme Committee	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adults and Safeguarding	15,994	1,905	1,110	1,110	1,110		21,229
Brent Cross	101,312	155,516	107,370	38,228			402,426
Children, Education & Safeguarding	21,003	17,245	14,124	1,539			53,911
Community Leadership and Libraries	235						235
Environment	18,301	28,461	10,970	2,792	1,611		62,135
Housing	70,867	102,095	70,414	42,450	36,446	1,000	323,272
Policy & Resources	19,515	10,386					29,901
Total - General Fund	247,227	315,608	203,988	86,119	39,167	1,000	893,109
Housing Revenue Account	51,000	80,599	68,223	26,285	16,911	17,720	260,737
Total - all services	298,227	396,207	272,211	112,404	56,078	18,720	1,153,846

Funding of the Capital Programme

1.5.23 The capital programme shown above is funded from the following sources:

Theme Committee	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adults and Safeguarding	2,000	700	500		15,841	2,188	21,229
Brent Cross	360,354					42,072	402,426
Children, Education & Safeguarding	43,597	3,536	842		852	5,084	53,911
Community Leadership and Libraries			68			167	235
Environment	4,255	4,601	3,380	440	12,040	37,419	62,135
Housing	7,889	20,251	16,814	590	15,835	261,893	323,272
Policy & Resources			6,124	5		23,772	29,901

Total - General Fund	418,095	29,088	27,728	1,035	44,568	372,595	893,109
Housing Revenue Account	17,740		13,331	145,166		84,500	260,737
Total - all services	435,835	29,088	41,059	146,201	44,568	457,095	1,153,846

Borrowing

1.5.24 £458m of the total capital programme will be funded from borrowing of which £210m is on-lent to Opendoor Homes for the acquisition or delivery of new housing.

1.5.25 Borrowing is typically Public Works Loan Board loans to support capital expenditure; this type of capital funding has revenue implications (i.e. interest and provision to pay back the loan).

1.5.26 In line with the prudential code, Local Authorities are required to set aside an amount of money for its Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). MRP is akin to the repayment element of a personal mortgage and applies to all general fund borrowing regardless of the source of funds. Based on the current value of the borrowing requirement, there will be an additional MRP charge of £3.32m 2020/21 (meaning a total revenue budget of £17.6m set aside for MRP charges in addition to interest costs). This is offset by additional income being generated through interest receivable and an existing budget underspent. Taking these items into account £2m of revenue budget reduction has been reflected in the 2020/21 year within the MTFS.

Capital Receipts

1.5.27 The council has previously highlighted a risk in the level of capital receipts that it currently holds or forecasts to receive. Capital Receipts are proceeds of capital sales (land, buildings, etc.) and are re-invested into purchasing other capital assets.

1.5.28 £41m of the above capital programme is planned to be funded by capital receipts. Current receipts are standing at £21.19m with £19.36m being HRA receipts and the remaining £1.83m are General Fund receipts.

1.5.29 Of the £41m, £26m will be funded from HRA capital receipt (RTB Receipts). Current HRA capital receipt balances plus future estimates suggest that there will be enough HRA capital receipts to fund the relevant projects.

1.5.30 The remaining £15m is expected to come from General Fund capital receipts. With £10.5m needed in 2019/20. There are currently no General Fund disposals agreed, this may result in funding changes and possible additional Capital Financing charges in 2020/21. Provision has been allowed for within the Capital Financing budget to meet these costs and if no schemes are identified prior to the end of the financial year, the capital receipts will be substituted for borrowing.

Capital Grants & Contributions

- 1.5.31 The current capital programme funding forecast to 2025 shows £435.8m will be funded from Capital Grants. S106 and CIL are standing at £29.09m and £44.57m respectively.
- 1.5.32 Capital grants are mainly received from central government departments (such as the Brent Cross grant from MHCLG) or other partners or funding agencies (such Transport for London, Education Funding Authority).
- 1.5.33 S106 contributions are a developer contribution towards infrastructure; confined to a specific area and to be used within specific timeframe.
- 1.5.34 Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funds are developer contribution towards infrastructure; can be used borough wide but still has time restrictions on use.
- 1.5.35 Current capital programme forecasts plus future estimates suggest that there will be enough S106 contributions to fund the relevant projects.
- 1.5.36 Based on the current forecasts for CIL funded projects, there is a gap of £5.72m in 2019/20 however it is not expected that this will cause any revenue consequences as the council is able to undertake funding substitutions at year end to manage slippage.

1.6 Budget Management 2019/20 2019/20 Forecast Outturn - Period 7 Budget Monitoring

- 1.6.1 At month 7, the General Fund revenue forecast for 2019/20 was £307.173m, which is a net overspend of £2.657m, compared with the revised budget of £301.098m. This forecast is stated after the net contribution from specific and general earmarked reserves totalling £3.417m.
- 1.6.2 All proposed reserve drawdowns and contributions will be considered and approved, if appropriate, later in the financial year. It is important to note that these reserve movements are over and above the planned use of £8.057m of reserves in balancing the budget.
- 1.6.3 The original budget approved by Council in March of each year is revised during the year to reflect movements between budgets and the allocation of contingency held within central expenses. At the Policy and Resources Committee on 23rd October 2019 approval was provided to allocate additional funds from the council's contingency budget. These movements have been reflected in the table below.

	Revised Budget	Actuals to 30/10/2019	Month 6 forecast before reserves movements	Variation to revised budget	Reserve Movements	Month 6 forecast after reserve movements	Variation to revised budget

	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adults and Health	114,888	56,488	118,099	3,211	-253	117,846	2,958
Assurance	5,690	4,963	6,304	613	-581	5,723	32
Children's Family Services	67,477	43,911	68,993	1,516	-319	68,674	1,197
Growth and Corporate services	40,094	27,414	44,138	4,044	-1,281	42,856	2,762
Environment	11,148	25,233	14,070	2,922	983	13,087	1,939
Finance	61,802	22,892	55,569	-6,233		55,569	-6,233
Service Total	301,098	180,902	307,173	6,074	-3,417	303,755	2,657

1.6.4 As part of good financial management practice, there are a number of business as usual processes that the council undertakes to maintain its budgets. This paper seeks Policy and Resources Committee approval to make in year allocations from the contingency budget and to agree virements between services of over £250k.

Allocations from Contingency

1.6.5 The contingency budget is a useful tool in effective financial management of an organisation. It provides a mechanism to allocate additional funding on a temporary or permanent basis during the financial year. This allows the recognition and funding of costs over and above those included within the council's base budget. It is a more appropriate mechanism than the use of one-off funding, such as reserves, in meeting the costs of pressures as it enables the council to 'live within its means' both in the short and longer term. Council financial regulations also prevent expenditure being incurred for which there is no budget provision. Allocations from contingency ensure that the financial regulations can be adhered to when unexpected items occur. This therefore supports the delivery of the organisation's overall financial strategy.

1.6.6 When preparing the budgets, all inflationary and service pressure allocations within the MTFs are held within the contingency budget and are allocated during the year to the service areas when the true costs are better understood. The contingency budget is usually forecast to be fully spent within the financial projections despite containing unallocated elements. This means that any virements to areas displaying a financial pressure will generally benefit the bottom line of the Council's projected outturn variance. The allocation to theme committees are targets and savings proposals will be subject to equality impact assessments and consultation as required. The contingency could be used where members do not wish to make proposed savings due to equality impacts that cannot be litigated appropriately.

1.6.7 At the start of the 2019/20 financial year, £9.5m contingency funding was available. Of this, £7.5m has been distributed with a further £1.5m allocated as

shown below. After all the allocated balances have been posted, a balance of £0.500m will remain.

- 1.6.8 It is the Section 151 Officer's intention to allocate the remaining 2019/20 balance towards service pressures once the full implications of issues such as Oakleigh Road Depot access road and the Finchley Lido roof are better understood (subject to future Policy and Resources Committee approval). An expectation is included within the MTFs that £1m will be available from 2020/21 onwards to recurrently reduce the budget gap.

Virements

- 1.6.9 The constitution requires that any virement from contingency of £250k or above are approved by the Policy & Resources Committee. Further, any virements between services over £250k must also be approved by the Policy & Resources Committee.

- 1.6.10 The tables below give details of virements by Department rather than committee as the Scheme of Financial Delegation delegates the authority to expend the Council's resources to Executive Directors of Departments.

The following virements from contingency above £250k presently require approval:

Service	Description	TOTAL
Growth and Corporate Services	Review of commercial portfolio	£275,000
Central Expenses (Contingency)	Review of commercial portfolio	(£275,000)
Adults & Health	Adults - invest to save resource requests including transformation team	£850,000
Central Expenses (Contingency)	Adults - invest to save resource requests including transformation team	(£850,000)
StreetScene	Street Scene Pay Inflation	£292,000
Central Expenses (Contingency)	Street Scene Pay Inflation	(£292,000)
StreetScene	2019-20 Street Lighting MTFs Saving reprofiled	£250,000
Central Expenses (Contingency)	2019-20 Street Lighting MTFs Saving reprofiled	(£250,000)

- 1.6.11 P&R are asked to note the following virements from contingency less than £250k:

Service	Description	TOTAL
Growth and Corporate Services	Feasibility studies for disposals	£158,000
Central Expenses (Contingency)	Feasibility studies for disposals	(£158,000)

1.6.12 P&R are also asked to note the following virements between services:

Service	Description	TOTAL
Growth & Corporate Services	Revised CSG Contract Fee due to in-sourcing of Finance and Human Resources.	£90,000
Finance	Revised CSG Contract Fee due to in-sourcing of Finance and Human Resources.	(£90,000)
Adults & Health	Grossing up of the Independent Living Fund Grant	£1,340,371
Corporate Accounting	Grossing up of the Independent Living Fund Grant	(£1,340,371)
Adults & Health	Transfer Corporate Health & Safety to Adults & Health	£98,453
Growth & Corporate Services	Transfer Corporate Health & Safety to Adults & Health	(£98,453)

Debt Write Off

1.6.13 The write-off of these debts is in line with good accounting practice, which requires that debit balances accurately reflect realisable income and it removes uncollectable debt from the system. All businesses suffer from uncollectable debt and the council maintains a bad debt provision against which to charge these write offs.

Business Rates (NNDR)

1.6.14 Non-domestic rates totalling £1,081,741.31 are recommended for write off. The individual debts are all over £5,000 and cover the financial years 2008/09 to 2019/20.

1.6.15 All the debts are in respect of closed accounts. Most are in respect of debtors who have absconded, including some who are known to be abroad and out of our jurisdiction. Other debts are either limited companies that have been dissolved or wound up or again companies registered abroad. None or insufficient monies to clear these debts have been yielded as Business Rates debts do not rank as preferential debt in insolvency proceedings. Therefore, no further action can be taken.

1.6.16 Attempts to trace absconded debtors include searches of internal systems, credit reference agencies, internet searches, enquiries with owners, agents, and new occupants of the relevant properties and visits by the inspector and Enforcement Agents. With regard to cost effectiveness, the extent of tracing activity will correspond to the amount of individual debts and with a greater emphasis on checks made in respect of larger debts. All customer contact details have been checked to try to prompt contact from the debtor in addition to the necessary recovery notices that are issued in accordance with legislation

It should be noted that if an absconder is subsequently located following a write off then the debt can be re-raised and attempts made to recover it, subject to statutory limitation periods and it being economical to do so.

1.6.17 We also review any documentation to retrieve contact details, follow up with telephone calls and emails and carry out director searches through Companies House.

1.6.18 The collection process for Business Rates involves the issue of a demand notice, reminder notice, summons, liability order, and then issue to Enforcement Agents in accordance with legislation.

1.6.19 The breakdown of the value of the Business Rates debts by year is as follows:

Financial Year of Debt	Court Costs Awarded	Business Rates Liability	Total Debt Due
2008/09	£167.00	£7,280.44	£7,447.44
2009/10	£340.00	£17,456.37	£17,796.37
2013/14	0.00	£38,186.98	£38,186.98
2014/15	£170.00	£62,905.94	£63,075.94
2015/16	£680.00	£57,129.98	£57,809.98
2016/17	£890.00	£126,581.13	£127,471.13
2017/18	£2,550.00	£327,534.75	£330,084.75
2018/19	£3,020.00	£399,264.04	£402,284.04
2019/20	£680.00	£36,904.68	£37,584.68
Total	£8,497.00	£1,073,244.31	£1,081,741.31

1.6.20 A breakdown of the reasons for write off are as follows:

Reason for write off	Total Debt
Bankruptcy	£61,675.57
Dissolved	£76,371.02
Gone Away	122111.67
In Liquidation	£39,004.37
Liquidated	£239,627.09
Insolvent	£382,712.64
Uncollectable	£41,705.95
Company Voluntary Arrangement	£118,533.00
Total	£1,081,741.31

Council Tax

1.6.21 Irrecoverable council tax debts of £55,005.04 are requested for write off. The individual debts are all over £5,000 and cover the financial years from 2004/05 to 2017/18.

1.6.22 All the debts are in respect of closed accounts. Most are in respect of debtors who have absconded, including some who are known to be abroad.

1.6.23 Attempts to trace absconders include searches of our internal revenues system, credit reference agencies, enquiry notices to owners, agents and new occupiers of properties and visit reports by our Inspection and Enforcement Agents. With regard to cost effectiveness, the extent of tracing activity will correspond to the amount of the individual debts with a greater intensity of checks being carried out in respect of these larger debts. It should be noted that where a debtor is traced following the write-off of the debt then the debt will be reinstated and further attempts made to recover, subject to statutory limitation periods and it being economical to do so.

1.6.24 The breakdown of the value of the Council Tax debts by year is as follows:

Financial Year of Debt	Council Tax Liability	Court Costs Awarded	Total Debt Due
2004/05	£1,587.68		£1,587.68
2005/06	£2,729.49		£2,729.49
2006/07	4548.69	£95.00	£4,643.69
2007/08	£4,640.03	£194.00	£4,834.03
2008/09	£4,203.26	£97.00	£4,300.26
2009/10	£3,173.94	£291.00	£3,464.94
2010/11	£3,470.93		£3,470.93
2011/12	£3,975.51	£97.00	£4,072.51
2012/13	£5,507.71	£388.00	£5,895.71
2013/14	£6,572.69	£194.00	£6,766.69
2014/15	£5,709.64	£194.00	£5,903.64
2015/16	£2,730.87		£2,730.87
2016/17	£3,378.13	£97.00	£3,475.13
2017/18	£1,032.47	£97.00	£1,129.47
Total	£53,261.04	£1,744.00	£55,005.04

1.6.25 A breakdown of the reasons for write off are as follows:

Reason for write off	Total Debt
Deceased	£21,468.16
Gone Away	£33,536.88
Total	£55,005.04

Sundry Income

1.6.26 Sundry income totalling £357,718.21 are recommended for write off. The individual debts are all over £5,000 and cover the financial years 2014/15 to 2018/19.

1.6.27 The collection procedures used for the recovery of these debts have included the issue of an invoice, a reminder and also a final notice. Additionally, and where appropriate, debt collection agencies are used and where legal action was undertaken a Notice before Proceedings would have been issued. Efforts have also been made to contact the debtor where possible and to agree suitable instalment arrangements.

Financial Year of Debt	Total Debt Due	Reason for Write Off
2014/15	£318,807.01	Recovery Action Exhausted
2015/16	£12,612.75	Liquidation
2015/16	£5,753.23	Insufficient Funds in Estate
2016/17	£9,920.00	Liquidation
2017/18	£5,000.00	Liquidation
2018/19	£5,625.22	Insufficient Funds in Estate
Total	£357,718.21	

Tenant Arrears Write Offs – HRA

1.6.28 Tenant Arrears relating to HRA are recommended for write off. Individual debts over £5,000 totalling £15,305.74 are recommended for write off. In addition, P&R are asked to note individual debts under £5,000 totalling £75,537.55 covering the financial years 2008-2013 which are being written off.

1.6.29 All the debts detailed below relate to closed accounts and are considered:

- 'statute barred' where the Council is legally unable to recover any monies from the tenants as the time allowed by law for such recovery has passed.
- low level debt of £20 or under where recovery of these monies is deemed uneconomical.

Attempts to recover the monies owed by former tenants including following up on known contact details, referring cases to external expert agencies, such as search and debt recovery agencies and working with other local authorities/housing agencies and probate checks.

1.6.30 The table below details the breakdown of the write offs by year for balances **less than £5,000 totalling £75,537.55** are:

Years	Total
2008	£7,237.55
2009	£6,830.89
2010	£349.59
2011	£2,099.84
2012	£35,911.65
2013	£23,108.03

Total	£75,537.55
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1.6.31 The table below details the breakdown of the debts by year for balances **greater than £5000 totalling £15,305.74** are:

Years	Reason	Total
2013	Statute Barred	£15,305.74

Tenant Arrears Write Offs - General Fund

1.6.32 Tenant Arrears relating to the general fund are recommended for write off. Individual debts over £5,000 totalling £62,121.76 covering the financial years 2012-2017 are recommended for write off. In addition, P&R are asked to note individual debts under £5,000 totalling £234,385.93 covering the financial years 2012-2019 which are being written off.

1.6.33 All the debts relate to closed accounts and are considered either:

- 'statute barred' where the Council is legally unable to recover any monies from the tenants as the time allowed by law for such recovery has passed
- 'deceased without estate' which means that the subject has passed away and there is no estate to recover monies
- 'unable to trace' with no record of where the tenant is now residing
- 'unrecoverable' due to the tenant being homeless and was housed under the Severe Weather Emergency Protocol
- low level debts of £20 or under where the recovery of the monies is deemed uneconomical.

1.6.34 Attempts to recover the monies owed by former tenants including following up on known contact details, referring cases to external expert agencies, such as search and debt recovery agencies and working with other local authorities/ housing agencies and probate checks. The write-off of these debts is in line with good accounting practice, which requires that debit balances accurately reflect realisable income and it removes uncollectable debt from the system.

1.6.35 The breakdown of the write offs **less than £5,000 totalling £234,385.93** are as follows:

Debt Category	2012	2013	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Deceased Without Estate			£1,291.95					£1,291.95
Statute Barred	£121,227.22	£84,036.79						£205,264.01
Unable to Trace		£3,657.03		£1,915.72	£15,376.83			£20,949.58

Uneconomical to Pursue			£14.88	£46.67	£0.83	£3.80		£67.18
Unrecoverable – SWEP						£4,534.34	£200.77	£4,735.11
Unsuccessful from Agency				£2,078.10				£2,078.10
Grand Total	£121,227.22	£87,693.82	£1,306.83	£4,040.49	£15,377.66	£4,538.14	£200.77	£234,385.93

1.6.36 The breakdown of the write offs **greater than £5,000 totalling £62,121.76** are as follows:

Years		Total
2012	Statute Barred	£23,866.38
2013	Statute Barred	£7,823.52
2016	Unable to Trace	£18,253.59
2017	Unable to Trace	£12,178.27
Total		£62,121.76

2. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1.1 The council is legally obliged to set a budget each year, which must balance service expenditure against available resources. It is also a key element of effective financial management for the council to put together a financial forward plan to ensure that it is well placed to meet future challenges, particularly in the context of reductions to local authority funding, demographic increases and legislative changes.

2.1.2 The council's MTFs sets out the estimated overall financial position of the council over a period of time. This report details measures undertaken to set a balanced budget for 2020/21 onwards in order to ensure Councillors and the public are informed of this work, supporting good governance.

2.1.3 Ongoing budget maintenance in the form of virements and the allocation of contingency funds support strong financial management.

2.1.4 The revisions to the capital programme ensure that the council's financial planning accurately reflects what is happening with scheme delivery. This ensures that the council can make effective decisions on the deployment of its scarce resources.

3. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

3.1.1 This report sets out a range of options across the council's remit to meet the budget challenge. This includes proposals for workforce savings, as well as generating income. Alternatives to this could include more significant reduction to the services that the council provides but those are not included in this report.

- 3.1.2 The council could consider alternative options to allocate contingency funding however these could result in service delivery problems or fail to address structural budget deficits.
- 3.1.3 The alternative option to reducing the capital programme would be to make revenue reductions in order to fund the cost of borrowing.

4. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

- 4.1.1 Following approval of these recommendations, resident consultation will begin on the 7th of January 2020 and end on the 3rd of February 2020. The savings proposals will then be reviewed in light of the results from the consultation and individual and cumulative equality impact assessment and a further set of proposals along with the findings from the consultation will be presented to Policy and Resources committee on 19 February 2020.
- 4.1.2 Policy and Resources Committee will then, after considering the consultation responses and the equalities impact assessments, refer the proposals to Council. Council will set the budget envelope. Some savings proposals may need individual detailed consultation and this will be carried out before individual decisions are made. If the consultation and equality impact assessment results are such that the decision makes decide not to implement the proposals then alternative proposals will be considered including the use of reserves.
- 4.1.3 Savings proposals along with the council tax requirement will then be taken to Council on the 3rd of March 2020.

5. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

- 5.1.1 This supports the council's corporate priorities as expressed through the Corporate Plan for 2019-24 which sets out our vision and strategy for the next 5 years. This includes the outcomes we want to achieve for the borough, the priorities we will focus resources on, and our approach for how we will deliver this.
- 5.1.2 Our 3 outcomes for the borough focus on place, people and communities:
- a pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in
 - our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected
 - safe and strong communities where people get along well
- 5.1.3 The approach for delivering on this is underpinned by four strands; ensuring all residents get benefit from growth in the borough, that Barnet's credentials as a family friendly borough are protected and enhanced, we create opportunities for residents to live independent active and healthy lives and that the council is well run and easy to deal with. Theme committees will consider how they contribute to these priorities in the New Year.

5.2 Resources (Finance & Value for Money, Procurement, Staffing, IT, Property, Sustainability)

- 5.2.1 The revenue budget proposals will enable the council to meet its savings target as set out in the MTFS. These budgets will be formally agreed each year, after appropriate consultation and equality impact assessments, as part of the council budget setting process. For this reason, the proposals are subject to change annually.
- 5.2.2 The budget proposals in this report will have an impact on staff. Individual reports will be presented to General Functions Committee detailing the extent of the impact on staffing.
- 5.2.3 The proposed changes to the capital programme reduce the cost of borrowing and therefore support the council's revenue budget.
- 5.2.4 The council's financial regulations require that virements for allocation from contingency for amounts over £250,000 and capital programme additions must be approved by Policy and Resources Committee.

5.3 Social Value

- 5.3.1 None applicable to this report, however the council must take into account the requirements of the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 to try to maximise the social and local economic value it derives from its procurement spend. The Barnet living wage is an example of where the council has considered its social value powers.

5.4 Legal and Constitutional References

- 5.4.1 Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 states that: "without prejudice to section 111, every local authority shall make arrangements for the proper administration of their financial affairs and shall secure that one of their officers has responsibility for the administration of those affairs". Section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972, relates to the subsidiary powers of local authorities.
- 5.4.2 Section 31A of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 requires billing authorities to calculate their council tax requirement in accordance with the prescribed requirements of that section. This requires consideration of the authority's estimated revenue expenditure for the year in order to perform its functions, allowances for contingencies in accordance with proper practices, financial reserves and amounts required to be transferred from general fund to collection fund.
- 5.4.3 Local authorities owe a fiduciary duty to council tax payers, which means it must consider the prudent use of resources, including control of expenditure, financial prudence in the short and long term, the need to strike a fair balance between the interests of the council tax payers and ratepayers and the community's interest in adequate and efficient services and the need to act in

good faith in relation to compliance with statutory duties and exercising statutory powers.

- 5.4.4 These proposals will be referred to Policy and Resources Committee consulted on, and if approved by Policy and Resources Committee referred on to Council so that Council can approve the budget envelope and set the Council Tax. There will be contingencies within the budget envelope so that decision makers have some flexibility should any decisions have detrimental equalities impact that cannot be mitigated.
- 5.4.5 All proposals emerging from the business planning process will need to be considered in terms of the council's legal powers and obligations (including, specifically, the public-sector equality duty under the Equality Act 2010). All proposals are already, or will be, subject to separate detailed project plans and reports to committee. The detailed legal implications of these proposals are included in those reports, which will have to be considered by the committee when making the individual decisions.
- 5.4.6 The Council Constitution (Article 7 – Committees, Forums, Working Groups and Partnerships) sets out the responsibilities of all council Committees.
- 5.4.7 All proposals emerging from the business planning process will need to be considered in terms of the council's legal powers and obligations (including, specifically, the public-sector equality duty under the Equality Act 2010). Under the financial regulations 2.4.15 any significant changes in the planned use of a reserve must be approved by Policy and Resources Committee.
- 5.4.8 Article 7 of the Council's Constitution sets out the terms of reference of the Policy and Resources Committee which include:
- Responsibility for strategic policy finance and corporate risk management including recommending: Capital and Revenue Budget; Medium Term Financial Strategy; and Corporate Plan to Full Council
 - To be responsible for the overall strategic direction of the Council including strategic partnerships, Treasury Management Strategy and internal transformation programmes.
 - To be responsible for those matters not specifically allocated to any other committee affecting the affairs of the Council.
- 5.4.9 The council's financial regulations state that amendments to the revenue budget can only be made with approval as per the scheme of virement table below:

Revenue Virements

Virements for allocation from contingency for amounts up to £250,000 must be approved by the Section 151 Officer in consultation with appropriate Chief Officer
Virements for allocation from contingency for amounts over £250,000 must be approved by Policy and Resources Committee
Virements within a service that do not alter the bottom line are approved by Service Director

Virements between services (excluding contingency allocations) up to a value of £50,000 must be approved by the relevant Chief Officer
Virements between services (excluding contingency allocations) over £50,000 and up to £250,000 must be approved by Chief Officer and Chief Finance Officer in consultation with the Chairman of the Policy and Resources Committee and reported to the next meeting of the Policy and Resources Committee
Virements between services (excluding contingency allocations) over £250,000 must be approved by Policy and Resources Committee

Capital Virements

Policy and Resources Committee approval is required for all capital budget and funding virements and yearly profile changes (slippage or accelerated spend) between approved capital programmes i.e. as per the budget book. The report must show the proposed: i) Budget transfers between projects and by year; ii) Funding transfers between projects and by year; and iii) A summary based on a template approved by the Section 151 Officer
Policy and Resources Committee approval is required for all capital additions to the capital programme. Capital additions should also be included in the quarterly budget monitoring report to Financial Performance and Contracts Committee for noting.
Funding substitutions at year end in order to maximise funding are the responsibility of the Section 151 Officer.

5.4.10 Article 4 sets out the role of Full Council “approving the strategic financing of the council upon recommendations of the Policy and resources committee, determination of financial strategy, approval of the budget, approval of the capital programme”.

5.4.11 The Secretary of State has the power to designate two or more “relevant authorities” as a pool of authorities for the purposes of the provisions of Schedule 7B of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended by the Local Government Finance Act 2012). Paragraph 45 (Interpretation) of Schedule 7B defines a “relevant authority” as a billing authority in England, or a major precepting authority in England. The list of billing authorities at Schedule 5, Part 1 of the Non-domestic Rating (Rates Retention) Regulations 2013/452 includes the GLA and the London Boroughs as billing authorities and the GLA is also a precepting authority pursuant to section 39 (1) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992. In relation to the project, the participating local authorities have implicit powers to enter into arrangements with each other for the purposes of fulfilling the requirements of Schedule 7B for obtaining an order of the Secretary of State authorising the establishment of a business rate pool.

5.4.12 Local authorities have a power to enter into arrangements between them including under section 111 of the LGA 1972: “Without prejudice to any powers exercisable apart from this section but subject to the provisions of this Act and

any other enactment passed before or after this Act, a local authority shall have power to do anything (whether or not involving the expenditure, borrowing or lending of money or the acquisition or disposal of any property or rights) which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of any of their functions".

6. Risk Management

- 6.1.1 Risk is defined as an uncertain event that, should it occur, will have an impact on the organisation's ability to achieve its objectives. A risk is measured by the likelihood of a perceived threat or opportunity occurring and the magnitude of its impact on the organisation's objectives.
- 6.1.2 The overarching aims of the council's risk management framework are to improve the organisation's ability to deliver its strategic objectives by managing risk; creating a risk culture that adds value to operational activities; and achieving sustained benefit across the portfolio of activities.
- 6.1.3 The risk management framework should help to ensure risk management is embedded throughout the organisation and involves all key stakeholders, including officers, senior managers, members and partners.
- 6.1.4 The council has taken steps to improve its risk management processes by integrating the management of financial and other risks facing the organisation.
- 6.1.5 The council's medium term financial strategy is designed to meet the challenges ahead and provide some flexibility to deal with varying service pressures, which may arise. The council holds a number of other provisions and reserves to meet known future liabilities and as a contingency against specific areas of risk.
- 6.1.6 Detailed monthly budget monitoring arrangements are in place across the council, which are designed to provide an early warning of possible budget variations to enable early remedial action, where appropriate, to be taken.
- 6.1.7 During the year management will focus resources on key risk areas as part of the overall monitoring and management of services so the risk of overspending is minimised.
- 6.1.8 The challenges set out in this report require fundamental change in the way council services are delivered, which impacts on the human resources of the organisation and related policies and practices. This process will be managed in conjunction with Trade Unions and staff.
- 6.1.9 The future savings proposals are significantly challenging and dependent on a range of factors often outside of the control of the service and with longer lead in times. The achievement of savings predicated on reducing demand through improved preventative work and social work practice should lead to better outcomes. However, the relationship between early intervention/prevention and reduced demand on social care is not always linear and is subject to a range of both controllable and uncontrollable variables. There is therefore a risk that the

savings set out may not be deliverable as the council must always ensure that safeguarding of adults, children and young people remains paramount.

6.1.10 The Council has taken steps to improve its risk management processes by integrating the management of financial and other risks facing the organisation. The allocation of an amount to contingency is a step to mitigate the pressures that had yet to be quantified during the budget setting process.

6.1.11 The allocation of budgets from contingency seeks to mitigate financial risks which have materialised.

7. Equalities and Diversity

7.1.1 Equality and diversity issues are a mandatory consideration in the decision-making of the council.

7.1.2 Decision makers should have due regard to the public-sector equality duty in making their decisions. The equalities duties are continuing duties they are not duties to secure a particular outcome. The equalities impact will be revisited on each of the proposals as they are developed. Consideration of the duties should precede the decision. It is important that policy and Resources Committee has regard to the statutory grounds in the light of all available material such as consultation responses. The statutory grounds of the public-sector equality duty are found at section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 and are as follows:

7.1.3 A public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
- (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
- (c) Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

7.1.4 Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

- (d) remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
- (e) take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
- (f) Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

7.1.5 The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.

- 7.1.6 Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:
- a) Tackle prejudice, and
 - b) Promote understanding.
- 7.1.7 Compliance with the duties in this section may involve treating some persons more favourably than others; but that is not to be taken as permitting conduct that would otherwise be prohibited by or under this Act. The relevant protected characteristics are:
- Age
 - Disability
 - Gender reassignment
 - Pregnancy and maternity
 - Race,
 - Religion or belief
 - Sex
 - Sexual orientation
 - Marriage and Civil partnership
- 7.1.8 If deemed appropriate, a project may be subject to future individual committee decision once the budget envelope has been set by Council. The equality impacts will be updated for these decisions.
- 7.1.9 The Equality Act 2010 and The Public Sector Equality Duty impose legal requirements on elected Members to satisfy themselves that equality impact considerations have been fully taken into account in developing the proposals which emerge from the finance and business planning process, together with any mitigating factors. To allow the Council to demonstrate that it has met the Public Sector Equalities Duty as outlined above, each year the Council undertake a planned and consistent approach to business planning. This assesses the equality impact of relevant budget proposals for the current year (affecting staff and/or service delivery) across services and identifies any mitigation to ease any negative impact on particular groups of residents. This process is refined as proposals develop and for the February 2019 Policy and Resources Committee it will include the assessment of any cumulative impact on any particular group.
- 7.1.10 The council's Annual equalities report 2019 reports on how this process was carried out in 2018/19. At this stage of the budget planning process for 2020/21 savings and savings to 2025, the council has conducted a preliminary high-level review of the equalities impact of the initial proposals and these are outlined in the savings templates, which have been approved by the relevant Theme Committees. These are attached at Appendix D to this paper and give detail of analysis to date indicating where further equality analysis may be required. Between January 2020 and February 2020 service areas Delivery Units will review their equality analyses as proposals develop and in response to consultation feedback. Savings that are continuing from previous years will require on-going analysis and new savings will require initial analysis. The EqIAs for 2020/21 proposals will be kept under review and updated prior to

publication with the final budget report to Policy and Resources Committee and Full Council.

7.1.11 Similarly, all human resources implications of the budget savings proposals will be managed in accordance with the council's Managing Organisational Change policy that supports the council's Human Resources Strategy and meets statutory equalities duties and current employment legislation.

7.1.12 This is set out in the council's Equalities Policy together with our strategic Equalities Objective - as set out in the Corporate Plan - that citizens will be treated equally with understanding and respect; have equal opportunities and receive quality services provided to best value principles.

7.1.13 Progress against the performance measures we use is published on our website at:

www.barnet.gov.uk/info/200041/equality_and_diversity/224/equality_and_diversity

8. Corporate Parenting

8.1.1 In line with Children and Social Work Act 2017, the council has a duty to consider Corporate Parenting Principles in decision-making across the council. The outcomes and priorities in the refreshed Corporate Plan, Barnet 2024, reflect the council's commitment to the Corporate Parenting duty to ensure the most vulnerable are protected and the needs of children are considered in everything that the council does. To this end, great attention has been paid to the needs of children in care and care leavers when approaching business planning, to ensure decisions are made through the lens of what a reasonable parent would do for their own child.

8.1.2 The Council, in setting its budget, has considered the Corporate Parenting Principles both in terms of savings and investment proposals. The Council proposals have sought to protect front-line social work and services to children in care and care leavers and in some cases, has invested in them.

9. Consultation and Engagement

9.1.1 As a matter of public law, the council has a duty to consult on proposals to vary, reduce or withdraw services in the following circumstances:

- where there is a statutory requirement in the relevant legislative framework;
- where the practice has been to consult or where a policy document states the council will consult then the council must comply with its own practice or policy;
- exceptionally, where the matter is so important that there is a legitimate expectation of consultation.

9.1.2 Consultation is also recommended in other circumstances, for example to identify the impact of proposals or to assist with complying with the council's equalities duties.

9.1.3 The council will launch a budget consultation on 7 January 2020 to run until the 3rd February 2020 subject to agreement from the P&R Committee on 6 January 2020.

9.1.4 The consultation will cover any proposals to increase council tax together with seeking views on the council's budget overall.

9.1.5 The final budget will then be recommended to P&R Committee on 19 February 2020 ahead of final approval at Full Council on the 3 March 2020.

9.1.6 Consultation will also take place on individual proposals linked to projects as they are developed, and the outcome of the consultation will need to feed into Committees as decision are taken.

9.1.7 There are no direct consultation implications from the decisions recommended within this report.

10. Insight

10.1.1 None in the context of this report.

11. Background Papers

Committee	Item & Agenda	Link
Policy & Resources 3 October 2019	Item 8 Business Planning 2020-25 and Budget Management 2019/20	https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=692&MId=9851&Ver=4
Policy & Resources 17 June 2019	Item 8 Business Planning 2020-24 and Budget Management 2019/20	https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=692&MId=9850&Ver=4
Full Council 5 March 2019	Item 11 Corporate Plan, Medium Term Financial Strategy 2019/24 and Budget for 2019/20	https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=162&MId=9456&Ver=4
Policy & Resources 20 Feb 2019	Item 8 Corporate Plan, Medium Term Financial Strategy 2019/24 and Budget for 2019/20	https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=692&MId=9461&Ver=4
Policy & Resources 11 December 2018	Item 8 Corporate Plan 2019-24, Business Planning - Medium Term Financial Strategy 2019/24 and Draft Budget for 2019/20	http://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=692&MId=9460&Ver=4
Housing and Growth Committee, 26 November 2019	Brent Cross central team	https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s56500/Brent%20Cross%20Central%20team%20Report.pdf

Resources vs. Expenditure	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Resources	309.254	315.476	326.378	337.608	348.148
Expenditure	309.254	327.792	345.748	361.664	384.885
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	(0.000)	(12.316)	(19.370)	(24.056)	(36.737)
Funded from reserves	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Net Surplus/(Deficit) after reserves	0.000	(12.316)	(19.370)	(24.056)	(36.737)

Forecast Expenditure	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Base Expenditure Budget	300.493	309.254	327.792	345.748	361.664
Inflation - Pay	2.490	2.558	2.628	2.700	2.773
Inflation - Non Pay	3.409	3.689	3.771	3.845	3.920
Capital Financing Costs	(2.000)	1.485	0.814	(0.821)	0.000
Public Health	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
North London Waste Authority levy	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Pension deficit recovery contributions	0.501	0.511	0.521	0.531	0.542
Statutory / Cost Drivers Sub Total	5.400	9.243	8.734	7.255	8.236
Contingency - general risks	2.428	6.100	6.200	5.800	8.000
Transfer to smoothing reserve	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Service Pressures and Growth - MTFS	16.345	9.579	8.570	7.803	7.898
Council Tax Support Discretionary Relief	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Concessionary Fares / Other Levies	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Service Expenses sub total	18.773	15.679	14.770	13.603	15.898
IBCF & Adult Social Care grant	1.447	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Public Health Grant increase	0.474	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
London Crime Prevention Fund	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Flexible Homelessness Support Grant	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Special Educational Needs & Disability	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Independent Living Fund	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Grant Income grossed up	1.930	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Forecast Expenditure	326.596	334.175	351.296	366.606	385.798
Forecast Resources	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
New Formula Grant Funding					
Business Rates (inc. S31 Grants)	40.100	33.395	34.049	34.702	34.702
Collection Fund Smoothing Reserve Implementation	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Business Rates Top Up / (Tariff)	19.810	26.748	27.271	27.795	27.795
RSG	6.283	3.849	3.849	3.849	3.849
London net pooling benefit with no SIP	0.454	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
New Formula Grant Sub Total	66.647	63.993	65.170	66.347	66.347
Council Tax					
CT Income	184.677	193.775	203.562	213.422	223.759
SC Precept	3.621	3.800	3.991	4.185	4.387
Council Tax Income	188.298	197.575	207.554	217.606	228.146

Resources vs. Expenditure	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
CT Collection Fund Contribution	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
PFI Credit	2.235	2.235	2.235	2.235	2.235
New Homes Bonus	10.149	10.149	10.149	10.149	10.149
Housing and CT Benefit Admin	1.821	1.567	1.313	1.313	1.313
Public Health	17.177	17.177	17.177	17.177	17.177
London Crime Prevention Fund	0.145	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Flexible Homelessness Support Grant	4.258	4.258	4.258	4.258	4.258
Special Educational Needs & Disability Grant	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Social Care (ASC and CSC)	7.843	7.843	7.843	7.843	7.843
ASC Grant / IBCF	9.339	9.339	9.339	9.339	9.339
Independent Living Fund	1.340	1.340	1.340	1.340	1.340
Other Funding Sub Total	242.606	251.484	261.209	271.261	281.801
Total Income From Grant and Council Tax	309.254	315.476	326.378	337.608	348.148
Budget Gap before Savings	(17.343)	(18.699)	(24.918)	(28.998)	(37.650)
Saving Proposals Identified (Green & Amber)	17.343	6.383	5.548	4.942	0.913
Proposed Savings	17.343	6.383	5.548	4.942	0.913
Budget Gap after Savings	(0.000)	(12.316)	(19.370)	(24.056)	(36.737)
Collection Fund Smoothing Reserve Implementation	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Reserve to Fund discretionary relief for CTRS	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Reserve to fund increased investment in Streetscene	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Specific reserves contribution	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Reserves Sub Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total funding Surplus/(Deficit)	0.000	(12.316)	(19.370)	(24.056)	(36.737)
Incremental gap	0.000	(12.316)	(7.054)	(4.686)	(12.681)
Council Tax Requirement	188.298	197.575	207.554	217.606	228.146
Council Tax Base	147,813	149,130	150,636	151,858	153,090
London Borough of Barnet Council Tax *(excl. GLA precept)	£1,273.90	£1,324.85	£1,377.85	£1,432.96	£1,490.28
%age Increase	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%
London Borough of Barnet precept	£24.38	£24.38	£25.35	£26.36	£27.42
%age Increase	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Social Care precept	£24.50	£25.48	£26.50	£27.56	£28.66

APPENDIX B - SAVINGS PROPOSED

	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adults & Safeguarding	(5,317)	(1,071)	(942)	(542)	0	(7,872)
Children, Education & Safeguarding	(2,719)	(1,009)	(1,404)	(1,509)	0	(6,641)
Environment	(4,226)	(1,550)	(900)	(500)	0	(7,176)
Housing and Growth	(2,836)	(1,866)	(1,518)	(1,640)	(913)	(8,773)
Policy & Resources	(1,821)	(577)	(434)	(399)	0	(3,231)
Public Health	(424)	(310)	(350)	(352)	0	(1,436)
Total	(17,343)	(6,383)	(5,548)	(4,942)	(913)	(35,129)

New Line Ref	Opportunity Area	Corporate Plan Outcome	Description of saving	Consultation (How are we consulting on this proposal)	Impact Assessment			Budget		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		Total savings (All years)	
					Impact on Service Delivery	Impact on Customer Satisfaction	Equalities Impact	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25						
								£000	£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000	FTE			
A&S13	Strengths-based reviews of older adults and people with physical disabilities	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	We will be continuing to apply a strengths-based approach to care reviews for older adults and people with physical disabilities, ensuring that social care needs are met in a way that maximises independence and utilises people's strengths and assets within their communities. Evidence to date that this reduces the cost of formal care and support. We will be continuing to apply this approach with people in the community, including those recently discharged from hospital.	Individual consultation and engagement with individuals and their families as part of the care and support planning process. Individuals and families will continue to be at the centre of the process as any plans are developed and supported.	Will lead to changes in the way in which the needs of eligible individuals are met but eligible needs will continue to be met.	Moderate - likely to require changes to packages of care. Eligible needs will still be met but some users and their families may prefer alternative care and this could lead to dissatisfaction. Others may be more satisfied given increased levels of independence and meeting personal goals.	The equalities impact assessment has been refreshed and to continue to show minimal positive / neutral impact on service users.	24,862	(400)									(400)	
A&S14	Assistive Technology	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Increased use of assistive technology (e.g. sensors, alarms, monitoring systems) both in individuals' homes and in residential and nursing care, is expected to lead to a reduction in care package costs (e.g. reduction in requirement for waking/sleeping nights). The Council procured a partner to co-develop and implement this approach, which was implemented in April 2017.	Provider engagement has taken place prior to procurement. Working group of service users and carers has helped inform implementation approach.	Increased use of telecare/ assistive technology will support individuals to remain at home for longer, or reduce reliance on more traditional service types. Staff have been trained to identify service users who may benefit from assistive technology, and significant provider engagement is underway to introduce telecare into supported living and residential/ nursing care.	Telecare can enhance individuals' feelings of safety and enable individuals to remain independent and in their own homes for longer. However users and carers who prefer traditional care may be less satisfied.	The equalities impact assessment has been refreshed and indicates there is a potential positive staff and service users (older people, Learning Disability, Physical Disability, Mental Health).	1,427	(200)									(200)	
A&S15	Support for Working age adults	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Continuing to review support packages and develop support plans to increase independence, improve wellbeing and reduce costs. This is likely to include the following: step down accommodation setting to less intensive option, step up settings where there is a risk of carer breakdown, supporting individuals in gaining and maintaining employment, utilising care technologies to improve independence and reduce intrusiveness of care, developing the Shared Lives service within LBB and increasing the number of referrals. The 2021 saving is based on extending the impact of independence focussed reviews and working closely with providers to ensure that support promotes independence and progression.	Individual consultation and engagement with individuals and their families as part of the care and support planning process. Individuals and families will continue to be at the centre of the process as any plans are developed and supported.	Will lead to changes in the way in which the needs of eligible individuals are met but eligible needs will continue to be met.	Moderate - likely to require changes to packages of care. Eligible needs will still be met but some users and their families may prefer alternative care and this could lead to dissatisfaction. Others may be more satisfied given increased levels of independence and meeting personal goals.	The equalities impact assessment has been refreshed and to continue to show positive / neutral impact on service users.	34,186	(550)	(100)	(150)							(800)	
A&S16	Strengths-based reviews of people with mental health conditions	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Our mental health teams review people with care and support packages to ensure that their care and support is proportionate to their needs and maximises independence and recovery. The 2021 saving is based on extending the impact of these reviews.	Individual consultation and engagement with individuals and their families as part of the care and support planning process. Individuals and families will continue to be at the centre of the process as any plans are developed and supported.	There will be a need to secure suitable accommodation. Social Care staff will need to deliver intensive recovery work to ensure services users develop skills to live more independently. Skills development will take place to ensure existing providers support the move on plans.	Satisfaction should increase for users who will secure more independence in their lives. However, satisfaction may decrease for those who prefer more traditional care.	The equalities impact assessment has been refreshed and to continue to show positive / neutral impact on service users.	8,699	(300)									(300)	
A&S17	Extra-Care Housing 2	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Extra Care development of fully integrated service for older people to rent, offering a wide range of services as an alternative to more expensive residential care. Proposed scheme of 50 units based with 50% high needs, 25% medium needs and 25% low needs. Saving is modelled on a 10K saving per person per year, based on the difference between the costs of residential care and extra-care. Saving will be achieved if the scheme is targeted at those who would otherwise have their needs met by residential or other care.	Design principles agreed through consultation on Extra Care 1 (Ansell Court) will be applied in extra care 3, e.g. all flats fully wheelchair accessible. Service specific consultation will be undertaken if required.	This change will increase the range and choice of services available in Barnet.	Satisfaction should increase for users who will secure more independence in their lives.	Equalities Impact Assessments will be undertaken as the scheme progresses and potential residents are identified.	1,090		(100)	(160)							(260)	
A&S18	Extra-Care Housing 3 (Cheshire House)	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Plans are in place to develop a third Extra-Care Housing scheme at Cheshire House, with 75 units. Based on current projections, this should be completed in 2020/21. The benefits case will be updated once the first Extra-Care Scheme has gone live. Current savings projections are based on conservative assumptions	Design principles agreed through consultation on Extra Care 1 (Ansell Court) will be applied in extra care 2, e.g. all flats fully wheelchair accessible. Service specific consultation will be undertaken if required.	This change will increase the range and choice of services available in Barnet.	Satisfaction should increase for users who will secure more independence in their lives.	Equalities Impact Assessments will be undertaken as the scheme progresses and potential residents are identified.				(100)	(100)						(200)	
Overall Savings								97,664	(5,317)	0	(1,071)	0	(942)	0	(542)	0	0	0	(7,872)

Housing & Growth

Line Ref	Opportunity Area	Corporate Plan Outcome	Description of saving	Consultation (How are we consulting on this proposal)	Impact Assessment			Budget		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		Total savings (All years)	
					Impact on Service Delivery	Impact on Customer Satisfaction	Equalities Impact	2019/20	2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		
					£000	£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000	FTE		
ARG1	Accommodation Strategy	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Exiting NLBP2 lease at lease termination in June 2020.	No service specific consultation required	Some minor disruption during the move	Nil customer satisfaction will not be affected.	This proposal is not expected to have an adverse equalities impact.	1,860	(1,300)									(1,300)	
ARG2	Accommodation Strategy	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Moving from Barnet House to new offices in Colindale has created the opportunity to generate income from sub-letting Barnet House.	No service specific consultation required	This saving is achieved through generating income and is not expected to have a negative impact on service delivery.	Nil customer satisfaction will not be affected.	This proposal is not expected to have an adverse equalities impact.	1,380	(203)									(203)	
ARG3	Increase in Council Tax base	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Regeneration and development schemes across the borough are projecting an increase in Council Tax over the MTFS. This increase is above current baseline projections and can therefore be used to reduce savings targets for other theme committees.	No service specific consultation required	This proposal will generate additional income for the Council and is not expected to impact on service delivery.	This proposal is not expected to have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction.	This proposal is not expected to have an adverse equalities impact.	n/a		(500)	0	(500)	0	(500)	0			(1,500)	
ARG4	Rental opportunity	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Increased income for full years worth of rent or hire fees for new lettings agreed part way through 19/20	No service specific consultation required	This proposal will generate additional income for the Council and is not expected to impact on service delivery.	This proposal is not expected to have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction.	This proposal is not expected to have an adverse equalities impact.	income generation across services	(343)									(343)	
ARG5	Rental opportunity	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Increased ground rent from potential development (Hendon Campus)	Planning consultation will be undertaken by prospective developers	This proposal will generate additional income for the Council and is not expected to impact on service delivery.	This proposal is not expected to have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction.	This proposal is not expected to have an adverse equalities impact.	income generation								(200)		(200)	
ARG6	Rental opportunity	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Commercial property acquisitions for improved place shaping and to meet other strategic in-borough objectives, resulting in incidental income. (estimate based on £20m capital investment early in 2020, resulting in a half year rent ,followed by the remainder in 2021)	No service specific consultation required	This proposal will generate additional income for the Council and is not expected to impact on service delivery.	This proposal is not expected to have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction.	This proposal is not expected to have an adverse equalities impact.	income generation across service	(337)	(337)								(674)	
H1	Housing	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	500 additional acquisitions of properties for use as affordable temporary accommodation by Open Door Homes supported by Loan from Council, as a cheaper alternative to existing temporary arrangements which utilise the private rented sector. Savings also achieved by premium of 1.24% interest on loans made by the council to Open Door Homes.	No service specific consultation required There is an opportunity to comment on our vision and plans for housing and homelessness over the next five years through the current Housing and Homelessness Strategy consultations https://engage.barnet.gov.uk/Housing_Homeless_and_Rough_Sleeping	This saving is not anticipated to impact on service delivery.	This saving will not have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction.	An equality impact assessment HAS be completed. This will kept under review as the specific proposals develop. Link: https://www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity/equality-impact-assessments.	7,366	(44)			(121)		(116)		(147)		(102)	(529)

Line Ref	Opportunity Area	Corporate Plan Outcome	Description of saving	Consultation (How are we consulting on this proposal)	Impact Assessment			Budget		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		Total savings (All years)	
					Impact on Service Delivery	Impact on Customer Satisfaction	Equalities Impact	2019/20	2020/21		£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000		FTE
								£000	£000	FTE									
H2	Housing	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Transfer of 156 properties acquired by Council for use as affordable temporary accommodation to Open Door Homes. Savings achieved by transfer of debt management and premium of 1.24% interest on loans made by the council to Open Door Homes.	No service specific consultation required There is an opportunity to comment on our plans through the current Housing and Homelessness Strategy consultations https://engage.barnet.gov.uk/Housing_Homeless_and_Rough_Sleeping .	This saving is not anticipated to impact on service delivery.	This saving will not have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction.	An equality impact assessment WILL be presented separately with an updated report. This will kept under review as the specific proposals develop.	7,366	(172)		(27)		35		40		42	(83)	
H3	Housing	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Additional 72 homes for affordable rent built by Open Door Homes. Savings Achieved as these homes will provide a cheaper alternative to temporary accommodation and Open Door Homes will pay an premium to the council for each property.	No service specific consultation required There is an opportunity to comment on our vision and plans for housing and homelessness over the next five years through the current Housing and Homelessness Strategy consultations https://engage.barnet.gov.uk/Housing_Homeless_and_Rough_Sleeping .	This saving is not anticipated to impact on service delivery.	This saving will not have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction.	An equality impact assessment HAS be completed. This will kept under review as the specific proposals develop.	7,366	0		0		(22)		(79)		0	(101)	
H4	Housing	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Build 87 new council homes for rent on top of existing council housing blocks.Savings achieved as these homes will provide a cheaper alternative to temporary accommodation.	Consultation will be undertaken with residents living on affected estates. There is an opportunity to comment on our vision and plans for housing and homelessness over the next five years through the current Housing and Homelessness Strategy consultations https://engage.barnet.gov.uk/Housing_Homeless_and_Rough_Sleeping .	This saving is not anticipated to impact on service delivery.	Satisfaction of existing residents living in blocks could be affected, who will be consulted as specific proposals develop.	An equality impact assessment HAS be completed. This will kept under review as the specific proposals develop. Link: https://www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity/equality-impact-assessments	7,366	0		0		(103)		(120)		(7)	(231)	
H5	Housing	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Trickle transfer of 950 council homes to Open Door Homes. Savings achieved as Open Door Homes will pay an annual premium to the council for each property and make use of the asset base to fund the building of more affordable homes.	Service specific consultation will be undertaken if required. There is an opportunity to comment on our vision and plans for housing and homelessness over the next five years through the current Housing and Homelessness Strategy consultations https://engage.barnet.gov.uk/Housing_Homeless_and_Rough_Sleeping .	This saving is not anticipated to impact on service delivery.	Some residents may have to pay more rent, but this will be eligible for housing benefit	An equality impact assessment WILL be presented separately with a more detailed report. This will kept under review as the specific proposals develop.	7,366	(300)		(550)		(500)		(400)		(150)	(1,900)	

Line Ref	Opportunity Area	Corporate Plan Outcome	Description of saving	Consultation (How are we consulting on this proposal)	Impact Assessment			Budget								Total savings (All years)				
					Impact on Service Delivery	Impact on Customer Satisfaction	Equalities Impact	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25							
								£000	£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000		FTE			
H6	Housing	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	The proposal would see an additional 300 affordable homes acquired in Greater London. This will be achieved either through an extension of the existing Cheyne programme, or with another provider. These properties will be delivered into a 40 year lease model which after the term completes can be purchased for £1. Properties would be let as per the existing programme with rents set at Local Housing Allowance rates. The programme parameters would be in line with the existing Cheyne leasing programme. Provision of this affordable supply would result in increased temporary accommodation cost avoidance.	No service specific consultation required	This saving is not anticipated to impact on service delivery.	This saving will not have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction.	An equality impact assessment HAS been completed. This will kept under review as the specific proposals develop. Link: https://www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity/equality-impact-assessments	7,366	(136)		(331)		(312)		(203)		(57)		(1,040)	
H7	Housing	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	The proposal involves the delivery of 52 homes on Hermitage Lane, of which 15 will be affordable and available for letting to Barnet housing applicants. The council has approved the investment of £1m, of which £0.25m is already committed. Provision of this affordable supply would result in increased temporary accommodation cost avoidance.	Service specific consultation will be undertaken if required.	This saving is not anticipated to impact on service delivery.	This saving will not have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction.	An equality impact assessment HAS been completed. This will kept under review as the specific proposals develop. Link: https://www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity/equality-impact-assessments	7,366	0		0		0		(31)		(32)		(63)	
H8	Housing	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	The proposal involves the delivery of 250 homes across 3 schemes. Units will be funded through HRA borrowing and delivered in 2023/24 and 2024/25. Provision of this affordable supply would result in increased temporary accommodation cost avoidance.	Service specific consultation will be undertaken if required.	This saving is not anticipated to impact on service delivery.	This saving will not have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction.	An equality impact assessment HAS been completed. This will kept under review as the specific proposals develop. Link: https://www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity/equality-impact-assessments	7,366	0		0		0		(173)		(350)		(524)	
H9	Housing	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	The proposal involves the delivery of 40 affordable homes on one or more car park sites. All car parks will remain in operation. Units will be built on podium developments atop of existing car park facilities. The development is proposed to be privately funded by an investment fund and air space leased on a peppercorn rent. Units will be leased back to the council and ownership of units reverting to the council at the expiration of a long-term lease. Provision of this affordable supply would result in increased temporary accommodation cost avoidance.	Service specific consultation will be undertaken if required.	This saving is not anticipated to impact on service delivery.	This saving will not have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction.	An equality impact assessment HAS been completed. This will kept under review as the specific proposals develop. Link: https://www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity/equality-impact-assessments	7,366	0		0		0		(27)		(56)		(82)	
Overall Savings									(2,836)	0		(1,866)	0	(1,518)	0	(1,640)	0	(913)	0	(8,773)

Children, Education & Safeguarding

New Line Ref	Theme	Corporate Plan Outcome	Description of saving	Consultation (How are we consulting on this proposal)	Impact Assessment			Budget		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		Total savings (All years)	
					Impact on Service Delivery	Impact on Customer Satisfaction	Equalities Impact	2019/20	£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000		FTE
								£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000						
CES1	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Inflationary increases to third party contracts are built into the budget. These savings would be achieved by improving contract management and negotiating better rates across contracts including: secure accommodation, fostering support, and short breaks	No service specific consultation required	This proposal increases the efficiency of third party contract spending. It is not expected to impact on service delivery	This proposal increases the efficiency of third party contract spending. It is not expected to have a negative impact on customer satisfaction.	Initial analysis indicates that no staff and/or service user Equalities Impact Assessment is required because the proposal does not impact on service delivery or staff.	21,813	(334)					(334)						(1,336)	
CES2	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Continuing Health Care contribution to appropriate placements for 18-25 year olds	No service specific consultation required	No impact on service delivery is anticipated as a result of this funding change	No impact on customer satisfaction is anticipated as a result of this funding change	Initial analysis indicates that no equalities impact is anticipated as a result of this funding change	5,049	(300)											(300)	
CES3	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Profit share with Cambridge Education through increased income from contracts with other local authorities	No service specific consultation required	No impact on service delivery is anticipated as a result of this increase in income	No impact on customer satisfaction is anticipated as a result of this increase in income	Initial analysis indicates that no equalities impact is anticipated as a result of this increase in income	6,120					(100)		(50)					(150)	
CES4	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Savings through better use of grant funding- e.g. Troubled Families grant, Youth Justice grant and Trusted Relationships grant	No service specific consultation required	No impact on service delivery is anticipated as a result of this funding change	No impact on customer satisfaction is anticipated as a result of this funding change	Initial analysis indicates that no equalities impact is anticipated as a result of this funding change	n/a	(200)											(200)	
CES5	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Second year of savings from transferring Early Years Standards provision, including services provided through two Service Level Agreements with the Barnet Early Years Alliance, to Cambridge Education	Staff consultation was undertaken in January 2019 and the service has been transferred.	The service has been transferred and there has been no impact on service delivery	There has been no impact on customer satisfaction	There was no equalities impact as a result of this change	560	(75)											(75)	
CES6	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Agree new funding arrangements with statutory partners for the Multi Agency Safeguarding Arrangements, which replaced the Local Safeguarding Children's Boards.	No service specific consultation required	No impact on service delivery is anticipated as a result of this funding change	It is not anticipated that this will have an impact on customer satisfaction	Initial analysis indicates that no equalities impact is anticipated as a result of this change	198	(100)											(100)	
CES7	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Remodelling of Contact Centre – this proposal will be subject to a future report, once further detail is known.	Service specific consultation will be undertaken if required.	Likely to impact on service delivery	Anticipated that improved efficiency of the model will not have an impact on customer satisfaction	At this stage the equalities impact is unknown. An equalities impact assessment will be undertaken as proposals develop to determine whether there is an impact.	677					(150)		(200)					(350)	

New Line Ref	Theme	Corporate Plan Outcome	Description of saving	Consultation (How are we consulting on this proposal)	Impact Assessment			Budget		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		Total savings (All years)	
					Impact on Service Delivery	Impact on Customer Satisfaction	Equalities Impact	2019/20	£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000		FTE
								£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000				
CES8	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Remodelling of placements to reduce number of children in high cost placements	It is not anticipated that this will require formal consultation but one to one engagement with service users and their families will take place as proposals develop	Likely to impact on service delivery	Anticipated that earlier intervention will improve outcomes for children	Equality implications will be considered on a case by case basis and operational decisions will continue to be made in the best interests of children.	13,370	(450)		(405)		(550)		(725)					(2,130)	
CES9	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Earlier intervention to avoid significant future growth in high cost packages/placements for young people with high functioning autism with challenging behaviour	It is not anticipated that this will require formal consultation but one to one engagement with service users and their families will take place as proposals develop	Likely to impact on service delivery	Anticipated that earlier intervention will improve outcomes for children	Equality implications will be considered on a case by case basis and operational decisions will continue to be made in the best interests of children.	as above							(200)					(200)	
CES10	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Back office saving through voluntary option for back office staff to work 4 day weeks	Staff consultation will be undertaken as part of the project	The impact on service delivery will be assessed as part of the business case	It is not anticipated that this will have an impact on customer satisfaction	An equalities impact assessment will be undertaken to determine whether there is an impact.	4,743			(270)		(270)							(540)	
CES11	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Contract savings through reviewing existing planned taxi arrangements to find alternative more cost effective journeys through brokerage	Service specific consultation will be undertaken if required.	The impact on service delivery will be assessed as part of the business case	This proposal may impact on customer satisfaction	There may be an equalities impact related to any specific proposals and an Equalities Impact Assessment will be undertaken to determine whether there is an impact. This will kept under review as the specific proposals develop.	651	(50)											(50)	
CES12	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	A reduction in Family Services agency staffing and a reduction in the overhead for agency staffing	No service specific consultation required	No impact on service delivery is anticipated as a result of this change	It is not anticipated that this will have an impact on customer satisfaction	No equalities impact is anticipated as a result of this change	33,217	(200)											(200)	
CES13	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Use of Apprenticeship Levy to fund apprenticeship programmes for social workers	No service specific consultation required	No impact on service delivery is anticipated as a result of this funding change	No impact on customer satisfaction is anticipated as a result of this funding change	Initial analysis indicates that no equalities impact is anticipated as a result of this funding change	301	(130)											(130)	
CES14	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Income generation through being commissioned by the DfE to be an improvement partner for inadequate local authorities	No service specific consultation required	No impact on service delivery is anticipated as a result of this increase in income	No impact on customer satisfaction is anticipated as a result of this increase in income	Initial analysis indicates that no equalities impact is anticipated as a result of this increase in income	6,120	(50)											(50)	
CES15	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Use of Dedicated Schools Grant to fund inclusion work carried out by Cambridge Education to keep children in mainstream schools and so reduce the pressure in the High Needs Block	No service specific consultation required. Schools Forum will be informed as part of the High Needs budget setting process	No impact on service delivery is anticipated as a result of this funding change	No impact on customer satisfaction is anticipated as a result of this funding change	Initial analysis indicates that no equalities impact is anticipated as a result of this funding change	n/a	(400)											(400)	
CES16	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Reduction in the use of the Schools Causing Concern budget due to more schools being good or outstanding	No service specific consultation required	No impact on service delivery is anticipated as a result of this funding change	No impact on customer satisfaction is anticipated as a result of this funding change	Initial analysis indicates that no equalities impact is anticipated as a result of this funding change	54	(30)											(30)	
CES17	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Deleting a vacant post in the Participation Team and using one off funding to deliver UNICEF partnership work	No service specific consultation required	No impact on service delivery is anticipated as a result of this change	It is not anticipated that this will have an impact on customer satisfaction	Initial analysis indicates that no equalities impact is anticipated as a result of this funding change	195	(100)											(100)	
CES18	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Anticipated Department for Education funding for Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children that are care leavers	No service specific consultation required	No impact on service delivery is anticipated as a result of this funding change	No impact on customer satisfaction is anticipated as a result of this funding change	Initial analysis indicates that no equalities impact is anticipated as a result of this funding change	n/a	(300)											(300)	
Overall Savings									(2,719)	(1,009)	(1,404)	(1,509)	(1,509)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(6,641)	

Environment

New Line Ref	Theme	Corporate Plan Outcome	Description of Saving	Consultation (How are we consulting on this proposal)	Impact Assessment			Budget		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		Total Savings (all years)
					Impact on Service Delivery	Impact on Customer Satisfaction	Equalities Impact	£000	£,000	FTE	£,000	FTE	£,000	FTE	£,000	FTE	£,000	
ENV1	Environment	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Chargeable garden waste collections: delivery of savings through the introduction of charges for this non-statutory service, which will encourage more residents to compost at home and will reduce collection costs and vehicle emissions.	Public Consultation is being undertaken now, closing on 22 November 2019. https://engage.barnet.gov.uk/garden-waste-charging-2019	This saving requires a change to service delivery.	Negative effect on satisfaction in the short term, however charging for garden waste collections is increasingly common and residents will be provided information on alternatives for dealing with garden waste.	An initial equalities impact assessment has been completed, this will be updated following the completion of the consultation process. This will be kept under review as specific proposals develop. Proposals will be submitted to a future Environment Committee for review.	6,513	(800)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(800)
ENV2	Environment	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Advertising: Review and re-procurement of the current bus shelter advertising contract. New provision of advertising and sponsorship across the public realm; including new developments, highways, parks and open spaces, town centres, and additional Council assets and infrastructure (e.g. bridges and roundabouts).	No service specific consultation is required. However it will be necessary under section 115C of the Highways Act 1980 to publish and serve statutory notices and consider any representation made prior to deciding whether to grant permission for the advertising structure.	Some of the service is currently outsourced and there is no anticipated impact on delivery of those elements, however this includes expansion of advertising that does not currently exist, therefore this will be managed as an expansion rather than new service.	This saving is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction and it is possible that it may enhance perception that the Council provides value for money.	An initial equalities impact assessment has been completed and taken to Environment Committee (4th June 2019). Minimal impact on service users has been identified. https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CID=695&Mid=9906&Ver=4	(390)	(100)	(150)	(200)	(250)	0	0	0	0	0	(700)
ENV3	Environment	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Street Lighting: Proposed LED retrofit of street lighting across the borough to improve energy efficiency, light quality, and value for money.	No service specific consultation is required; as the project will still provide street lighting in compliance with the current code of practice, for lighting the highway, and all lamp columns remain in the same location.	The service is currently outsourced and there is no anticipated impact on delivery as the existing Service Provider will increase resources to deliver this Project and the Councils existing Client Team will monitor the Project delivery.	This saving is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction and it is possible that it may enhance perception that the Council provides value for money. Also it is expected that Residents will feel that the lighting has been improved as this is generally the perception of moving to the use of a white light source for street lighting.	An Initial Equalities Impact Assessment has been completed and no adverse impacts have been identified for service users and staff. The Initial Equalities Impact Assessment was taken to Environment Committee November 2019 https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CID=695&Mid=9908&Ver=4 It should be noted that it is intended to update this initial Assessment once the design process has been completed as it is not possible to fully assess the potential impacts until this is completed.	6,323	(600)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(600)
ENV4	Environment	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Smart Cities: Opportunities to positively impact residents and businesses by providing better access to emerging technologies whilst also reviewing opportunities for commercialisation; such as electric vehicle infrastructure and 5G capacity.	Service specific consultation will be undertaken if required.	This would involve the provision of a new service(s), which is likely to be outsourced.	This saving is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction and it is possible that it may enhance perception that the Council is providing a valuable new service and providing value for money.	An initial programme equalities impact assessment has been completed, with a view to complete a revised assessment as specific proposals develop.	6,323	(50)	(650)	(700)	(250)	0	0	0	0	0	(1,650)
ENV5	Environment	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Parking: A review of services and policies to ensure a consistent, fair approach to improving traffic, highway air quality and road safety. Unlocking under-used potential from Council assets and meeting existing unaddressed needs and demands on the highway.	Service specific consultation will be undertaken if required.	This saving requires a change to service delivery.	This saving is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction and it is possible that it may enhance perception that the Council provides value for money.	The need for an equality impact assessment will be kept under review as the specific proposals develop and carried out if required.	(4,800)	(2,600)	(750)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3,350)
ENV6	Environment	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Savings from Fixed Penalty Notice littering contract.	No service specific consultation is required. There is no change to current service / contract.	The service is currently outsourced and there is no anticipated impact on delivery.	This contribution is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction as it is being taken to tackle the littering and waste/fly tipping that has been a consistent priority for residents in the RPS. Recycling the monies paid for FPNs may enhance perception that the Council provides value for money as it reinforces the 'polluter pays' approach to managing littering and waste enforcement for fly tipping.	An Equalities Impact Assessment was completed for original contract.	(87)	(76)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(76)
Overall Savings								13,882	(4,226)	(1,550)	(900)	(500)	0	0	0	0	0	(7,176)

Policy & Resources

Line Ref	Opportunity Area	Corporate Plan Outcome	Description of saving	Consultation (How are we consulting on this proposal)	Impact Assessment			Budget		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		Total savings (All years)
					Impact on Service delivery	Impact on Customer Satisfaction	Equalities Impact	2019/20	2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25			
								£000	£000	FTE										
P&R1	CSG	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	The Council entered into the Customer & Support Group contract for customer and back office services in the autumn of 2013. This contract will deliver a total £125m saving over a 10 year period. This includes a reduction in the cost of back office services of £70m, or £7m per annum (average across the contract). The contract price has already been reduced and forms part of the Council's existing budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy.	This saving is in respect of the Customer & Support Group contract that has already been subject to consultation and impact assessment. The full contract is available online.	This saving is in respect of the Customer & Support Group contract that has already been subject to consultation and impact assessment. This is a back office saving with no expected impact on service users.	This saving is in respect of the Customer & Support Group contract that has already been subject to consultation and impact assessment.	This saving is in respect of the Customer & Support Group contract that has already been subject to consultation and impact assessment. http://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s6653/Appendix%20B%20-%20Equalities%20Impact%20Assessment%20of%20Capitals%20Final%20Tender.pdf	20,737	(871)		(272)		(141)							(1,284)
P&R2	Housing Benefit Overpayments	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Increased recovery of housing benefit overpayments	no service specific consultation	no expected impact	no expected impact	no expected impact	n/a	(500)		(69)		(53)		(34)					(656)
P&R3	Human Resources	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Strategic HR services were previously provided through the CSG contract which contained a reduction in the cost of back office services including Strategic HR. Strategic HR has been returned to the council on the same basis, with savings targets for future years.	Will require consultation with affected staff and with managers of other council departments	Any reduction in strategic HR capacity at the present time will impact on the council's ability to develop its workforce. There may also be a knock-on affect to service departments which will have to operate with less support and advice	See previous	Assessment will be carried out before any change	1,073	(14)		(9)		(6)		(4)					(33)
P&R4	Voluntary Sector Support	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	The 20/21 and 21/22 saving is proposed to come from not renewing the current Voluntary Sector Development support contract when it ends in Year 2 and looking at alternative ways of supporting the sector. This is a part year effect for Year 20/21 and full year effect from 21/22.	Consultation conducted by email in November with all three partner VCS organisations in the Barnet Together partnership, including both contract holders.	No expected impact	No expected impact	An EqIA has been completed on the VCS contract savings but it found that there would be no direct impact on residents. Some impact would be felt by organisations that support protected groups, but this is very difficult to quantify and unlikely to be significant. https://www.barnet.gov.uk/sites/default/files/vcs_contract_saving_eqia.pdf	1,189	(32)		(107)				(107)					(246)
P&R5	Commercial Team	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Reconfigure Commercial, Performance and Executive Support (yr 1 counted in snr mgmt line)	No service specific consultation required, except with staff where required.	Low risk of impact on service delivery for 2020/21. Any potential to lead to less well-managed contracts will be kept under review in future years.	Low risk of impact on customer satisfaction for 2020/21. Any potential to lead to less well-managed contracts will be kept under review.	Not expected to impact, but will be kept under review.	1,787	(153)		(20)		(134)		(138)					(445)
P&R6	Assurance & Governance	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Paperless committees (subject to robust digital infrastructure in place - hence implement in 2020/21)	no service specific consultation	no expected impact on services	low / no impact on service user. Change impact for Cllrs	Possible risk of impact on digitally excluded - mitigate with a "by exception" offer of printed papers for residents	2,266	(68)											(68)
P&R7	Assurance & Governance	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Stop funding of printer cartridges as part of digitisation	no service specific consultation	no expected impact	no expected impact	no expected impact		(3)											(3)

Line Ref	Opportunity Area	Corporate Plan Outcome	Description of saving	Consultation (How are we consulting on this proposal)	Impact Assessment			Budget								Total savings (All years)			
					Impact on Service delivery	Impact on Customer Satisfaction	Equalities Impact	2019/20	2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		
								£000	£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000	FTE	£000		FTE	£000	FTE
P&R8	Assurance & Governance	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Make CAFT team cost neutral through increase income generation incl expansion of sold service to OLAs	no service specific consultation	improvement of quality & resilience	increase through successful quality service	no expected impact	437	(100)		(100)		(100)		(116)				(416)
P&R9	Finance	A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in	Saving on the re-procurement of telephone and web based payment contract	no service specific consultation	no expected impact	no expected impact	no expected impact	500	(80)										(80)
Overall Savings								27,989	(1,821)	0	(577)	0	(434)	0	(399)	0	0	0	(3,231)

Public Health

New Line Ref	Opportunity Area	Corporate Plan Outcome	Description of saving	Consultation (How are we consulting on this proposal)	Impact Assessment		Budget								Total savings (All years)	
					Impact on Service Delivery	Equalities Impact	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	£000	£000		FTE
PH1	Different mode of delivery	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Health Improvement - smaller scales initiatives will be replaced by awareness raising campaigns	None	No significant impact	None identified	519					(100)				(100)
PH2	Staff restructure to improve skills and capacity	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Staffing - Proposed restructure to centralise public health functions across the Council and increase resilience and capacity of the team	Any proposed restructure affecting staff will be subject to a minimum of 30 days consultation	There maybe a reduced capacity to deliver preventative services	Equality impact assessment on proposed new structure will be undertaken	1,586						(143)			(143)
PH3	Re Procurement of current contract	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Health Checks - Reconfiguration of health checks via GP federation to focus on hub approach will result in management cost reduction	None	Potential impact on delivering statutory targets	People over 50 years of age and those in least deprived areas may see reduction in services O11	257						(50)			(50)
PH4	Service Transformation and demand management	Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected	Sexual Health Services - London-wide sexual health transformation including digital testing offer, channel shift and decreased attendances to clinics outside the contract as well as better focus on prevention	London-wide service transformation included consultation and service users focus groups that were used to inform service redesign	Sexual health services are demand led services and therefore any savings may be jeopardised by increase in demand	Sexual health services are used by all protected characteristics population but some of the high risk groups are LGBT groups, some ethnic minorities and young people	3,110	(100)		(310)		(250)		(100)		(760)

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Year	Theme	Programme	Deletions/Transfers	Additions	Net Slippage & Accelerated spend	Explanation for request	Funding
2020-21	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Grammar school projects		2,222		Additional Budget	Other Grants & Contributions
2021-22	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Grammar school projects		2,140		Additional Budget	Other Grants & Contributions
2019-20	Housing Revenue Account	Accessible accommodation adaptations		115		Additional Budget	HRA Major Repair Reserve
2020-21	Housing Revenue Account	Accessible accommodation adaptations		460		Additional Budget	HRA Major Repair Reserve
2021-22	Housing Revenue Account	Accessible accommodation adaptations		460		Additional Budget	HRA Major Repair Reserve
2022-23	Housing Revenue Account	Accessible accommodation adaptations		460		Additional Budget	HRA Major Repair Reserve
2020-21	Environment	Highways Improvement		444		Additional Budget	Other Grants/S106
2019-20	Adults and Safeguarding	Community Equipment and Assistive Technology		1,110		Additional Budget	Other Grants/CIL
2020-21	Adults and Safeguarding	Community Equipment and Assistive Technology		1,110		Additional Budget	Other Grants/CIL
2021-22	Adults and Safeguarding	Community Equipment and Assistive Technology		1,110		Additional Budget	Other Grants/CIL
2022-23	Adults and Safeguarding	Community Equipment and Assistive Technology		1,110		Additional Budget	Other Grants/CIL
2023-24	Adults and Safeguarding	Community Equipment and Assistive Technology		1,110		Additional Budget	Other Grants/CIL
2019-20	Environment	Greenspaces Infrastructure Programme		300		Additional Budget	Other Grants/S106/CIL
2020-21	Environment	Greenspaces Infrastructure Programme		300		Additional Budget	Other Grants/S106/CIL
2021-22	Environment	Greenspaces Infrastructure Programme		300		Additional Budget	Other Grants/S106/CIL
2022-23	Environment	Greenspaces Infrastructure Programme		300		Additional Budget	Other Grants/S106/CIL
2023-24	Environment	Greenspaces Infrastructure Programme		300		Additional Budget	Other Grants/S106/CIL
2021-22	Housing	Colindale – Highways and Transport		181		Additional Budget	Other Grants/S106
2021-22	Housing	Town Centre		105		Additional Budget	Other Grants/S106
2019-20	Policy & Resources	Asset Manager IT		50		Additional Budget	Capital Receipt
2019-20	Environment	Local Implementation Plan 2016/17 and onwards		409		Additional Budget	Other Grants & Contributions
2019-20	Environment	Investment in Roads & Pavement (NRP)		2,382		Additional Budget	Other Grants & Contributions
2022-23	Housing	Colindale – Parks, Open Spaces and Sports		103		Additional Budget	Other Grants/S106
2019-20	Housing	Health projects		1,384		Additional Budget	Other Grants/S106
2019-20	Environment	Vehicles		1,428		Additional Budget	Borrowing
2020-21	Environment	Vehicles		10,065		Additional Budget	Borrowing
2021-22	Environment	Vehicles		820		Additional Budget	Borrowing
2022-23	Environment	Vehicles		342		Additional Budget	Borrowing
2023-24	Environment	Vehicles		943		Additional Budget	Borrowing
2020-21	Housing Revenue Account	M&E/ GAS		109		Additional Budget/Correction	HRA Major Repair Reserve
2021-22	Housing Revenue Account	M&E/ GAS		2,400		Additional Budget/Correction	HRA Major Repair Reserve
2019-20	Housing	Disabled Facilities Grants Programme		413		Additional Budget	Borrowing
2020-21	Children, Education & Safeguarding	St James / Blessed Dominic	(573)			Budget Virement	Other Grants & Contributions
2020-21	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Oakleigh SEN		38		Budget Virement	Other Grants & Contributions
2019-20	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Claremont SEN		60		Budget Virement	Other Grants & Contributions
2020-21	Children, Education & Safeguarding	School place planning (Primary)		573		Budget Virement	Other Grants & Contributions
2021-22	Children, Education & Safeguarding	SEN	(98)			Budget Virement	Other Grants & Contributions
2020-21	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Information Management		75		Budget Virement	Capital Receipt
2020-21	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Family Services Estate - building compliance, extensive R&M, H&S, DDA	(75)			Budget Virement	Capital Receipt
2019-20	Housing	Chilvins Court	(60)			Budget not required	Revenue Contribution
2019-20	Housing	St Georges Lodge temporary accommodation conversion	(33)			Budget not required	Borrowing
2020-21	Housing Revenue Account	Ansell Court - extra care housing	(805)			Budget not required	HRA borrowing
2019-20	Housing Revenue Account	Burnt Oak Broadway Flats - additional storey	(99)			Budget not required	HRA borrowing
2019-20	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Modernisation - Primary & Secondary			(1,801)	Budget re-profile	Other Grants & Contributions
2019-20	Children, Education & Safeguarding	St Agnes			(185)	Budget re-profile	Other Grants & Contributions
2019-20	Children, Education & Safeguarding	St James / Blessed Dominic			(619)	Budget re-profile	Other Grants & Contributions
2019-20	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Grammar school projects			362	Budget re-profile	Borrowing/S106
2019-20	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Oakleigh SEN			38	Budget re-profile	Other Grants/S106
2019-20	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Claremont SEN			160	Budget re-profile	Other Grants/S106
2019-20	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Alternative Provision			(1,000)	Budget re-profile	Other Grants & Contributions
2019-20	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Early Education and Childcare place sufficiency			52	Budget re-profile	Other Grants/CIL
2019-20	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Information Management			(25)	Budget re-profile	Borrowing
2019-20	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Loft conversion and extension policy for Foster Carers			(30)	Budget re-profile	Borrowing
2019-20	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Meadow Close Children's Homes			(573)	Budget re-profile	Borrowing
2019-20	Children, Education & Safeguarding	Family Services Estate - building compliance, extensive R&M, H&S, DDA			(333)	Budget re-profile	Capital Receipt
2019-20	Policy & Resources	Asset Management			(700)	Budget re-profile	Capital Receipt/Borrowing
2019-20	Policy & Resources	Implementation of Locality Strategy			(237)	Budget re-profile	Capital Receipt/Borrowing
2019-20	Housing	Office Build			(399)	Budget re-profile	Borrowing
2019-20	Housing	Modular Homes			(1,278)	Budget re-profile	Borrowing
2019-20	Housing	St Georges Lodge temporary accommodation conversion			(183)	Budget re-profile	Borrowing

2019-20	Housing	New Build Housing (Open Door)			(5,000)	Budget re-profile	Borrowing
2019-20	Housing	Housing acquisitions Open Door			(8,300)	Budget re-profile	Borrowing
2019-20	Housing	Micro site development for affordable housing			(707)	Budget re-profile	Other Grants/S106
2019-20	Environment	Carriageways			(470)	Budget re-profile	Borrowing
2019-20	Environment	Saracens - highways works			(24)	Budget re-profile	Other Grants/S106
2019-20	Environment	Highway Asset Management/Network Recovery Plan (NRP) Phase 2			(1,800)	Budget re-profile	Borrowing
2019-20	Housing	Colindale – Parks, Open Spaces and Sports			(1,300)	Budget re-profile	Other Grants/CIL
2019-20	Environment	Refurbish and regenerate Hendon Cemetery and Crematorium			(1,000)	Budget re-profile	Borrowing
2019-20	Environment	LED Lighting			(2,000)	Budget re-profile	Borrowing
2019-20	Environment	Highways (permanent re-instatement)			(500)	Budget re-profile	Borrowing
2019-20	Environment	Vehicles			(1,007)	Budget re-profile	Borrowing
2019-20	Brent Cross	BXC - Funding for land aquisition			(9,820)	Budget re-profile	Borrowing
2019-20	Brent Cross	Thames Link Station			(162,538)	Budget re-profile	Other Grants & Contributions
2019-20	Brent Cross	Critical Infrastructure			9,734	Budget re-profile	Other Grants & Contributions
2019-20	Brent Cross	Colindale – Highways and Transport			(2,800)	Budget re-profile	Other Grants/CIL
2019-20	Brent Cross	Colindale Station Works			(2,658)	Budget re-profile	Borrowing
2019-20	Housing Revenue Account	M&E/ GAS			(1,000)	Budget re-profile	HRA Major Repair Reserve
2019-20	Housing Revenue Account	Extra Care- housing (Stag & Cheshire)			(490)	Budget re-profile	HRA Capital Reciepts
2019-20	Housing Revenue Account	Burnt Oak Broadway Flats - additional storey			(218)	Budget re-profile	HRA borrowing
2019-20	Housing Revenue Account	Upper & Lower Fosters Community Led Design			1,045	Budget re-profile	HRA Major Repair Reserve
2019-20	Housing Revenue Account	Barnet Homes GLA development programme			(200)	Budget re-profile	HRA borrowing
2019-20	Housing Revenue Account	HRA acquisitions			11,000	Budget re-profile	HRA borrowing
2020/21	Housing	Disabled Facilities Grants Programme	(450)			Budget not required	Other Grants & Contributions
Total:-			(2,193)	35,231	(186,804)		

Theme Committee	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/ MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adults and Safeguarding	15,994	1,905	1,110	1,110	1,110		21,229	2,000	700	500		15,841	2,188	21,229
Brent Cross	101,312	155,516	107,370	38,228			402,426	360,354					42,072	402,426
Children, Education & Safeguarding	21,003	17,245	14,124	1,539			53,911	43,597	3,536	842		852	5,084	53,911
Community Leadership and Libraries	235						235			68			167	235
Environment	18,301	28,461	10,970	2,792	1,611		62,135	4,255	4,601	3,380	440	12,040	37,419	62,135
Housing	70,867	102,095	70,414	42,450	36,446	1,000	323,272	7,889	20,251	16,814	590	15,835	261,893	323,272
Policy & Resources	19,515	10,386					29,901			6,124	5		23,772	29,901
Total - General Fund	247,227	315,608	203,988	86,119	39,167	1,000	893,109	418,095	29,088	27,728	1,035	44,568	372,595	893,109
Housing Revenue Account	51,000	80,599	68,223	26,285	16,911	17,720	260,737	17,740		13,331	145,166		84,500	260,737
Total - all services	298,227	396,207	272,211	112,404	56,078	18,720	1,153,846	435,835	29,088	41,059	146,201	44,568	457,095	1,153,846

Adults and Safeguarding	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/ MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Sport and Physical Activities	12,124	667					12,791	2,000		500		10,291		12,791
Community Equipment and Assistive Technology	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110		5,550					5,550		5,550
Gaelic playing pitch relocation	700						700		700					700
Investing in IT	2,060	128					2,188						2,188	2,188
	15,994	1,905	1,110	1,110	1,110		21,229	2,000	700	500		15,841	2,188	21,229

Brent Cross	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/ MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000							
BXC - Funding for land acquisition	6,378	9,820					16,198						16,198	16,198
Thames Link Station	50,000	120,000	100,000	38,228			308,228	305,354					2,874	308,228
Critical Infrastructure	21,934	25,696	7,370				55,000	55,000						55,000
Strategic Infrastructure Fund	23,000						23,000						23,000	23,000
	101,312	155,516	107,370	38,228			402,426	360,354					42,072	402,426

Children, Education & Safeguarding	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/ MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Modernisation - Primary & Secondary	1,700	1,300	1,198				4,198	4,198						4,198
Healthy Pupils Fund	19						19	19						19
Orion Primary School	20	20					40	40						40
Monkfrith	112						112	112						112
St Agnes	600	223					823	823						823
Saracens Primary	15	1,650	550				2,215	2,211	4					2,215
Kosher Kitchen	200	600					800	800						800
Permanent All Through Expansion Programme														
London Academy	21						21	21						21
St Mary's & St John's	349						349	349						349
Permanent Primary/Secondary(reallocation) Expansion Programme														
St James / Blessed Dominic	11,968	674					12,642	10,463	2,179					12,642
Permanent Secondary Expansion Programme														
Oak Lodge Special School	40						40	40						40
Grammar school projects	442	2,241	2,140	539			5,362	4,362					1,000	5,362
SEN Programme														
Oakleigh SEN	158	1,700					1,858	1,858						1,858
Claremont SEN	160						160	160						160
Whitefield School ASD	1,813	45					1,858	1,858						1,858
Other Projects														
Whitings Hill, Colindale and Northway/Fairway														
School place planning (Primary)		1,921					1,921	1,836	85					1,921
School place planning (Secondary)		609					609	341	268					609
SEN			6,405				6,405	5,405	1,000					6,405
Alternative Provision	1,700	3,001	3,000	1,000			8,701	8,701						8,701
Early Education and Childcare place sufficiency	460	392					852					852		852
Information Management	273	100					373			128			245	373
Loft conversion and extension policy for Foster Carers	210	30					240			175			65	240
New Park House Children's home	3						3						3	3
Meadow Close Children's Homes	470	1,618	831				2,919						2,919	2,919
Family Services Estate - building compliance, extensive R&M, H&S, DDA	270	1,121					1,391			539			852	1,391
	21,003	17,245	14,124	1,539			53,911	43,597	3,536	842		852	5,084	53,911

Community Leadership and Libraries	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/ MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Libraries asset management	235						235			68			167	235
	235						235	-	-	68			167	235

Environment	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/ MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Local Implementation Plan 2016/17 and onwards	2,000	1,476					3,476	3,476						3,476
Footway Reconstruction	43						43		43					43
Traffic Management	4						4		4					4
Highways Improvement	180	587					767		767					767
Travel Plan Implementation	60	31					91		91					91
Carriageways	100	300	300	300	368		1,368						1,368	1,368
Highways Planned Maintenance Works Programme	40	1,050					1,090					40	1,050	1,090
Saracens - highways works	16	24					40		40					40
Drainage Schemes	70						70	69					1	70
Road Traffic Act - Controlled Parking Zones	75	33					108		107				1	108
Investment in Roads & Pavement (NRP)	7,881	1,692					9,573	690	1,692				7,191	9,573
Highway Asset Management/Network Recovery Plan (NRP) Phase 2	200	6,000	6,000	1,800			14,000					12,000	2,000	14,000
Refurbish and regenerate Hendon Cemetery and Crematorium	435	1,000					1,435			438	440		557	1,435
Hendon Cemetery & Crematorium Enhancement	32						32			32				32
Old Court House - public toilets	40						40		40					40
Parks & Open Spaces and Tree Planting	19						19	12		7				19
Park Infrastructure		325					325	8	317					325
Victoria Park Infrastructure	611						611			611				611
Data Works Management system	280	100					380			380				380
Parks Equipment	107						107			107				107
Vehicles	2,874	11,072	820	342	943		16,051			799			15,252	16,051
Street cleansing and greenspaces - vehicles and equipment	1						1						1	1
Green spaces development project	125	496					621						621	621
Lines and Signs	307						307						307	307
LED Lighting	1,800	3,000	2,800				7,600						7,600	7,600
Pay and Display parking machine estate upgrade	120						120						120	120
Greenspaces Infrastructure Programme	300	300	300	300	300		1,500		1,500					1,500
Moving traffic cameras	231	150	100				481						481	481
Controlled parking zones review	150	150	150	50			500						500	500
Highways (permanent re-instatement)	200	675	500				1,375			1,006			369	1,375
	18,301	28,461	10,970	2,792	1,611		62,135	4,255	4,601	3,380	440	12,040	37,419	62,135

Housing	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/ MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Colindale – Parks, Open Spaces and Sports	4,000	1,665	1,342				7,007	333	65			6,609		7,007
Office Build	10,483	399					10,882		102			1,159	9,621	10,882
Colindale – Highways and Transport	500	2,000	2,170	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,670	948	2,896			3,826		7,670
Health projects	1,384						1,384		1,384					1,384
Colindale Station Works	9,642	2,858					12,500		9,750				2,750	12,500
New Build Housing (Open Door)	25,000	30,089	5,000				60,089			12,677			47,412	60,089
Housing acquisitions Open Door		49,000	40,700	40,700	32,600		163,000						163,000	163,000
Grahame Park – Community Facilities	159	1,973					2,132		2,132					2,132
Town Centre	126	2,998	855	750	250		4,979	633	105			4,241		4,979
Development pipeline														
Strategic opportunities fund		6,000	20,347				26,347						26,347	26,347
Empty Properties	3,000	1,137					4,137			4,137				4,137
Direct Acquisitions	9,770						9,770						9,770	9,770
Modular Homes	80				2,596		2,676						2,676	2,676
St Georges Lodge temporary accommodation conversion	150	167					317						317	317
Hermitage Lane - mixed tenure residential conversion	590						590				590			590
Pinkham Way land release	200	1,172					1,372	1,372						1,372
Micro site development for affordable housing	2,824	2,637					5,461	1,644	3,817					5,461
Disabled Facilities Grants Programme	2,955						2,955	2,955						2,955
Decent Homes Programme														
DECC - Fuel Poverty	4						4	4						4
	70,867	102,095	70,414	42,450	36,446	1,000	323,272	7,889	20,251	16,814	590	15,835	261,893	323,272

Policy & Resources	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/ MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Depot relocation	834						834			834				834
Community Centre - Tarling Road	33						33				5		28	33
Asset Manager IT	50						50			50				50
Asset Management	949	700					1,649			649			1,000	1,649
ICT strategy	2,980						2,980			2,980				2,980
Customer Services Transformation Programme	1,038						1,038			1,038				1,038
Implementation of Locality Strategy	336	237					573			573				573
Saracen Loan	13,295	9,449					22,744						22,744	22,744
	19,515	10,386					29,901	-	-	6,124	5		23,772	29,901

Housing Revenue Account	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/ MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Major Works (excl Granv Rd)	3,914	5,470	7,993	8,505	7,062	8,444	41,388				41,388			41,388
Accessible accommodation adaptations	115	460	460	460			1,495				1,495			1,495
Regeneration	2,304	525	787	644	274	217	4,751				4,751			4,751
Miscellaneous Repairs	1,919	2,315	2,325	2,315	2,315	2,314	13,502				13,060		442	13,502
M&E/ GAS	4,954	6,225	6,015	3,940	2,440	3,140	26,714				26,714			26,714
Voids and Lettings	3,698	4,055	3,905	3,655	3,505	3,605	22,423				22,423			22,423
Advanced Acquisitions (Regen Estates)	300						300			300				300
Ansell Court - extra care housing														
Dollis Valley - property acquisitions		6,589					6,589			6,589				6,589
Extra Care- housing (Stag & Cheshire)	715	16,646	17,633				34,994	4,040		3,000			27,954	34,994
Burnt Oak Broadway Flats - additional storey	150	2,445	2,195				4,790			1,445			3,345	4,790
Upper & Lower Fosters Community Led Design	1,445	1,000					2,445				480		1,965	2,445
Stag house - property purchase	901						901			32			869	901
Barnet Homes GLA development programme	800	10,042	14,017	2,766			27,625	8,700					18,925	27,625
HRA acquisitions	21,000	10,000					31,000						31,000	31,000
Silk House and Shoelands	1,965						1,965			1,965				1,965
HRA Fire Safety Programme	6,820	14,827	12,893	4,000	1,315		39,855	5,000			34,855			39,855
	51,000	80,599	68,223	26,285	16,911	17,720	260,737	17,740		13,331	145,166		84,500	260,737

Department: **Assurance**

Reference/ Area	Fee/Charge Title	Area	Description	Unit of Measure	Charges 2019/20	Charges 2020/21	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Comments
Assurance Group	School Admission Appeals Clerking	Governance Service	Appeals Clerking & Appeals cost	Each	£150.00	£275.00	£125.00	83.33%	Charges for providing a clerking service for school admissions appeals for academies and free schools (non-maintained) have not been increased for the last eight years. The fee has been adjusted to reflect cumulative inflationary increases and is similar to the current market rate charged by private individuals. Without applying the increase the service is not viable as it would be operating on a loss-making basis.
Assurance Group	School Admissions	Governance Service	Cost per Appeal - appeal hearings with five or more per day	Per appeal	£153.00	£170.00	£17.00	11.11%	Charges for providing a clerking service for school admissions appeals for academies and free schools (non-maintained) have not been increased for the last eight years. The fee has been adjusted to reflect cumulative inflationary increases and is similar to the current market rate charged by private individuals. Without applying the increase the service is not viable as it would be operating on a loss-making basis.

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Policy and Resources Committee

6 January 2020

Title	Quarter 2 (Q2) 2019/20 Strategic Performance Report
Report of	Chairman of the Policy and Resources Committee
Wards	All
Status	Public
Urgent	No
Key	No
Enclosures	Appendix A: Children's Services Analysis Tool (ChAT) Appendix B: Q2 2019/20 Corporate Risk Register Appendix C: Q2 2019/20 P&R Committee Delivery Plan Performance Report
Officer Contact Details	Alaine Clarke, Head of Programmes, Performance and Risk alaine.clarke@barnet.gov.uk Shahida Nasim, Assistant Director of Finance shahida.nasim@barnet.gov.uk

Summary

This report provides a strategic overview of performance for Quarter 2 (Q2) 2019/20 in relation to the corporate priorities in the new Corporate Plan (Barnet 2024).

Officer Recommendations

1. The Committee is asked to scrutinise the Actions, KPIs and Risks related to the new Corporate Plan (Barnet 2024), including the escalated high (15 to 25) level risks in the Corporate Risk Register at Appendix B.
2. The Committee is asked to note the revenue and capital forecasts for 2019/20.
3. The Committee is asked to note the progress on savings for 2019/20.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report provides a strategic overview of performance for Q2 focusing on the budget forecasts and activities to deliver the **corporate priorities** in the **Corporate Plan** (Barnet 2024).
- 1.2 In addition to this report, a thematic overview of performance for Q2 focusing on the budget forecasts and activities to deliver the **committee priorities** in the **Annual Delivery Plans** is provided to the Theme Committees. These reports can be found on the Committee webpages at: <https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieDocHome.aspx?bcr=1>
- 1.3 More detailed budgetary information can be found in the Chief Finance Officer Report to Financial Performance and Contracts Committee.

2. CORPORATE PRIORITIES

- 2.1 This report is structured by Theme Committee and **corporate priorities**. The **corporate priorities** are focused on achieving one of the three Corporate Plan (Barnet 2024) outcomes:
- A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in (PLACE)
 - Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected (PEOPLE)
 - Safe and strong communities where people get along well (COMMUNITY)
- 2.2 Each section provides:
- A summary of progress on Actions¹ to deliver the priority
 - Performance of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)²
 - Risks to delivering the Actions and priority
 - High (15 to 25) level risks from the Corporate Risk Register³
 - Any escalations from Theme Committees where KPIs have not met target and/or high (15 to 25) level risks for a committee priority.
- 2.3 The Q2 status for each of the **corporate priorities** is shown in table 1. This reflects the *overall performance on Actions, KPIs and Risks*⁴ for each priority. There are three corporate priorities that fall under the remit of a Theme Committee and the Health and Wellbeing Board. These are shaded in blue in the table.

¹ A Summary of the Actions is provided for each priority. These are RAG rated as follows: Complete or Good progress = **GREEN** (where no Actions RAG rated RED); Satisfactory progress = **AMBER** (where no more than one Action RAG rated RED) or Limited progress = **RED** (where two or more Actions RAG rated RED).

² KPI RAG rating reflects the percentage variance of the result against the target as follows: On target = **GREEN (G)**; Up to 9.9% off target = **AMBER (A)**; 10% or more off target = **RED (R)**. The Direction of Travel (DOT) status shows the percentage variation in the result since last year e.g. Improving (**↑ I**), Worsening (**↓ W**) or Same (**→ S**). The percentage variation is calculated as follows: Q2 19/20 result minus Q2 18/19 result equals difference; then difference divided by Q2 18/19 result multiplied by 100 = percentage variation. KPIs are illustrated by (q) quarter; (c) cumulative up to end quarter; (s) snapshot in time; or (r) rolling 12 months.

³ The Corporate Risk Register includes strategic risks (strategic and business critical risks) and high (15 to 25) service/joint risks (service and contract delivery risks). All risks are managed in line with the council's risk management framework. The risk registers are live documents and the Q2 19/20 Corporate Risk Register provides a snapshot in time (as at end September 2019). The risk ratings are: Low = 1 to 3 (**GREEN**); Medium/Low = 4 to 6 (**YELLOW**); Medium/High = 8 to 12 (**AMBER**); and High = 15 to 25 (**RED**).

⁴ The Q2 Status reflects the *overall performance* on Actions, KPIs and Risks as follows: Complete or Good progress = **GREEN** (where no Actions or KPIs RAG rated RED and no more than one high level risk); Satisfactory progress = **AMBER** (where no more than one Action or KPIs RAG rated RED and/or no more than two high level risks) or Limited progress = **RED** (where two or more Actions or KPIs RAG rated RED and/or more than two high level risks).

Table 1: Corporate priorities and outcomes by Theme Committee

Corporate Priority	Outcome	Q2 Status	Q2 Highlights
Housing and Growth (H&G) Committee (Section 3). Showing good progress/performance across all corporate priorities.			
Responsible delivery of major regeneration schemes	PLACE	Good	- The Brent Cross South Business Plan and Phase Proposal have been prepared. The procurement of the contractor to deliver Brent Cross West station has continued, with a recommendation on the preferred bidder made to P&R Committee in October 2019.
Investing in community facilities	PLACE	Good	- The Infrastructure Delivery Plan, which will set the way forward for infrastructure delivery, has been progressed. - Further progress has been made on improving Barnet's open spaces and leisure provision, with approval of the draft masterplan for Colindale and Rushgrove Park.
Helping people into work and better paid employment	PEOPLE	Good	- Active employment schemes continued on the regeneration estates, including Dollis Valley, West Hendon and Grahame Park. - Work has continued with development partners to secure apprenticeships and training opportunities through development. - £117k funding was confirmed for a new project with Cambridge Education that will offer 'Access for All' routes targeting NEET residents.
Supporting local businesses to thrive	COMMUNITY	Good	- There has been ongoing support to Chipping Barnet, Edgware and Cricklewood Town Teams; and new Town Teams planned for Finchley Central and West Hendon.
Ensuring decent quality housing	PLACE	Good	- Opendoor Homes has achieved planning consent and scheme approval for 20 (of 21) sites. Salcombe Gardens and West Close sites have been completed.
Environment Committee (Section 4). Showing mixed progress/performance across all corporate priorities.			
Getting Barnet clean	PLACE	Limited	- A trial of street cleansing improvement options has continued. - Urgent remedial works have commenced at Oakleigh Depot.
Keeping the borough moving	PLACE	Satisfactory	- The Network Recovery Plan is being delivered, with over half of the footway relay programme completed by September 2019. - The 2020/21 LIP funding submission has been approved. - A draft Transport Strategy has been prepared to map the borough's long-term plan.

Corporate Priority	Outcome	Q2 Status	Q2 Highlights
Getting the best out of parks and improving air quality	PLACE	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There has been ongoing work on the Sports Hub masterplans for West Hendon and Barnet/King George V playing fields; and the masterplan for Cophall playing fields has been approved.
Adults and Safeguarding (A&S) Committee (Section 5). Showing good/satisfactory progress/performance for all corporate priorities.			
Integrating health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs	PEOPLE	Satisfactory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There has been ongoing joint work with the CCG on the seven Primary Care Networks. - A new group course has been introduced by the Enablement team (the Network) to support people to self-manage their mental wellbeing. - The Barnet Integrated Learning Disability Service (BILDS) has continued to provide multi-disciplinary care and support for people with learning disabilities. - Delays at the NHS have affected performance on joint NHS/ASC delayed transfers of care from hospital.
Supporting older and vulnerable residents and those with disabilities to remain independent	PEOPLE	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 35 flats at Ansell Court, the first of the council's three new dementia-friendly extra-care developments, have been occupied and a further 11 flats have been allocated. - Work has started on a joint dementia strategy with the CCG to further solidify the council's dementia community support offer. - Barnet's Alzheimer's Society held a dementia-friendly community event.
Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain mental wellbeing	PEOPLE	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The two new leisure centres at New Barnet and Barnet Cophall opened, offering more activities to support an active and healthy lifestyle. - FAB Card registrations increased to 21,896; whilst GLL continued to invest in Barnet's existing leisure facilities and other programmes to support public health outcomes. - The council has continued to co-ordinate and deliver the Disability Sports Network.
Children, Education and Safeguarding (CES) Committee (Section 6). Showing good progress/performance across all corporate priorities.			

Corporate Priority	Outcome	Q2 Status	Q2 Highlights
Improving services for children and young people	PEOPLE	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unitas Youth Zone membership has reached 2,650. - 290 young people have accessed Art Against Knives, Creative Safe Spaces. - Youth Endowment funding has been granted to St Christopher's Fellowship to deliver a mentoring programme for 10-14 year olds who have a sibling involved in offending behaviour. - 115 schools have registered for the Healthy Schools London scheme. - A multi-agency immunisation group has been established to increase immunisation rates in the borough. - Trailblazer funding from Health Education England has been awarded for two Mental Health Support teams in schools in the West Locality.
Ensuring good schools and enough school places	PEOPLE	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provisional KS2 results have placed Barnet seventh in the country for pupils reaching the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Mathematics combined. - Provisional KS4 results have placed Barnet first in the country for Progress 8 and second in the country for Attainment 8. - Expansion of provision in recent years has enabled every 'on time' Barnet applicant for a place in a Reception class or Year 7 has been offered a place.
Ensuring we are a family friendly borough	COMMUNITY	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New safeguarding partnership arrangements have been published. - A Young People's Perception Survey has been carried out and results are being analysed.
Health and Wellbeing Board (HWBB) (Section 7). Showing good progress/performance across all corporate priorities.			
Integrating health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs	PEOPLE	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Local Commissioned Service is incentivising GPs to reference people with pre-diabetes to the NHS Diabetes Prevention Programme. A new contract with North Central London CCG went live in August 2019. - Atrial Fibrillation virtual clinics have been carried out in 65% of GP practices, with an additional 20% of practices booked for Q3. - A session has been held with GP practices to raise awareness of NICE guidance relating to dementia. - Primary Care Network 5 has progressed a new model of care and support to adults with dementia and carers.

Corporate Priority	Outcome	Q2 Status	Q2 Highlights
Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain mental wellbeing	PEOPLE	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In August 2019 the council launched a Mental Health campaign, with a series of videos on residents' experience of mental health. - Four Healthy Heritage Walks, a scheme instigated by the Mayor, have been published as part of the Healthy Weight Programme.
Improving services for children and young people	PEOPLE	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 52 schools have signed up to the Resilient Schools programme for this academic year. Public Health is working on publishing a website that will act as a central resource for this programme. - Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust have agreed a plan to address the over 5s waiting list for Autism spectrum disorder assessments.
Community Leadership and Libraries (CLL) Committee (Section 8). Showing good progress/performance across all corporate priorities.			
Keeping Barnet safe	COMMUNITY	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Victims remain at the heart of Barnet's approach in responding to anti-social behaviour. Temporary CCTV cameras have been deployed to ASB hotspots to deter offending and support enforcement. - The Online Watch Link (OWL) system has been designed to help communities stay safe, with advice from the Police and Neighbourhood Watch. 24,103 people have signed up to OWL.
Tackling anti-social behaviour and environmental crime	COMMUNITY	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The three PSPOs in Burnt Oak, Edgware Town Centre and Childs Hill have been effective in reducing anti-social behaviour linked with street drinking.
Celebrating diverse and strong communities and taking a zero-tolerance approach to hate crime	COMMUNITY	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 309 Hate Crime Awareness Champions have been recruited and nine Hate Crime Reporting Centres have been launched, as part of the Barnet Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project that aims to make it easier for people to report Hate Crime and get the support they need.
Focusing on the strengths of the community	COMMUNITY	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One-to-one sessions and workshops have been held with VCS sector; whilst work on the Barnet community directory has been paused pending a review, which may result in a re-build of the directory.

2.4 In addition to the corporate priorities, P&R Committee has **six committee priorities, which were set out in the P&R Committee Annual Delivery Plan**. This was approved on 20 February 2019 and can be found online at: <https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=692&MId=9461&Ver=4>

2.5 An update on these **committee priorities** is provided in **Appendix C**. Escalations in relation to the committee priorities, where KPIs have not met target and/or high (15 to 25) level risks, are reported in Section 12.

3. HOUSING AND GROWTH (H&G) COMMITTEE

3.1 The **ARG Committee** and **Housing Committee Annual Delivery Plans** set out the Actions, KPIs and Risks to delivering the **corporate priorities** in the Corporate Plan (Barnet 2024). They were approved on 25 March 2019 and 14 January 2019 respectively and can be found online at:

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=696&MId=9484&Ver=4>

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=699&MId=9488&Ver=4>

3.2 There are five **corporate priorities** that fall under the remit of H&G Committee. These are set out below. The Q2 status reflects the *overall performance on Actions, KPIs and Risks* for each priority.

Corporate Priority	Outcome	Q2 Status
Responsible delivery of major regeneration schemes	PLACE	Good
Investing in community facilities	PLACE	Good
Helping people into work and better paid employment	PEOPLE	Good
Supporting local businesses to thrive	COMMUNITY	Good
Ensuring decent quality housing	PLACE	Good

Responsible delivery of major regeneration schemes	Q2 Status
	Good

3.3 Summary of Actions Good progress

3.3.1 Argent Related⁵ has progressed on the update to the Brent Cross South (BXS) Business Plan and sessions were held with service area leads to review the content ahead of submission to H&G Committee. The BXS team has also continued to prepare a revised Phase Proposal in line with the emerging Business Plan. The council has instructed its strategic property advisor CBRE to review the BXS financial model and advise on the future council's land contribution and best consideration in accordance with the Project Agreement.

3.3.2 The council and Argent Related have commenced site assembly and early infrastructure works for the BXS scheme. Utility disconnections are underway and parts of the site are now hoarded up. The demolition of the Rosa Freedman Centre has commenced.

3.3.3 Homes England have in principle approved to provide a Home Building Fund Loan Facility to BXS Joint Venture Limited Partnership to fund physical and social infrastructure to accelerate development. Heads of Terms are agreed and a Loan Facility Agreement (LFA) is being drafted for completion subject to MHCLG and HM Treasury approval.

3.3.4 For Brent Cross Thameslink (BXT), the Train Operating Company (TOC) Compound building has been installed and the team are fitting out and finishing the unit for occupation by Govia Thameslink Railway (GTR). There are a number of challenges arising in relation to the overarching delivery programme which may impact the budget. In particular, Network Rail has confirmed that some key track possessions may no longer be available, which could impact the sidings and station delivery programme. The potential implications of this are being reviewed by the team. The procurement of the contractor to deliver Brent Cross West station has continued, with a recommendation on the

⁵ Development partner for Brent Cross South

preferred bidder made to P&R Committee in October 2019. Following challenges in delivering the Waste Transfer Station, including delays to the sub-structure early works and the receipt of a revised programme and cost estimate from John Graham Construction Limited, P&R Committee authorised and delegated authority to the Chief Executive to revise the waste procurement strategy should it not be possible to refine the construction delivery and price in line with the programme requirements.

3.3.5 For the Estates regeneration programme, Dollis Valley Phase 3 is ready to be handed over to the development partner and Notting Hill Genesis has continued work to prepare a new planning application. West Hendon CPO3 was confirmed on 17 September 2019 and work on the development of Phase 4a has continued. In July 2019, the Conditions Precedent for the Granville Road scheme were met allowing the Development Agreement to become unconditional and works to start on site.

3.3.6 Consultation was undertaken on the new Growth Strategy, following approval of the draft strategy at ARG Committee in June 2019. The consultation closed on 15 September 2019 and work is underway to review the feedback and update the strategy, where required. Work on the delivery plan, which will accompany the strategy, has continued.

3.4 KPIs

3.4.1 There is one KPI for this priority, which monitors delivery of the regeneration programme. This has achieved target for Q2.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Delivery of regeneration projects (q)	Bigger is Better	90%	90%	90%	92% (G)	↓ W -8.4%	100%	No benchmark available

3.5 Risks

3.5.1 There are two risks to delivery of the actions for this priority. Both have been assessed at a medium/high (8 to 12) level and have controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks.

- **G&C029 - Community facilities stakeholder relationship schemes (risk score 8 – reduced from 9).** Stakeholder engagement plans are in place to mitigate the risk of opposition to regeneration schemes which could result in delays. These are reviewed on a regular basis. A resident event was hosted by Barrett's for the West Hendon scheme in September 2019.
- **G&C030 - Market conditions (risk score 9 - reduced from 12).** Market conditions are being regularly monitored to mitigate the risk of impact on the viability of regeneration schemes and delays to housing delivery should market uncertainty grow.

3.5.2 In addition to the risks in the Annual Delivery Plan, there was a *strategic risk* for this priority that was scored at a high (15 to 25) level in Q2.

- **STR08 - Major regeneration schemes (risk score 15).** Failure to effectively manage the major regeneration schemes such as Brent Cross could lead to delays resulting in significant financial implications for the council (e.g. loss of revenue) and local economy. A contingency plan has been developed in the event of a failure to manage the

development of the Thameslink Station, as part of the Brent Cross development. The other regeneration schemes are progressing.

Investing in community facilities	Q2 Status
	Good

3.6 Summary of Actions Good progress

3.6.1 Work on the Infrastructure Delivery Plan has continued. The plan will set the way forward for future infrastructure delivery, including community and leisure facilities. Progress has been made on plans for community facilities on existing regeneration schemes, particularly at Brent Cross South and Grahame Park/Colindale (in partnership with the CCG) and West Hendon.

3.6.2 In terms of open space and leisure provision, the draft masterplan for Colindale and Rushgrove Parks was approved by Environment Committee on 11 September 2019. Consultation on the draft masterplan for West Hendon Playing Fields was undertaken during June and July 2019.

3.7 KPIs

3.7.1 There are no KPIs for this priority.

3.8 Risks

3.8.1 There are two risks to delivery of the actions for this priority. These have been assessed at a medium/low (4 to 6) and medium/high (8 to 12) level and have controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks.

- **G&C027 - Community facility sustainability (risk score 9).** This risk is about the long-term financial viability of newly constructed community facilities. All new schemes require robust business plans to ensure they are financially sustainable. In Q2, a business plan was being developed for a permanent community facility in West Hendon.
- **G&C028 – Community facilities stakeholder relationship (risk score 6).** This risk is also about the long-term financial viability of newly constructed community facilities. Engagement and consultation plans are agreed on a scheme-by-scheme basis to ensure that residents have chance to inform proposals. No issues were raised for specific schemes in Q2.

Helping people into work and better paid employment	Q2 Status
	Good

3.9 Summary of Actions Good progress

3.9.1 Active employment schemes continued on the regeneration estates, including Dollis Valley, West Hendon and Grahame Park.

3.9.2 Work continued with development partners to secure apprenticeships and training opportunities through development, including further preparatory work for Brent Cross Cricklewood employment and skills delivery.

3.9.3 Funding of £117k was confirmed for the new project with Cambridge Education to offer 'Access for All' routes targeting residents who are Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET).

- 3.9.4 The Business, Employment and Skills team transferred to the council from Re on 1 October 2019. Adoption of the new Growth Strategy in November 2019 should provide renewed focus and impetus.
- 3.9.5 Employment and training support was provided to council tenants by Barnet Homes through the Community Engagement and Floating Support services. At end Q2 (year-to-date), 12 people had been helped into work.
- 3.9.6 Barnet Homes leads on managing BOOST, which provides community-based help for Barnet residents from bases at Burnt Oak Library and 184 Cricklewood Lane or via outreach at libraries. In Q2, BOOST services had 3,175 visitors and year-to-date had supported 112 people into work (36 of whom were under 25).
- 3.9.7 The Welfare Reform Task Force also led by Barnet Homes engages with residents and provides support to help them manage the Benefit Cap and transition onto Universal Credit. As end Q2 (year-to-date), 95 clients had moved off the Benefit Cap as a result of finding work; 58 households had moved to more suitable accommodation; 608 clients had been provided with benefit advice; and Discretionary Housing Payments had been awarded to 542 people.

3.10 KPIs

- 3.10.1 There is one KPI for this priority, which monitors the local unemployment rate. The latest figures show Barnet's unemployment rate at 4.6%, which is higher than last year (4.3%). Barnet's figure is lower than the London average (4.7%) but higher than the national average (4.1%).

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Unemployment (of people on out of work benefits) (r)	Smaller is Better	4.7% (Jan - Dec 18)	Monitor	Monitor	4.6% ⁶	↓ W +7%	4.3% ⁷	London 4.7%, National 4.1% (Jul 18 – Jun 19, NOMIS)

3.11 Risks

- 3.11.1 There are two risks to delivery of the actions for this priority. Both have been assessed at a medium/high (8 to 12) level and have controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks.
- G&C031 - Team resource/capacity to deliver employment schemes (risk score 9).** To manage the risk to employment schemes from a lack of resources, residents' needs are being prioritised to ensure that those furthest from employment remain the focus of scarce resources. On 1 October 2019, the Business, Employment and Skills team was transferred back to the council and team resource/capacity is being reviewed. The delivery plan for the new Growth Strategy will identify groups in the community to support through employment and skills initiatives.
 - G&C032 - Economic uncertainty impact on training and apprenticeship (risk score 12).** Discussions continued to take place with Argent Related to bring forward delivery of

⁶ Rolling 12 months to June 2019.

⁷ Rolling 12 months to June 2019.

employment and skills outcomes on the Brent Cross Cricklewood development; and other employment opportunities were supported through the BOOST project. A new NEETS project is in development with Cambridge Education.

Supporting local businesses to thrive	Q1 Status
	Good

3.12 Summary of Actions Good progress

- 3.12.1 Local businesses continued to be supported through the construction contracts that form part of regeneration schemes. Specific activities will be targeted at Brent Cross Cricklewood upon commencement of delivery in 2020. The Federation of Small Businesses and relevant other stakeholders have been participating in planning.
- 3.12.2 To support the sustainability of town centres and improvements to the public realm, the council continued to offer support to the established Town Teams (Chipping Barnet, Edgware and Cricklewood), with planning underway for new Town Teams in Finchley Central and West Hendon. The council continued to support the Chipping Barnet pavement build-out to improve the public realm; and revitalisation of North Finchley through the development programme.
- 3.12.3 To facilitate the provision of appropriate and affordable workspace for small and micro businesses, the council continued to identify flexible workspace in new development; however, no space to date has been located. A Workspace Viability Assessment will be undertaken to review specific sites (including council-owned assets) next quarter.
- 6.12.4 Actions to deliver specialist support to entrepreneurs and business start-ups such as Pop Up Business School and Entrepreneurial Barnet are on track for November 2019.

3.13 KPIs

- 3.13.1 There are two KPIs for this priority, which monitor the health of the local economy through the business survival rate and vacant high street properties. These are both annual indicators and will be reported in Q4.

3.14 Risks

- 3.14.1 Two risks were closed in Q2: **G&C044 - Colindale business engagement**⁸ and **G&C034 – Co-ordinating business support activities**⁹. There remains one risk to delivery of the actions for this priority. This has been assessed at a medium/high (8 to 12) level and has controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks.
- **G&C033 – Flexible workspace delivery (risk score 12)**. There has been continued engagement with the Estates team to identify workplace sites and there has been soft marketing testing with workspace providers, with a workspace viability assessment now developed to ensure any site selected is appropriate. There has also been engagement with planners to bring forward workplace spaces through development such as the National Institute for Medical Research to inform local plan development.

⁸ G&C044- this risk did not materialise during move to Colindale.

⁹ G&C034 – this risk has been reflected in G&C031 and G&C032.

3.15 Summary of Actions Satisfactory progress

- 3.15.1 Opendoor Homes (ODH) continued to make good progress on delivery of 320 homes across the borough. Planning consents and scheme approvals have been achieved for 20 of the 21 sites, representing 86% of the programme. Two sites were completed during Q2, with new homes handed over at Salcombe Gardens and West Close. Overall, seven of the 21 sites are completed; and four of the five largest schemes continued to progress.
- 3.15.2 A team has been appointed to take forward the delivery of the 87 GLA grant funded homes and key meeting were held with the MHCLG and GLA in October 2019 to discuss the trickle transfer proposal, which are critical to determining if the project will proceed.

3.16 KPIs

- 3.16.1 There are three KPIs for this priority, which monitor the delivery of new homes in the borough. 360 new homes were completed in Q2. This is significantly more than last year when 211 new homes were completed. 79 affordable homes were completed across the borough by all providers (not just ODH) in Q2.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
New homes completed across the borough by all providers (q) ¹⁰	Bigger is Better	830 ¹¹ (prov.)	Monitor	Monitor	360	↑ +71%	211	No benchmark available
Affordable housing completions across the borough by all providers (q)	Bigger is Better	211 ¹² (prov.)	Monitor	Monitor	79	↑ +394%	16	No benchmark available
Affordable housing delivered on council owned land (c)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	35 ¹³	13	15 (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available

3.17 Risks

- 3.17.1 There is one risk to delivery of the actions for this priority. This has been assessed at a medium/high (8 to 12) level and has controls/mitigations in place to manage the risk.
 - **G&C038 - Economic uncertainty impacting on the delivery of new homes (risk score 6 – reduced from 12).** The Growth Strategy sets out the council’s priorities for bringing housing developments forward. This will also act as a tool for inward investment, which could help stimulate development if the economy stagnates. The Growth Strategy has been out for public consultation and feedback will inform the final version, which will be presented to H&G Committee in November 2019, alongside a delivery plan.

¹⁰ This KPI measures all new homes in the borough (including as part of regeneration schemes and private development schemes).
¹¹ This is a provisional result (830) as at March 2019. The result is sourced internally and relates to the number of new homes added to council tax records. The final result will be confirmed in 2019/20.
¹² This is a provisional result (211) as at March 2019. The result is sourced from GLA data releases. The final result will be confirmed in 2019/20.
¹³ The target for the KPI has been amended from 77 to 35 following publication of the Housing Delivery Plan to Housing Committee.

Escalations from H&G Committee

3.18 Escalated KPIs and/or Risks

3.18.1 In addition to the corporate priorities, the **ARG Committee** and **Housing Committee Annual Delivery Plans** have five **committee priorities**. A thematic overview of performance for Q2 was provided to H&G Committee in November 2019. Any KPIs that have not met target and/or high (15 to 25) level risks are escalated for review by P&R Committee.

3.18.2 There are two KPIs for the **Safe and Secure Homes** priority. One KPI did not meet the Q2 target.

- **Scheduled fire risk assessment completed (council housing) on time (RAG rated AMBER) – 98% against a target of 100%**. There were a large number of fire risk assessments (FRAs) to complete compared to previous quarters (367 in Q2 2019/20 vs 43 Q2 2018/19) with seven FRAs not completed on time.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Scheduled fire risk assessment completed (council housing) on time (q)	Bigger is Better	100%	100%	100%	98% (A)	↓ W -2.2%	100%	No benchmark available

3.18.3 There are seven KPIs for the **Tackling and preventing homelessness and rough sleeping** priority. Three KPIs met the Q2 target - on acquisition of additional properties for temporary accommodation; households placed into private sector accommodation; and homelessness preventions. One KPI is Monitor only and reported 34 rough sleepers in Q2. Two KPIs did not meet the Q2 target.

- **Households in Temporary Accommodation (TA) (RAG rated AMBER) – 2,542 against a target of 2,475**. There was a slight reduction in households in TA in Q2 compared with Q1 (2,579) despite sustained levels of new admissions which remained high (averaging 79 per month). However, the numbers remained slighter higher than last year (2,519). The main contributory factors to the reduction from Q1 were: effective mitigations from existing TA reduction and prevention activities, including 58 cancellations due to non-occupancy and abandonment; 60 private rented units were procured, preventing TA admissions; and a further 10 properties were acquired through Touchpoint Housing Limited.
- **Households in Emergency Temporary Accommodation (ETA) (RAG rated AMBER) - 239 against a target of 225**. There was a slight reduction in households in ETA in Q2 compared with Q1 (250) and last year (316) despite sustained levels of demand. Effective mitigations were in place to prevent any increases in ETA. In Q2, 60 private rented units were procured, preventing TA admissions; and a further 10 properties were acquired through Touchpoint Housing Limited. 20 properties were established, which were not occupied, and have now been cancelled.

Indicator ¹⁴	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Households in Temporary Accommodation (q)	Smaller is Better	2545	2400	2475 ¹⁵	2542 (A)	↓ W +0.9%	2519	Rank 29 (out of 32) (Q4 17/18, DCLG)
Households in Emergency Temporary Accommodation (q)	Smaller is Better	275	200	225 ¹⁶	239 (A)	↑ I -24%	316	Rank 12 (out of 33 London Boroughs) (Q4 17/18, DCLG)

3.18.4 There was a *service risk* for the **Efficient and cost-effective asset management** priority that was scored at a high (15 to 25) level in Q2.

- **G&C035 Income from the Estate (DP) (risk score 16 - increased from 12).** Insufficient capacity in staffing, contract and / or insufficient demand for assets could lead to a shortfall in income resulting in unforeseen budget pressures. An MTFs programme to maximise income is in motion. Properties and external resources had been identified; however, CSG property services do not have capacity to undertake the work. The current income received is at circa 20% required by year end. Void and vacant properties continue to be marketed on the internal lettings website. Concerns about whether the income target will be met this year has been reflected in an increased likelihood score.

¹⁴ Transfer 141 properties acquired for Temporary Accommodation to Opendoor Homes has been changed from a KPI to an Action.

¹⁵ Annual target is 2400. Quarterly target reduces by 25 each quarter: Q1 2500, Q2 2475, Q3 2450 and Q4 2400.

¹⁶ Annual target is 200. Quarterly target reduces by 25 each quarter: Q1 250, Q2 225, Q3 200 and Q4 200.

4. ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

4.1 The **Environment Committee Annual Delivery Plan** sets out the Actions, KPIs and Risks to delivering the corporate priorities in the Corporate Plan (Barnet 2024). It was approved on 14 March 2019 and can be found online at:

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=695&MId=9669&Ver=4>

4.2 There are three **corporate priorities** that fall under the remit of Environment Committee. These are set out below. The Q2 status reflects the *overall performance on Actions, KPIs and Risks* for each priority.

Corporate Priority	Outcome	Q2 Status
Getting Barnet clean	PLACE	Limited
Keeping the borough moving	PLACE	Satisfactory
Getting the best out of parks and improving air quality	PLACE	Good

Getting Barnet clean	Q2 Status
	Limited

4.3 Summary of Actions **Satisfactory progress**

4.3.1 Overall satisfactory progress has been made. However, there is still room for improvement, which the service will make in parallel with the Street Scene transformation programme.

4.3.2 The communications plan continued to be implemented, including a social media campaign for national recycling week and a recycling campaign targeting 15,000 flats managed by Barnet Homes in September 2019. Free litter picking equipment was promoted to community groups.

4.3.3 A Feasibility Study to identify options for better waste reduction and recycling at privately managed sites was carried out in Q1, including an assessment of bin capacity and the level of re-balancing required to support recycling. This is currently being reviewed.

4.3.4 Additional funding was allocated for street cleansing improvements and options on how to use this funding, focusing on key areas such as residential roads, town centres and trunk roads, were agreed at Environment Committee on 4 June 2019. These options are being trialled and include 'unobstructed cleansing' and different street cleansing and pavement washing equipment.

4.3.5 To tidy up town centres, time banded collections were implemented in Mill Hill (July 2018) and Burnt Oak (May 2019). Further Time banded collections have been suspended for the time being after review and consideration of operational resourcing and the Oakleigh Depot works completion.

4.4 KPIs

4.4.1 There are seven KPIs for this priority, which monitor waste, recycling and street cleansing activity. Two waste collection KPIs met the Q2 target. Four KPIs are not due for reporting until Q3 or Q4. One KPI reported no activity in Q2.

- **Time banded collections rolled out – 0.** The time banded collections project is currently suspended due to the remedial works at Oakleigh Depot. This is to prioritise service delivery whilst these works are ongoing.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Kilogram of residual HH waste produced per household (q)	Smaller is Better	617.2 kg/HH	612 kg/HH	158.84 kg/HH	157.72 kg/HH ¹⁷ (G)	↑ -2.3%	161.47 kg/HH ¹⁸	No benchmark available
Kilogram of total HH waste produced per household (q)	Smaller is Better	Not reported in 18/19	970 kg/HH	262.6 kg/HH	245.6 kg/HH (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Residents who are satisfied with refuse and recycling services (Annual ¹⁹)	Bigger is Better	79% (Autumn 17)	80%	Annual	Due Q3 19/20	No RPS 18/19	No RPS 18/19	National 79% (LGA, 2019)
Targeted communications with landlords and agents to reduce 'throw away' culture" (Annual)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	3	Annual	Due Q4 19/20	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Residents satisfied with street cleansing service (Annual ²⁰)	Bigger is Better	60% (Autumn 17)	60%	Annual	Due Q3 19/20	No RPS 18/19	No RPS 18/19	National 64% (LGA, 2019)
Street cleansing ²¹	TBC	New for 19/20	Due Q4 19/20	Due Q4 19/20	Due Q4 19/20	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Time banded collections rolled out	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	5	TBC	0 ²²	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available

4.5 Risks

4.5.1 There are five risks to delivery of the actions for this priority²³. These have been assessed at a medium/low (4 to 6) and medium/high (8 to 12) level and have controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks.

- **SS011 – Reduction in household waste (risk score 12).** A review of future recycling and waste service options was completed during Q2, to support drafting of a Reduction and Recycling Plan (RRP) for the Environment Committee on 11 September 2019. This

¹⁷ Result is for Q1 2019/10

¹⁸ Result is for Q1 2018/19

¹⁹ Annual KPI from the Residents' Perception Survey (RPS).

²⁰ Annual KPI from the Residents' Perception Survey (RPS).

²¹ Street Cleansing KPI is still being developed and will be reported for Q4.

²² Time banded collections project is currently suspended due to the remedial works at Oakleigh Depot. This is to prioritise service delivery whilst these works are ongoing.

²³ There were seven risks, but two street cleansing risks on staff training and staff reluctance have been merged into one risk (SS019) and two recycling risks on lack of planning enforcement and lack of engagement have been merged into one risk (SS012).

included a proposal to re-introduce separate food waste collections at houses by 2022. Reductions in overall waste produced will remain very challenging unless further changes to services are proposed.

- **SS012 – Flats recycling (risk score 6).** This risk relates to the improvement of waste reduction and recycling in flats. A communications campaign with Barnet Homes was run in September 2019. A feasibility study to identify options for increasing recycling at privately managed flat sites is under development.
- **SS017- Project delays (risk score 9 – increased from 1).** The risk of delays to the rollout of projects such as time banded collections or the new data and works system is being managed by a Change Management team within Street Scene. The request for additional funding to recruit a project manager has been submitted. New head of service support will be in post in October 2019. Projects are prioritised to ensure resources are used as efficiently as possible.
- **SS013 – Recycling and waste collection rounds (risk score 6).** The service is considering ideas around round-rebalancing but this is dependent on the changes to service arising from the major works at Oakleigh Depot.
- **SS019 - Utilise new street cleansing equipment (risk score 6).** A lack of suitably trained staff could affect full utilisation of new street cleansing equipment. Staff who hold the relevant driving licenses are being trained and additional driver operatives are being recruited for the street cleansing service. All will be required to hold a full driving license and will receive training on the new equipment (mechanical brooms, HAKO's and Gluttons). A recruitment exercise was undertaken in Q2 and conditional offers were made to 11 driver operatives to work within the Street Cleansing service. A conditional offer was also made for a dedicated Street Cleansing Supervisor. Further recruitment is needed to achieve full establishment levels. In-house training, including on the new street cleansing equipment, is scheduled as part of the induction process.

4.5.2 In addition to the risks in the Annual Delivery Plan, there was a *strategic risk* and three *service risks* for this priority that were scored at a high (15 to 25) level in Q2.

- **STR09 - Increase in the NLWA levy (risk score 15).** The expected replacement of the NLWA Energy from Waste (EfW) facility could lead to an increase in the waste disposal levy of up to £8million per annum and additional financial costs relating to delays in the construction of the EfW. This would result in an increased financial pressure on the council. Enabling works will be approved by NLWA members in September 2020, with further work being undertaken to understand the full financial impact new EfW facility will have on member authorities. A financial strategy is being developed to build a stable budget for the Environment cost centre. A Reduction and Recycling Plan was taken to Environment Committee on 11 September 2019, which put forward proposals to maximise recycling from households.
- **SS020 - Remedial work at Oakleigh Depot (NEW) (risk score 20).** Issues with the Oakleigh Depot require immediate significant remedial works that will lead to service disruption for up to nine months, impacting on business continuity and delivery of services. A series of controls have been put in place such as the implementation of a one-way traffic system and monitoring of ground movement at the depot. To remedy the risk, there is currently a search for further land for vehicle storage. There will also be changes in the delivery of operations such as implementing Saturday working during the

period when the works commence and the recruitment of temporary staff to support work completions and staffing levels.

- **SS018 - Frontline employment and retention (risk score 16).** Difficulties in recruiting appropriate staff could lead to an increase in the use of agency staff and impact on service delivery. Filling vacant posts is a priority with a recruitment campaign to start soon. Permanent positions are being offered to frontline agency staff. A new supervisor has been appointed to support the delivery of frontline operations. Senior management are looking at training and development opportunities to improve staff retention.
- **TS015 - Change in LEZ and expansion of ULEZ (risk score 15).** Council vehicles will need to be replaced or retrofitted with compliant technology to meet the minimum emission standard in Low Emission Zones (LEZ) and Ultra Low Emission Zones (ULEZ) by October 2020. Two capital bids were submitted to Capital Strategy Board requesting the replacement of vehicles that will not meet the new emissions standard. A tender was accepted for the replacement of 12 refuse vehicles deploying capital of £2.4m and further work is underway to reprofile the capital allocation across the services to identify any availability within the current financial year.

Keeping the borough moving	Q2 Status
	Satisfactory

4.6 Summary of Actions Good progress

- 4.6.1 The Network Recovery Plan (NRP) has successfully progressed with approximately two thirds of the main carriageway resurfacing programme being completed and over half of the footway relay programme completed by September 2019. The combination of large scale machine patching and carriageway resurfacing programme produced an output of 67,121 square metres of new road surface applied on 38 streets. The footway relay programme, meanwhile delivered 22,479 square metres of pavement renewal on 10 roads. The arrangement and planning of the carriageway patching programme continued to offer the flexibility to tackle large areas of road patching repairs also improving the outlook and appearance of the street. The programme now totals 73 roads where most of the worst road defects have been fixed using the infrared Rhino patching process.
- 4.6.2 With regards to additional investment in the highway, asset condition surveys are underway, the results of condition survey for pavements and roads will create the baseline required to formulate the prioritisation process for recommendation in the draft proposals for NRP Year 6. The NRP Year 6 report for 2020/21 will be presented to Members ahead of going to Environment Committee in January 2020.
- 4.6.3 The 2020/21 LIP funding submission was approved by Environment Committee in September 2019. It reflected the approved LIP3 document and also included work on “School Streets” pilots and additional parking proposals. As reported in Q1, the agreed programme is based on current “knowns”, which are heavily dependent on engagement with TfL to respond and approve. Contingencies are being considered for approval by the Strategic Lead and TfL to achieve budget spend, as TfL impacted schemes are unlikely to be implemented this year; this will continue to be monitored. A large value scheme at Chipping Barnet High Street is currently under construction and another at Montrose Avenue is programmed to start in early October 2019. Those LIP schemes proposing vertical measures received a mixed response from the Environment Committee, which has resulted in the need for some further design and consultation.

4.6.4 The service is in the process of developing the long-term Transport Strategy, with the aim for a draft strategy to be presented to Environment Committee in January 2020.

4.7 KPIs

4.7.1 There are three KPIs for this priority, which monitor highways repairs. One KPI met the Q2 target. Two KPIs on Category 1 and Category 2 defects were not reported in Q2 due to resource issues in Conway Aecom.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Emergency defects rectification timescales completed on time	Bigger is Better	100%	100%	100%	100% (G)	→ S	100%	No benchmark available
Highways Category 1 defects rectification timescales completed on time (48 hours)	Bigger is Better	78.8%	100%	100%	Not reported	N/A	92.8%	No benchmark available
Highways Category 2 defects rectification completed on time	Bigger is Better	69.2%	100%	100%	Not reported	N/A	78.9%	No benchmark available

4.8 Risks

4.8.1 There are two risks to delivery of the actions for this priority²⁴. These have been assessed at a medium/low (4 to 6) level and have controls/mitigations in place to manage the risk.

- **EC015 - Breakdown with development partner (risk score 4).** The new Re Service Director is in place and joint meetings are being held regularly with LBB clients to agree and delivery key priorities.
- **EC016 - Non-delivery of LIP spend (risk score 4).** The LIP programme is actively monitored by the council and bi-monthly meetings are held with TfL to review progress of delivery and financial spend. Barnet's LIP funding allocations have been fully committed in the past three years and this is expected to continue in the future. The LIP3 programme has been approved for the next three years.

4.8.2 In addition to the risks in the Annual Delivery Plan, there were two *service* risks for this priority that were scored at a high (15 to 25) level in Q2.

- **TS013 - Passenger Transport Services move (risk score 20).** The hand back of North London Business Park (NLBP) will necessitate the relocation of Passenger Transport Service (PTS) vehicles with operation to a suitable alternate site; not being able to secure a suitable site could result in additional costs to extend the current lease (subject to availability) or disruption to the Home to School transport service for Special Education Need children in and out of borough. The depot project team are undertaking space planning exercise for vehicle parking and office space. The service is continuing to work

²⁴ There were three risks, but two highways risks on relationship management have been merged into one risk (EC015).

with Estates to identify an operationally suitable location for the Passenger Transport vehicles. The current lease agreement for the service to remain at North London Business Park is to be extended to June 2020.

- **PI011 - Winter Service (risk score 20 - increased from 15).** The relocation of the gritting depot from Barnet to Harrow could lead to increased travel time and the effectiveness of the service. As there is no other alternative available during this winter season, this risk will focus on ensuring that decisions and deployment are carried out in a timely manner. Progress has not been made by Re in drafting a new Winter Service Plan. Concerns have been raised with the new Re Director The site identified at Mays Lane for relocating the gritting depot was not considered to be suitable. Concerns about the availability of drivers to assist the Highways DLO in delivering the Winter gritting service. This has been reflected in an increased likelihood score.

Getting the best out of parks and improving air quality	Q2 Status
	Good

4.9 Summary of Actions Good progress

- 4.9.1 The Sports Hub masterplans for West Hendon, Barnet/King George V and Copthall playing fields progressed, with Copthall playing fields approved at Environment Committee in September 2019.
- 4.9.2 Montrose/Silkstream and Victoria Park masterplans also progressed and are on track to deliver improvements by the end of year. A series of smaller parks improvement projects are underway across the borough. The Tree Planting programme has progressed well and the planting of 811 trees will resume later in the year during the appropriate planting season.

4.10 KPIs

- 4.10.1 There are three KPIs for this priority, which monitor parks and open spaces. One KPI met the Q2 target. Two KPIs are annual and will be reported in Q3.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Residents satisfied with parks and open spaces (Annual ²⁵)	Bigger is Better	77% (Autumn 17)	74%	74%	Due Q3 19/20	Not reported in 18/19	Not reported in 18/19	No benchmark available
Total value of investment secured (£)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	100k	50k	96.6k (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Total number of trees planted per annum (bi-annual) ²⁶	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	900	Due Q3 19/20	Due Q3 19/20	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available

4.11 Risks

²⁵ Annual KPI from the Residents' Perception Survey (RPS).

²⁶ Data to be reported in Q3 and Q4 to coincide with the tree planting season.

- 4.11.1 There are three risks to delivery of the actions for this priority²⁷. These have been assessed at a medium/high (8 to 12) level and have controls/mitigations in place to manage the risk.
- **EC007 - Objections to masterplan proposals (risk score 8).** The public and stakeholder consultation for Barnet and King George V Playing Fields, and for West Hendon Playing Fields ran for eight weeks and closed on Sunday 28 July. The appointed consultant, SLC, analysed the outcomes of the public and stakeholder consultations. As a result, SLC and council officers met to discuss potential changes to the masterplans and further work will be carried out by SLC and the council. For Copthall the most recent round of public consultation commenced on 5 April 2019 and closed on 17 May 2019. The results of the consultation are being analysed.
 - **EC008 - Delays to construction (risk score 8).** To manage the risk of delays to the construction programme, SLC (The Sport, Leisure and Culture Consultancy) has been appointed to produce a feasibility study to help identify project risks for Barnet and King George V Playing Fields, and West Hendon Playing Fields. A consultant has been appointed to assist in the development of the draft masterplan for Copthall. For the Sports Hubs master planning projects work will be carried out to identify risks associated with the development of the sites. This will be undertaken as part of the development of an Outline Business Case.
 - **EC009 - Brexit uncertainty leading to increased costs (risk score 8).** Procurements and contracts for works will take into account, where possible, any known and unknown factors to mitigate this risk.

Escalations from Environment Committee

4.12 Escalated KPIs and/or Risks

- 4.12.1 In addition to the corporate priorities, the **Environment Committee Annual Delivery Plan** has two **committee priorities**. A thematic overview of performance for Q2 was provided to Environment Committee in November 2019. Any KPIs that have not met target and/or high (15 to 25) level risks are escalated for review by P&R Committee.
- 4.12.2 There was a *strategic risk* for the **Creating a healthy environment** priority that was scored at a high (15 to 25) level in Q2.
- **STR16 - Environmental sustainability (risk score 20).** This risk relates to the inability to adequately manage the environmental impact of resident and business activities (such as air quality, resource management and climate change), which could lead to negative long-term consequences to the local environment and result in statutory environmental duties and targets not being met; financial consequences; and not protecting the environment for future generations. In Q2, evidence has been compiled for the new Transport Strategy and a draft version will be presented to Environment Committee on 20 January 2020. Work on the longer-term mitigations is still ongoing.

²⁷ There were five risks. Two parks risks relating to relationship with contractor have been merged into one risk (EC008) and the risk on objections to tree planting was closed in Q1, as it was no longer considered to be relevant.

5. ADULTS AND SAFEGUARDING (A&S) COMMITTEE

- 5.1 The **A&S Committee Annual Delivery Plan** sets out the Actions, KPIs and Risks to delivering the corporate priorities in the Corporate Plan (Barnet 2024). It was approved on 18 March 2019 and can be found online at: <https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=698&MId=9475&Ver=4>
- 5.2 There are three **corporate priorities** that fall under the remit of A&S Committee. These are set out below. The Q2 status reflects the *overall performance on Actions, KPIs and Risks* for each priority.

Corporate Priority	Outcome	Q2 Status
Integrating health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs	PEOPLE	Satisfactory
Supporting older and vulnerable residents and those with disabilities to remain independent	PEOPLE	Good
Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain mental wellbeing	PEOPLE	Good

Integrating local health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs	Q2 Status
	Satisfactory

5.3 Summary of Actions **Satisfactory progress**

- 5.3.1 This priority incorporates joint work with NHS Barnet Clinical Commissioning Group (BCCG) on the Care Closer to Home Programme (CC2H). The programme aims to transform how primary and community health care and support is delivered, so that people receive care and support closer to their homes and is intended to act as a foundation for the development of a local integrated care system (ICS) as per the NHS Long Term Plan launched in January 2019.
- 5.3.2 Currently, there are seven Primary Care Network's (PCN's)²⁸, launched in Barnet. The council has been jointly leading this programme of work with BCCG and has supported the first PCN to improve referrals and signposting to council and other universal services. The ASC Prevention and Wellbeing Team (PWT) have been working closely with PCN2, which has a focus on care for those at the end of life and with frailty. The team participate in a weekly multi-disciplinary team meeting looking at opportunities for improvements across the health and social care system. Adults and Health continue to work closely with BCCG to support the development of an improved model of care and support for adults with dementia and their carers within PCN 5. The new model aims to go live in Q4 2019/20 and as part of the new model a member of the ASC specialist dementia support team will be embedded into the PCN to improve post diagnostic support for adults with dementia and their carers.
- 5.3.3 Adults and Health continue to work with PCN's to develop the social prescribing model.
- 5.3.4 Work also continues with the Prevention and Wellbeing Co-ordinators working across Barnet with individuals and in Wards, co-ordinating local activities, highlighting what works well, improving accessibility and increasing what is on offer to support local people.

²⁸ Primary Care Networks are groups of GP practices working closely together with other primary and community care staff and health and care organisations to provide integrated services to their local populations.

This has included a Mental Health support group, carers meetings, a gardening club, walking groups, an IT surgery, a Bollywood dancing group, new reading groups, information and advice drop-in's and events.

5.3.5 ASC Mental Health Service is fully integrated with Barnet Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust (BEHMHT) and continues to deliver services to people in a range of community settings to support them to maintain and maximise their independence and wellbeing. The service applies an enablement and recovery focused approach to working alongside people and in Q2 the local enablement team (the Network) introduced a new group course to support people to self-manage their mental wellbeing. This course is based around the pocket well-being manual, developed by the Network service user forum and the Network community access workers. Additionally, the Network helped support the development of an allotment project aimed at supporting people who have experienced mental ill health to maintain and improve their health and wellbeing through growing their own vegetables, whilst being part of the local community and benefitting from participating in physical activity. The Barnet Integrated Learning Disability Service (BILDS), based in the council and made up of social care, community health and mental health trust staff, continued to provide multi-disciplinary care and support for people with learning disabilities. The council's Joint Commissioning team supports BILDS to deliver the national Transforming Care strategy.

5.3.6 BILDS is also making a number of changes to ensure that it maximises the 'progression' of people with learning disabilities to increased independence. This includes in-depth reviews, which identify opportunities to build people's skills and independence, and working with care providers to reduce any overprovision of care in the same setting and work with clients to help them progress towards their identified goals. There were 146 clients identified as a focus for this work and 55% of these reviews have been completed by end September 2019. The service is also already working with six care providers to alter the way they are commissioned, enabling greater flexibility in supporting progression and changes in people's needs, at a lower overall cost. In the remainder of 2019/20 the BILDS will explore greater use of general purpose housing for people with Learning Disabilities and deliver intensive reviews of out-of-borough residential placements to assess opportunities for progression, improving overall quality, and cost. The council is setting up a Shared Lives Scheme and has appointed a Scheme Manager who is working toward the scheme being registered with CQC with a view to launch by March 2019.

5.3.7 ASC continues to focus on prevention and early intervention for people with care needs and their carers using the strengths-based approach which enables people to focus on their own strengths and assets and recognises what goals they want to achieve and looks at what community resources are available to support them. In Q2, Age UK Barnet launched new groups including Crafty Fridays; GLL Better Leisure hosted a Wellbeing Day with information and advice for over 70 people; The Barnet Group hosted a party for residents of their Sheltered Housing and Extra Care; and the final plans for Barnet Silver Week were put into place.

5.4 KPIs

5.4.1 There are 10 KPIs for this priority, which monitor health and social care integration. Five KPIs met the Q2 targets. Two KPIs were Monitor only for Q2. One KPI will be reported in Q3. Two KPIs did not meet the Q2 targets.

5.4.2 Reducing Delayed Transfers of Care (DTC) has been a priority for ASC, with national targets set for DTC reduction in July 2017 by the Department of Health & Social Care, with the improved Better Care Fund (iBCF) linked to achieving this target.

- **Delayed transfers of care (DTC) from hospital per day per 100,000 population (aged 18+) which are attributable to NHS and adult social care (RAG rated RED) – 8.75 against a target of 7.19.** This indicator includes three separate elements:
 - **NHS DTC** at the end of August 2019 was performing at **5.99 per day** per 100,000 population against the **target of 4.76** daily rate
 - Delays attributed to **Social Care** at the end of August 2019 were performing at **1.31 per day** per 100,000 population against the **target of 2.07** daily rate
 - **Joint NHS and Social Care DTC** at the end of August 2019 was performing at **1.46 per day** per 100,000 population against the **target of 0.35** daily rate.

For the period reported (August 2019²⁹), the target was met for ASC DTCs; however, it was not met for NHS or Joint DTC. ASC continues to work closely with NHS partners to ensure safe and timely discharges from hospitals. Barnet hospitals are facing huge demands and social services continue to experience added pressures when sourcing care for complex care needs. For August 2019, 120 social care days delayed and 134 jointly attributed days delayed were reported, which put Barnet in the 2nd quartile when ranked against 152 local authorities nationally for delayed transfers of care.

- **Adults with mental health needs who live independently, with or without support (RAG rated RED) – 70.7% against 83%.** This is a national indicator that includes the cohort of all adults supported by NHS mental health services, which is significantly broader than those receiving ASC. These accommodation arrangements are recorded as settled accommodation in the Mental Health Services Data Set (MHSDS) and the data reported to committee comes from this national submission made by health partners. As people progress with their recovery, move into stable accommodation and then stop receiving support with their mental health, they are no longer included in the dataset. The council is in communication with the Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust (BEHMHT) to understand the reasons for the change in reported data. BEHMHT collate statistics for cases under the Care Programme Approach only and this means that those with lesser needs don't have this recorded. BEHMHT continue to chase completion of this information annually to avoid under-reporting but this is still a risk if there are any gaps in record keeping.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking ³⁰
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population age 65+ (c)	Smaller is Better	381.4	511 ³¹	255	234 (G)	Not comparable	145.3 ³²	CIPFA Neighbours 383.4 London 406.2 England 585.6 (NASCIS, 17/18)

²⁹ There is a two-month time lag for published DTC figures and because of this Barnet has an established methodology of using the middle month of the quarter as a snapshot for the quarter.

³⁰ NASCIS 18/19 benchmarking data is due to be released in Q3.

³¹ The annual target has been adjusted to 511 (from 490) to reflect the change to using ONS population estimates. This brings the council in line with the standard methodology used by the NHS for this KPI.

³² Q2 19/20 result is not comparable with Q2 18/19 result, due to change in population estimates used for the calculation. 18/19 results were based on SNPP population estimates. 19/20 results are now based on ONS population estimates.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking ³⁰
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population age 18-64 (c)	Smaller is Better	9.1	13.0 ³³	6.5	5.4 (G)	Not comparable	2.9 ³⁴	CIPFA Neighbours 8.8 London 9.6 England 14.0 (NASCIS, 17/18)
New admissions to residential care for working age adults, per 100,000 population, MH only (Monthly)	Smaller is Better	New for 19/20	7.5	3.8	1.6 (G) ³⁵	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Adults with mental health needs who live independently, with or without support	Bigger is Better	80.9%	83% ³⁶	83%	70.7% (R)	↓ W -14.3%	82.5%	CIPFA Neighbours 67.1% London 61% England 57% (NASCIS, 17/18)
Adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family	Bigger is Better	78%	74%	74%	82.7% (G)	↑ I +3.8%	79.1%	CIPFA Neighbours 70.9% London 73.3% England 77.2% (NASCIS, 17/18)
Delayed transfers of care from hospital per day per 100,000 population (aged 18+) which are attributable to NHS and adult social care (s)	Smaller is Better	9.45 ³⁷	7.19 ³⁸	7.19	8.75 ³⁹ (R)	Not comparable ⁴⁰	6.8	CIPFA Neighbours 5.61 London 6.17 England 10.9 (Feb 18, Department of Health)

³³ The annual target has been adjusted to 13.0 (from 12.0) to reflect the change to using ONS population estimates. This brings the council in line with the standard methodology used by the NHS for this KPI.

³⁴ Q2 19/20 result is not comparable with Q2 18/19 result, due to change in population estimates used for the calculation. 18/19 results were based on SNPP population estimates. 19/20 results are now based on ONS population estimates.

³⁵ This is a national ASCOF measure for Mental Health data and will be reported in Q2.

³⁶ Data provided by Barnet, Enfield, Haringey Mental Health Trust. NHS England have been working with all Mental Health Trusts to improve the quality of this data. As this work continues this may lead to variations in reported performance and the target may be revised accordingly.

³⁷ The results for the DTOC KPIs are a snapshot of performance in the most recent month for which data is available at the point of report production (February 2019) – they do not show data over the preceding year.

³⁸ The DTOC targets are set by NHS England at a national level. The annual target has been adjusted to 7.19 (from 6.87) to reflect the change to using ONS population estimates. This brings the council in line with the standard methodology used by the NHS for this KPI.

³⁹ Result is for August 2019. There is a two-month time lag for published DTOC figures and because of this Barnet has an established methodology of using the middle month of the quarter as a snapshot for the quarter.

⁴⁰ Q2 19/20 result is not comparable with Q2 18/19 result, due to change in population estimates used for the calculation. 18/19 results were based on SNPP population estimates. 19/20 results are now based on ONS population estimates

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking ³⁰
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Delayed transfers of care from hospital per day per 100,000 population which are attributable to adult social care only (s)	Smaller is Better	2.01 ⁴¹	2.07 ⁴²	2.07	1.31 ⁴³ (G)	Not comparable ⁴⁴	1.98	CIPFA Neighbours 1.77 London 1.93 England 2.92 (Feb 18, Department of Health)
People who feel in control of their own lives (Annual)	Bigger is Better	75.8% ⁴⁵	75.8% ⁴⁶ (within conf. interval)	75.8%	Due Q3 19/20	Due Q3 19/20	Due Q3 19/20	No benchmark available
People signposted to information, advice and guidance	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	Monitor	Monitor	2230	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Referrals to voluntary sector organisations at first contact	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	Monitor	Monitor	1271	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available

5.5 Risks

5.5.1 There are three risks to delivery of the actions for this priority⁴⁷. These have been assessed at a medium/high (8 to 12) level and have controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks.

- AC004 - Surge in demand from NHS (risk score 12).** To manage an unpredictable surge in demand for ASC from the NHS, regular meetings are held between ASC, BCCG and NHS Provider Trusts to manage pressures in the system and management of patients who are delayed in hospital. There continued to be pressure on admissions and beds in Q2, with hospital social work managers focused on facilitating discharges of long length of stay patients with complex multiple needs. Sourcing suitable placements that meet needs continues to be a challenge. LBB continues to work closely with providers around ensuring capacity and quality of care and managing expectations from system partners about capacity in care provider markets. Hospital social work teams have had management changes in the last few months but the teams continue to respond to increasing demand through assessing and reviewing care needs promptly. There is continued partnership with CCG around the roll out of the Primary Care Networks and

⁴¹ The results for the DTOC KPIs are a snapshot of performance in the most recent month for which data is available at the point of report production (February 2019) – they do not show data over the preceding year.

⁴² The DTOC targets are set by NHS England at a national level. The annual target has been adjusted to 2.07 (from 2.03) to reflect the change to using ONS population estimates. This brings the council in line with the standard methodology used by the NHS for this KPI.

⁴³ Result is for August 2019. There is a two-month time lag for published DTOC figures and because of this Barnet has an established methodology of using the middle month of the quarter as a snapshot for the quarter.

⁴⁴ Q2 19/20 result is not comparable with Q2 18/19 result, due to change in population estimates used for the calculation. 18/19 results were based on SNPP population estimates. 19/20 results are now based on ONS population estimates

⁴⁵ This survey indicator has a confidence interval of +/-4.2%pts.

⁴⁶ All indicators based on the Adults Social Care user survey are set using a 'confidence interval' that takes account of the margin of error which may result from surveying a small sample of the population.

⁴⁷ There were three Delivery Plan risks; however, AC018 – Strategic relations with the NHS has been reflected in the new strategic risk (STR12 – Relationship with healthcare providers and partner organisations), which has been mapped to the Safeguarding priority instead of the Integrating local health and social care priority; and AC020 has been moved to this priority from the Supporting older and vulnerable residents priority.

exploring ways to reduce admissions into hospitals and support people to have community based care and support.

- **AC016 - Strategic prevention and intervention (risk score 8).** Funding and sustainability challenges facing the voluntary sector could lead to a reduction in capacity of preventative services. ASC continued to work with commissioned preventative providers where potential variation to contracts had been identified to mitigate adverse impact on service users. The Prevention and Wellbeing Service also continued to work alongside the voluntary community sector service to provide prevention and early intervention. Two new information and advice drop-ins were offered at Finchley Church End.
- **AC020 - Lack of practicing Approved Mental Health Professionals (AMHP) (risk score 9).** Joint working arrangements are being developed across Barnet, Enfield and Haringey councils and regular meetings have taken place to discuss issues impacting on the AMHP service such as shortage of hospital beds, length of travel to out-of-borough hospital placements and change of ambulance and transport services. AMHPs have been tracking any delays in assessments, including the reasons for these. Work is being undertaken to update the AMHP assessment pathway policy. In addition, ASC, the CCG and Barnet Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust (BEHMHT) are working together to review the crisis pathway to aid crisis support in the community.

Supporting older and vulnerable residents and those with disabilities to remain independent	Q2 Status
	Good

5.6 Summary of Actions Satisfactory progress

- 5.6.1 Ansell Court, a dementia friendly extra-care scheme with 53 flats (50 x 1-bedroom flats and 3 x 2-bedroom flats), is the first of the council's three new developments in Barnet. Building works were completed in February 2019 and occupation of the flats commenced during the first week of April 2019. As at the end of September 2019, 35 flats are occupied, a further 11 flats have been allocated and staff at Ansell Court are working with ASC to assess incoming referrals for the remaining seven flats.
- 5.6.2 Two additional extra care sites are in development, one is due to commence build early in 2020 and the other is entering planning stages following the approval of the outline business case.
- 5.6.3 The Reablement service continues to perform well with 292 individuals supported in Q1 and Q2 and only 16 requiring on-going care services.
- 5.6.4 Care technology and equipment help support individuals to continue to live in their own homes or in the community safely and maintain their independence. The Care Technology service continues to grow significantly; now in year three of the contract it is projected there will be another 1,440 user installations, which is significantly above the contract target of 700. The Barnet Community Equipment service is a joint local authority and BCCG service which offers a range of community equipment like specialist chairs, grab rails and hoists and this continues to be offered to residents.
- 5.6.5 Barnet continued to have a strong dementia community support offer. In September 2019, Barnet Alzheimer's Society held a Dementia Friendly Community Event promoting dementia-friendly communities throughout the borough and the council and CCG started

work on a joint Dementia Strategy. The ASC Specialist Dementia Support team continued to work with adults with dementia and their carers promoting independence and wellbeing.

5.7 KPIs

5.7.1 There are three KPIs for this priority, which monitor support to older and vulnerable residents. One KPI met the Q2 target. One KPI is Monitor only for Q2, with 13.8% of people receiving reablement going on to require a long-term service. One KPI will be reported in Q3.

Indicator ⁴⁸	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Number of Extra Care beds in Ansell Court which are filled (c)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	53	26	35 (G)	New	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Proportion of people receiving reablement who go on to require a long-term service (SALT)	Smaller is Better	New for 19/20	Monitor	Monitor	13.8%	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Clients receiving preventative reablement services enabling them to live in the community for longer	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	Monitor ⁴⁹	Monitor	Due Q3 19/20 ⁵⁰	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available

5.8 Risks

5.8.1 There are no risks delivery of the actions for this priority⁵¹.

Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain mental wellbeing	Q2 Status
	Good

5.9 Summary of Actions Good progress

5.9.1 The New Barnet Leisure Centre opened on 30 August 2019 and Barnet Cophall Leisure Centre opened on 1 September 2019. Both leisure centres offer a wide range of activities for residents. In addition, GLL (Better) continued to invest in Barnet's leisure facility stock with Hendon, Burnt Oak and Finchley Lido Leisure Centres receiving enhancements to the sum of £1.96m (year to date). The enhancements have been positively received by customers reflected in feedback and membership numbers.

⁴⁸ KPIs on the proportion of people with a reduction in support needs following telecare and service users receiving ongoing services with telecare; taken out. These have been replaced by a new KPI on clients receiving preventative reablement services enabling them to live in the community for longer. This enablement measure is a good replacement as it shows value added services and impact with the number clients supported to live within the community and not requiring more complex social care support.

⁴⁹ The 19/20 data will be used to establish a baseline.

⁵⁰ KPI will be reported in Q3

⁵¹ There was one Delivery Plan risk (AC020 – Lack of practicing AMHP) but this has been moved to the Integrating local health and social care priority.

- 5.9.2 The Fit and Active Barnet (FAB) brand continued to grow, with 21,896 registered members by the end of September 2019. FAB promotions are focusing on smaller targeted sub-campaigns such as to older people (October 2019), carers (planned for January 2020) and women and girls (planned for March 2020).
- 5.9.3 The council's leisure management contract with GLL continued to deliver a range of programmes to support the achievement of Public Health outcomes including weight management (children and adults), cancer, diabetes, falls, dementia cafe etc. The council continued to co-ordinate and deliver the Disability Sports Network.

5.10 KPIs

- 5.10.1 There are three KPIs for this priority, which monitor active and healthy lifestyles. Two KPIs met the Q2 targets, with the third due in Q3.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Adults (16+) taking part in moderate activity at least 150 minutes per week (Bi-annual) ⁵²	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	60%	60%	Due Q3 19/20	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	Rank 20 (out of 33 London Boroughs) (2019, Sport England)
FAB card holders following FAB2 campaign (c)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	22000	20500	21896 (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Participants engaged in targeted programmes (q)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	690	190	197 (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available

5.11 Risks

- 5.11.1 There are four risks to delivery of the actions for this priority. These have been assessed at a low (1 to 3); medium/high (8 to 12) and high (15 to 25) level and have controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks.

- AC023 - Construction of leisure facilities (risk score 9).** An increase in construction costs places a risk on affordability of the schemes and potential delays to the programme. Two new leisure facilities (New Barnet Leisure Centre and Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre) were completed by the contractor, Graham Construction, and opened to the public in Q2. Within the first month of opening the combined attendance total was approximately 72,000 across both sites. The next phase of the programme includes the decommissioning of both Church Farm Leisure Centre and the old Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre. The project remains within the agreed budget approved by P&R Committee and is monitored on a monthly basis via progress meetings and budget monitoring. All compensation events are reviewed by Gardiner and Theobald who are providing independent cost assurance.
- AC043 - FAB Card registrations (risk score 2).** There is a risk that the second phase of the FAB campaign might not result in the level of anticipated FAB Card registrations. By end September 2019, the number of FAB Card registrations was recorded at 21,896 and is on track to achieve the target of 22,000 by 31 March 2020. A communications

⁵² KPI is reported from the Sport England Active Lives Adult Survey, which is undertaken twice a year.

plan has been established between the council and GLL to deliver targeted sub-campaigns to reach under-represented groups in the borough

- **AC044 - Leisure operator performance against contract (risk score 20 - increased from 16).** If the leisure operator fails to deliver against contractual obligations/commitments, this could impact on the delivery of the contract and health and wellbeing activities. Finchley Lido Leisure Centre has been subject to a programme of lifecycle maintenance. A routine condition survey in March 2019 identified the need for essential roof repairs. In the interest of customer safety, the council closed public access to the pool at Finchley Lido in March 2019 to complete the repairs and the Lido is expected to be re-opened in early 2020. It is expected Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL) will submit a claim for the closure period outlining the revenue impact. This has been reflected in an increased likelihood score.
- **AC045 - Barnet Disability Sports Network (DSN) (risk score 2).** There is a risk the DSN fails to identify and collaborate on opportunities to enhance access and experience for disabled residents. The DSN comprises stakeholders within the borough that provide a service or have contact with residents with a disability. The DSN meets every six months to collaborative on opportunities to maximise Sport and Physical Activity (SPA) access and experience for disabled residents. The DSN met in May 2019, with another meeting scheduled for October 2019. An update was submitted to Health and Wellbeing Board (3 October 2019) on successes and positive partnerships built within the network. London Sport has referenced Barnet DSN as best practice in a case study for a toolkit to encourage other local authorities to establish a DSN.

Escalations from A&S Committee

5.12 Escalated KPIs and/or Risks

- 5.12.1 In addition to the corporate priorities, the **A&S Committee Annual Delivery Plan** has two **committee priorities**. A thematic overview of performance for Q2 was provided to A&S Committee in November 2019. Any KPIs that have not met target and/or high (15 to 25) level risks are escalated for review by P&R Committee.
- 5.12.2 There were two *service risks* for the **Safeguarding adults at risk of abuse and neglect and Efficient delivery of statutory duties** priority that were scored at a high (15 to 25) level in Q2.
- **AC046 - Adults MASH Resourcing (risk score 15 - increased from 8).** There is a risk that there will be insufficient resource and subject expertise within the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) due to capacity constraints within service areas, delays to co-location with other services/partners, which may lead to the MASH being less effective and unable to effectively safeguard vulnerable adults. There have been unplanned staff absences and an increased volume of referrals. Additional staff are being recruited and existing staff from other teams have been deployed to support the MASH. There are daily MASH meetings to discuss incoming referrals to ensure all managers are aware of cases and speed up the information gathering process and case progression.
 - **AC001 - Increased overspend to meet statutory duties (risk score 20).** The uncertainty of the operating environment could lead to insufficient resources for the service to meet its statutory duties There are strong project monitoring processes in place for all savings as part of the MTFs. In Q2, the budget monitoring process has been strengthened by implementing a new monitoring approach.

6. CHILDREN, EDUCATION AND SAFEGUARDING (CES) COMMITTEE

- 6.1 The **Children and Young People’s Plan (CYPP) 2019-23** establishes the vision, priorities and outcomes for children and young people in Barnet, providing a strategic framework for partnership activity in the borough. It has seven themes, which are linked to three **corporate priorities** in the Corporate Plan (Barnet 2024). The CYPP was approved on 16 January 2019 and can be found online at: <https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=697&MId=9469&Ver=4>

Corporate Priority	Outcome	CYPP Theme
Improving services for children and young people	PEOPLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family and Belonging - Families and children can be together and be part of a community that encourages resilience • Safe and Secure - Children and young people are safe and protected from harm • Health and Wellbeing - Children are supported to achieve a healthy start in life, enjoy a healthy lifestyle and to build resilience
Ensuring good schools and enough school places	PEOPLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and Learning - Children and young people can learn about the world around them
Ensuring we are a family friendly borough	COMMUNITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture - Our attitudes and behaviours enhance the way we work with and for children and young people • Co-operation and Leadership - We include children and young people in decision-making • Communication - Information is shared effectively to children, young people and families across the borough

- 6.2 An update on the Actions is provided below for each Theme, along with highlights from the KPIs in the Children's Services Analysis Tool (ChAT) in **Appendix A** and any high (15 to 25) level risks.

Improving services for children and young people

FAMILY AND BELONGING

6.3 Summary of Actions

- 6.3.1 A new foster carer recruitment campaign is being launched with a target of 20 new carers and 10 supported lodgings
- 6.3.2 2,650 members have already joined Unitas Youth Zone, of which 21% are eligible for free school meals, and just under 10% have additional needs.
- 6.3.3 Of the c.21,000 residents that have signed up for a FAB Card about 50% are Junior members (5-16 years).
- 6.3.4 637 children in 399 families accessed Early Help Services in August 2019.

- 6.3.5 592 Early Help interventions were completed between January 2019 and August 2019 with all needs met.
- 6.3.6 0-19 Early Help Services successfully engaged local families and communities in a range of summer programmes, activities and events including the Grahame Park Festival, East Finchley Summer Festival and Urban Gamez.
- 6.4 KPIs (see Appendix A: ChAT)**
- 6.4.1 The rates of Children in Care (CiC) per 10,000 has seen a slight increase on the previous period to 21 per 10,000 and is now back in line with figures reported historically. The rates remain lower than the England averages.
- 6.4.2 The percentage of Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children (UASC) as a proportion of the CIC cohort was 21%, which is significantly higher than Barnet's statistical neighbours and England average.
- 6.4.3 Placement stability has remained fairly consistent; 70% of children have been in their latest placement for more than two and a half years, slightly higher than Barnet's statistical neighbours.
- 6.4.4 Health Assessments continue to remain high – 91% of open Children Looked After (CLA) have an up-to-date health assessment, this is higher than Barnet's statistical neighbours and the England average
- 6.4.5 The council keeps in touch with 97% of its 18-21 year old care leavers; this has seen a dramatic increase in the last year, and is an improving picture. 98% of this cohort are in suitable accommodation; again, a much improving picture.
- 6.4.6 Work is ongoing around Employment, Education and Training (EET) data, whilst it is reported only 62% of the above cohort are EET, this is higher than Barnet's statistical neighbours and the England average.
- 6.4.7 Significantly, Barnet places children with an adoptive family within 404 days of them entering care, which is an improvement on the last reporting – this is the lowest it has ever been.
- 6.4.8 Barnet's decisions for adoption remain right, with no children who have had their permanence decision changed; this is much better picture than our statistical neighbours and the England average.

SAFE AND SECURE

6.5 Summary of Actions

- 6.5.1 Home Office Trusted Relationships funding obtained in 2018 has so far enabled 290 young people to access Art Against Knives, Creative Safe Spaces across Barnet and receive support and build relationships with staff trained to use psychologically informed approaches.
- 6.5.2 The number of young people subject to statutory Youth Offending orders has fallen by 60% over a 10 year period.

- 6.5.3 Residential experiences are being arranged for young people engaged in offending behaviours to provide exposure to positive pro-social activities and experiences that build resilience and increase desistance from offending
- 6.5.4 Youth Endowment Funding has been granted to St Christopher's Fellowship to deliver a two-year protective and connecting mentoring programme for children aged 10-14 years and who have a sibling involved in offending behaviours aimed at breaking the cycle of involvement with the criminal justice system.
- 6.5.5 Professional and Young People's Forum was held on 16 October 2019 on knife crime in partnership with Unitas, Art Against Knives, Growing Against Violence, 4Front and 0-19 services.

6.6 KPIs (see Appendix A: ChAT)

- 6.6.1 As expected, Performance Matters has shown a drop in contacts during August 2019, which is most likely due to school holidays.
- 6.6.2 The percentage of re-referrals continues to drop, currently 15%, once again down from the previous reporting period (16%) and remains below Barnet's statistical neighbours, and England averages. Referrals resulting in NFA is lower than Barnet's statistical neighbours and England average at 5. This suggests decisions at the front-door (at Contact stage) are accurate.
- 6.6.3 87% of assessments are completed within 45 days, this is a tolerable percentage as not all assessments are expected to be completed within a 45 day period due to variability of complexity
- 6.6.4 In 98% of cases children are seen during assessment.
- 6.6.5 Of those children requiring an Initial Child Protection Conference, 78% were held within a 15 day timescale from the strategy discussion, which is a reduction on the previous reporting.
- 6.6.6 This period is seasonally affected by the school holidays, when professionals and families are less likely to be available to attend Initial Child Protection Conference (ICPC). The timeliness of ICPC's continues to be above our statistical neighbours and England average.
- 6.6.7 There was a very slight decrease in the number of CiN visited within six weeks to 62%, however as with all other data this is impacted by school holidays. There is ongoing close scrutiny of this data by managers.
- 6.6.8 CiN per 10,000 levels continue to be lower than Barnet's statistical neighbours (176 per 10,000) and appear to be on a downward trend;
- 6.6.9 The majority of CiN plans have been open for less than 12 months (57%), with a quarter – 24%, having been opened for more than two years; these cases are under senior management review at the Assessment and Change Forum

- 6.6.10 Child Protection (CP) per 10,000 levels are still half of Barnet's statistical neighbours (23 per 10,000), but have increased from the previous reporting period.
- 6.6.11 There was a slight increase in the number of CP visited within four weeks to 85%.
- 6.6.12 Re-registration rates are low at 10% of children becoming CP having previously been on a plan, this equates to 13 of the 132 CP plans started in the period; this is a positive as it shows that children are not revolving through the system, and correlates with the low re-referral rates above.
- 6.6.13 The majority of children have been on a CP plan for less than one year, with none over two years.

Table 11: Average Caseloads July to August 2019

Average Caseloads	Jul-19	Aug-19	Change from previous month		Change since Ofsted	
	No.	No.	No.	DoT	Ofsted data (2017)	DoT
Duty and Assessment	17.0	16.3	-0.7	↓	28.3	↓
Intervention and Planning	17.3	17.5	0.4	↑	17.3	↔
Children in Care	12.4	12.5	0.1	↑	15.9	↓
0-25	16.5	16.3	-0.2	↓	17.6	↓
Onwards and Upwards	19.5	19.9	0.4	↑	21.2	↓
REACH	14.0	13.6	-0.4	↓	9.8	↓

- 6.6.14 Whilst in some instances caseloads have increased on the previous month, the increases are not significant and remain much lower than historically. Caseloads continue to be monitored on a weekly basis through the Weekly Operational Trackers, which are sent to all managers.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

6.7 Summary of Actions

- 6.7.1 Currently 115 schools in Barnet are registered on the Healthy Schools London scheme, and 63 bronze, 39 silver and 21 gold awards have been achieved.
- 6.7.2 The Healthy Child Programme transformation is now underway, with extensive staff training and recruitment to ensure that the service can deliver all mandatory health visitor health checks, and that the school nurses can deliver a holistic menu of services to schools.
- 6.7.3 A multi-agency immunisation group has been established to ensure effective cross organisation working to increase immunisation rates, and agreed a multi-agency immunisation action plan to increase uptake of childhood vaccinations in the borough.
- 6.7.4 The Resilient Schools Programme delivers a whole schools approach to promote good mental health including: mental health first aid, mindfulness training, peer mentor training,

network meetings, Kooth, and mental health promotion/ education resources. For 2019/20 the programme will expand to over 50 schools in Barnet.

- 6.7.5 Barnet has received Trailblazer funding from Health Education England to establish two Mental Health Support Teams in schools located in the West Locality. The teams will provide mental health support to students with mild/low level mental health difficulties i.e. anxiety.

Ensuring good schools and enough school places

EDUCATION AND LEARNING

6.8 Summary of Actions

- 6.8.1 Provisional DfE Key Stage 2 data indicates that the proportion of all pupils reaching the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Mathematics combined in Barnet was 72% in 2019, placing Barnet in the top 10% of local authorities in the country (7th out of 151).
- 6.8.2 Provisional DfE Key Stage 4 data indicates that Barnet's Progress 8 score was +0.58 in 2019, making Barnet the top local authority in the country (1st out of 151). Provisional data shows that Barnet's Attainment 8 score was 56.9 in 2019, and in the top 5% of local authorities in the country (2nd out of 150).
- 6.8.3 Figures for disadvantaged groups are not available for 2019 yet. The latest available results (for 2018) indicate the following:
- At KS4 the gap between disadvantaged pupils in Barnet and Other Pupils (non-disadvantaged pupils nationally) at GCSE is diminishing and, in the case of Progress 8, Barnet disadvantaged pupils are now performing better than non-disadvantaged pupils nationally.
 - Barnet's Attainment 8 score for disadvantaged pupils improved between 2016 and 2018 (rank improved from 10th to 5th) and the gap closed between disadvantaged pupils and non-disadvantaged pupils nationally for the third successive year.
 - There was improved attainment and progress of Looked After Children. The Attainment 8 and Progress 8 scores for looked after children were better than national and London averages and statistical neighbour local authorities.
- 6.8.4 In 2019, every 'on time' Barnet applicant for a place in a Reception class or Year 7 was offered a place. Expansion of provision in recent years meant there were enough places for all pupils. Secondary numbers have continued to rise. Almost all secondary schools are full in Year 7 and the small number that are not full have seen a growth in admissions.

6.9 KPIs for disadvantaged groups (2018 figures)

- 6.9.1 Educational attainment at KS2 (RWM) and KS4 (Attainment 8) for children and young people with SEND in 2018 was in the top 10% of LAs nationally. Progress at KS2 for SEN Support pupils was in the top 10% of LAs for Reading and Maths, and in the top 20% for Writing. Progress at KS2 for children with an EHCP was in the top 10% of local authorities for Writing, and in the top 20% for Reading and Maths. Progress by the end of KS4 was in the top 10% of local authorities nationally for children at SEN Support and with an EHCP.

6.10 Risks

- 6.10.1 There was a *strategic* and *joint* risk for this priority that were scored at a high (15 to 25) level in Q2.
- **STR17 - Strengthening children’s safeguarding (risk score 16).** If the council does not maintain strong safeguarding arrangements for children there is a risk that children will suffer significant harm. The risk is being managed by controls and mitigations such as monitoring the impact of the delivery plan on outputs and outcomes for children, young people and families, and taking action if outcomes don't improve as expected.
 - **ES023 - Overall schools budget (Dedicated schools grant) overspends (risk score 15 - increased from 10).** The risk relates to demand pressures which could lead to the overall schools’ budget overspending resulting in pressure to cut special educational needs (SEN) spending. To manage the risk, there is close monitoring of the budget alongside actions lobby for increased funding. However, in light of the continuing pressure on the High Needs budget in Barnet and nationally, the likelihood of the risk occurring has been reviewed and the risk score increased. This is likely to reduce again in Q3.

Ensuring we are a family friendly borough

CULTURE

6.11 Summary of Actions

- 6.11.1 As part the UNICEF Child Friendly Communities partnership, the council is working with a global partnership called the ‘Real Play Coalition’, for which the partners are The Lego Foundation, National Geographic Kids, ARUP, Ikea and Unicef UK. In 2019 the work of the coalition will focus on three places: Cape Town, Mumbai and Barnet, and will involve children in Barnet in developing and learning from opportunities to make it feel safer and more play friendly.

CO-OPERATION AND LEADERSHIP

6.12 Summary of Actions

- 6.12.1 The new safeguarding partnership arrangements, which place a shared and equal duty on the local authority, the Police and the CCG to safeguard and promote the welfare of children have been published and were implemented in September 2019.

COMMUNICATION

6.13 Summary of Actions

- 6.13.1 The contract to deliver the Young People’s Perception Survey has been awarded. The face-to-face survey of 500 young people will run in October and November 2019 working with schools.

6.14 KPIs

- 6.14.1 There are no KPIs for this priority.

6.15 Risks

- 6.15.1 There are no high (15 to 25) level *strategic or service risks* for this priority.

7. HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD (HWBB)

7.1 The **HWBB Annual Delivery Plan** sets out the Actions, KPIs and Risks to delivering the corporate priorities in the Corporate Plan (Barnet 2024). It is a partnership plan that focuses, where possible, on wider health outcomes. Therefore, many of the KPIs are population level indicators that are collected annually. The plan was approved on 28 March 2019 and can be found online at:

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=177&MId=9593&Ver=4>

7.2 There are three **corporate priorities** that fall under the remit of the HWBB. These are set out below. The Q2 status reflects the *overall performance on Actions, KPIs and Risks* for each priority.

Corporate Priority	Outcome	Q2 Status
Integrating health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs	PEOPLE	Good
Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain mental wellbeing	PEOPLE	Good
Improving services for children and young people	PEOPLE	Good

Integrating health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs	Q2 Status
	Good

7.3 Summary of Actions Good progress

7.3.1 The Local Commissioned Service (LCS) are incentivising GPs to offer advice to people identified with pre-diabetes and referencing them to the NHS Diabetes Prevention Programme (NDPP). A new contract with North Central London CCG (NCL) went live in August 2019; though confirmation of implementation funding from NHS England is yet to be confirmed.

7.3.2 There has been activity for Atrial Fibrillation with virtual clinics carried out in 65% of GP practices. An additional 20% of practices have been booked for Q3, with remaining practices being followed up to ensure each practice has had a virtual clinic by mid-November 2019. The purpose of the clinics is to ensure practices will have an accurate list of patients and their suitability for treatment. Practices are following up with suitable patients and/or offering either initiation of Direct Oral Anticoagulant (DOAC), should the practice offer this or referral to the community anticoagulation clinic.

7.3.3 Public Health are encouraging the use of the AliveCor device during the winter period to identify patients who have not formally been diagnosed with Atrial Fibrillation. In September 2019, a GP session was held with all GP practices in the borough to raise awareness of NICE guidance relating to dementia. A Dementia friendly community event was held by the Barnet Alzheimer's Society. The Primary Care Network (PCN) 5 progressed delivery of a new model of care and support to adults with dementia and their carers, with the business case to be reported to the CCG's Project Oversight Delivery Group (PODG).

7.4 KPIs

7.4.1 There are four KPIs for this priority, which monitor health care. The Q2 result for the National Diabetes Prevention Programme was 468. 78.5% of patients diagnosed with atrial fibrillation were treated in a timely manner in 2017/18 (latest result available). The

proportion of people using mainstream leisure and community opportunities or in education, employment, training or volunteering will be reported later in the year.

Indicator ⁵³	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
People referred to National Diabetes Prevention Programme (q)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	995	Monitor	468	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Proportion of patients diagnosed with atrial fibrillation that are treated (anticoagulated) in a timely manner (Annual)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	85%	Annual	78.5% (17/18) ⁵⁴	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	London 81.3% England 84.0% (17/18 data)

7.5 Risks

7.5.1 There are four risks to delivery of the actions for this priority. These have been assessed at a low (1 to 3) and medium/low (4 to 6) level and have controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks.

- PH12 - Inadequate uptake of diabetes prevention programme (risk score 6 – increased from 2).** If the programme is not advertised and promoted across the borough this could lead to inadequate uptake amongst those most at risk of developing diabetes. A new National Diabetes Programme contract (with NCL) started in August 2019. Subsequently, NHS England have announced a doubling of capacity of the programme over the next five years. Scaling-up will happen in a phased approach to allow time for capacity within the system to grow for STPs and providers. However, without additional implementation funding, this capacity will be challenging to meet.
- PH13 - Funding of diagnosis for Atrial fibrillation patients (risk closed).** The NHS England Transformation Fund methodology could lead to local delivery challenges. The funding has been secured and the risk closed in Q2.
- PH14 - Delivery of dementia focused care (risk score 6).** If prevention and an integrated network is not in place, people with risk of developing dementia and those who already have dementia may have more complex illness and needs. The local Dementia Alliance has worked with the Barnet Alzheimer's Society and held a Dementia Friendly community event where participants will be trained as 'Dementia Friends'.
- PH15 - Enablement model sustainability (risk closed).** The risk is about the sustainability of joined up working across the NHS, ASC and the voluntary and community sector. The risk will be mitigated to some extent by the local Sustainability and Transformation Plan (STP), NHS England resources to support development of a robust enablement model and the work of the HWBB. The risk was closed in Q2.

Q2 Status

⁵³ The KPIs on the *Proportion of people using mainstream leisure and community opportunities* and *Proportion of clients who are in education, employment, training or volunteering* have been deleted as data is not available.

⁵⁴ 78.5% for 2017/18. 19/20 data expected March 2020.

7.6 Summary of Actions Good progress

7.6.1 The Mental Health campaign was launched in August 2019. As part of the campaign, Barnet residents with experiences in mental health were filmed for a series of videos. The videos were posted and shared on social media. Further filming for the campaign took place at the East Barnet festival in July 2019, with visitors engaged in a problem-solving booth and a stress and happiness activity. The social media posts highlighted what was available in the community for Barnet residents, with signposting to the Barnet Wellbeing Service.

7.6.2 As part of the work to support the Healthy Weight programme, four Healthy Heritage walks have been published to encourage residents to walk around the borough and be active. Two new leisure centres have been opened and the evidence review for the Transport Strategy was also completed, looking at the health benefits of walking and cycling. Work has continued in supporting regular extra-curricular activity for schools. From an audit of physical activity in schools, Public Health estimate 30% of primary schools are taking part in an additional 20 minutes of additional activity; however, data is not held for all schools as the response rate to the audit was low. Moving forward, there will be an assurance that all Resilient Schools return an audit and are working to promote physical activity through the resilient schools and healthy schools’ programmes.

7.7 KPIs

7.7.1 There are seven KPIs for this priority, which monitor active and healthy lifestyles. Six are annual KPIs – the latest results (for 2017/18) have been reported for three KPIs and three KPIs will be reported later in the year.

7.7.2 The **proportion of infants breastfed at 6-8 weeks (developmental target) was 14.6% in Q2**. Currently, the data collected is incomplete, so when all live births at 6-8 weeks is used as the denominator to calculate this indicator the uptake is well below target (7.1%). The Health Visiting Service (which collects the data) is undergoing a transformation. A new data collection system is being implemented to record breastfeeding data, which should improve the completeness of data collection. There is evidence that the “actual” level of breastfeeding in Barnet is likely to be far higher than that suggested by this indicator, where data was collected and recorded by the health visiting service at the six to eight weeks health visitor check in Q2 breastfeeding uptake was 70%.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Utilisation of ‘Good Thinking’ platform (Annual)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	10000	Annual	Due Q4 19/20	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Proportion of infants breastfed at 6-8 weeks (developmental target) (q)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	60%	Monitor	14.6%	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	England 42.7% (17/18)

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Proportion of physically active adults that meet Chief Medical Officer guidelines (e.g. 150 minutes of moderate activity a week) ⁵⁵ (Annual)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	65%	Monitor	66.5% (17/18) ⁵⁶	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	London 66.4% and England 66.3%
Childhood excess weight (overweight and obesity) prevalence for Reception pupils. (Annual)	Smaller is Better	New for 19/20	19%	Monitor	20% (17/18) ⁵⁷	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	London 21.8%
Childhood excess weight (overweight and obesity) prevalence for Year 6 pupils. (Annual)	Smaller is Better	New for 19/20	30%	Monitor	33.1% (17/18) ⁵⁸	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	London 37.7%
Number of schools participating in Mayors Golden Km ⁵⁹ (q)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	Monitor ⁶⁰	Monitor	Due Q3 19/20	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Provide information, resources and signposting to all secondary and primary schools (Annual) ⁶¹	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	122	Annual	Due Q4 19/20	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available

7.8 Risks

7.8.1 There are three risks to delivery of the actions for this priority. These have been assessed at a low (1 to 3) and medium/low (4 to 6) level and have controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks.

- **PH16 - Management of 'Good Thinking' platform (risk score 2).** The 'Good Thinking' digital platform is managed regionally. There is a risk that implementation may not be tailored to local needs of residents and access to the service may be underutilised. Usage

⁵⁵ This KPI captures two main sources of physical activity data taken from the Health Survey for England (HSE) and the Active Lives Survey (ALS) to give an overall combined score.

⁵⁶ 66.5% for 17/18. 18/19 data expected May 2020.

⁵⁷ 20% for data covering the academic year 17/18 (compared to London average of 21.8%). Data for academic year 18/19 expected Q3 19/20. Data for academic year 19/20 not due until Q3 20/21.

⁵⁸ 33.1% for data covering the academic year 17/18 (compared to London average of 37.7%). Data for academic year 18/19 expected Q3 19/20. Data for academic year 19/20 not due until Q3 20/21.

⁵⁹ From Sep 19 this data will be routinely collected as part of the Resilient Schools Programme. A baseline figure will be provided in Q3 19/20 to inform the physical activity strategy due in 2020. The target will be confirmed once the baseline is established e.g. number of schools participating in 20 mins extra physical activity.

⁶⁰ The indicator will be monitored in 2019/20 to collate a baseline with the intention of implementing a target from 2020/21.

⁶¹ This is to do with developing a menu of additional physical activities and resources for schools.

of 'Good Thinking' is being monitoring and platform usage is steadily increasing. The assessment of the impact of the campaign will be based on the usage.

- **PH17 - Delivery and engagement of the Healthy Weight Strategy (risk score 6).** Improving outcomes linked to the Healthy Weight Strategy requires whole system leadership and consistent engagement. If the Healthy Weight Strategy is not delivered due to a lack of partnership working, prevalence of childhood obesity could increase. Regular meetings are held with commissioned providers to ensure the service is effective. The Public Health team supports schools to provide healthy school lunches and Year 7 pupils are taught about healthy diet. Barnet's National Child Measurement Programme was successfully completed for this year. Public Health are working with multiple agencies to provide and improve the healthy weight pathway for children and young people in Barnet. From October 2019, there will be a new healthy weight officer who will support this work.
- **PH18 - Lack of engagement with schools for Mayors Golden Kilometre (risk score 6).** To ensure schools are engaged with the programme, a physical activity action plan is being developed to support primary schools in the delivery of the daily physical activity programme. Primary schools in Barnet continue to be supported to deliver daily physical activity through the Resilient Schools Programme. This initiative will link into the wider physical activity strategy for Barnet which is be developed.

Improving services for children and young people	Q2 Status
	Good

7.9 Summary of Actions Good progress

- 7.9.1 52 schools have signed up to the Resilient Schools programme for this academic year. Public Health are in the process of finalising a website to ensure resources are available to teachers, parents and students. A new health improvement officer will be starting in October 2019 on a part time basis.
- 7.9.2 Work is ongoing of help children in need to support their health and wellbeing such as the secondment to the Families First Programme from Westminster Drug Project (WDP) to promote access to mental health services.
- 7.9.3 The Barnet, Enfield and Haringey (BEH) Mental Health Trust have agreed a plan to address the over 5s waiting list for Autism spectrum disorder assessments, this is due to begin at the start of November 2019. Recruitment for the initiative has begun and preparatory work for the program is in progress.

7.10 KPIs

- 7.10.1 There are six KPIs for this priority, which monitor services for children and young people. Three KPIs met the Q2 target. Three KPIs are annual - the latest result (for 2017/18) has been reported for one KPI and two KPIs are still to be confirmed.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Number of schools participating in Resilient Schools programme (c)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	40 by Q2 19/20	40	52 (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Number of schools completed mental Health First Aid training (q)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	122 ⁶²	No activity	No activity ⁶³	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Positive satisfaction with life among 15-year olds (Annual) ⁶⁴	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	90%	90%	Due Q4 19/20	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Emotional wellbeing of looked after children aged 5-16 that is of no concern (Annual)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	70%	70%	71.1% (17/18) ⁶⁵	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	London 66.6%
Proportion of children in care with up to date immunisations (Annual)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	95% ⁶⁶	95%	Due Q4 19/20	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Waiting times for Autistic Spectrum Disorder assessments	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	<18 week wait	<18 week wait	<18 week wait (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available

7.11 Risks

7.11.1 There are three risks to delivery of the actions for this priority. These have been assessed at a medium/high (8 to 12) level and have controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks.

- PH19 - Capacity of schools and the Resilient Schools programme (risk score 6).**
 The risk is about the capacity of schools to deliver interventions; and for the Resilient Schools programme expanding into further schools. There has been a change in model of delivery for 2019/20, with support provided through meetings for multiple schools, schools supporting each other, online resources, email/ telephone, and a framework to highlight schools where additional support is needed. The Resilient Schools programme has been expanded to 50 schools. To support this expansion the Resilient School model has been revised and a new public health officer will be in post from October 2019. Public Health is also working with the healthy schools' programme and commissioned providers to ensure that schools will be provided with adequate support and training to deliver the programme.

⁶² The target represents all state schools in Barnet.

⁶³ There was no activity in Q2, as schools were not open due to the Summer break. The indicator will be reported in Q3 and Q4.

⁶⁴ The national survey that this statistic was previously taken from has been discontinued. The Public Health team is considering how surveys included in the Resilient Schools Programme can be used to provide similar information.

⁶⁵ This is an annual KPI and 18/19 results are expected in April 2020. The figure for 17/18 was 71.1% against a London average of 66.6%

⁶⁶ The target is to be confirmed with Family Services.

- **PH20 - Risk of health and wellbeing deterioration in young people (risk score TBC).** The risk is about the different factors that can influence emotional and physical wellbeing of looked after children.
- **PH21 - Lack of staffing resources within the CCG (risk score 12).** A lack of staffing resources with the CCG could lead to delays in service provision. A strategic Autistic Spectrum Disorder working group has been set up to identify a whole system approach to support the pathway and provider transformation needs. Commissioners are working with key providers to address recruitment problems and consider innovative pathways for Therapies and Community Paediatricians.

Escalations from HWBB

7.12 Escalated KPIs and/or Risks

- 7.12.1 In addition to the corporate priorities, the **HWBB Annual Delivery Plan** has two **committee priorities**. A thematic overview of performance for Q2 will be provided to the HWBB in January 2020. Any KPIs that have not met target and/or high (15 to 25) level risks are escalated for review by P&R Committee.
- 7.12.2 There was a *service risk* for the **Continuing improvements on preventative interventions** priority that was scored at a high (15 to 25) level in Q2.
- **PH06 - Pandemic Influenza type disease outbreak (risk score 20).** A Declaration of Pandemic Influenza by the World Health Organisation (WHO) could lead to severe resource and capacity issues for the council and partner agencies resulting in an impact on service delivery and the health protection of residents. [Pandemic Influenza is a national risk and is recorded on the Borough Resilience Forum Risk Register. Local authority management of a Pandemic Influenza outbreak is in accordance with the council's category 1 statutory responsibilities and obligations, in line with the Civil Contingencies Act (2004)]. The Multi-Agency Flu Plan has been reviewed twice by Barnet's Resilience Forum and will be reviewed by CMT in Q3 before final sign off. A Pandemic Flu exercise to test this new Flu Plan is planned for winter 2019/20.

8. COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP AND LIBRARIES (CLL) COMMITTEE

8.1 The **CLL Committee Annual Delivery Plan** sets out the Actions, KPIs and Risks to delivering the corporate priorities in the Corporate Plan (Barnet 2024). It was approved on 7 March 2019 and can be found online at:

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=694&MId=9610&Ver=4>

8.2 There are four **corporate priorities** that fall under the remit of CLL Committee. These are set out below. The Q2 status reflects the *overall performance on Actions, KPIs and Risks* for each priority.

Corporate Priority	Outcome	Q2 Status
Keeping Barnet safe	COMMUNITY	Good
Tackling anti-social behaviour and environmental crime	COMMUNITY	Good
Celebrating diverse and strong communities and taking a zero-tolerance approach to hate crime	COMMUNITY	Good
Focusing on the strengths of the community	COMMUNITY	Good

Keeping Barnet safe	Q2 Status
	Good

8.3 Summary of Actions Good progress

8.3.1 Barnet's approach to anti-social behaviour (ASB) puts victims at the heart of the response and delivers enhanced multi-agency interventions to bring relief to neighbourhoods suffering from persistent and complex ASB problems. This work is facilitated and driven through the Community Safety MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Case Conference), which meets regularly to review the most persistent and complex ASB cases. In Q2, there were successful deployments of temporary CCTV cameras to a number of ASB and environmental crime hotspot locations as part of a range of measures aimed at deterring offending and identifying and taking firm enforcement action against offenders.

8.3.2 The Barnet Safer Communities Partnership has invested in the OWL (Online Watch Link) system to help keep the community safe and updated with the latest crime prevention advice from the Police and Neighbourhood Watch. Over 24,000 people in Barnet were signed up to OWL by end September 2019.

8.4 KPIs

8.4.1 There are four KPIs for this priority, which monitor crime and ASB. One KPI met the Q1 target. Three KPIs are Monitor only. One KPI has worsened since last year.

- **Overall crime rate in Barnet – 77.9 compared to 71.1 last year.** Overall crime has increased in the last twelve months. The increase represents a similar increase across London with Barnet's crime rate 22% lower than the London average of 99.85.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Complex repeat ASB cases to be problem solved through Community Safety MARAC	Bigger is better	New for 19/20	30	7	18 (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Residents signed up to OWL (s)	Bigger is better	New for 19/20	>20000	Monitor	24103	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Overall crime rate in Barnet (total notifiable offences) (r)	Smaller is Better	74.12 ⁶⁷	Monitor	Monitor	77.9 ⁶⁸	↓ W +9.6 %	71.1 ⁶⁹	London 99.85 (Aug 18 - Jul 19, Met Police)
Overall rate of burglary in Barnet (r)	Smaller is Better	New for 19/20	Monitor	Monitor	9.54 ⁷⁰	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	London 9.22 (Aug 18 - Jul 19, Met Police)

8.5 Risks

8.5.1 There are two risks to delivery of the actions for this priority. These have been assessed at a low (1 to 3) and medium/high (8 to 12) level and have controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks.

- **CLL01 - Missed opportunities for early intervention (risk score 9).** Current information sharing on ECINS is live and active and in accordance with the Section 115 Crime and Disorder Act 1998 Barnet Information Sharing Agreement. The new Information Sharing Agreement has been drafted with the Community Safety Team and Information Management Team and presented to the Safer Communities Partnership Board meeting in July 2019 where it was agreed to secure partners sign off by the next meeting in October 2019.
- **CLL02 - Under-utilisation of OWL system (risk score 3).** Lack of effective multi-agency oversight could lead to under-utilisation of the OWL system resulting in loss of interest by residents as a source of information on crime prevention and the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership. The OWL system has been promoted across the Safer Communities Partnership and public feedback has been positive, with high uptake by residents.

Tackling anti-social behaviour and environmental crime

Q2 Status

Good

8.6 Summary of Actions

Good progress

8.6.1 The Barnet Safer Communities Partnership has been working with the Police and other partner agencies to deliver a co-ordinated response to repeat ASB locations, supporting repeat victims and tackling persistent ASB. This approach has included the use of Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) as well as focused multi-agency days of action in

⁶⁷ Rolling 12 months to February 2019

⁶⁸ Rolling 12 months to July 2019

⁶⁹ Rolling 12 months to September 2018

⁷⁰ Rolling 12 months to July 2019 (1 Aug 18 to 31 July 19)

persistent hotspot areas. Four PSPOs were live in Q2: Burnt Oak (Street drinking ASB); Edgware Town Centre (Street drinking ASB); Childs Hill (Street drinking ASB) and a Dog Control PSPO. The Joint Tasking Group (JTAG) meeting has been monitoring data on ASB, which is showing that the PSPOs have been effective in reducing the types of ASB that they have been targeting, including a reduction in alcohol related calls to the London ambulance service in the street drinking PSPO areas.

8.7 KPIs

8.7.1 There are four KPIs for this priority, which monitor ASB. Two KPIs met the Q1 targets. One KPI is annual and will be reported in Q4. One KPI did not meet the Q1 target.

- Volume of ASB calls to police – 9,252 compared to 8,000 last year.** There were 9,252 ASB calls to the Police in the 12 months up to September 2019. A 10% increase on last year. A similar trend was seen across London during the same period. The reasons for the London wide upward trend in ASB calls is unclear and the council is liaising with the Police to ascertain the reasons behind the increase in Barnet.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
PSPOs implemented (s)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	3 ⁷¹	3	4 (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Volume of ASB calls to police (r)	Smaller is Better	New for 19/20	7855 ⁷²	7855	9252 ⁷³ (R)	↓ W +10%	8000	No benchmark available
Multi-agency action plans in place to address high impact ASB and environmental crime areas (s)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	6 ⁷⁴	2	11 (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Community engagement and communication campaigns delivered per year (Annual)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	2	2	Due Q4 19/20	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available

8.8 Risks

8.8.1 There are three risks to delivery of the actions for this priority. These have been assessed at a medium/low (4 to 6) and medium/high (8 to 12) level and have controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks.

- CLL03 – Challenges to Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) (risk score 8).** A range of options are used to respond to emerging place based ASB issues, with a PSPO considered only after other options have been used and the issues persist. Oversight is provided by the Community Safety MARAC, JTAG and the ASB Delivery Group. An

⁷¹ The target is 3 PSPOs implemented at any point in time.

⁷² A 5% reduction vs. 2017/18 baseline of 8,268 calls.

⁷³ Rolling 12 months to September 2019.

⁷⁴ The target is to have at least six active plans in place at any point in time.

evidence-led approach is used for identifying and considering potential PSPOs, including public consultation exercises. The current PSPOs have received positive feedback from residents and demonstrated reductions in ASB, including substantial reductions in calls to police for street drinking related ASB within the control zones.

- **CLL04 - Ineffective enforcement of PSPOs (risk score 9 – increased from 6).** There are currently four active PSPOs. Three are alcohol related and the fourth is the Dog Control PSPO. All are monitored via the Community Safety Multi Agency Risk assessment conference and the JTAG process. There is a further PSPO being implemented in High Barnet for alcohol related ASB but this has yet to be authorised. The likelihood score has increased due to summer/autumn months being seasonal high points for levels of alcohol related ASB, with resources to enforce PSPOs potentially being stretched. The overall risk and enforcement of the PSPOs continue to be monitored by the JTAG.
- **CLL05 – Ineffective community engagement (risk score 6).** To ensure resources are targeted in areas with the most persistent and severe ASB, analysis (overseen by an Analysis Core Group) is undertaken to join up information across the Safer Communities Partnership. Work has continued on the Community Safety Strategic Assessment to provide a picture of the changing trend of crime and ASB in the borough. The Assessment will be used to inform the refresh of the Community Safety strategy.

Celebrating diverse and strong communities and taking a zero-tolerance approach to hate crime

Q2 Status

Good

8.9 Summary of Actions Good progress

- 8.9.1 The Barnet Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project is part of the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership's commitment to working together to improve access to justice for victims of Hate Crime and making it easier for people to report Hate Crime and get the support they need. The project has been supported with funding secured from MOPAC and brings together the council, Police, Barnet Mencap and other VCS partners to increase the profile and reach of Barnet's Hate Crime Reporting Centres.
- 8.9.2 There are now 309 Hate Crime Awareness Champions and the project continues to have good engagement from the nine Hate Crime Reporting Centres. The project has met the target to deliver five Hate Crime Awareness Workshops in 2019/20. The project has a target to hold 10 Hate Crime Training Sessions across the partnership, providing training to 100 people (building on the 122 plus staff already trained over the last 18 months). Most of the training is scheduled to take place in Q3 and Q4, so the numbers to date look low compared to the year-end target. In Q1 and Q2, the project has been focused on the reporting centres, user groups and recruitment of Hate Crime Awareness Champions; in Q3 and Q4 the focus will be on the training.
- 8.9.3 The Communities Together Network (CTN) is Barnet's forum for the council, Police, CCG and VCS to share information on issues relating to community participation, cohesion and safety. The theme this year is to promote Strong, Successful and Resilient Communities. The latest CTN bulletin was published to partners on 13 September 2019. The CTN is led by Community Participation and Equalities at Barnet Council and takes place four times a year.

8.10 KPIs

8.10. There are seven KPIs for this priority, which monitor hate crime. Five KPIs met the Q2 targets. One KPI is Monitor only and has worsened since last year. One KPI did not meet the Q2 target.

- Racist and religious hate crime – 796 hate crimes were reported** in the 12 months up to September 2019 compared to 711 last year. A similar increase in racist and religious hate crime was seen in London over the same period. The Barnet ‘Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime project’ has been working to strengthen the partnership approach to tackling Hate Crime by supporting the joint work of the Safer Communities Partnership Board, Safeguarding Adults Board and Barnet MENCAP to raise awareness about Hate Crime, encourage reporting and improving access to justice for victims. The project supports and establishes Hate Crime Reporting Centres, delivers Hate Crime awareness training across the partnership and delivers communications and engagement campaigns across the borough.
- Hate Crime Reporting Centres (RAG rated AMBER) – 9 against a target of 10 Hate Crime Reporting Centres to be open at any time in Barnet.** In Q2, the target was slightly missed but the Barnet Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project plans to launch five new Hate Crime Reporting Centres this year.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Racist and religious hate crime (r)	Smaller is Better	729 ⁷⁵	Monitor	Monitor	796 ⁷⁶	↓ W +12%	711 ⁷⁷	No benchmark available
Hate Crime Reporting Centres in Barnet (s)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	10 ⁷⁸	10	9 (A)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Residents signed up as Hate Crime Awareness Champions (c)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	50	20	21 (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Training sessions delivered across the partnership (c)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	10	2 ⁷⁹	3 (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Number of staff to receive training across the partnership (c)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	100	16 ⁸⁰	16 (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Number of Hate Crime Awareness Workshops delivered (c)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	5	3	6 (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available

⁷⁵ Rolling 12 months to February 2019.

⁷⁶ Rolling 12 months to September 2019 (Oct 18 to Sep 19).

⁷⁷ Rolling 12 months to August 2018.

⁷⁸ The target is for minimum of 10 Hate Crime Reporting Centres to be in operation at any one time.

⁷⁹ This is a cumulative target and remains the same as for Q1. No training sessions were originally planned for Q2, but one was subsequently held in Q2.

⁸⁰ This is a cumulative KPI but shows a reduced cumulative target in Q2 (from Q1) to reflect the programme of training sessions, which are primarily to take place in Q3 and Q4.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Number of CTN meetings held per year (q)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	4	1	1 (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available

8.11 Risks

8.11.1 There are two risks to delivery of the actions for this priority. These have been assessed at a medium/high (8 to 12) level and have controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks.

- **CLL06 – Lack of consistent communication (risk score 12).** Actions are planned throughout the year to encourage the reporting of hate crime. The Zero Tolerance to Hate Crime Project is in its second full year and is building on the success demonstrated last year. Actions are planned from now through to March 2020, in partnership with Barnet Mencap, the Police and other partnership organisations. The project reports every six months to the Safer Communities Partnership Board.
- **CLL07 - Hate Crime awareness training programme (risk score 8).** A failure across the partnership to give sufficient priority to engaging with the Hate Crime Awareness training programme could limit its effectiveness and harm the ability of the partnership to provide a co-ordinated response to Hate Crime. Training attendance is monitored and reported every six months to the Safer Communities Partnership Board. A report is being prepared for CLL Committee and the Safer Communities Partnership Board to provide an update on the delivery of the Zero Tolerate to Hate Crime Project, which will include recommendations for next steps.

Focusing on the strengths of the community

Q2 Status

Good

8.12 Summary of Actions

Satisfactory progress

8.12.1 Since contracts were awarded to Volunteering Barnet (VB) in August 2017 and Inclusion Barnet in November 2018, one-to-one sessions and workshops have been delivered to support the VCS sector. Some contract performance for VB was disappointing but there will be closer monitoring to ensure improvements are made such as closer working relationships with staff from VB have been put in place to drive improvements. Work on developing the Barnet community directory has been paused pending a review, the outcome of which may result of a rebuild of the directory.

8.13 KPIs

8.13.1 There are five KPIs for this priority, which monitor community engagement. Two KPIs met the Q2 targets. One KPI is bi-annual and will be reported again in Q3. Two KPIs are annual and will be reported as part of the Residents' Perception Survey in Q3.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Residents who agree that people pull together to help improve the area (Annual) ⁸¹	Bigger is Better	51% (Autumn 17)	54%	54%	Due Q3 19/20	No RPS 18/19	No RPS 18/19	No benchmark available
Number of hours of 121 surgeries (q)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	36	9	11 (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Number of Funders Fairs (bi-annual)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	2	2 by Q3 19/20 ⁸²	Due Q3 19/20 ⁸³	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Residents who volunteer at least once a month (Annual) ⁸⁴	Bigger is Better	30 (Autumn 17)	33%	33%	Due Q3 19/20	No RPS 18/19	No RPS 18/19	No benchmark available
Number of new residents registering to be a volunteer (c)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	750	374	458 (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available

8.14 Risks

8.14.1 There is one risk to delivery of the actions for this priority⁸⁵. This has been assessed at a medium/high (8 to 12) level and has controls/mitigations in place to manage the risk.

- **G&C050 - Availability of resources to the voluntary sector (risk score 9).** The voluntary sector is supported through partnership activity. Strategic plans have been aligned where possible and regular Partnership Board meetings are held to discuss activities. Contract monitoring meetings are held regularly with Barnet Together.

Escalations from CLL Committee

8.15 Escalated KPIs and/or Risks

8.15.1 There were no escalations in relation to CLL Committee priorities.

⁸¹ Annual KPI from the Residents' Perception Survey (RPS).

⁸² KPI reported bi-annually so target for Q3.

⁸³ KPI reported bi-annually so next result due in Q3.

⁸⁴ Annual KPI from the Residents' Perception Survey (RPS).

⁸⁵ G&C051 - Working with the Voluntary Community Faith Sector (VCFS) has been merged with G&C050 – Availability of resources to the voluntary sector.

9. POLICY AND RESOURCES (P&R) COMMITTEE

- 9.1 P&R Committee has six **committee priorities**, which were set out in the **P&R Committee Annual Delivery Plan**. This was approved on 20 February 2019 and can be found online at:
<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=692&MId=9461&Ver=4>
- 9.2 An update on these **committee priorities** is provided in **Appendix C**. Any KPIs that have not met target and/or high (15 to 25) level risks are escalated for review below.

Escalations from P&R Committee

9.3 Escalated KPIs and/or Risks

- 9.3.1 There are five KPIs for the **Ensuring we have strong financial management** priority. Four KPIs are Monitor only for Q2 (see Appendix C). One KPI did not meet the Q2 target.
- **Implemented high and medium audit recommendations relating to fundamental financial systems (RAG rated AMBER) – 82% against a target of 90%.** Five of 28 high priority audit actions relating to finance were not implemented. These related to the Highways Programme; Pension Fund Finance and Investment; and Integra Access and Programme Change Management. Internal Audit took a report to CMT to discuss why actions are often not implemented within the agreed timeframes. This led to an improvement in the outturn. The monthly Internal Controls Board will continue to focus on the implementation of audit actions and will utilise Root Cause Analysis techniques to better understand the culture of actions not routinely being implemented as agreed and then corrective action being taken ‘just in time’.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Implemented high and medium audit recommendations relating to fundamental financial systems (q)	Bigger is better	New for 19/20	90%	90%	82% (A)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available

- 9.3.2 There were four *service risks* for the **Ensuring we have strong financial management** priority that were scored at a high (15 to 25) level in Q2.
- **FIN002 - Implementation of 2019/20 savings (risk score 20).** If the MTFs savings identified for 2019/20 are not fully implemented this could lead to non-achievement of MTFs targets and an overspend on the revenue budget. To manage the risk, monthly monitoring arrangements are in place. Progress on implementation of savings and risks is being reported to CMT and Policy and Resources Committee throughout the year.
 - **FIN001 - Impact of political uncertainty on Finances (risk score 15).** The uncertainty of the national and regional political landscape, legislative changes and local government funding changes that affect council services could lead to further reduction of the multi-year budget. The Council Management Team has identified actions to help mitigate the existing overspend such as actively managing budgets in line with financial

regulations. Action plans for savings over the MTFs are being developed and will be presented to Theme Committees in November 2019.

- **FIN003 - Financial controls (risk score 15).** Ineffective internal controls, governance arrangements, or policies and procedures could lead to an increased risk of the council being unable to prevent an incident of organised or high value fraud, bribery or corruption. Following a review of internal controls in 2018 by Grant Thornton, an action plan was developed. The control environment continues to be improved through (1) testing of controls to identify any further control weaknesses; and (2) reviewing actions to implement improvements to controls. There is regular reporting to Finance SMT and updates to Internal Control Board.
- **G&C053 - Commercial viability of strategic suppliers (risk score 15).** If the commercial viability of a strategic supplier declines this could lead to operational failures resulting in service disruption/reduction, failure to discharge statutory duties and financial costs. This risk is being managed using the contract management framework and policy/procedures for commercial activity. Contract monitoring takes place monthly, with quarterly reporting to Financial Performance and Contracts (FPC) Committee. The contract register is kept under review with checks on the financial status of strategic suppliers. The council is continuing to collate relevant information should it be necessary to take over any services on short notice. Business Enterprise and Skills and Safety, Health and Wellbeing (SHaW) are being in-sourced from Capita on 1 October 2019. The risk score remains unchanged due to uncertainties in business conditions caused by Brexit.

9.3.3 There are five KPIs for the **Continuing to improve customer services** priority. Three KPIs met the Q2 target – satisfaction with customer services; web and phone volumes (see Appendix C). One KPI is Monitor only for Q2. One KPI did not meet the Q2 target.

- **Satisfaction with the council’s website – 30% against a target of 55%.** This KPI was below target in Q2, whilst other customer service performance indicators met the targets. A new metric on the council website has now been agreed and will be used from Q3 onwards.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Satisfaction with the council’s website (q)	Bigger is Better	32%	55%	55%	30% (R)	↓ W -5.3%	32%	No benchmark available

9.3.4 There was a *strategic* and *service risk* for the **Being resilient as a local authority** priority that were scored at a high (15 to 25) level in Q2.

- **STR20 - Dependency on staff to manage urgent issues (NEW) (risk score 16).** This was a new strategic risk identified by CMT as part of Q2 19/20 risk review. CMT raised a concern that they might be over-relying and dependent on a small number of staff to manage pressure points across the organisation - and should staff become unavailable this could pose a significant risk to the organisation. To manage the risk, HR is working with services to review workforce/succession planning and opening up opportunities for learning and development, including through the Apprenticeship Levy.

- **AG020 - Audit actions not implemented (risk score 16).** If audit actions are not implemented this could lead to a deterioration in the council's control environment and result in the Head of Internal Audit providing a Limited Assurance Annual Opinion. In Q1, 73% of high priority actions were completed by the deadline. This was below the target of 90% and a deterioration on performance in Q4, when 82% of actions were confirmed as implemented. The risk score will remain unchanged until there is assurance that the implementation of audit actions is sustainable and consistent. An update on the implementation of Q2 high priority actions was presented to Audit Committee on 30 October 2019.

10. BUDGET FORECASTS

- 10.1 The General Fund revenue forecast for 2019/20 is a net overspend of £4.206m. This forecast is stated after the contributions to and from specific and general earmarked reserves reported at month 6 totalling £4.787m, as shown in Table 1. Excluding these reserve movements, the net forecasted overspend would be £7.807m.

Table 1: Revenue forecast (Q2 2019/20)

Service	Revised Budget £000	Q2 Forecast £000	Variance from Revised Budget Adv/(fav) ⁸⁶ £000	Reserve Move-ments £000	Forecast after Reserve Move-ments (Adv/(fav) £000	Variance after Reserve Move-ments Adv/(fav) £000
Adults and Health	114,888	118,116	3,229	(253)	117,863	2,976
Assurance	5,690	6,268	578	(581)	5,687	(3)
Children's Family Services	67,474	68,999	1,525	(364)	68,635	1,161
Growth and Corporate Services	40,094	43,863	3,769	(1,281)	42,582	2,488
Environment	11,108	14,278	3,170	(1,122)	13,156	2,048
Finance	61,802	57,339	(4,464)	0	57,339	(4,464)
Total	301,056	308,863	7,807	(3,601)	305,262	4,206

- 10.2 The main reasons for the forecast overspend of £4.206m are set out below by exception and highlights only.
- 10.3 **Adults and Health** - The overall forecast to year end 2019/20 is an overspend of £2.976m. User placements area is forecasted to overspend by £1.639m, mostly due to Older Adults and Mental Health areas which are offset by an underspend in Learning Disabilities of £2.860m. There is a budget pressure of £0.718m in Sports and Leisure related to loss of income due to closure of wet area of Finchley Lido leisure centre. There has been a release of £2.455m of the ordinary residence provision.
- 10.4 The non-placements budget is forecasting to overspend by £0.600m because of offset by £0.020m underspend on prevention budget because of lower demand on equipment and adaptations.
- 10.5 Non-achievement of any savings and mitigating actions will lead to an increased pressure. Risks are being monitored monthly. The key risks being monitored in this area are demand risk and for a winter spike in activity.

⁸⁶ Adv/fav refers to an adverse or favourable position. An adverse position would be a budget overspend. An adverse variance would mean the position has got worse since the last reported period.

- 10.6 **Children's and Families** - The overall forecast to year end 2019/20 is an overspend of £1.161m. Key pressures making up the £1.161m overspend are identified in staffing, legal, no recourse to public funds, and placements. Children's budgets have been subject to detailed review led by the Director and budget managers and has now been re-aligned against priorities for better forecasting and management purposes. (This process would not adversely affect services and is focused on continuous improvements in management control and the clarity of reporting.) The ongoing pressures after this exercise are reflected in the current overspend.
- 10.7 Staffing budgets are £0.7m over spent. Detailed staffing monitoring continues to be undertaken, including detailed monitoring and forecasting all agency staff on a week by week basis. Forecasts reflect the service's recruitment plans and held vacancies.
- 10.8 There are ongoing pressures on the legal budget of £0.3m due to more children in proceedings.
- 10.9 No recourse to public funds is forecasted at £0.200m by year end in this demand led statutory area of spend.
- 10.10 The placements forecast, though currently within the realigned budget, includes considerable placement churn of: £1.4m, of which £1.288m is external placements and £0.127m is internal placements. There are, as demonstrated in the forecast movements experienced month by month, considerable pressures with significant shifts in demand patterns and risks across all such areas to be managed. These tend to mitigate towards year end if only due to part year effects of new placements coming in, however minor adverse changes towards year end can significantly impact following years.
- 10.11 **Growth and Corporate Services** - The overall forecast to year end is an overspend of £2.488m. Pressures making up this amount relate to CSG Managed Budgets, the CSG Management Fee and undeliverable savings in the Housing area.
- 10.12 The key pressures on the overall budget remains within the CSG Managed Budget, which is reporting a £2.275m overspend. Of this £0.560m relates to rates, rents and running costs associated with delays in moving out of Barnet House and NLBP. A further £0.147m is for additional security costs that have been incurred across the estate as the move was delayed and Brent Cross sites are vacated. Additional rates of £0.248m for the Colindale building are due although this is subject to appeal but is likely to take some time. A further pressure of £0.104m remains as the cafe lease for ground floor in the Colindale office could not be secured and lower than anticipated vending income, alternative provision is being sought. A total of £0.206m is in relation to additional depot costs, £0.110m for a payment of statutory rate compensation, the result of a legal settlement and £0.180m for fly-tipping and additional repairs and maintenance. There is a shortfall of £0.370m in income associated with Brent Cross leases as sites are vacated. Officers are seeking to minimise costs wherever possible as new pressures arise. There are some potential service credits which will assist in offsetting some of the service pressures.
- 10.13 **Environment** - The overall forecast to year end 2019/20 is an overspend of £2.048m. This includes pressures within the Frontline Waste Service of £1.817m due to the re-routing of vehicles, aging vehicles and operating the service from two sites. £0.275 pressure within Environment Management, as in previous months an underspend against the Levy was expected, also a further £0.100m pressure, due to a fly tipping incident on

Council land. The overspend has been partially mitigated by staff and transport savings of £0.231 within the Greenspaces services and £0.155m staffing costs within the Street Scene Management and Support services.

- 10.14 Greenspaces has an adverse variance of £0.284m and is principally adverse commercial income of £0.450m which is in part mitigated through s106 monies of £0.182m and some minor other variances netting off. The movement between month 5 and month 6 is mainly due to unfunded £0.051m demolition costs for the Cherry Tree Wood Pavilion, of which £0.017m is being covered by existing revenue budgets.
- 10.15 Environment has had an additional significant issue arising in year regarding the Oakleigh Depot and which has significant operational impacts. There is an assumption that these cost pressures will be recovered from Wilmott Dixon.
- 10.16 **Finance** - The major part of the variance is due to a delay in the capital programme resulting in (1) reduced debt financing requirement and (2) additional interest income as a result of cash not being spent. The other major contributing factor has been £0.8m over achievement on Housing Benefits overpayment recovery.
- 10.17 **Public Health** are forecasting to deliver over budget with a reserve contribution of £0.253m to balance.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

- 10.18 The HRA Revenue is forecasting a deficit of £2.712m against a budgeted deficit of £10.712m resulting in a net favourable variance of £8.001m. The HRA revenue balances are now showing an improved forecast at an estimated £9.5m at 31 March 2020 (c/fwd £12.3m at 31st March 2019). This will be significantly above the required minimum level of £3m.

Table 2: Housing Revenue Account (Q2 2019/20) forecast

	Original Budget	Actual to date	Q2 Forecast	Variance from Budget Adv/(Fav)
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Dwelling rents	(48,634)	(21,406)	(49,251)	(617)
Service and other charges	(8,897)	(7,438)	(8,633)	264
Housing management	20,473	12,057	21,929	1,456
Repairs and maintenance	7,570	3,796	7,580	10
Provision for bad debts	250	0	250	0
Regeneration	837	(108)	798	(39)
Capital charges	30,134	0	30,134	0
Revenue Contribution to Capital	9,074	0	0	(9,074)
Interest on balances	(95)	(2)	(95)	0
HRA (Surplus) / Deficit	10,712	(13,101)	2,712	(8,001)

	Original Budget £000	Actual to date £000	Q2 Forecast £000	Variance from Budget Adv/(Fav) £000
Transfers to/(from) reserves	(10,712)	0	(2,712)	8,001
HRA (Surplus) / Deficit	0	0	0	0

- 10.19 The main reasons for the variance from budget are; (i) a shortfall in rental income (garages and commercial property) income (ii) additional costs within housing management for increases in insurance premiums, cost of a head lease and agreed change notices with Barnet Homes. These are offset by the partial benefit of additional rental income due to the additional rent week in 2019/20.
- 10.20 A review of the HRA commitments was undertaken and budget revisions have been put forward to restore the level of balances. The main change has been to remove revenue contributions to capital outlay (RCCO) funding and replace with borrowing.

Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)

- 10.21 The DSG budget for 2019/20 has been revised to take into account the brought forward reserve of £1.543m and additional funding from Central Government of £0.964m announced in December 2018. With these additions to the budget the DSG is forecasting an underspend of £0.594m. This is reflected in Table 5.
- 10.22 The High Needs block is forecasting an overspend of £1.171m due to top-up funding for high needs pupils. The high needs funding system supports provision for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) from their early years to age 25, enabling both local authorities and providers to meet their statutory duties under the Children and Families Act 2014. High needs funding is also intended to support good quality Alternative Provision for pre-16 pupils who cannot receive education in schools.
- 10.23 DSG High Needs funding has not kept up with inflation or the rate of demographic growth in recent years, whereas demand, driven by a mixture of demographic change, the growing complexity of needs and the new framework created by the SEN reforms, has grown significantly. Local authorities across England are facing similar problems and many are known to have faced significant overspending on their High Needs budgets.
- 10.24 The High Needs pressure is partly offset by underspends in the Schools Block. The Growth Fund for expanding schools is forecasted to underspend by £1.565m. In addition, there is underspend in school improvement de-delegation of £0.200m, as agreed with School's forum.
- 10.25 There have been no previous transfers between funding blocks under the new ring-fenced arrangements for funding blocks. In previous years there has been underspending in the overall Schools Budget, which helped to create reserves that could be used to address new pressures, such as the need to allocate 'growth funding' for new and expanding schools. However, the reserves have gradually been used up, largely to pay for growth funding and because of the growing pressures on the High Needs budget.

Table 4: Dedicated Schools Grant (Q2 2019/20)

Service	Original Budget £000	Actuals for Q2 19/20 £000	Q2 19/20 Forecast £000
Schools			
Individual Schools Budget	141,985	110,771	141,785
Growth Fund	2,028	331	464
Central schools expenditure	1,281	282	1,281
ESG retained funding	902	0	902
Sub-total	146,196	111,385	144,432
Early Years Block	28,928	16,375	28,928
High Needs Block	46,888	24,926	48,059
Sub-total	222,012	152,685	221,419
DSG Income	(220,469)	(114,573)	(220,469)
DSG c/f	(1,543)		(949)
Total	0	38,112	0

Capital Programme

10.26 The forecast for the 2019/20 Capital Programme as at 30 September 2019 is **£317.595m**, of which £226.534m relates to the General Fund programme and £91.061m relates to the HRA capital programme. This is **£320.329m less than** the currently approved 2019/20 budget of £637.924m. However, it should be noted that £220.448m of the General fund variance relates to Brent Cross, excluding this the General Fund variance would be £82.578m or 31% of £265.624m budget. To reconcile to the earlier P&R report of 3 October 2019 take off the Brent Cross adjustment to the grand totals and the net slippage is then £153.447m and the variance is £99.881m. The table below provides a summary of the position as reported at Period 5.

Table 5: Capital forecast (Q2 2019/20)

Service	19/20 Revised Budget £000	Additions/ (Deletions) £000	(Slippage) / Accelerated Spend £000	Q2 19/20 £000	Variance from Budget £000
Adults and Health	14,184	0	0	14,184	0
Children's Family Services	24,957	4,362	(6,057)	23,262	(1,695)
Growth and Corporate services	91,907	131	(15,435)	76,603	(15,304)
Environment	29,051	1,069	(2,952)	27,168	(1,883)
Brent Cross	263,936	0	(124,314)	139,622	(124,314)
Regional Enterprise (Re)	15,885	0	(2,800)	13,085	(2,800)
General Fund Programme Total	439,920	5,562	(151,558)	293,924	(145,996)
HRA (Barnet Homes)	40,748	1,605	10,942	50,885	10,137
Grand Total	480,668	7,167	(140,616)	344,809	(135,859)

- 10.27 The service areas are forecasting net slippage overall as at Q2, the principal variances from budget are as follows:
- 10.28 **Adults and Health** – The service is forecasting to spend all of the approved budget. The spend to date has been £9.095m (approximately 64% of the revised budget). No further slippage has been identified in the period.
- 10.29 **Children and family services** - The service is forecasting an underspend of £1.695m from the approved budget. There has been reprofiling of the capital budget to reflect the current project plans, school requirements and externally agreed direct funding from the DfE. This has resulted in additions of £4.362m and slippage of £6.057m.
- 10.30 **Growth and Corporate Services** has an overall predicted spend of £76.603m with a net variance of £15.4m slippage to budget and significant areas are detailed below.
- 10.31 Projects outside of housing have three significant items. The £22m Saracens Loan to construct their new West Stand. To date Saracens have drawn down £1.122m and will continue to do so as required. The Asset Management Project which is to capitalise appropriate enhancements has £1.649m approved in 2019/20 with £0.408 spent to date and is on target to spend on budget. Lastly ICT Strategy which has a budget of £2.980m and is being re-profiled significantly as the move to Colindale has delayed £0.428m.
- 10.32 Within Housing Strategy, the Housing Needs and Resources (Tackling Homelessness) capital programme has three main areas:
- Housing acquisitions (ODH) £8.3m;
 - New build homes (ODH) £5m; and
 - Modular homes £1.2m.
- 10.33 **Environment** has a budget of £29.051m and is expecting to spend some £27.168m with a net predicted slippage of £3.501m. This is due principally to LED lighting which has had a slow start and some £2.952m of spend has been moved to next year. There have been a number of changes across highways programmes making up the difference and this includes prioritisation of Network Recovery Programme works and other priority needs within contractor capacity.
- 10.34 **Brent Cross** – This programme comprises four projects (Land Acquisitions, Thameslink Station, Critical Infrastructure and Strategic Infrastructure Charge).
- Land Acquisitions has slipped (£9.8m) to 20/21 due to a revised CPO land purchase schedule.
 - Thameslink Station has slipped (£124.2m) to 20/21, which is due to a revised forecast from the Station Delivery Team.
 - Critical Infrastructure has been correctly reprofiled over the two-year period 2019/20 to 2020/21, based on the latest service delivery plan. In 2019/20 the forecast is accelerating spend of £9.7m. Currently there is potential to overspend c£0.8m, but this must be mitigated within the current budget; Re colleagues are assessing cost recovery measures. £4m contingency will be agreed in the coming month from Hammersons, this will be spent direct from the developer.
 - Strategic Infrastructure Charge is being forecasted on budget. In November 2019, the final position will be confirmed which is likely to allow the council to delete c£1m from the programme and substitute the borrowing funding stream with a loan payment

from Homes England. This agreement is due to be finalised, and the impact of reducing the borrowing requirement is beneficial to the council.

10.35 **The HRA (Barnet Homes)** capital programme is an outturn of £50.885m (£91.061m in P5). The reduction of approx. £40m has arisen as a result of reprofiling of all HRA programmes. There has been slippage in the programme of £1.605m and accelerated spend of £10.9m in a number of areas.

11. SAVINGS

11.1 In 2019/20 the council budgeted to deliver £19.965m of savings. Table 6 below summarises the value of savings that are expected to be achieved against the savings programme. In total, £18.356m of savings is expected to be delivered by year end, representing 89% of the target. Delivery of these expected savings is included in the forecasts reported in table 1.

Table 6: Savings (Q2 2019/20)

Service	MTFS Savings Target 2019/20	Savings Delivered as at Q2 19/20	Total Savings Expected to be Delivered	(Gap)/Over to Plan	Service Area Gap
	£000	£000	£000	£000	%
Adults and Health	(7,518)	(4,603)	(7,213)	(305)	4.1
Assurance	(43)	(27)	(27)	(16)	37.6
Children's Family Services	(3,912)	(2,366)	(3,912)	0	0.0
Growth and Corporate Services	(3,925)	(1,981)	(2,324)	(1,601)	40.8
Environment	(4,567)	(375)	(3,917)	(650)	14.2
Total	(19,965)	(9,351)	(17,393)	(2,572)	

12. STAFFING

12.1 There were 1805 staff in established posts (1482 FTEs) and 352 agency staff (261 agency FTE) in September 2019 (see tables 7a and 7b). Spend on agency staff was £6.7m in Q2 (see table 8). Following the TUPE transfer of the Finance service into the council it has been necessary to hold a series of vacancies pending a restructure. As a result of the requirement to improve the service, additional resources were commissioned following approval by P&R Committee. This situation was further compounded by resignations within the service which required cover by agency staff.

12.2 A range of health and wellbeing initiatives has helped to maintain sickness absence at 7.44 days in September 2019 (see table 9a).

Table 7a: LBB Establishment⁸⁷ (September 2019)

Service	Headcount		FTE	
	Jun-19	Sep-19	Jun-19	Sep-19
Adults and Health	347	339	312	303

⁸⁷ Source: HR Establishment Pack

Service	Headcount		FTE	
	Jun-19	Sep-19	Jun-19	Sep-19
Assurance	97	111	94	108
Children's Services	673	662	477	469
Commissioning Group	12	12	10	10
Education and Skills	13	13	7	7
Environment (incl. Street Scene)	532	534	457	460
Finance	50	58	47	55
Growth and Corporate Services	76	76	70	70
Overall	1800	1805	1474	1482

Table 7b: LBB Agency⁸⁸ (September 2019)

Service	Headcount		FTE	
	Jun-19	Sep-19	Jun-19	Sep-19
Adults and Health	25	21	15	17
Assurance	1	5	1	4
Children's Services	126	133	72	100
Commissioning Group	0	0	0	0
Education and Skills	NK	NK	NK	NK
Environment (incl. Street Scene)	159	161	86	117
Finance	15	17	8	13
Growth and Corporate Services	11	15	5	10
Overall	337	352	186	261

Table 8: Expenditure on Agency Staff (Q2 2019/20)

Service	Q2 18/19	Q2 19/20	Change	18/19 Full Year Actual	19/20 Full Year Forecast*
	£000	£000	%	£000	£000
Adults and Health	1,043	510	-51	1,827	736
Assurance	2	47	1909	15	76
Children's Service DSG	51	0	-100	0	0
Children's Family Services	4,987	3,218	-35	9,512	6,154
Growth and Corporate Services	354	322	-9	795	462
Environment	1,078	1,901	76	2,831	3,150
Finance	72	646	798	136	1,324
HRA	0.4	0.4	0	0.6	0
Capital	790	88	-89	N/A	N/A

⁸⁸ Source: Agency data extracted from Matrix 10 days after the end of the month. The figures exclude agency staff outside of Matrix and non-active agency staff e.g. not paid or contract ended on Matrix.

Service	Q2 18/19 £000	Q2 19/20 £000	Change %	18/19 Full Year Actual £000	19/20 Full Year Forecast* £000
Total	8,377	6,732	2,499	15,117	11,902

Table 9a: Sickness Absence (September 2019)

Service	Average days lost per FTE (rolling 12 months) ⁸⁹	
	Jun-19	Sep-19
Adults and Communities	6.42	6.32
Assurance	3.96	2.06
Children's Services	7.19	8.13
Environmental Services	1.16	0.28
Finance	1.04	1.81
Growth and Corporate Services	1.28	0.57
Street Scene	11.77	11.21
Overall	7.33	7.44

Table 9b: Breakdown of Sickness Absence (September 2019)

Service	Average days lost per FTE (rolling 12 months) ⁹⁰		
	Sep-19	Long-term absence	Short-term absence
Adults and Communities	6.32	4.12	2.20
Assurance	2.06	0.96	1.10
Environmental Services	0.28	0.00	0.28
Family Services	8.13	5.51	2.62
Finance	1.81	1.31	0.50
Growth and Corporate Services	0.57	0.00	0.57
Street Scene	11.21	7.39	3.82
Overall	7.44	4.88	2.56

⁸⁹ Source: HR Dashboard (average over rolling 12 months)

⁹⁰ Source: HR Dashboard (average over rolling 12 months)

13. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

13.1 These recommendations are to provide the Committee with relevant budget, performance and risk information in relation to the corporate and committee priorities in the Corporate Plan (Barnet 2024) and P&R Committee Annual Delivery Plan. This paper enables the council to meet the budget agreed by Council in March 2019.

14. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

14.1 None.

15. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

15.1 None.

16. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

16.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

16.1.1 The report provides an overview of performance for Q2 2019/20, including budget forecasts, savings, progress on actions, KPIs and risks.

16.1.2 The Q2 2019/20 results for all Corporate Plan and Delivery Plan KPIs are published on the Open Barnet portal at <https://open.barnet.gov.uk/dataset>

16.1.3 Robust budget, performance and risk monitoring are essential to ensure that there are adequate and appropriately directed resources to support delivery and achievement of corporate and committee priorities as set out in the Corporate Plan (Barnet 2024) and Annual Delivery Plans.

16.1.4 Relevant council strategies and policies include the following:

- Medium Term Financial Strategy
- Corporate Plan (Barnet 2024)
- P&R Committee Annual Delivery Plan
- Performance and Risk Management Frameworks.

16.2 Resources (Finance and Value for Money, Procurement, Staffing, IT, Property, Sustainability)

16.2.1 The budget forecasts are included in the report. More detailed information on financial performance is provided to Financial Performance and Contracts (FPC) Committee.

16.3 Social Value

16.3.1 The Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 requires people who commission public services to think about how they can also secure wider social, economic and environmental benefits. Before commencing a procurement process, commissioners should think about whether the services they are going to buy, or the way they are going to buy them, could secure these benefits for their area or stakeholders. The council's contract management framework oversees that contracts deliver the expected services to the expected quality for the agreed cost. Requirements for a contractor to deliver activities in line with Social Value will be monitored through this contract management

process.

16.4 Legal and Constitutional References

- 16.4.1 Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 states that: “without prejudice to section 111, every local authority shall make arrangements for the proper administration of their financial affairs and shall secure that one of their officers has responsibility for the administration of those affairs”. Section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972 relates to the subsidiary powers of local authorities to take actions which are calculated to facilitate, or are conducive or incidental to, the discharge of any of their functions.
- 16.4.2 Section 28 of the Local Government Act 2003 (the Act) imposes a statutory duty on a billing or major precepting authority to monitor, during the financial year, its income and expenditure against the budget calculations. If the monitoring establishes that the budgetary situation has deteriorated, the authority must take such action as it considers necessary to deal with the situation. The definition as to whether there is deterioration in an authority’s financial position is set out in section 28(4) of the Act.
- 16.4.3 The council’s Constitution, Article 7 Committees, Forums, Working Groups and Partnerships, sets out the functions of the Policy and Resources Committee:
- (1) To be responsible for:
- Strategic policy, finance and corporate risk management including recommending: Capital and Revenue Budget; Medium Term Financial Strategy; and Corporate Plan to Full Council
 - Finance including: Treasury management Local taxation; Insurance; Corporate procurement; Grants; Writing-off debt; Virements; Effective use of resources
 - Procurement Forward Plan
 - Local Plans (except for matters reserved to Full Council)
 - Information Technology
 - Strategic Partnerships
 - Customer Services and Resident Engagement
 - Emergency Planning
- (2) To be responsible for those matters not specifically allocated to any other committee affecting the affairs of the Council.
- (3) Consider for approval budget and business plan of the Barnet Group Ltd.
- (4) To determine fees and charges for services which are the responsibility of the committee and to note decisions taken by Theme Committees, the Planning Committee and Licensing Committee on fees and charges within the remit of those committees.
- 16.4.4 The council’s Financial Regulations can be found at:
<http://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s46515/17FinancialRegulations.doc.pdf>

16.5 Risk Management

- 16.5.1 The council has an established approach to risk management, which is set out in the Risk Management Framework. Risks are reviewed quarterly (as a minimum) and any high (15 to 25) level risks are reported to the relevant Theme Committee and Policy and Resources Committee. The strategic risks and all high (15 to 25) level risks associated with the priorities for this Committee are outlined in the report.

16.6 Equalities and Diversity

- 16.6.1 Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 sets out the Public Sector Equality Duty which requires a public authority (or those exercising public functions) to have due regard to the need to:
- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act 2010.
 - Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not.
 - Fostering of good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not.
- 16.6.2 The broad purpose of this duty is to integrate considerations of equality into everyday business and keep them under review in decision making, the design of policies and the delivery of services. The protected characteristics are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex and sexual orientation.
- 16.6.3 In order to assist in meeting the duty the council will:
- Try to understand the diversity of our customers to improve our services.
 - Consider the impact of our decisions on different groups to ensure they are fair.
 - Mainstream equalities into business and financial planning and integrating equalities into everything we do.
 - Learn more about Barnet's diverse communities by engaging with them.

This is also what we expect of our partners.

- 16.6.4 This is set out in the council's Equalities Policy, which can be found on the website at: <https://www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity>

16.7 Corporate Parenting

- 16.7.1 In line with Children and Social Work Act 2017, the council has a duty to consider Corporate Parenting Principles in decision-making across the council. There are no implications for Corporate Parenting in relation to this report.

16.8 Consultation and Engagement

- 16.8.1 Consultation on the new Corporate Plan (Barnet 2024) was carried out in the summer 2018. The Corporate Plan was approved by Council in March 2019.

16.9 Insight

- 16.9.1 The report identifies key budget, performance and risk information in relation to the Corporate Plan (Barnet 2024).

17. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 17.1 Council, 5 March 2019 – approved Corporate Plan (Barnet 2024)
<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=162&MId=9456&Ver=4>
- 17.2 P&R Committee, 20 February 2019 – approved Annual Delivery Plan
<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=692&MId=9461&Ver=4>

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Developed as a part of the collaborative **Data to Intelligence Project** between Waltham Forest Council, Hackney Council, Tower Hamlets Council, and Ofsted



Children's services Analysis Tool (ChAT)

Based on Ofsted's ILACS Annex A dataset (2019)

Barnet

10 September 2019

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Headline figures

Contacts

Contacts in the last 6 months 9,031

Early Help / Common / Targeted Assessments

Early Help in the last 6 months 1,317

Referrals

Referrals in the last 6 months 1,451

Social Care Assessments

Total assessments in the last 6 months 2,912

Assessments completed in the last 6 months 2,603

Ongoing assessments 309

Section 47 enquiries and Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCS)

Section 47 enquiries in the last 6 months 460

ICPCs that started from an S47 in the last 6 months 129

Children in Need (CIN)

Total CIN in the last 6 months 3,075

CIN started in the last 6 months 1,447

CIN ceased in the last 6 months 1,465

Current children in need (snapshot) 1,610

Child Protection Plans (CPP)

Total CPP in the last 6 months 297

CPP started in the last 6 months 132

CPP ceased in the last 6 months 91

Current children subject of a child protection plan (snapshot) 206

Children Looked After (CLA)

Total CLA in the last 6 months 401

CLA started in the last 6 months 95

CLA ceased in the last 6 months 70

Current children looked after (snapshot) 331

Care leavers

Care leavers currently in receipt of leaving care services 300

Adoptions

Children adopted, waiting to be adopted, or had an adoption decision reversed in the last 12 months 27

Children adopted in the last 12 months 9

Children waiting to be adopted (snapshot) 14

Children with decision reversed in the last 12 months 0

Adopters

Prospective adopters in the last 12 months 55

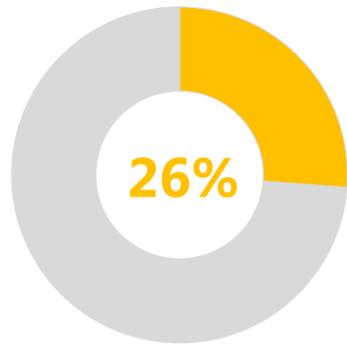
Contacts in the last 6 months

from 11/03/2019
to 10/09/2019

9031 contacts

Contacts that also appear on the Referrals list

Yes No



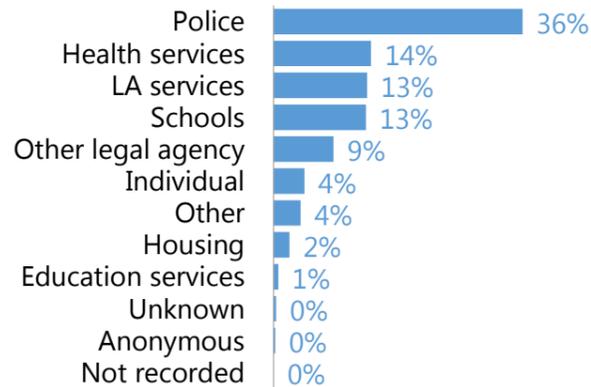
Age and gender



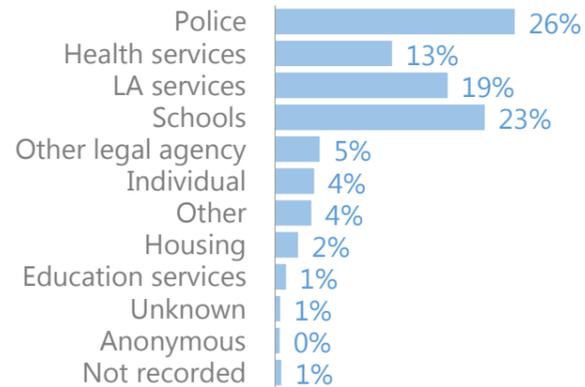
Other' includes not recorded, not stated, or neither M/F

Source of contacts compared to source of referrals

Contact source



Referral source comparison



Children with multiple contacts in period



Ethnic backgrounds

White	27%
Mixed	11%
Asian or Asian British	6%
Black or black British	15%
Other ethnic group	12%
Not stated	23%
Not recorded	2%

See page 20 for comparisons

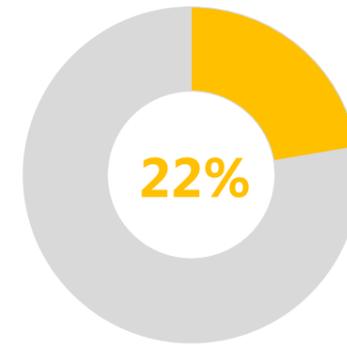
Early Help in the last 6 months

from 11/03/2019
to 10/09/2019

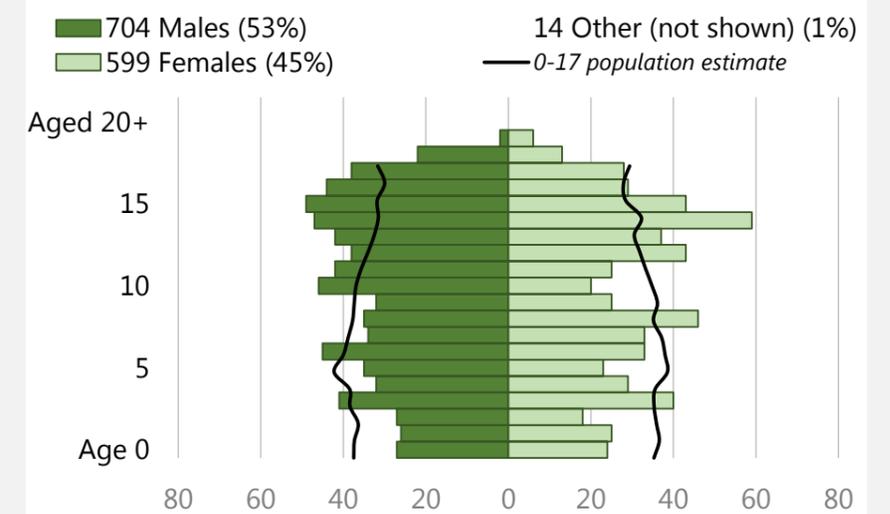
1317 Early Help / Common / Targeted Assessments

Early Help cases that also appear on the Referrals list

Yes No

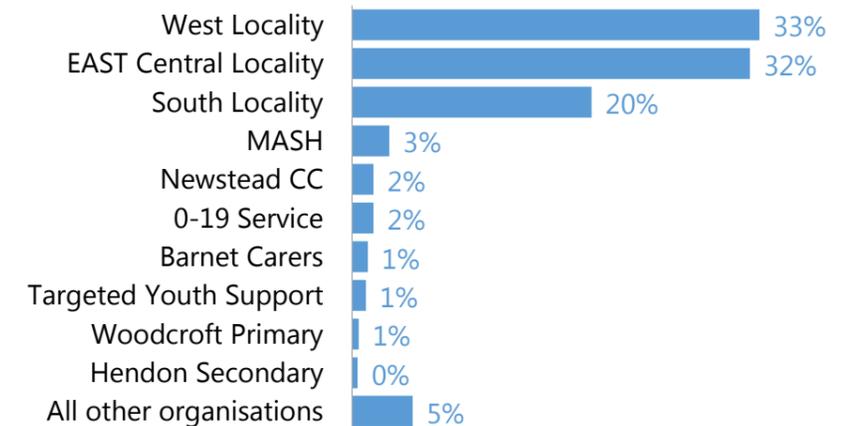


Age and gender



Other' includes not recorded, not stated, or neither M/F

Organisation completing assessment



Children with multiple records in period



Ethnic backgrounds

White	37%
Mixed	13%
Asian or Asian British	7%
Black or black British	19%
Other ethnic group	12%
Not stated	9%
Not recorded	0%

See page 20 for comparisons

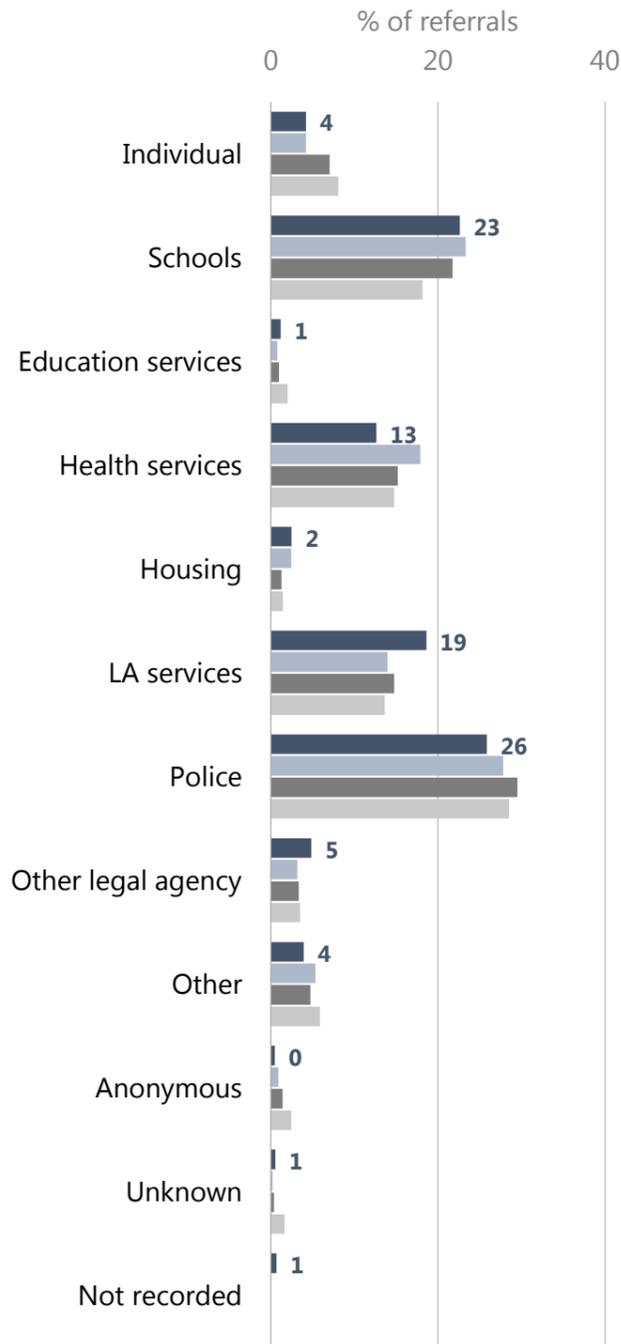
Referrals in the last 6 months

from 11/03/2019
to 10/09/2019

1451 referrals

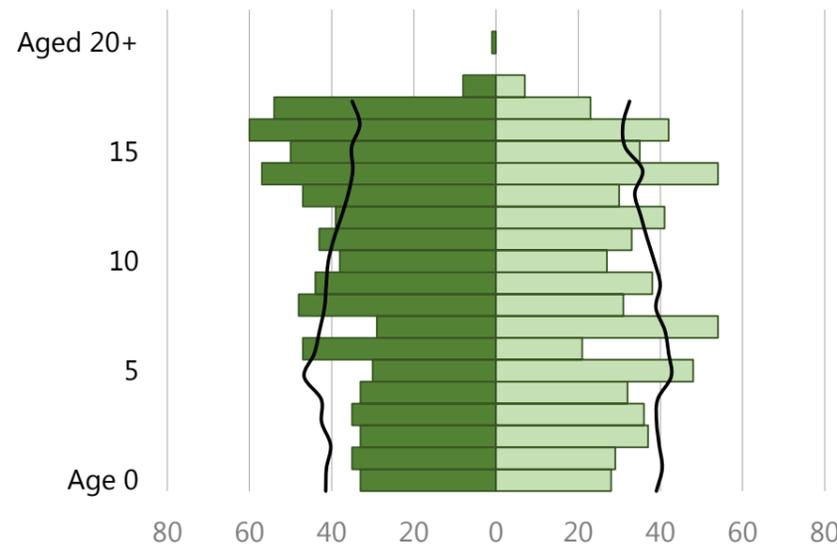
Source of referral

■ Last 6 months ■ LA 17-18 ■ SNs 17-18 ■ Eng 17-18



Age and gender

764 Males (53%)
646 Females (45%)
41 Other (not shown) (3%)
— 0-17 population estimate



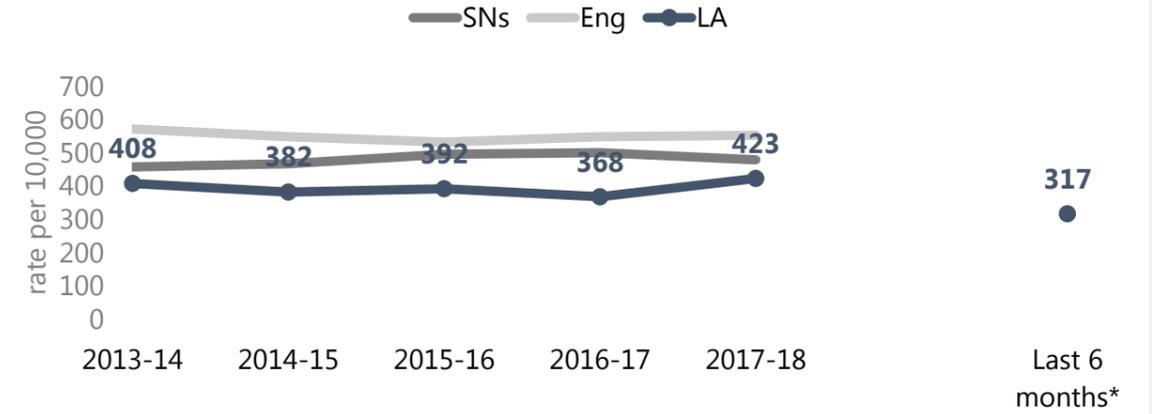
Other' includes not recorded, not stated, or neither M/f

Ethnic backgrounds

White	28%
Mixed	14%
Asian or Asian British	8%
Black or black British	20%
Other ethnic group	17%
Not stated	10%
Not recorded	1%

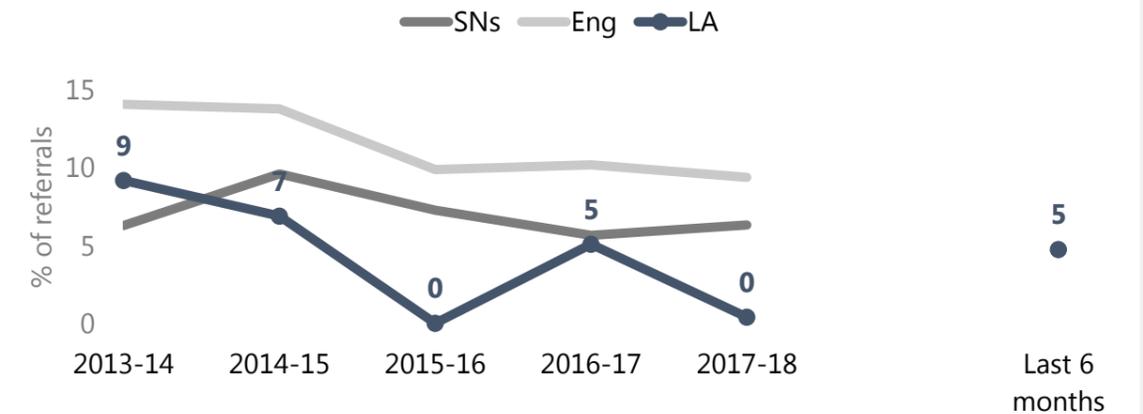
See page 20 for comparisons

Rate of referrals per 10,000 children aged 0-17



*Annualised rate for comparison purposes

Referrals with No Further Action (NFA)

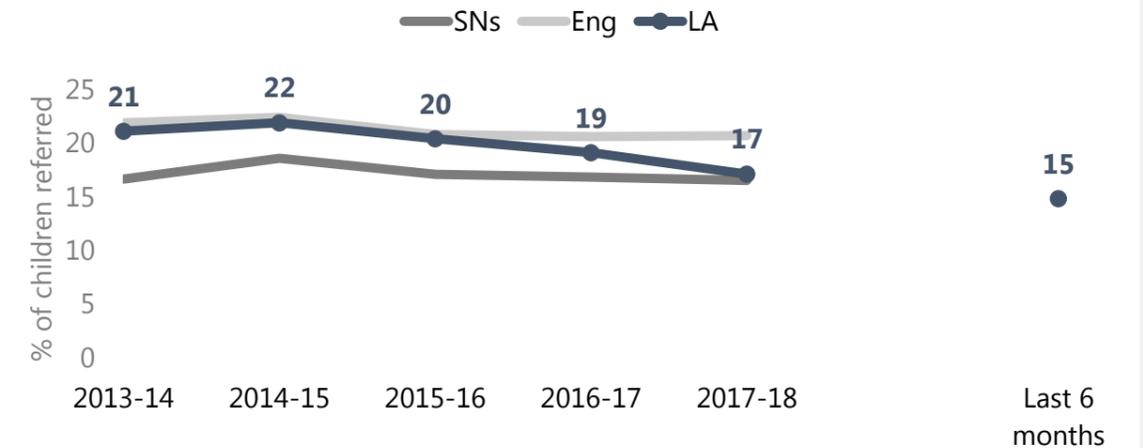
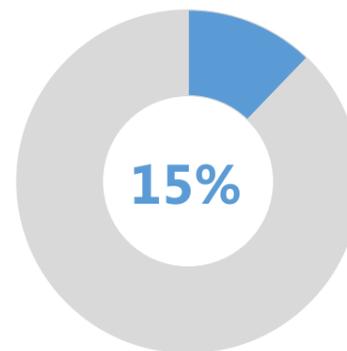


Re-referrals: children with a previous referral within 12 months of their latest referral

205 children with previous referrals within 12 months of latest referral

■ Re-referral ■ First referral □ Not recorded

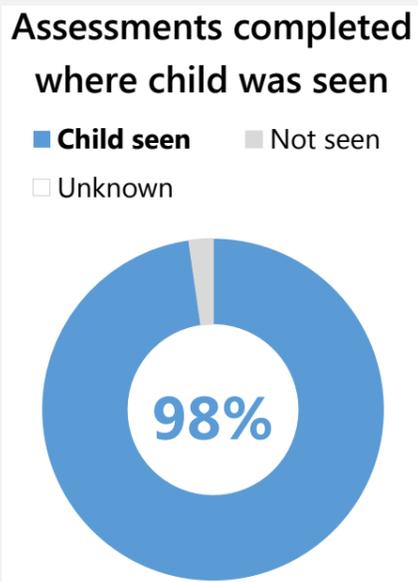
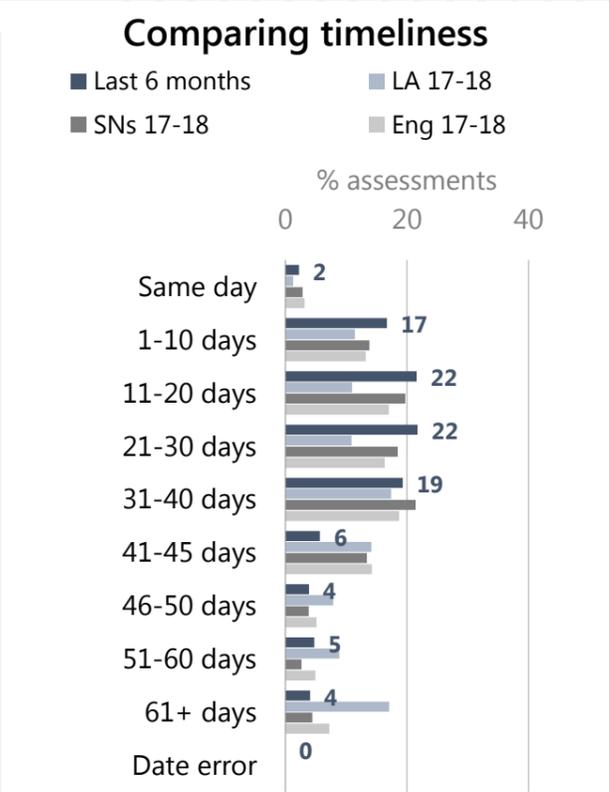
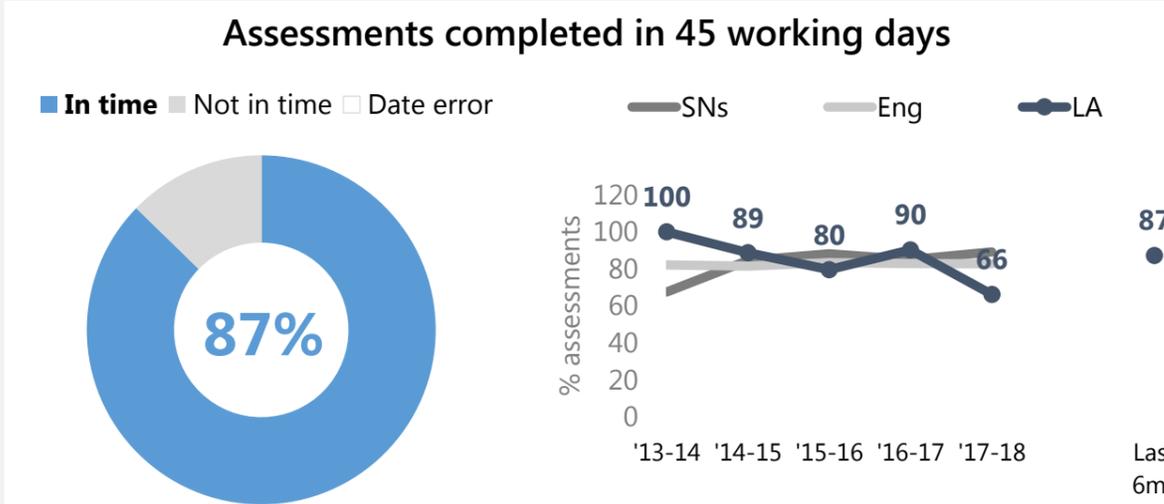
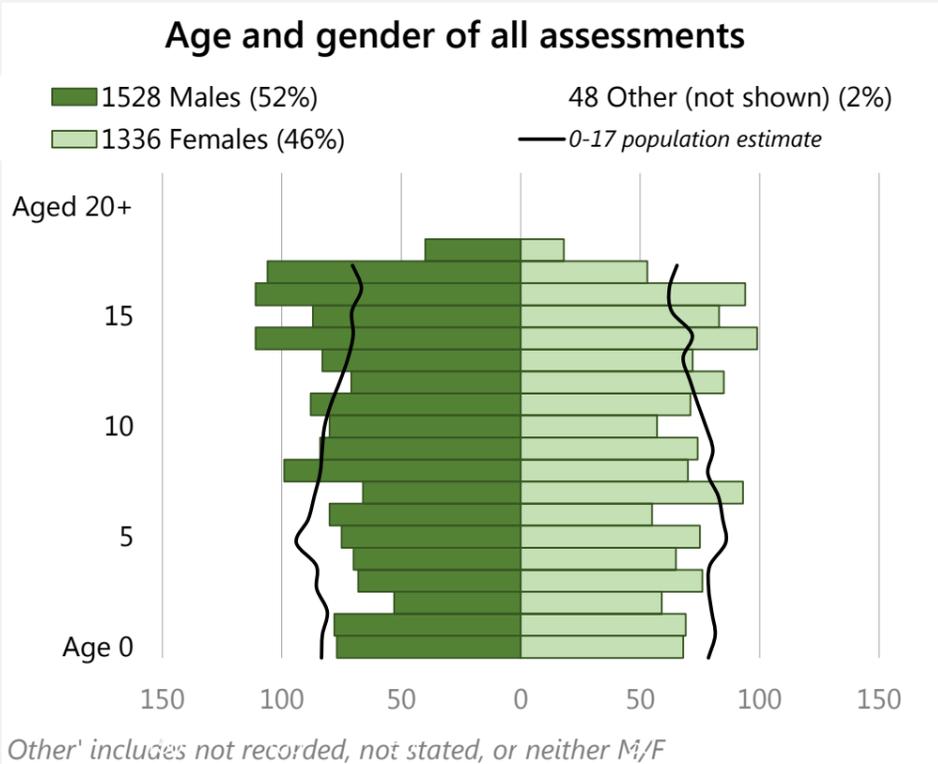
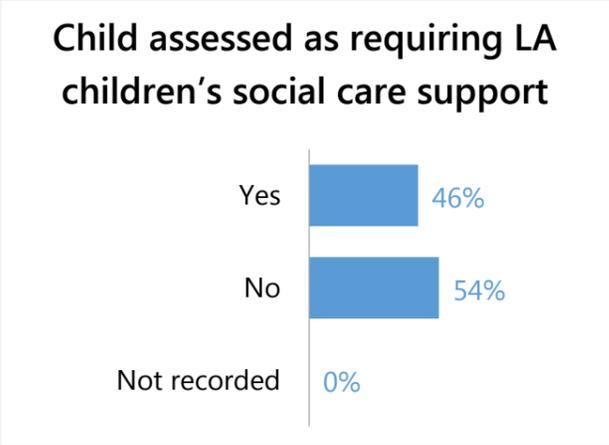
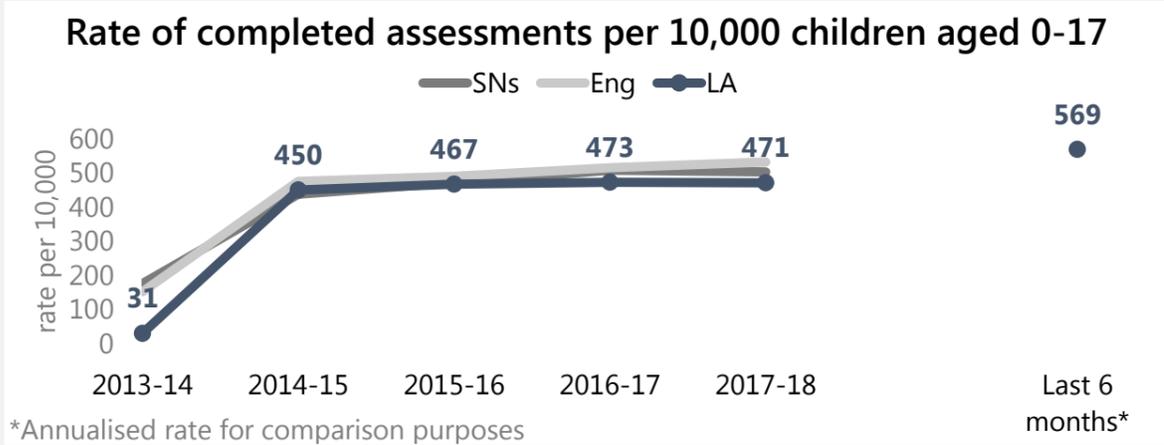
First referral	1,179
1 prev referral	180
2 prev referrals	23
3 prev referrals	2
4+ prev referrals	0
Not recorded	0



Assessments in the last 6 months

from 11/03/2019
to 10/09/2019

2912 total assessments
309 open assessments
2603 completed assessments

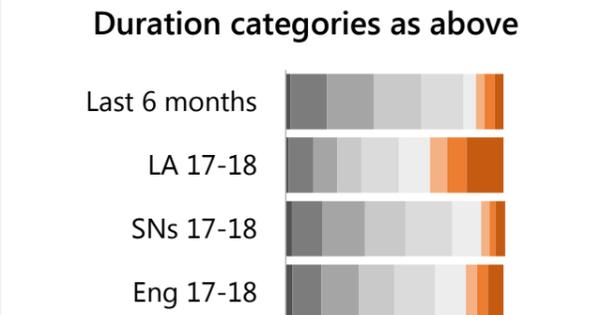
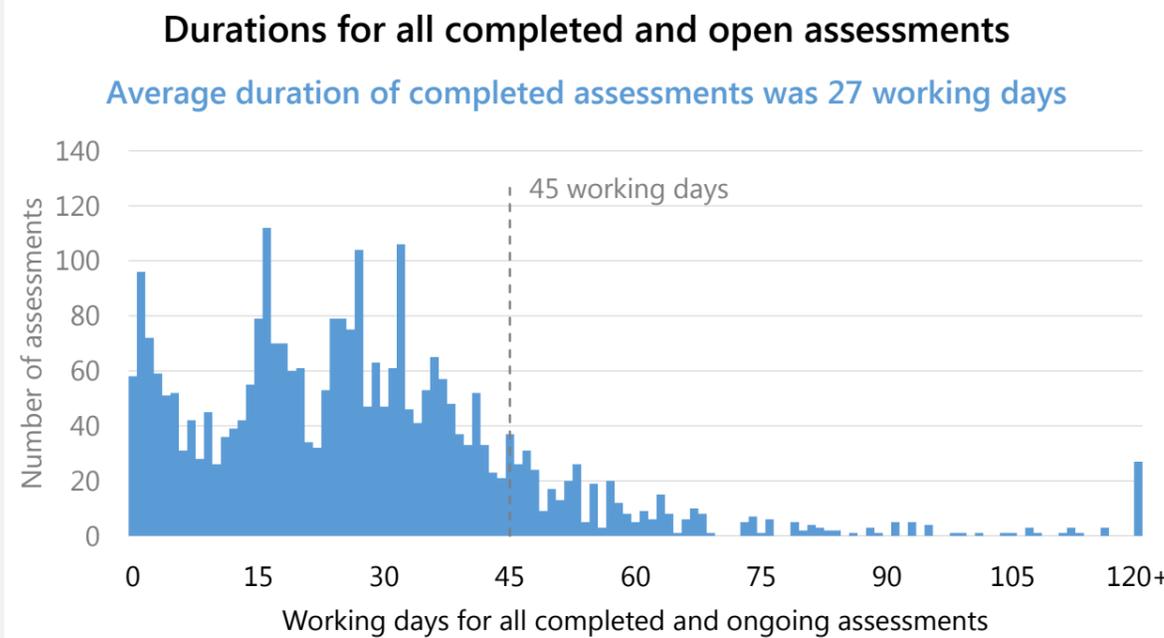


Ethnic background

White	35%
Mixed	17%
Asian or Asian British	7%
Black or black British	21%
Other ethnic group	15%
Not stated	3%
Not recorded	0%

See page 20 for comparisons

129 assessments (4%) for children with a disability

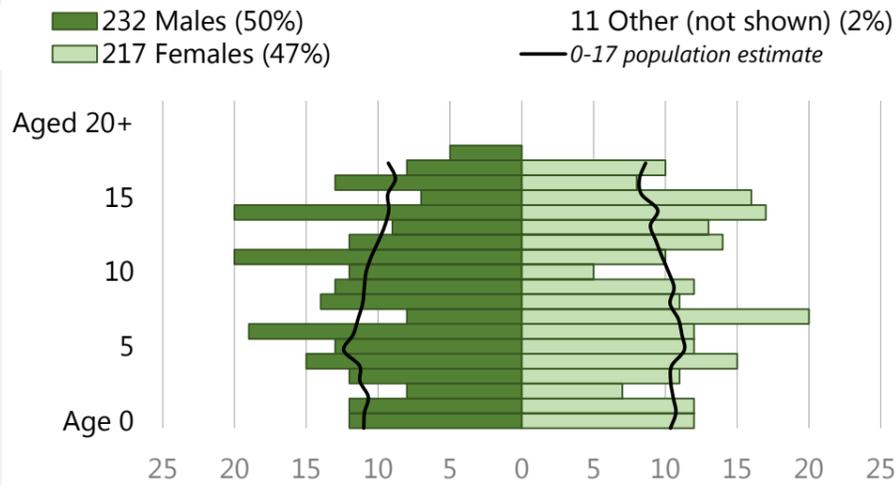


Section 47 enquiries in the last 6 months

from 11/03/2019
to 10/09/2019

460 Section 47 enquiries

Age and gender



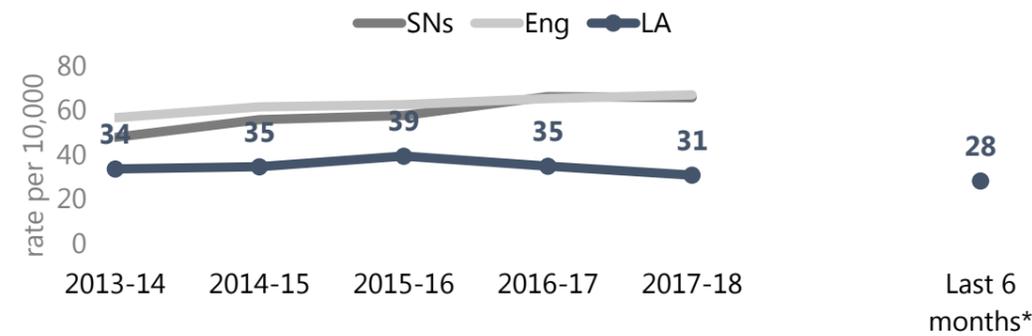
Other' includes not recorded, not stated, or neither M/F

129 Initial Child Protection Conferences (from S47 in period)

69% of completed S47s **did not require an ICPC**

ICPC not required may include S47s for open CPP where ICPC was not required, and may exclude children where an ICPC was required but has not yet occurred

Rate of ICPCs per 10,000 children aged 0-17



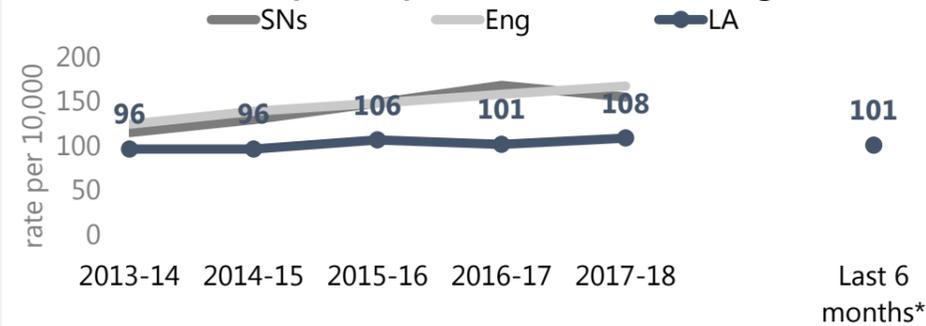
*Annualised rate for comparison purposes

1 child(ren) with a repeat ICPC within 12 months of latest

86%

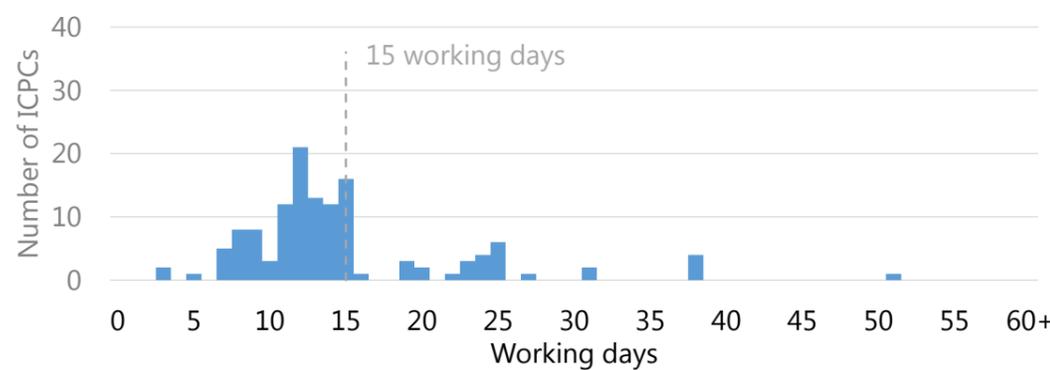
of ICPCs resulted in a child protection plan

Rate of S47 enquiries per 10,000 children aged 0-17

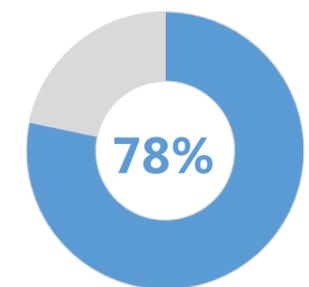


*Annualised rate for comparison purposes

ICPCs occurred within 15 working days of the strategy discussion date

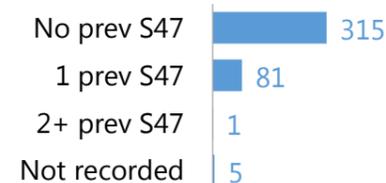


In time
Not in time
Date error



21 S47s (5%) for children with a disability

Children with a repeat S47 within 12 months of latest

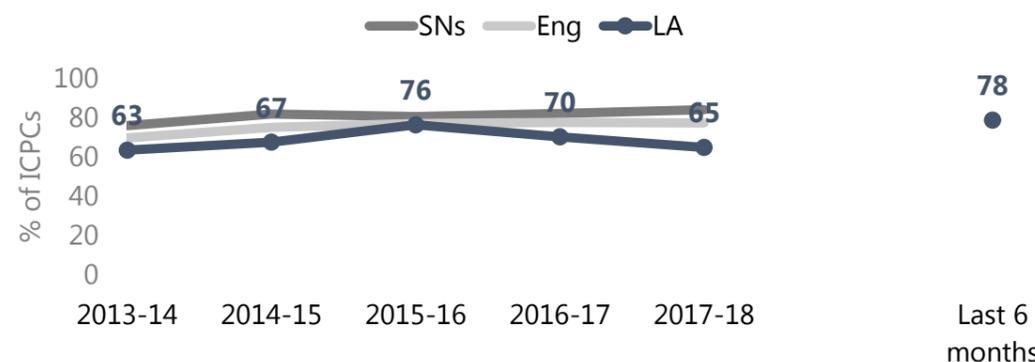


Ethnic background

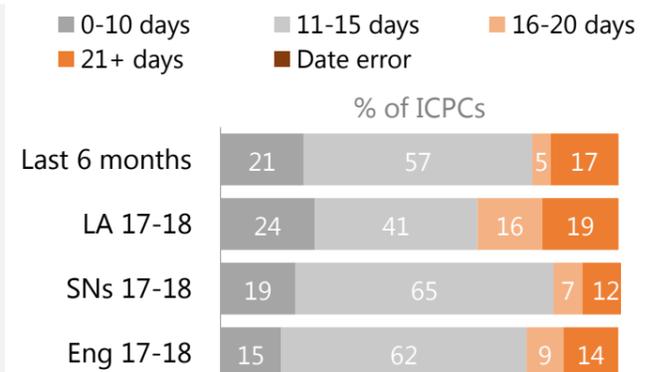
White	29%
Mixed	17%
Asian or Asian British	5%
Black or black British	25%
Other ethnic group	18%
Not stated	4%
Not recorded	0%

See page 20 for comparisons

Trend of ICPC timeliness (within 15 days of S47 start)



Comparing ICPC durations



Children in Need (CIN) - total, started, and ceased in the last 6 months

from 11/03/2019
to 10/09/2019

3075 total CIN in 6 months*

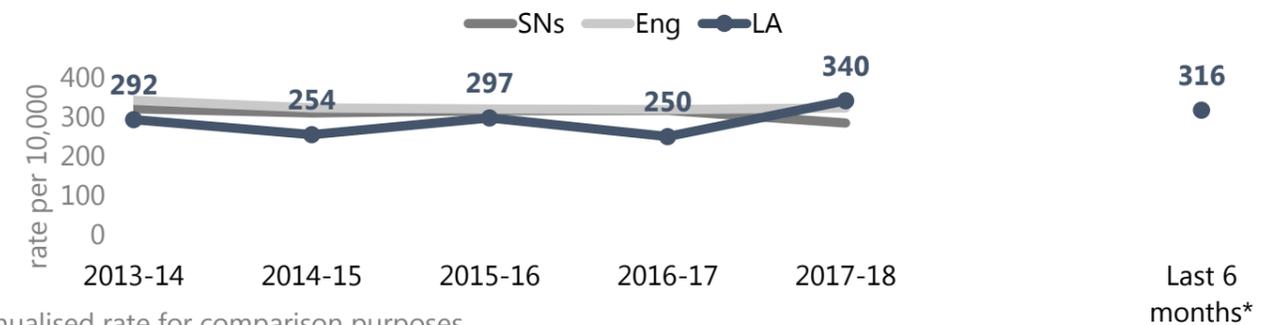
***Note: the numbers of children in need reported in ChAT are not directly comparable to published CIN census statistics due to an undercount of referrals and care leavers.**

The children in need census includes any child referred to children's social care services in the year as well as any open case for whom the local authority was providing services. Ofsted's Annex A List 6 largely covers this cohort, with the exception of those with only an open referral and those accessing leaving care services.

For this reason the published children in need census statistics are not directly comparable to ChAT, however there is considerable overlap with ChAT undercounting the true value as it excludes open referrals and care leavers.

1447 CIN started in 6 months

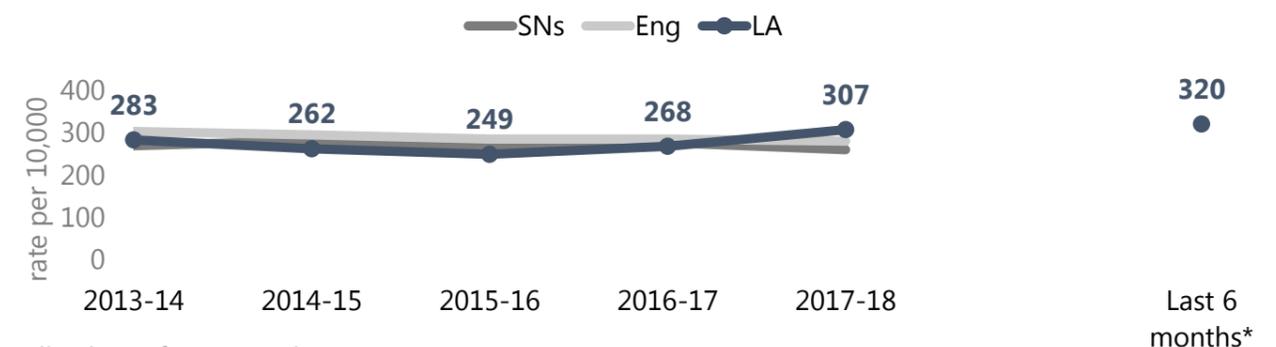
Rate of children who started an episode of need per 10,000 children aged 0-17



*Annualised rate for comparison purposes

1465 CIN ceased in 6 months

Rate of children who ended an episode of need per 10,000 children aged 0-17

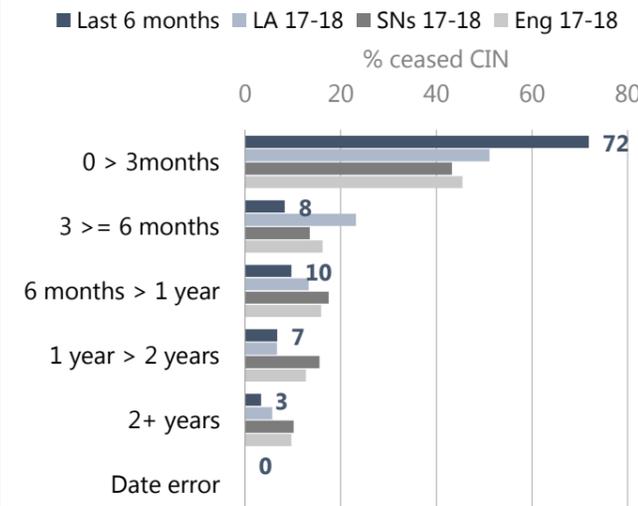


*Annualised rate for comparison purposes

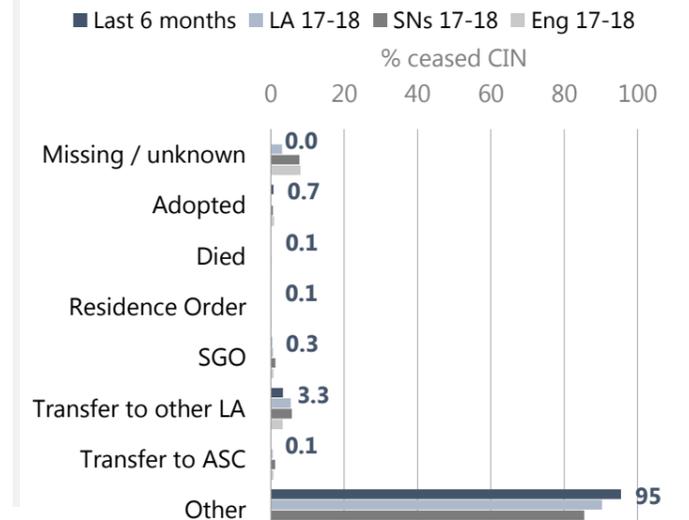
Cases included in Annex A / ChAT

Case status of children on CIN list	Number	Percentage
Looked after child	309	10%
Child protection plan	189	6%
Child in need plan	490	16%
Open assessment	308	10%
Closed episode	1,465	48%
Case status not recorded	314	10%
Total	2,761	90%

Comparing CIN ceased durations



Comparing CIN ceased reasons



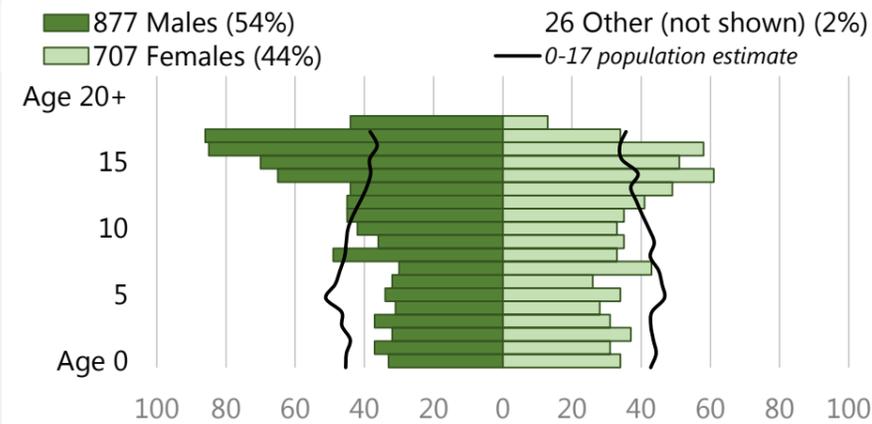
Children in Need (CIN) with an open episode of need

Snapshot 10/09/2019

1610 Children in Need with an open episode of need*

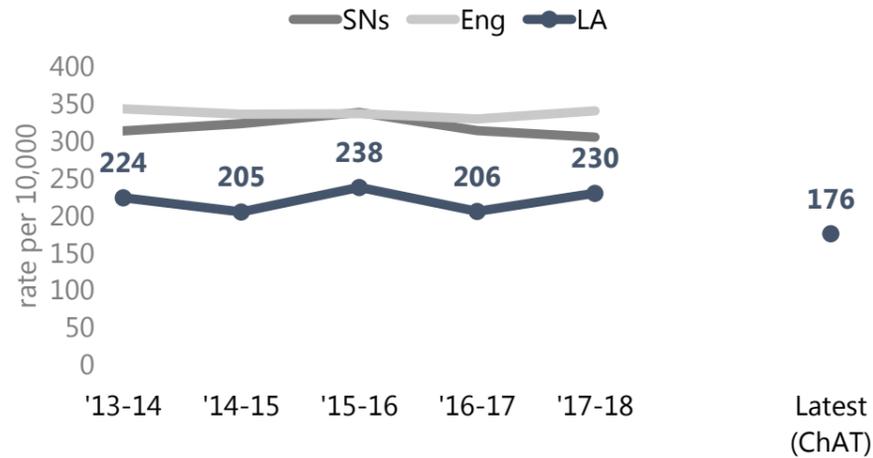
*Note: Annex A figures in this section are not directly comparable to the published Children in need census statistics (see note on page 8)

Age and gender

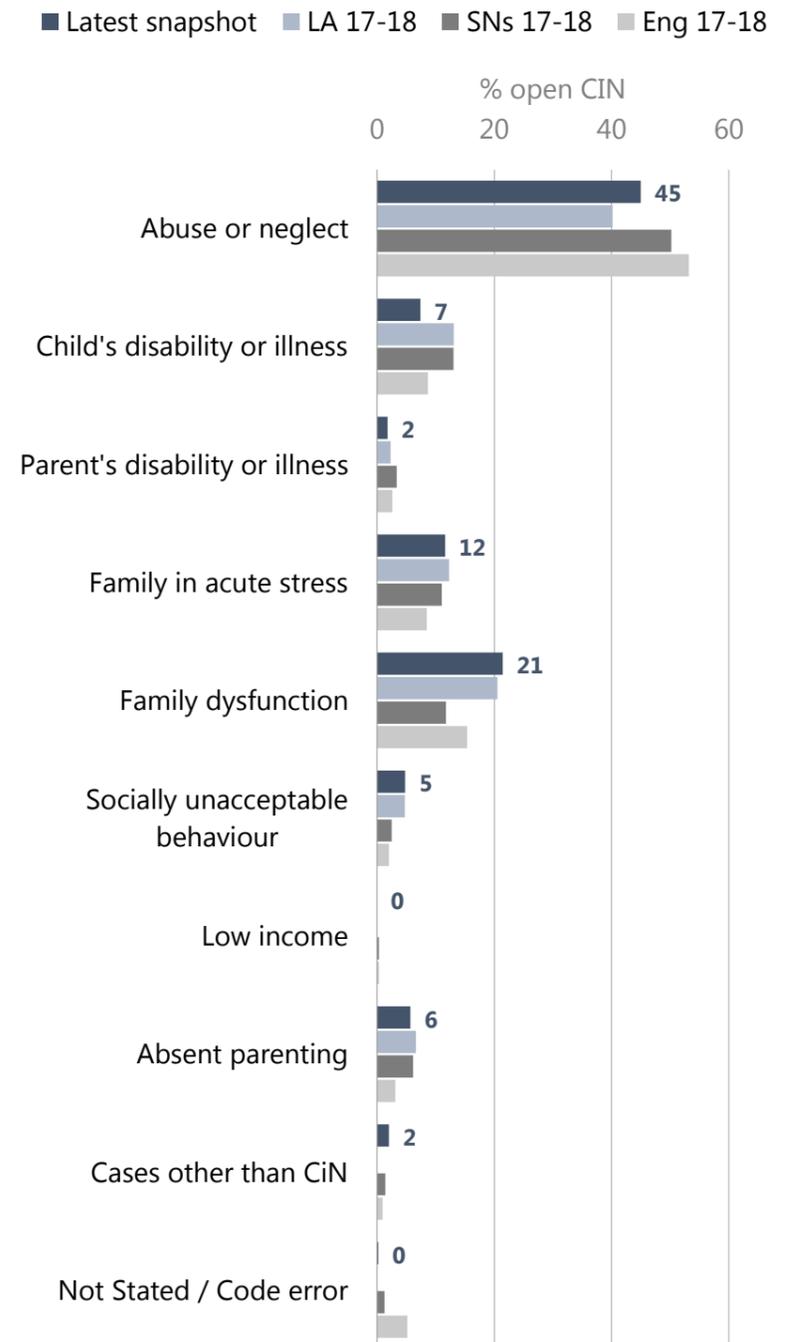


Other' includes not recorded, not stated, or neither M/F

Rate of open CIN per 10,000 children aged 0-17*

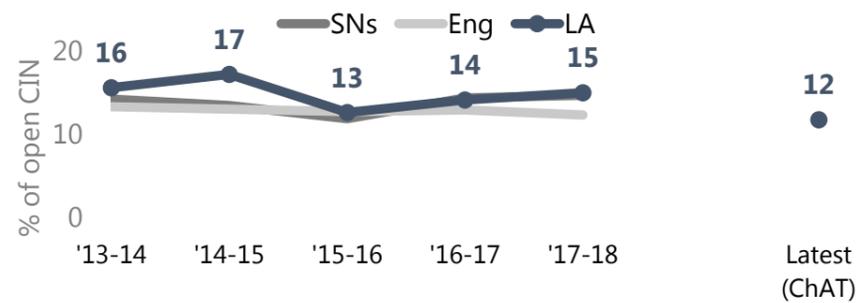


Comparing primary need of open CIN

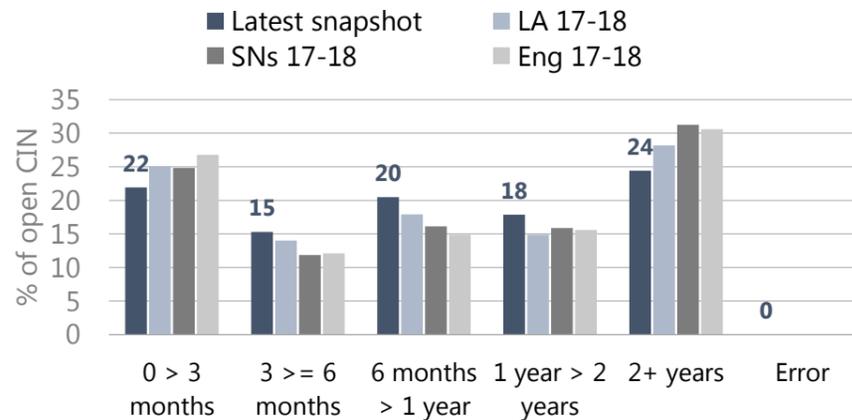


189 children (12%) with a disability

CIN with an open episode of need with a disability



Comparing episode duration of open CIN

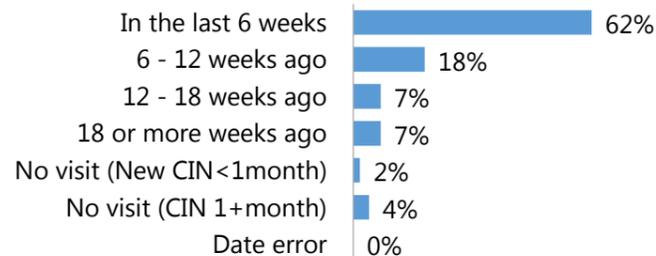


Ethnic background

White	36%
Mixed	18%
Asian or Asian British	6%
Black or black British	18%
Other ethnic group	15%
Not stated	4%
Not recorded	0%

See page 20 for comparisons

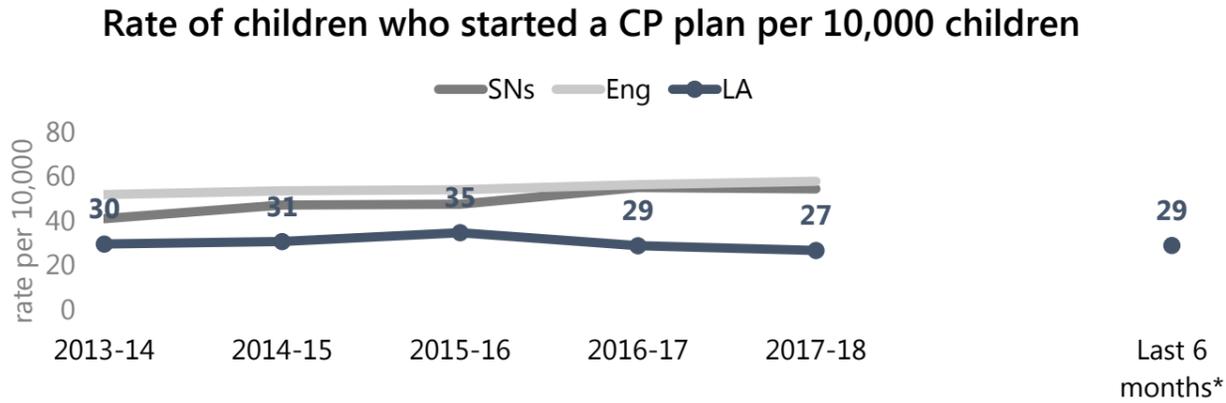
Time since the child's latest social worker visit



Child Protection Plans (CPP) started and ceased in the last 6 months

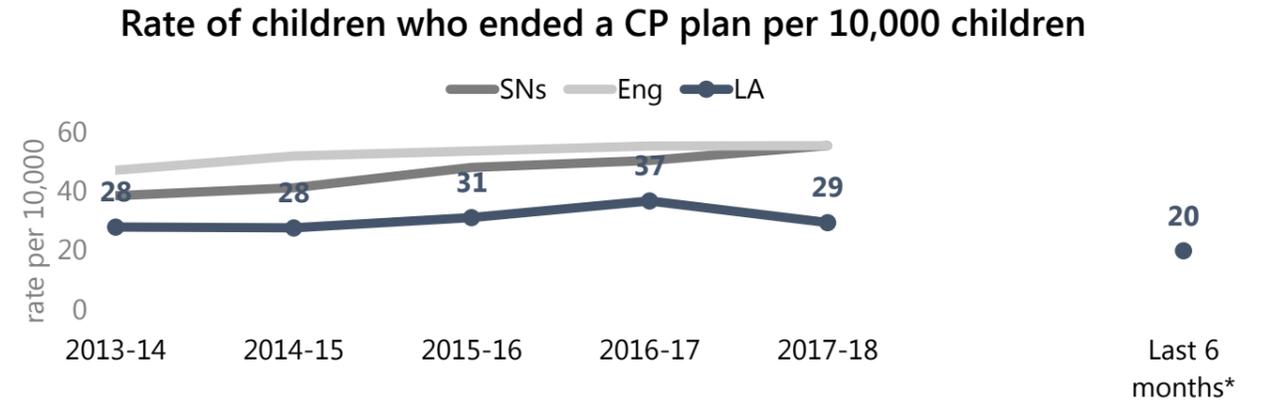
from 11/03/2019
to 10/09/2019

132 CPP started in 6 months



*Annualised rate for comparison purposes

91 CPP ended in 6 months

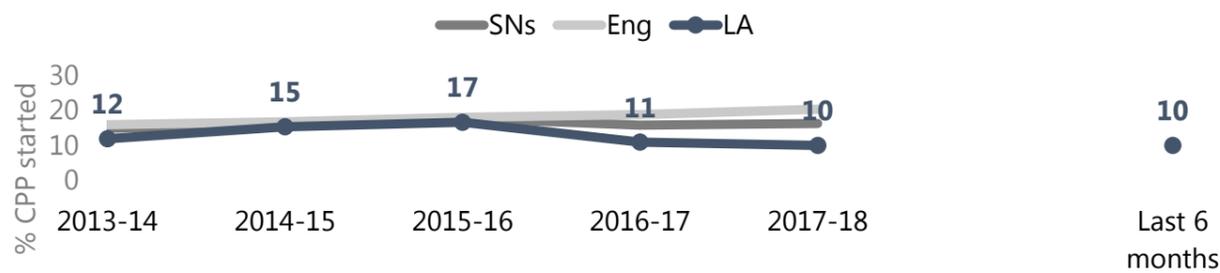


*Annualised rate for comparison purposes

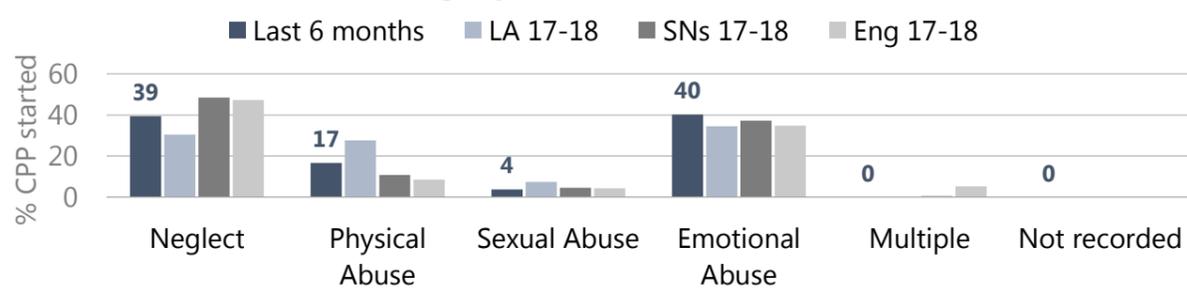
Re-registrations for children who started on a CP plan (ever)



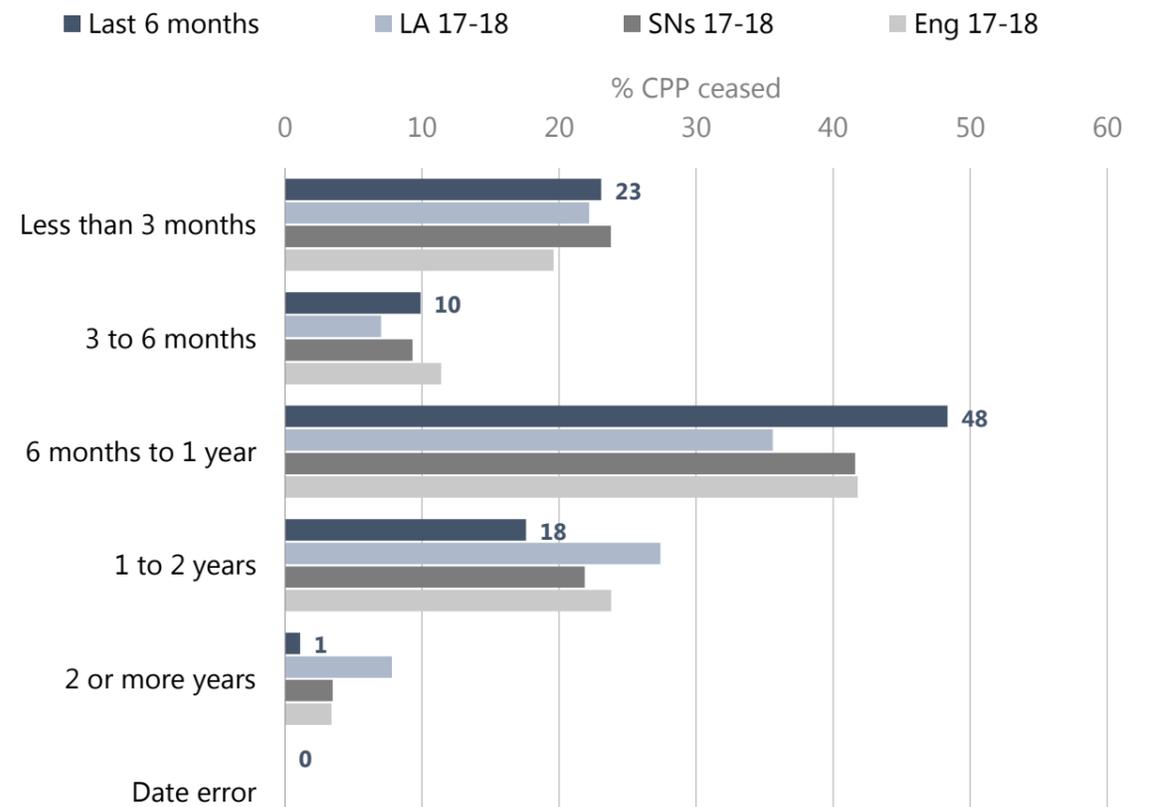
Comparing re-registrations for CPP started



Initial category of abuse for CPP started



Comparing plan durations for CPP ended



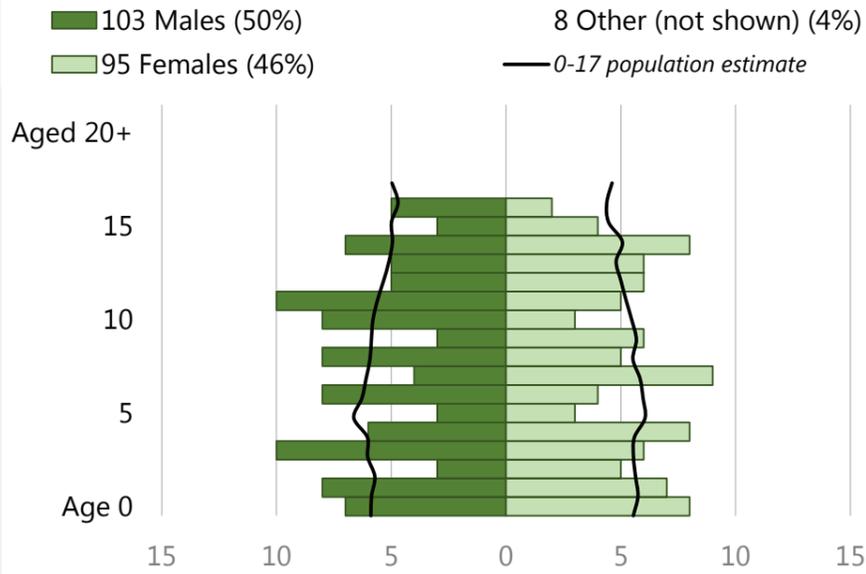
1 of 91 children ended a CP plan after 2 years or more

Child Protection Plans (CPP) currently open

Snapshot 10/09/2019

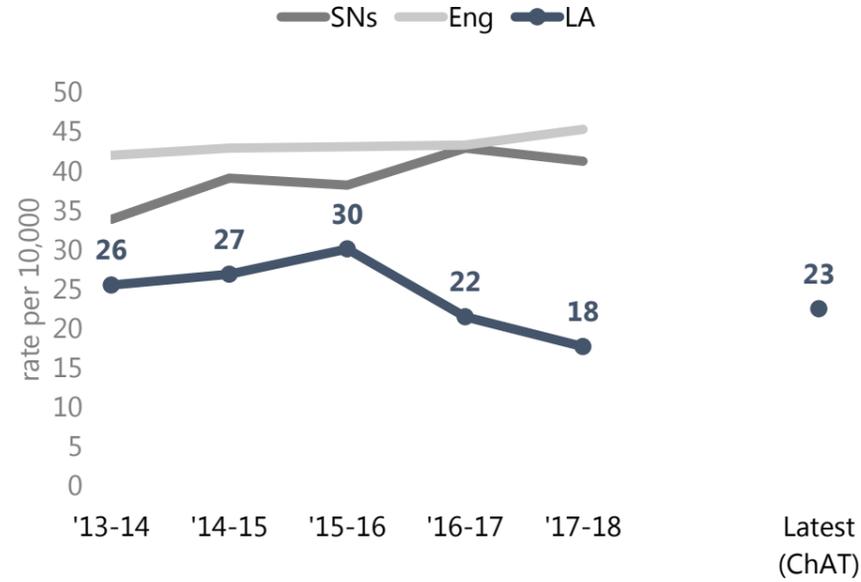
206 children currently subject of a Child Protection Plan (CPP)

Age and gender

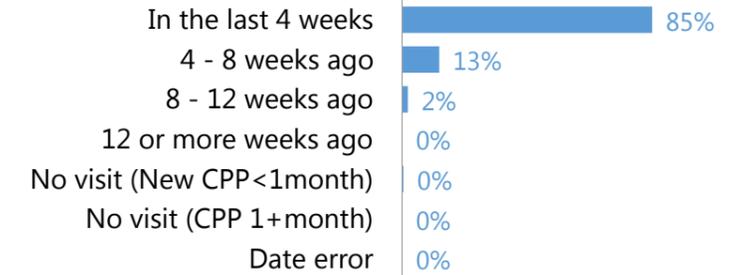


Other' includes not recorded, not stated, or neither M/F

Rate of CPP per 10,000 children aged 0-17

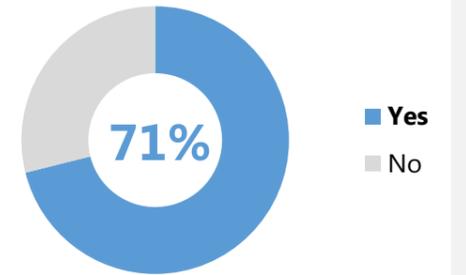


Time since the child was last seen



Open CPP **seen alone** at their last social work visit

(excludes Not recorded or N/A)



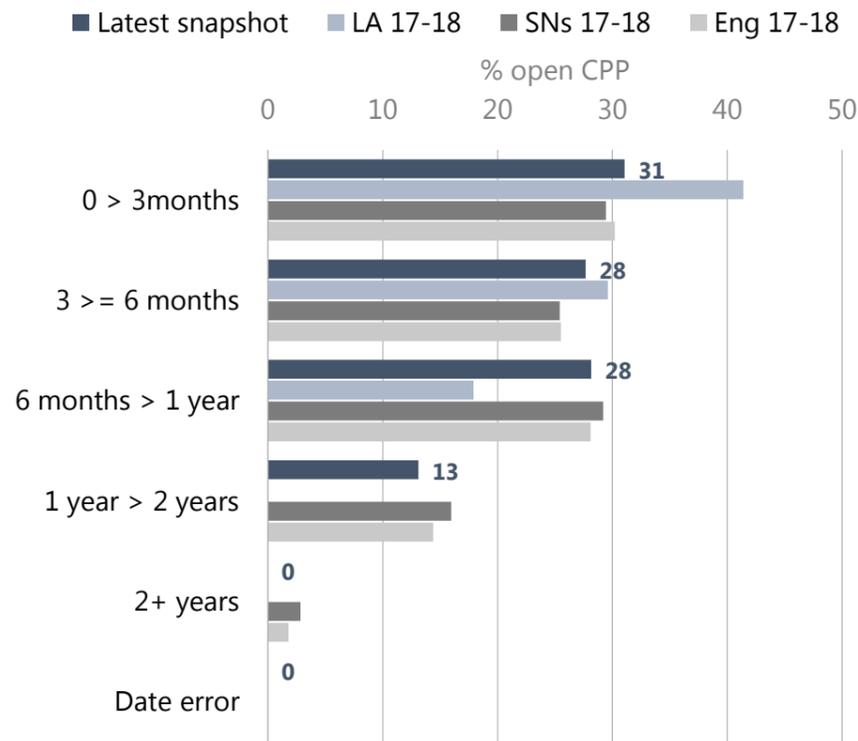
Ethnic background



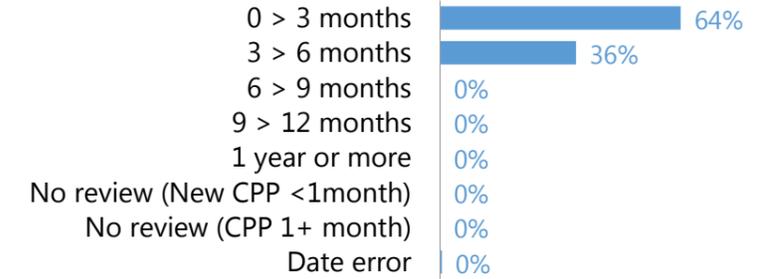
16 children (8%) with a disability

4 open CP subject to Emergency Protection Order or Protected Under Police Powers in last 6 months

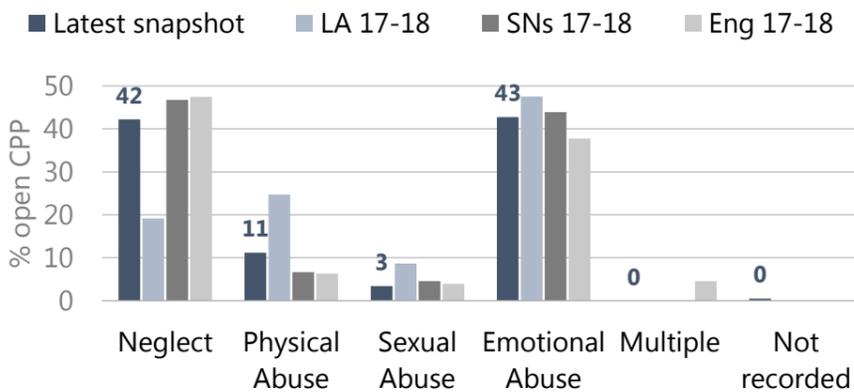
Comparing duration of open CP plans



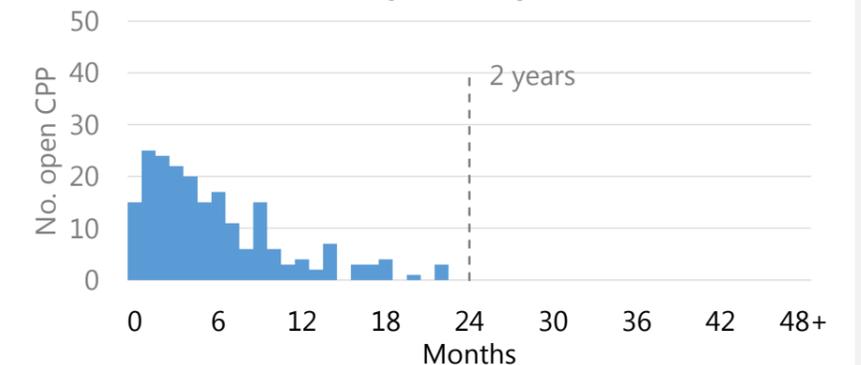
Time since the child's latest review



Latest category of abuse for current CP plans



Duration of current open CP plans (in months)

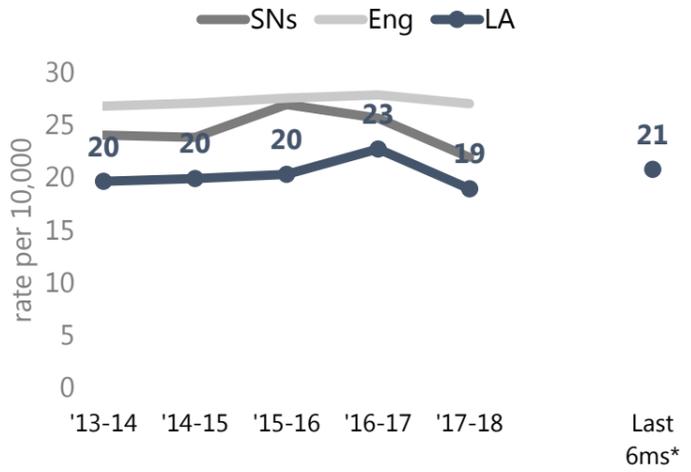


Children Looked After (CLA) started and ceased in the last 6 months

from 11/03/2019
to 10/09/2019

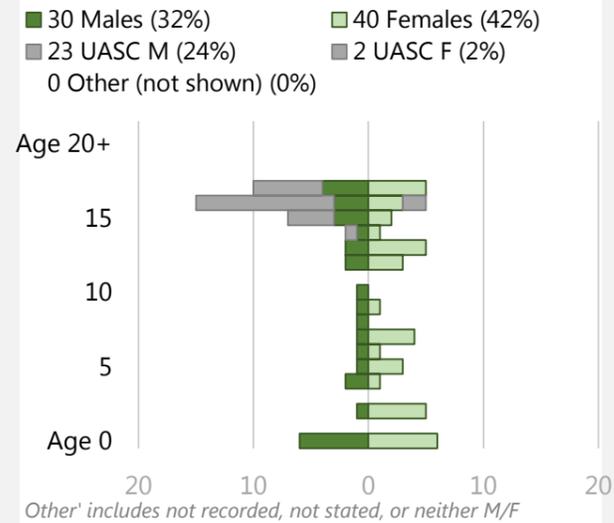
95 CLA started in the last 6 months

Rate of CLA started per 10,000 children



*Annualised rate for comparison purposes

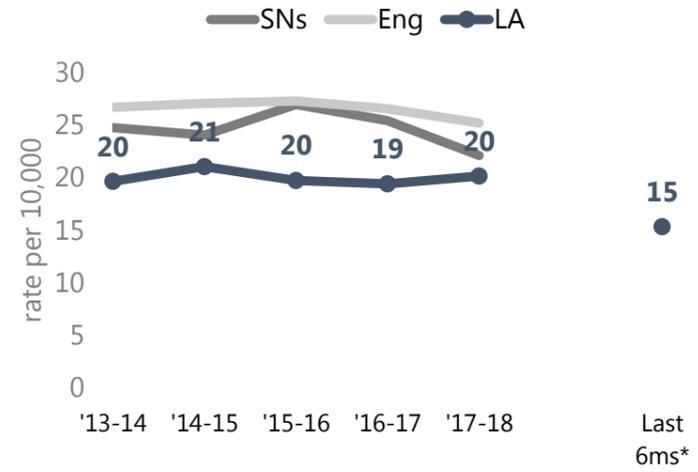
Age and gender



Other includes not recorded, not stated, or neither M/F

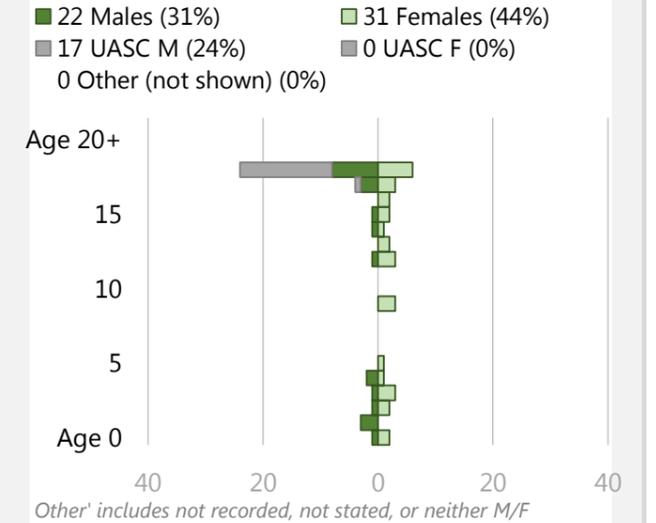
70 CLA ceased in the last 6 months

Rate of CLA ceased per 10,000 children



*Annualised rate for comparison purposes

Age and gender



Other includes not recorded, not stated, or neither M/F

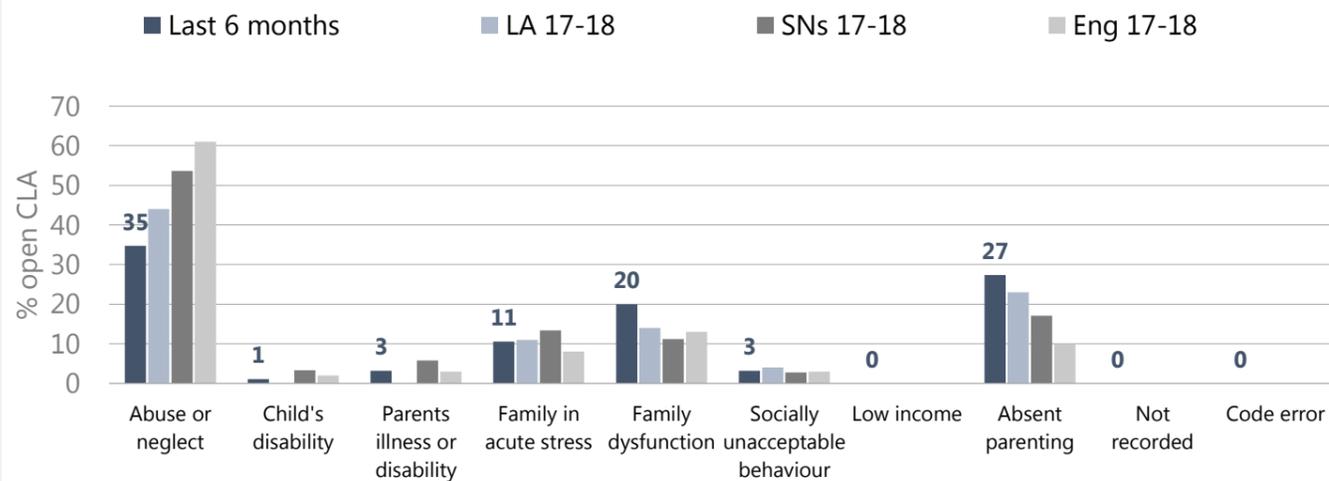
25 of the 95 CLA starters were unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC)

26%

7 of the 95 CLA starters have previously been looked after

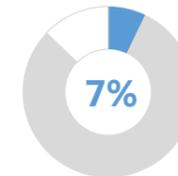
7%

Comparing the primary need of CLA starters



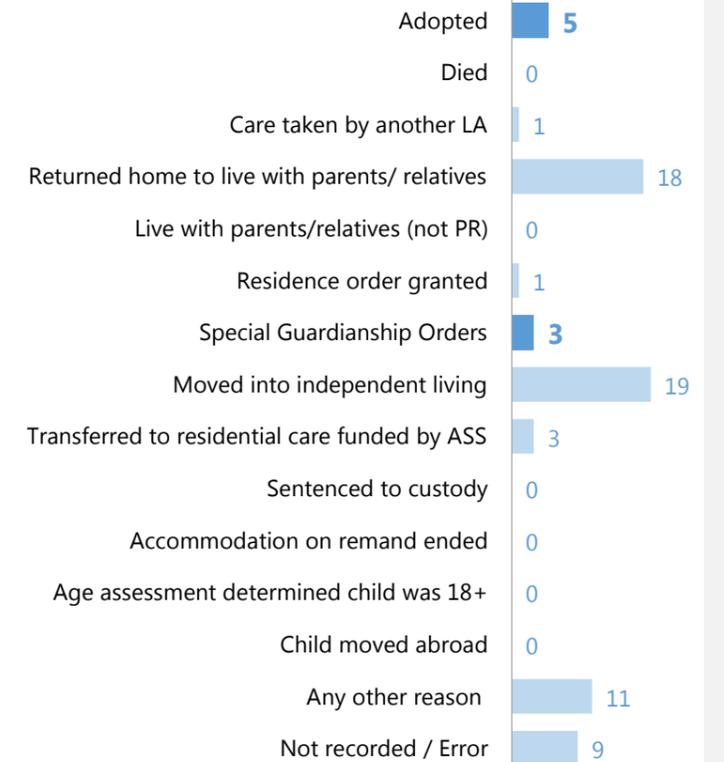
Reason episode of care ceased

Adopted

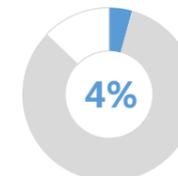


Reason	Last 6 months	2017-18 (published)
Adopted	7%	7%
Died	0%	0%
Care taken by another LA	1%	1%
Returned home to live with parents/ relatives	18%	18%
Live with parents/relatives (not PR)	0%	0%
Residence order granted	1%	1%
Special Guardianship Orders	3%	3%
Moved into independent living	19%	19%
Transferred to residential care funded by ASS	3%	3%
Sentenced to custody	0%	0%
Accommodation on remand ended	0%	0%
Age assessment determined child was 18+	0%	0%
Child moved abroad	0%	0%
Any other reason	11%	11%
Not recorded / Error	9%	9%

Number of CLA ceased by reason in the period



Special Guardianship Order

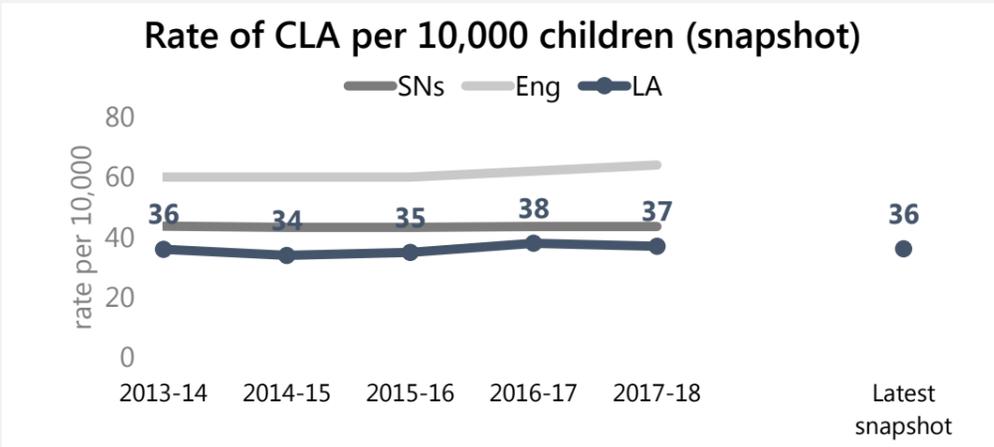


Reason	Last 6 months	2017-18 (published)
Special Guardianship Order	4%	4%
Adopted	7%	7%
Died	0%	0%
Care taken by another LA	1%	1%
Returned home to live with parents/ relatives	18%	18%
Live with parents/relatives (not PR)	0%	0%
Residence order granted	1%	1%
Special Guardianship Orders	3%	3%
Moved into independent living	19%	19%
Transferred to residential care funded by ASS	3%	3%
Sentenced to custody	0%	0%
Accommodation on remand ended	0%	0%
Age assessment determined child was 18+	0%	0%
Child moved abroad	0%	0%
Any other reason	11%	11%
Not recorded / Error	9%	9%

Children Looked After (CLA) with an open episode of care

Snapshot 10/09/2019

331 Children Looked After (CLA) with an open episode of care



Ethnic background

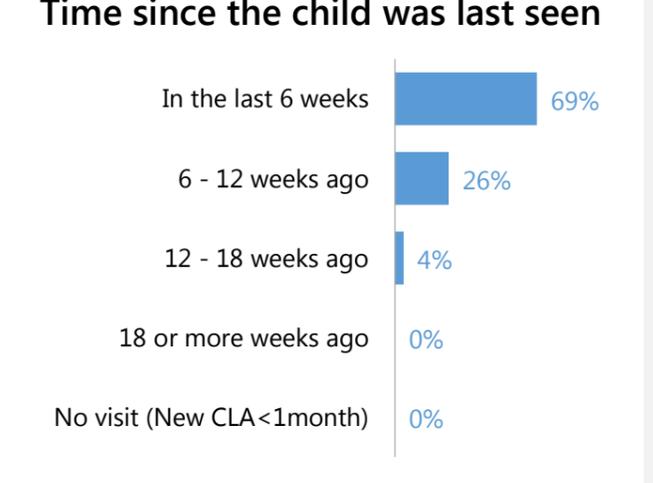
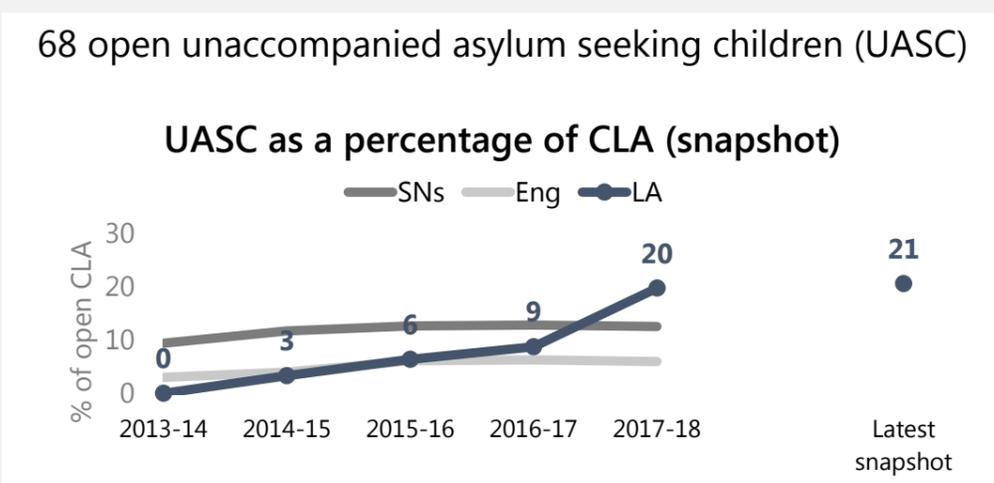
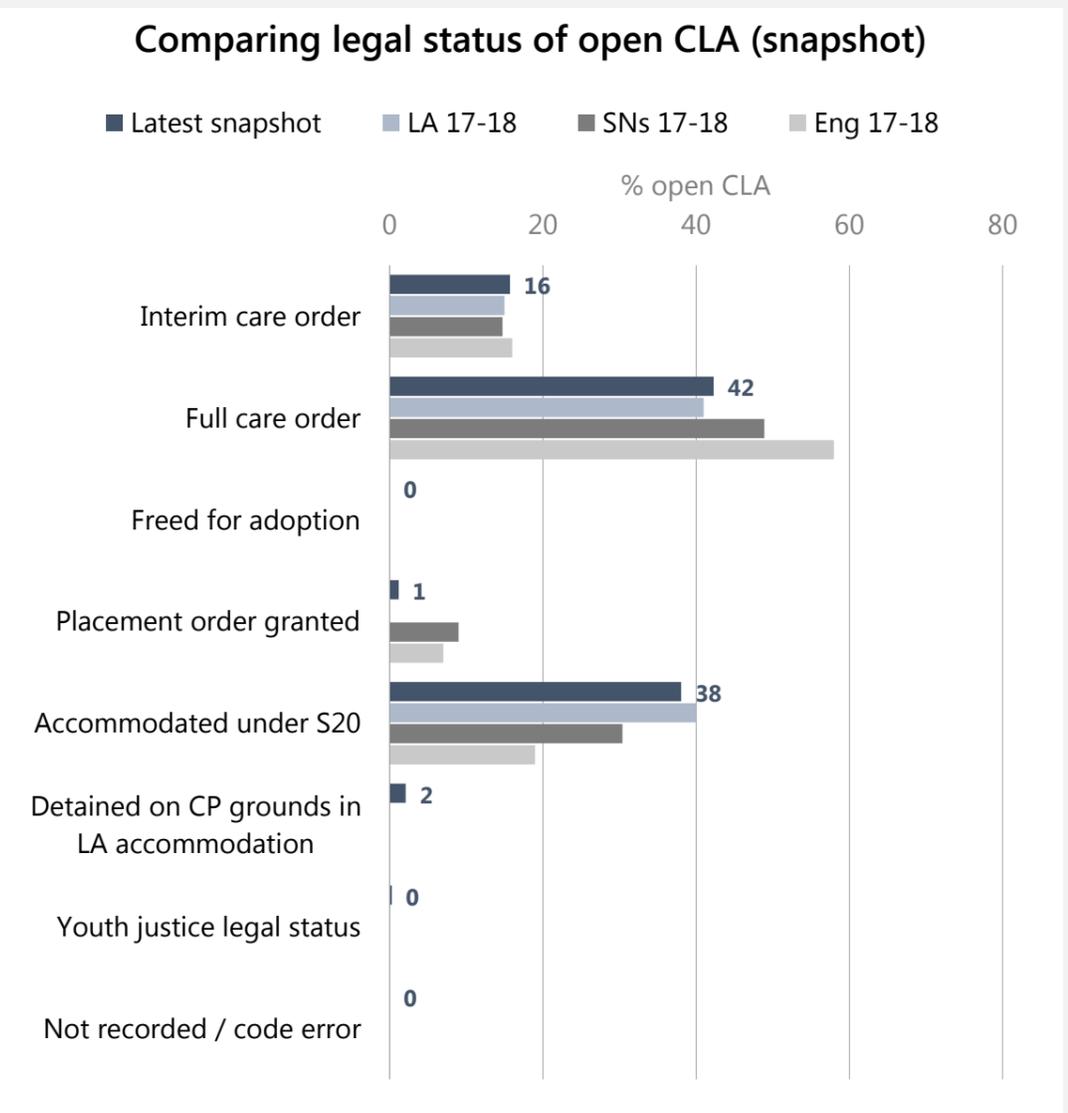
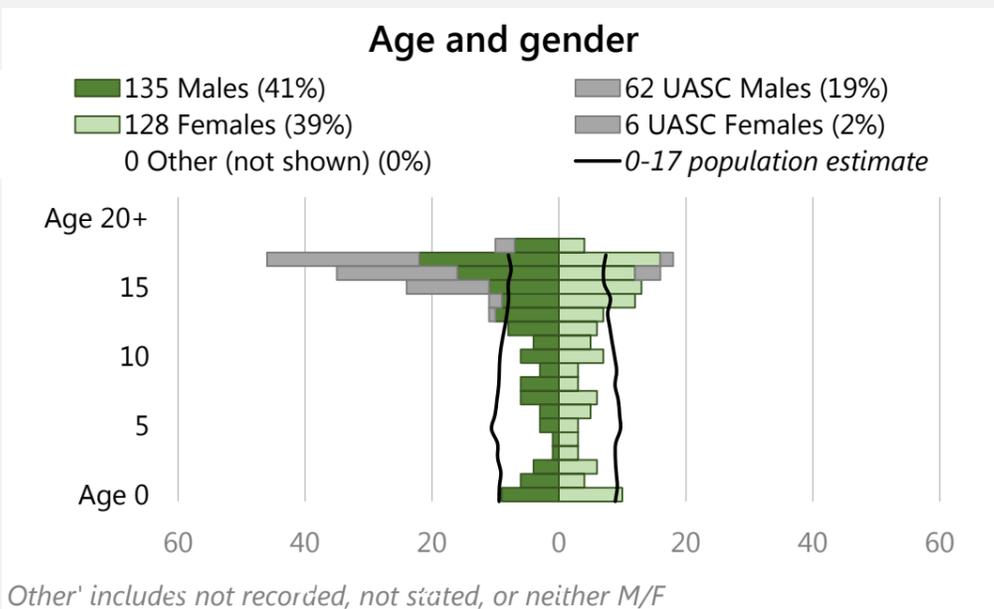
	All CLA	Not UASC	UASC
White	39%	47%	9%
Mixed	19%	24%	3%
Asian or Asian British	6%	3%	18%
Black or black British	18%	19%	10%
Other ethnic group	17%	6%	59%
Not stated	0%	0%	1%
Not recorded	0%	0%	0%

See page 20 for comparisons

36 children (11%) with a disability

Permanence plan

	Number	%
Return to family	0	0%
Adoption	0	0%
SGO/CAO	0	0%
Supported living	0	0%
L/T residential	0	0%
L/T fostering	0	0%
Other	0	0%

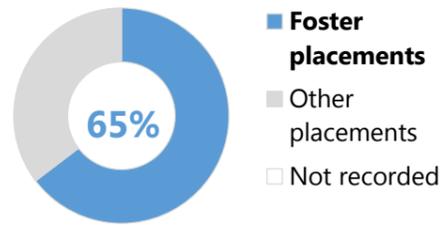


Children Looked After (CLA) placements

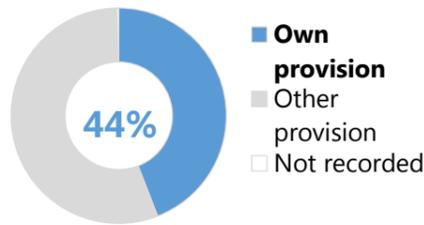
Snapshot 10/09/2019

CLA placements by type and provision

Foster placements



Own provision

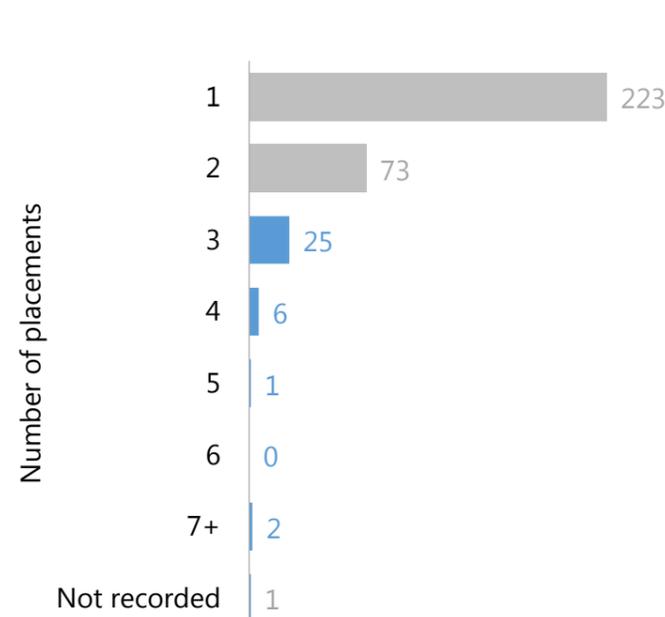


LA 2017-18 61%
SNs 2017-18 72%
Eng 2017-18 73%

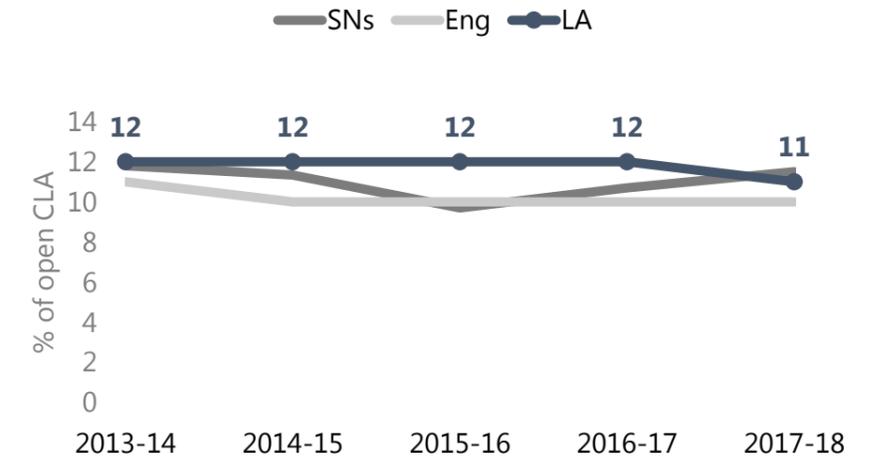
LA 2017-18 45%
SNs 2017-18 42%
Eng 2017-18 53%

Placement type (open CLA)	Own LA	Private	Other	Total
Foster placement	130	80	4	214
Placed for adoption	10	0	1	11
Placed with parents	0	0	6	6
Independent living	0	0	0	0
Residential employment	0	0	0	0
Residential accommodation	1	56	2	59
Secure Children's Homes	0	2	0	2
Children's Homes	5	24	4	33
Residential Care Home	0	0	0	0
NHS/Health Trust	0	0	0	0
Family Centre	0	2	0	2
Young Offender Institution	0	0	0	0
Residential school	0	4	0	4
Other placements	0	0	0	0
Temporary placement	0	0	0	0
Total placements	146	168	17	331

Number of placements in the last 12 months

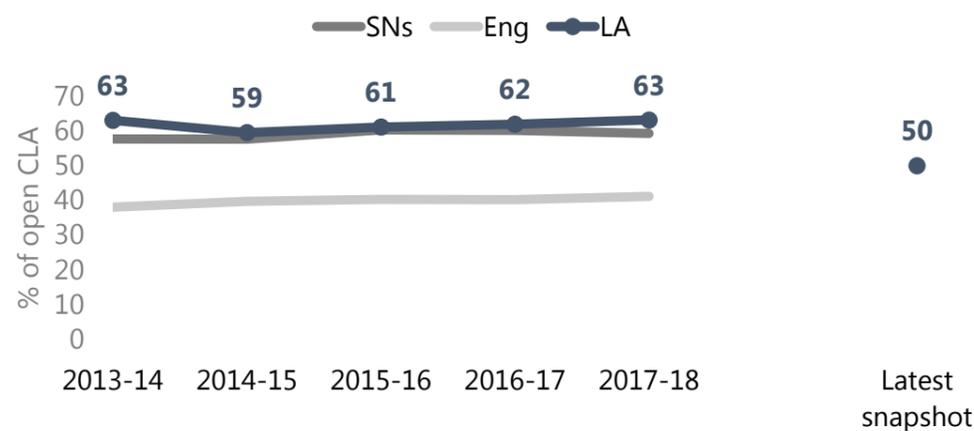


Comparing short term placement stability



Due to limited data in the Annex A dataset, ChAT does not present short-term stability alongside published statistics

CLA placements out of borough

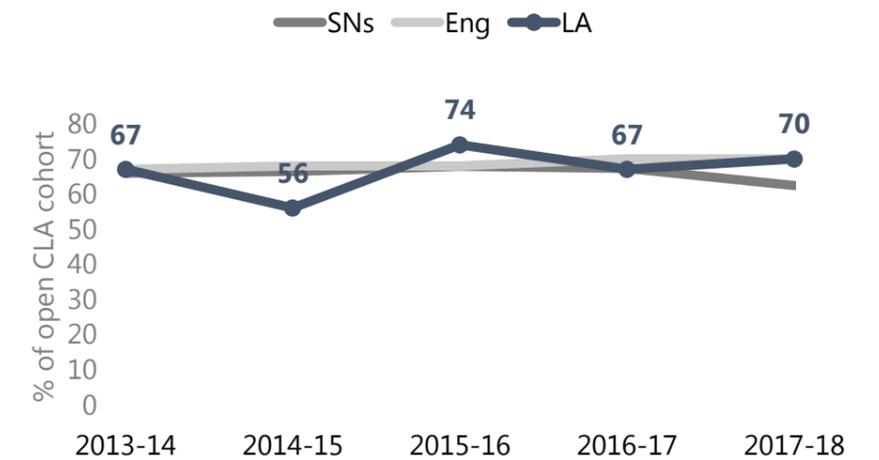


Duration of placements

Duration of latest placement for each current CLA aged under 16 who have been looked after for 2½ years or more



Comparing long term placement stability



Due to limited data in the Annex A dataset, ChAT does not present long-term stability alongside published statistics

Children Looked After (CLA) health and missing/absent from placement

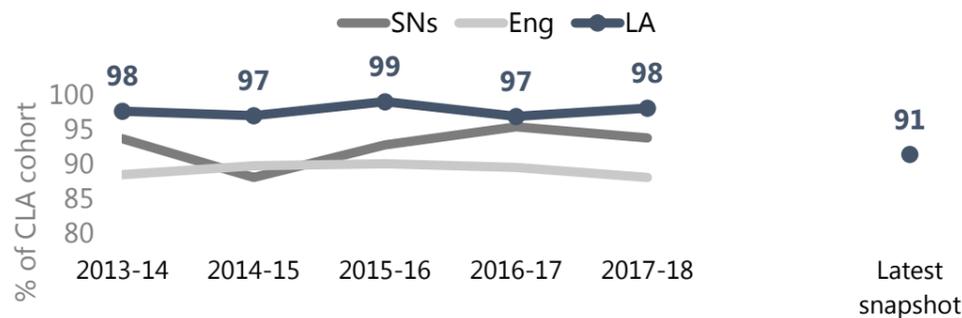
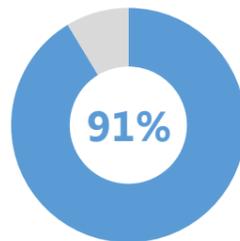
Snapshot 10/09/2019

Health

208 current open CLA looked after for at least 12 months

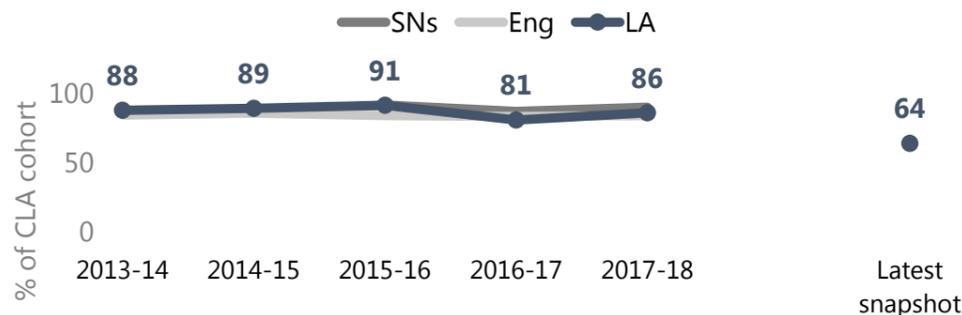
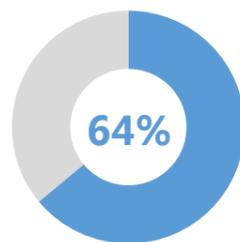
Health assessments

Current open CLA who have been looked after for at least 12 months with an up to date health assessment (in the last 6 months for CLA aged under 5, and in the last 12 months for CLA aged 5-plus)



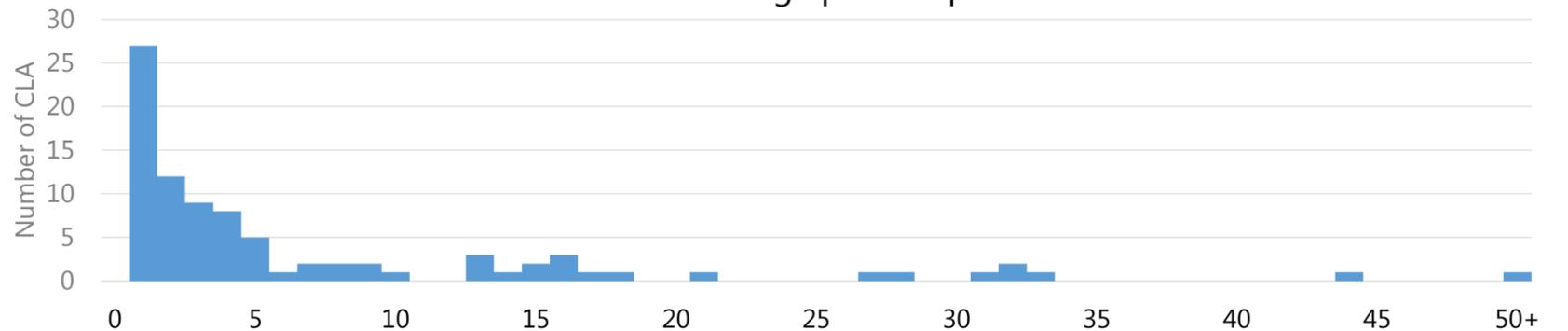
Dental checks

Current open CLA who have been looked after for at least 12 months who have had a dental check in the last 12 months.



Missing from placement

Number of missing episodes per CLA



89 of 401 looked after children had a missing incident in the last 12 months

	Latest data	LA 17-18	SNs 17-18	Eng 17-18
Number of all CLA with a missing incident	89 of 401	88		
Percentage of all CLA with a missing incident	22%	17%	13%	11%
Total number of missing incidents for all CLA	667	579		
Average number of incidents per CLA who went missing	7.5	6.6	5.8	6.1

Missing incidents - return home interviews

	Latest data	
Missing children offered return interview	48 of 89	54%
Missing children not offered return interview	11 of 89	12%
Missing children return interview offer not recorded	30 of 89	34%
Missing children where return interview was n/a	0 of 89	0%

	Latest data	
Missing children accepted return interview	32 of 48	67%
Missing children not accepted return interview	16 of 48	33%
Missing children return interview acceptance not recorded	0 of 48	0%



Absent from placement

51 of 401 looked after children had an absent incident in the last 12 months

	Latest data	LA 17-18	SNs 17-18	Eng 17-18
Number of all CLA with an absent incident	51 of 401	46		
Percentage of all CLA with an absent incident	13%	9%	7%	4%
Total number of absent incidents for all CLA	220	260		
Average number of incidents per CLA who were absent	4.3	5.7	2.9	4.0

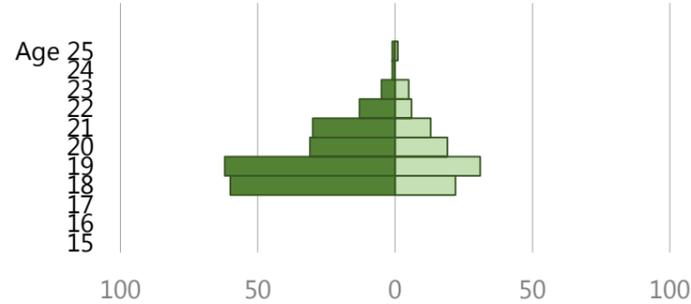
Care leavers currently in receipt of leaving care services

Snapshot 10/09/2019

300 care leavers

Age and gender

203 Males (68%) 97 Females (32%)
0 Other (not shown) (0%)



Other' includes not recorded, not stated, or neither M/F

Ethnic background

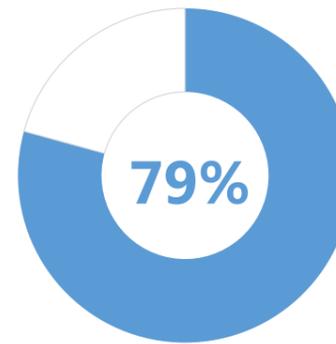
White	36%
Mixed	12%
Asian or Asian British	10%
Black or black British	23%
Other ethnic group	19%
Not stated	0%
Not recorded	0%

See page 20 for comparisons

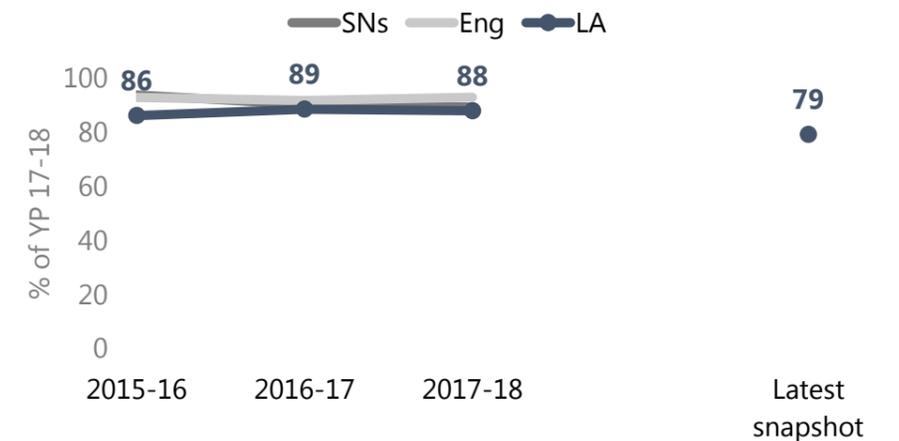
32 (11%) care leavers with a disability

LA in touch with 17-18 year olds

ChAT	Aged 17	Aged 18	Total
Numbers in cohort	0	82	82
LA in touch with YP	-	79%	79%

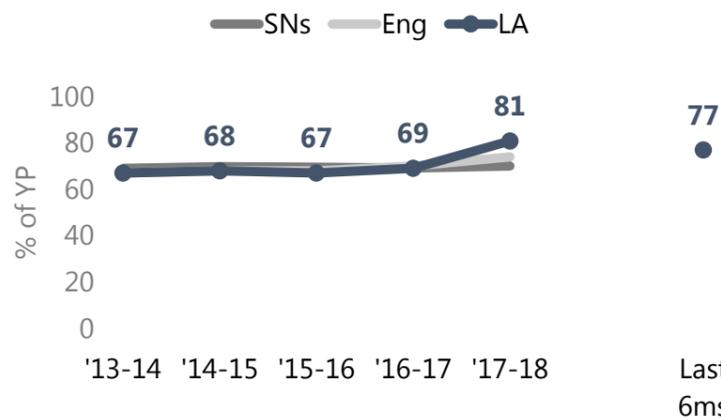


In touch
Not in touch
Not recorded



Remained in care until aged 18

YP who ceased to be looked after aged 16-plus who were looked after until their 18th birthday



Eligibility category

Relevant	0
Former relevant	295
Qualifying	5
Other	0
Not recorded	0

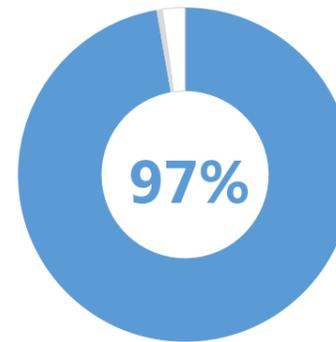
Relevant = YP aged 16-17 no longer looked after and eligible for leaving care services.

Former relevant = YP aged 18-25 eligible for leaving care services.

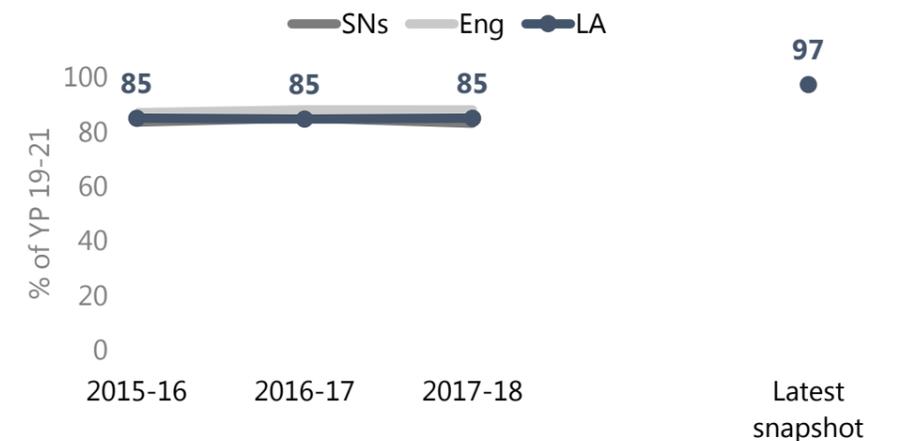
Qualifying = YP aged 18-25 in receipt of support but not eligible for full leaving care services.

LA in touch with 19-21 year olds

ChAT	Aged 19	Aged 20	Aged 21	Total
Numbers in cohort	90	50	43	183
LA in touch with YP	99%	96%	95%	97%

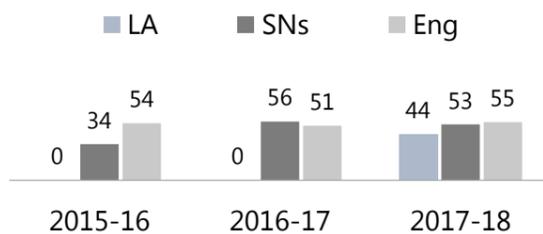


In touch
Not in touch
Not recorded

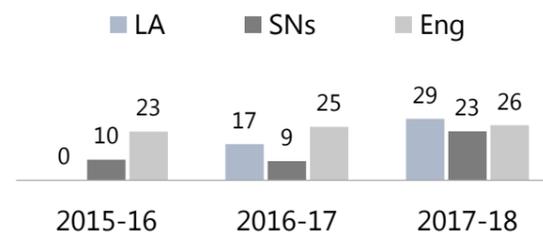


Remain with former foster carer

Aged 18



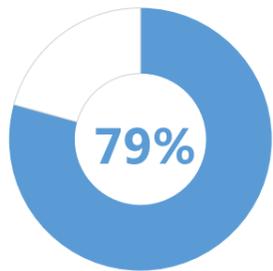
Aged 19-20



Care leavers accommodation suitability and type

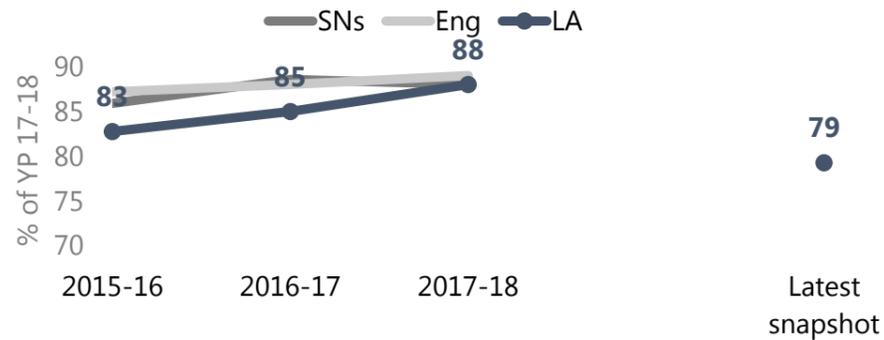
Snapshot 10/09/2019

Accommodation suitability of 17-18 year olds

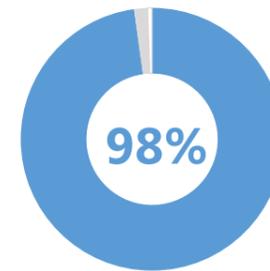


■ Suitable accom
■ Not suitable
□ No information

ChAT	Aged 17	Aged 18	Total
Numbers in cohort	0	82	82
In suitable accommodation	-	79%	79%

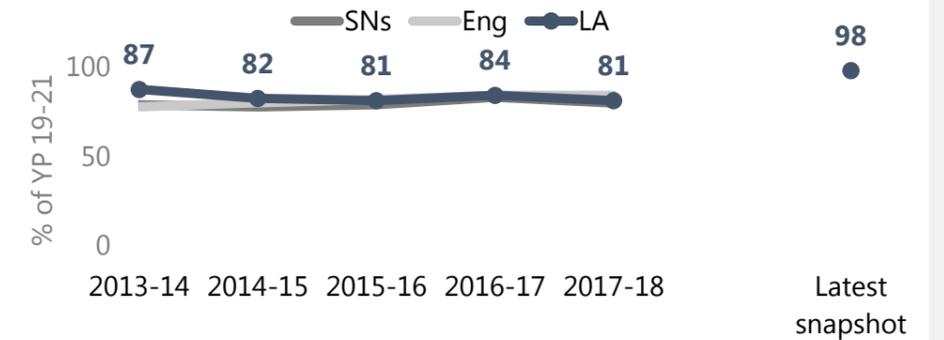


Accommodation suitability of 19-21 year olds

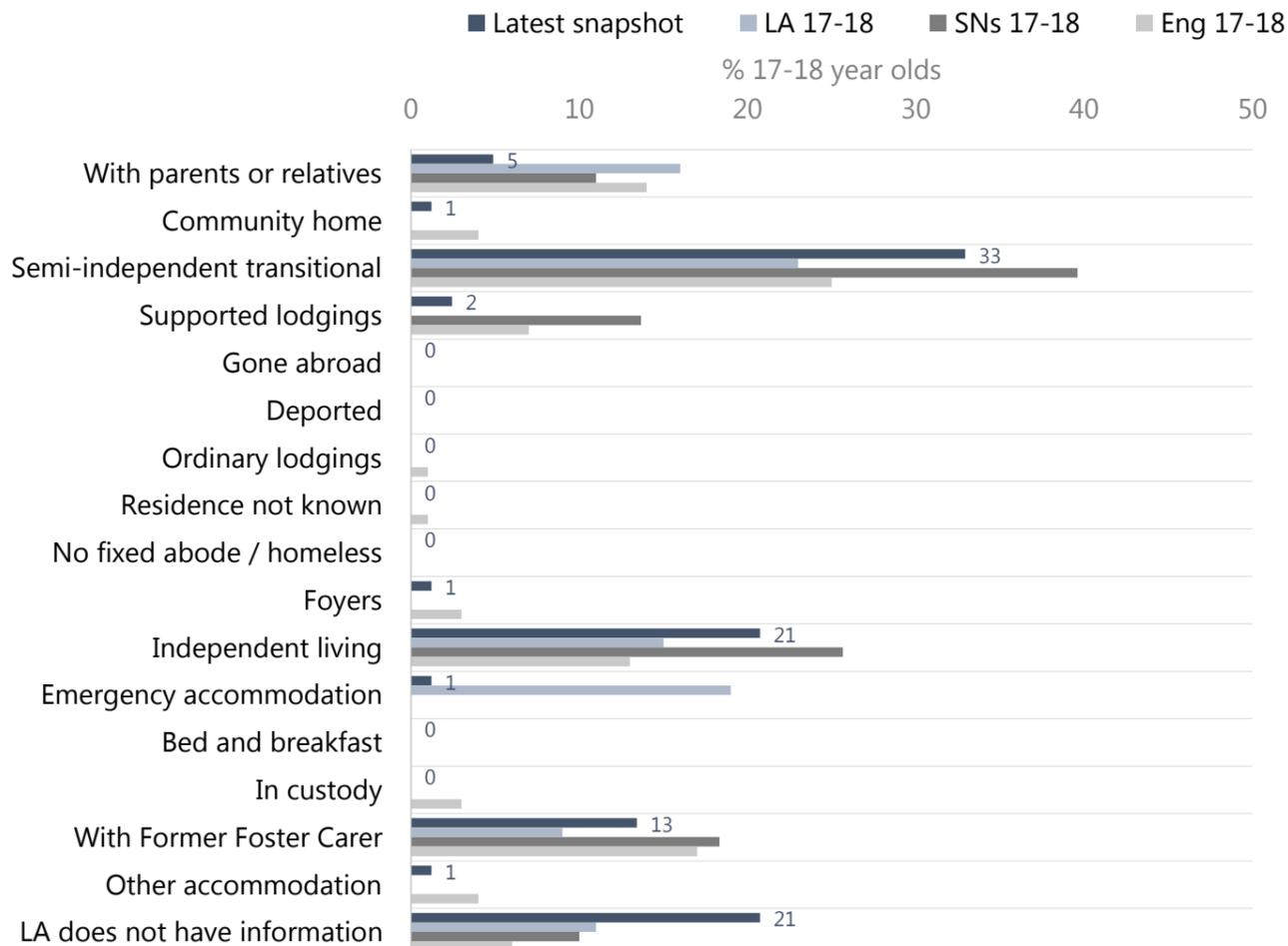


■ Suitable accom
■ Not suitable
□ No information

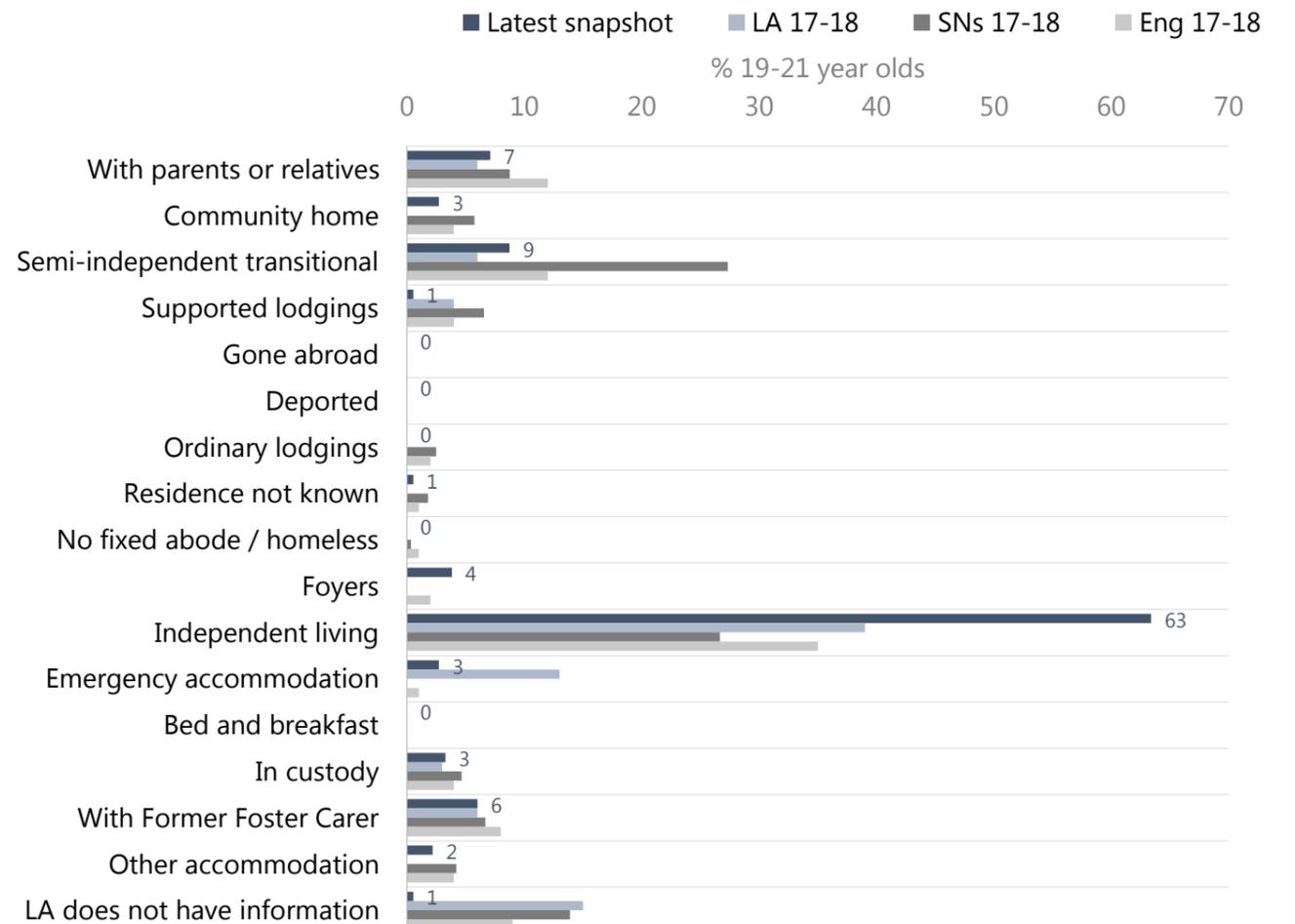
ChAT	Aged 19	Aged 20	Aged 21	Total
Numbers in cohort	89	50	43	182
In suitable accommodation	99%	96%	98%	98%



Accommodation types of 17-18 year olds



Accommodation types of 19-21 year olds

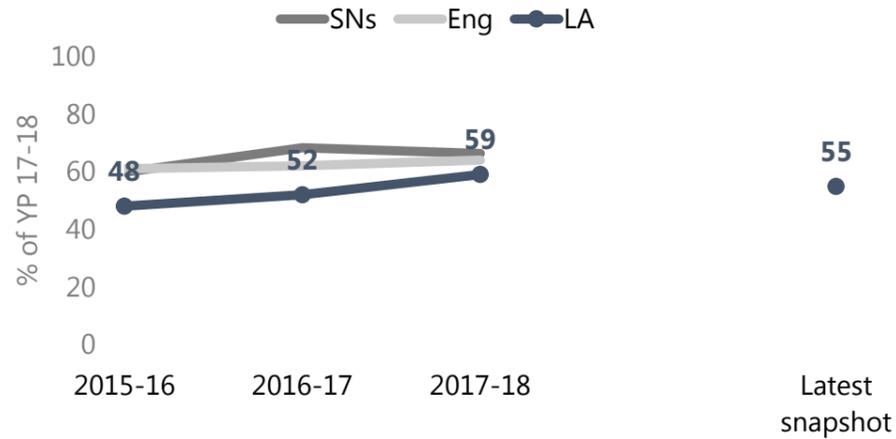
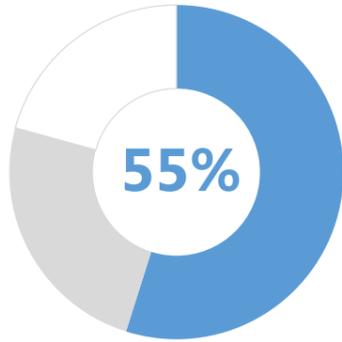


Care leavers activity (Education, Employment, or Training)

Snapshot 10/09/2019

Education, Employment, or Training (EET) of 17-18 year olds

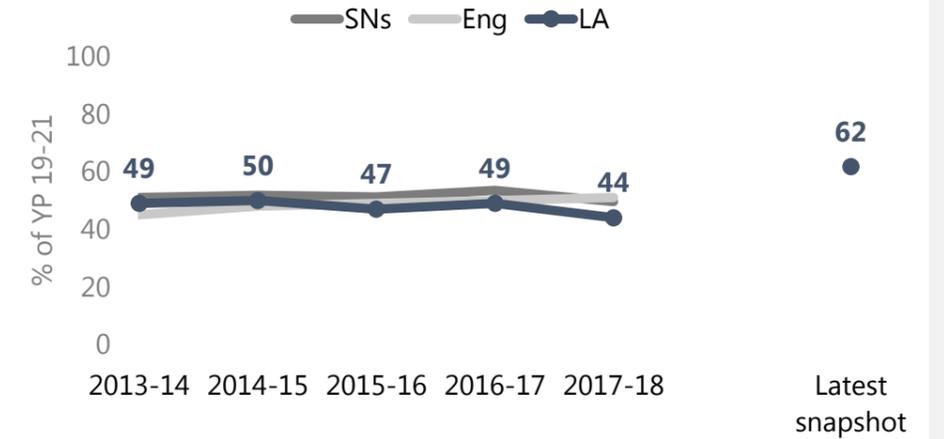
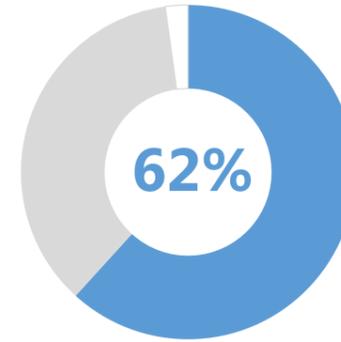
ChAT	Aged 17	Aged 18	Total
Numbers in cohort	0	82	82
In EET	-	55%	55%



■ YP in EET ■ NEET
□ No info

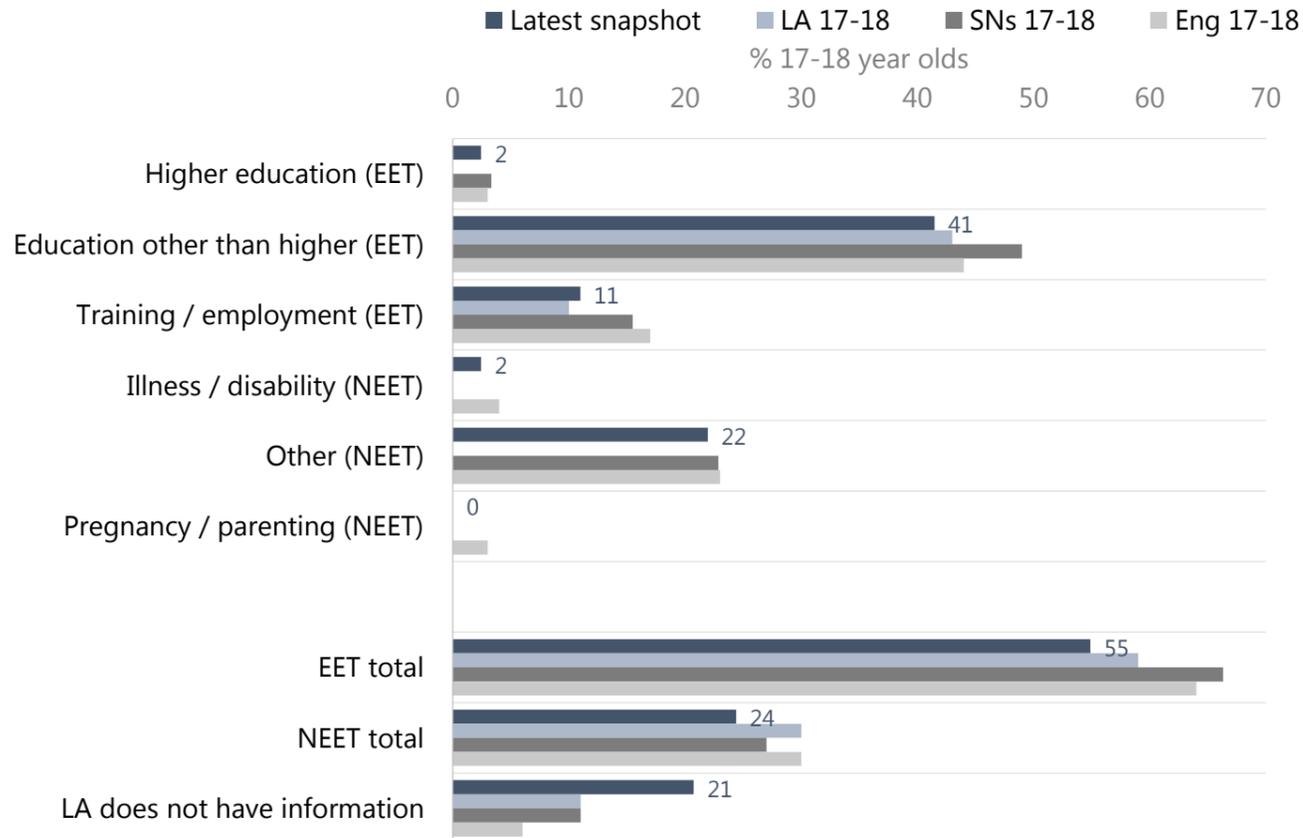
Education, Employment, or Training (EET) of 19-21 year olds

ChAT	Aged 19	Aged 20	Aged 21	Total
Numbers in cohort	90	50	43	183
In EET	59%	62%	67%	62%

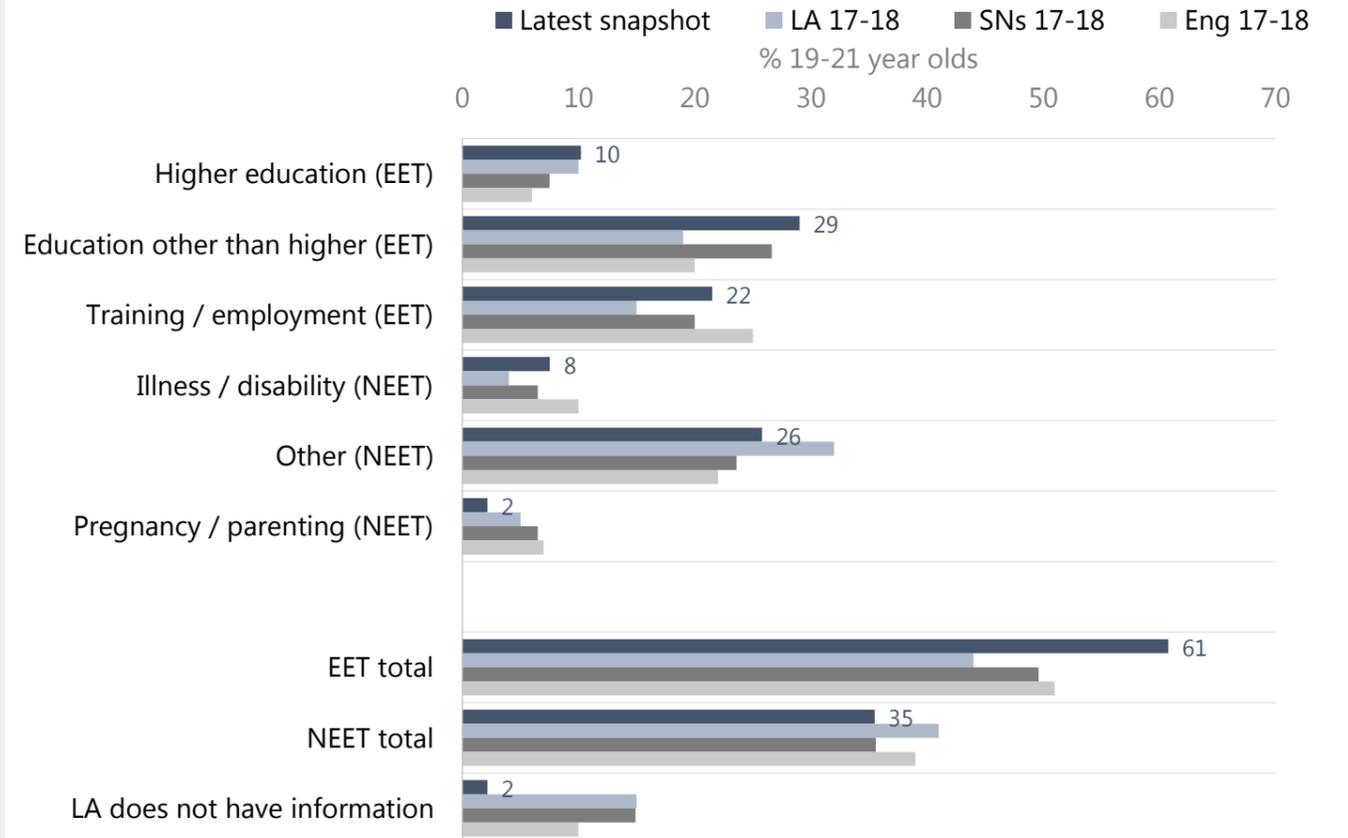


■ YP in EET ■ NEET
□ No info

Activity types of 17-18 year olds



Activity types of 19-21 year olds



Children adopted, waiting to be adopted, or had an adoption decision reversed in the last 12 months from 11/09/2018 to 10/09/2019

27 children

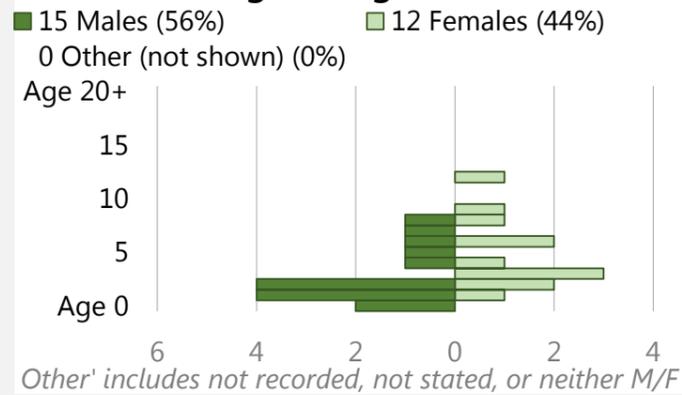
- 9 Child/ren adopted last 12 months
- 14 Child/ren waiting to be adopted
- (14 Child/ren waiting with placement order)
- 0 Child/ren with decision reversed

Ethnic background

White	56%
Mixed	30%
Asian or Asian British	0%
Black or black British	15%
Other ethnic group	0%
Not stated	0%
Not recorded	0%

See page 20 for comparisons

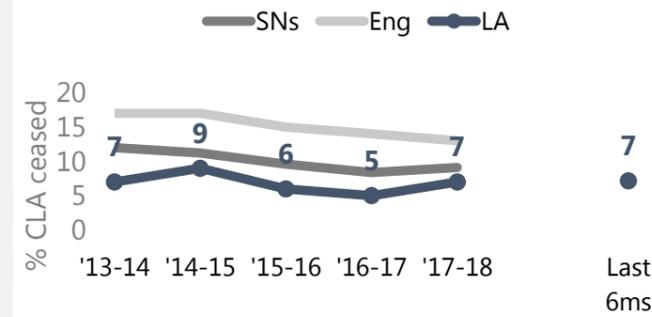
Age and gender



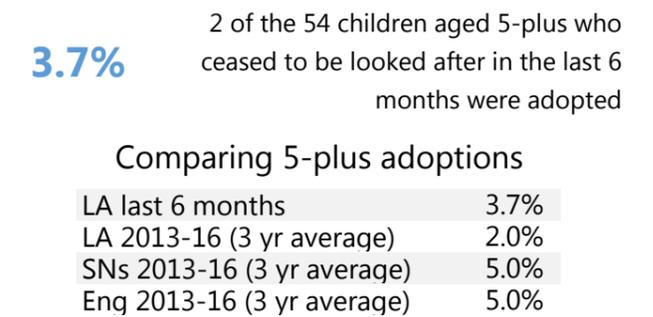
0 children (0%) with a disability

Of the 70 children who ceased to be looked after in the last 6 months, 5 was/were adopted (7%)

Children ceased who were adopted

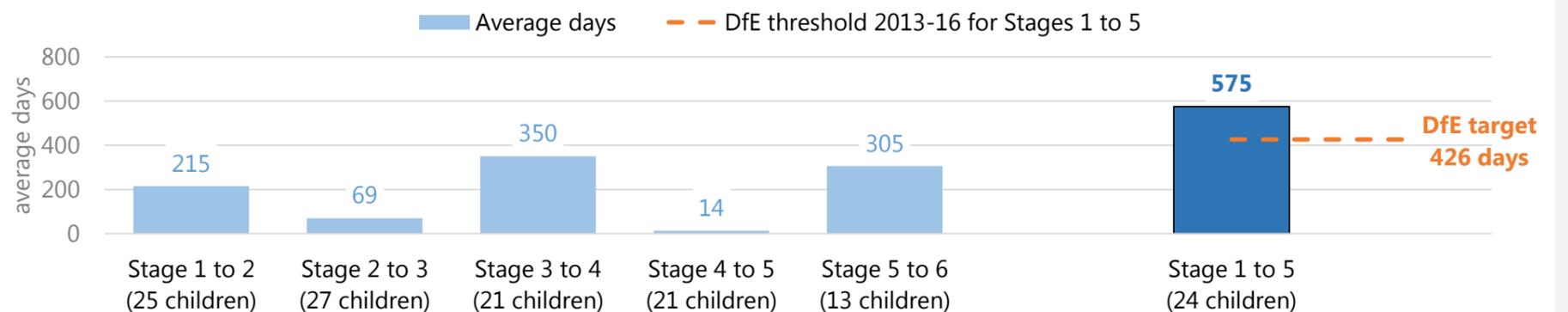


Children aged 5-plus who were adopted

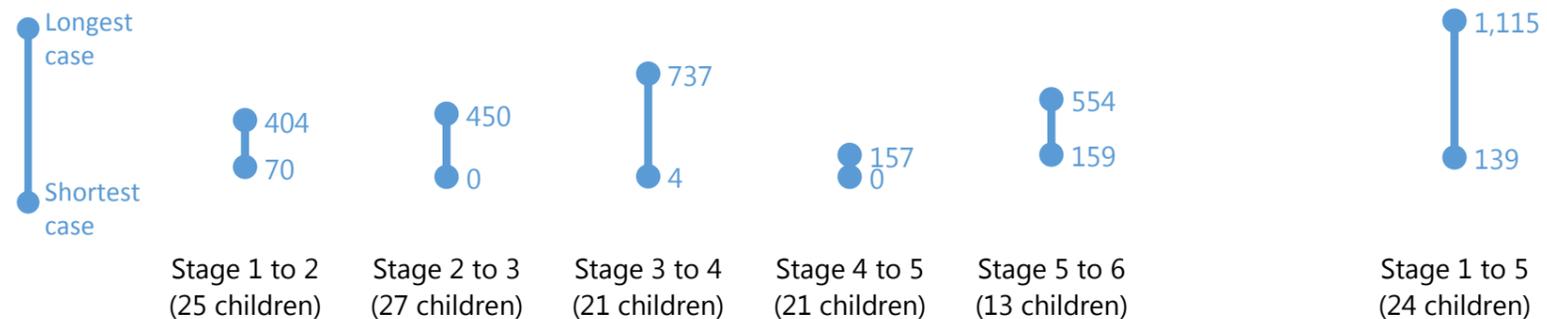


Timeliness of each stage of the adoption process

Average duration of each stage (number of days)



Range in days between shortest and longest cases at each stage

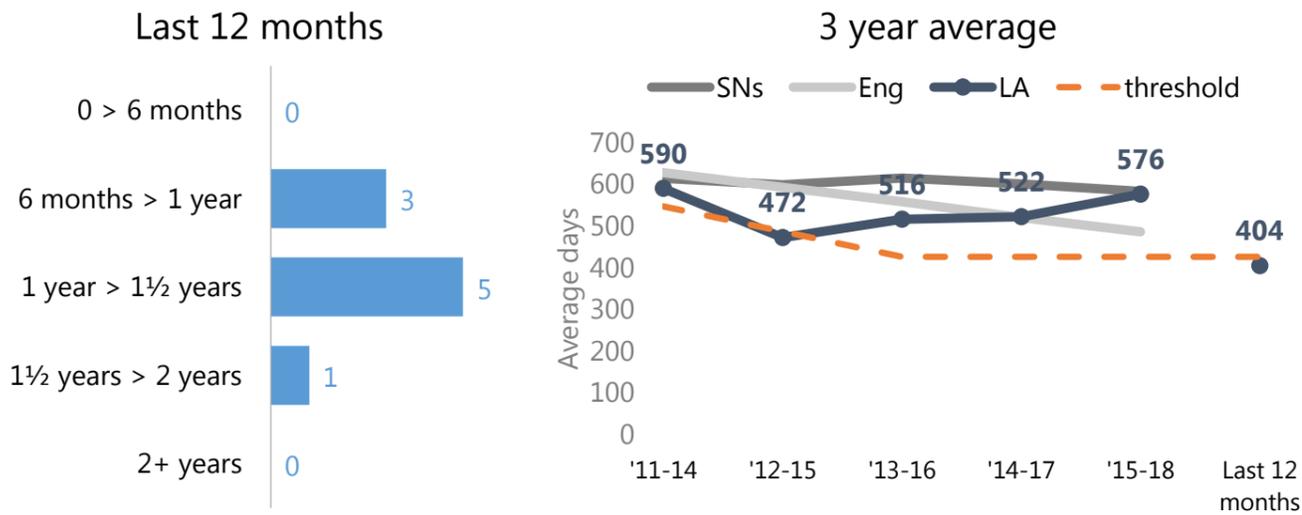


Adoption benchmarking

from 11/09/2018 to 10/09/2019

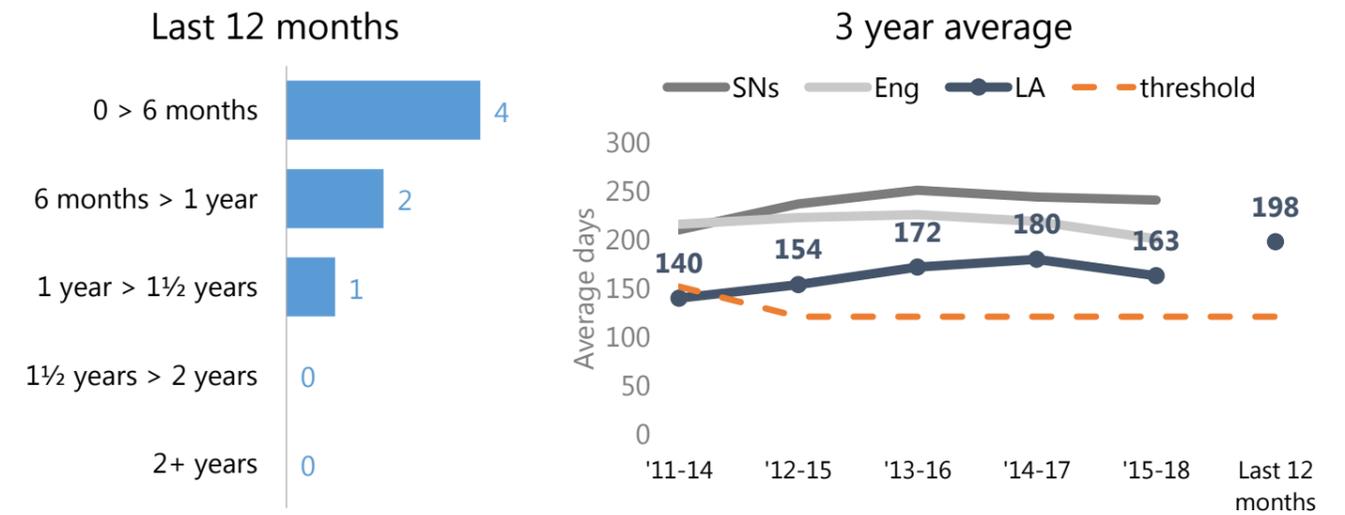
(A1) Time between entering care and placed with family for adopted children

404 days The average number of days from the date the child entered care to the date the child moved in with their adoptive family for adopted children
 9 children



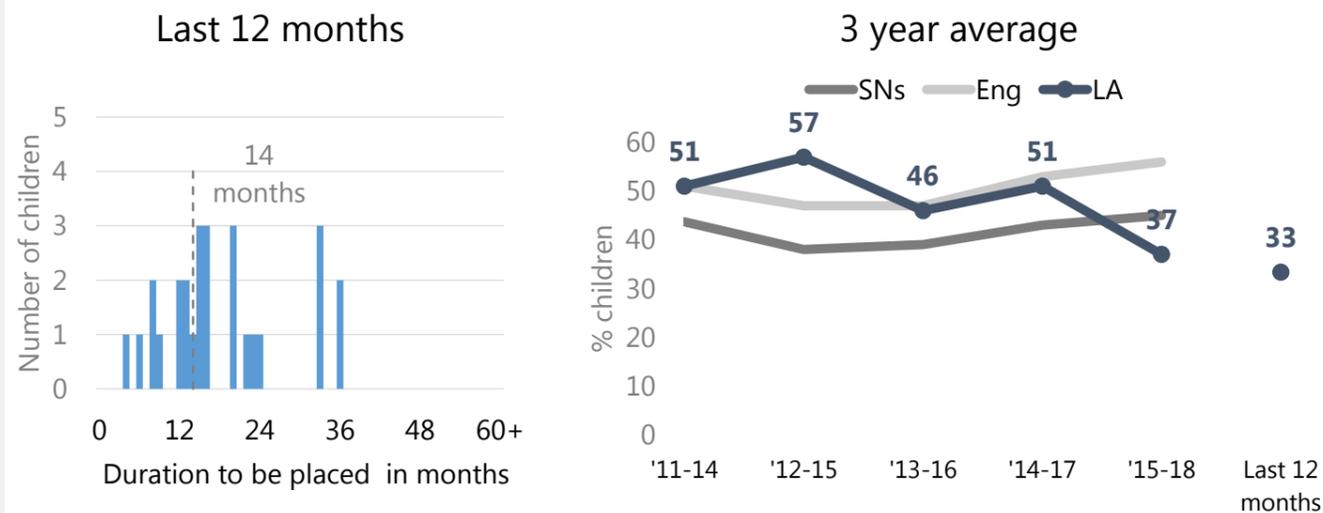
(A2) Time between placement order and deciding on a match

198 days The average number of days from the date of the placement order to the date the child was matched to prospective adopters
 7 children



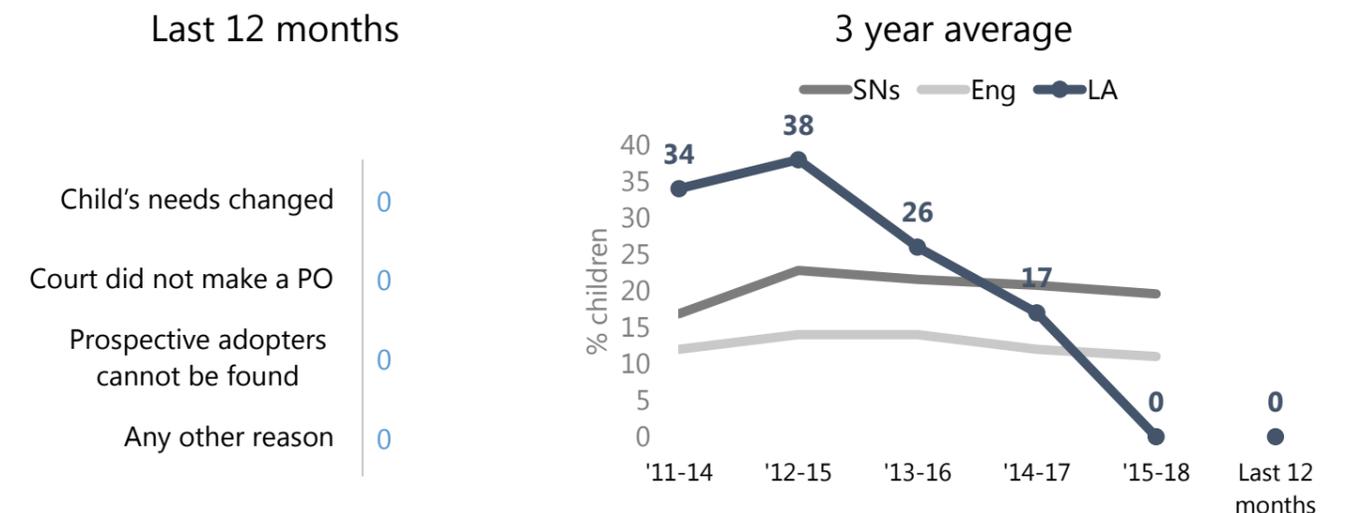
(A3) Time between entering care and placed for adoption

33% Children placed who waited less than the threshold between entering care and being placed for adoption (threshold: 14 months for 2013-16)
 9/27 children



(A5) Permanence decision changed away from adoption

0% Children where there was a decision that the child should no longer be placed for adoption
 0/27 children



Prospective adopters in the last 12 months

from 11/09/2018
to 10/09/2019

55 prospective adopters (28 families)

Prospective adopter current status

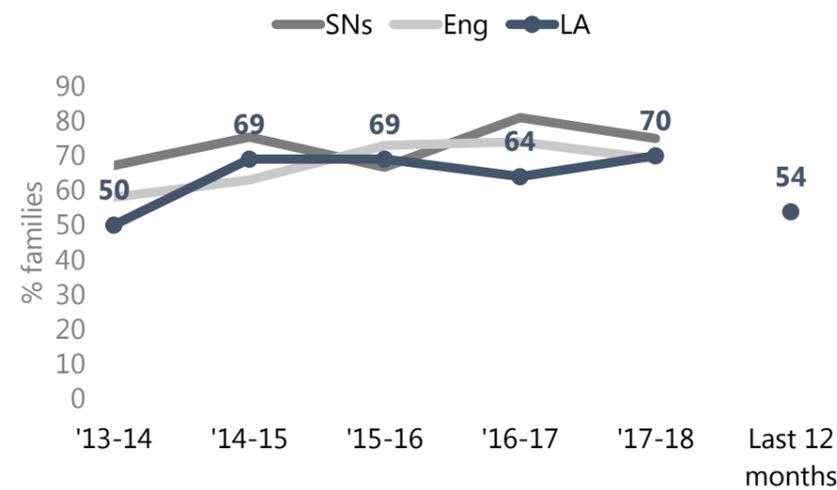
	Adults	Families
Child adopted	18	10
Child placed	13	5
Child matched	0	0
Application	21	11
Enquiry	3	2
Withdrawn	0	0

Ethnic breakdown

	Adults %	Children %
White	62%	56%
Mixed	9%	30%
Asian or Asian British	13%	0%
Black or black British	11%	15%
Other ethnic group	5%	0%
Not stated	0%	0%
Not recorded	0%	0%

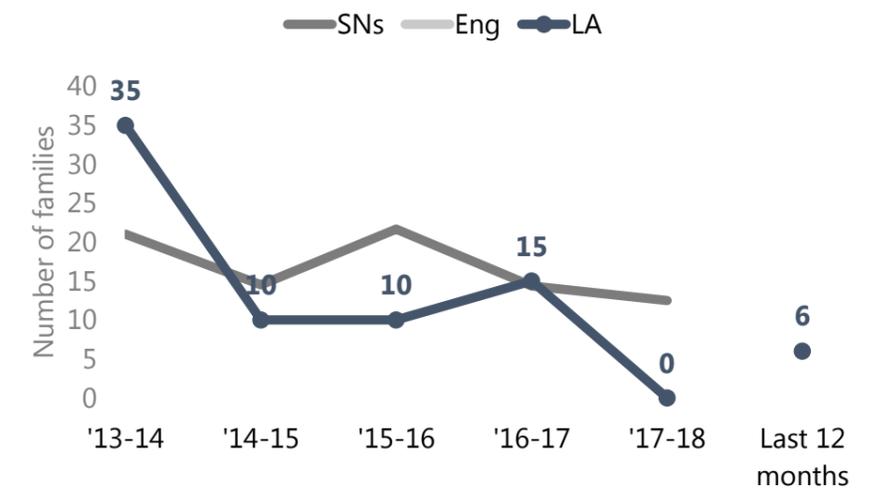
Adoption Scorecard A12 - wait to be matched

Percentage of adoptive families matched to a child who waited more than three months between approval and matching



Adoption Scorecard A15 - new ADM decisions

Number of new ADM decisions in the year (ADM = Agency Decision-Maker)

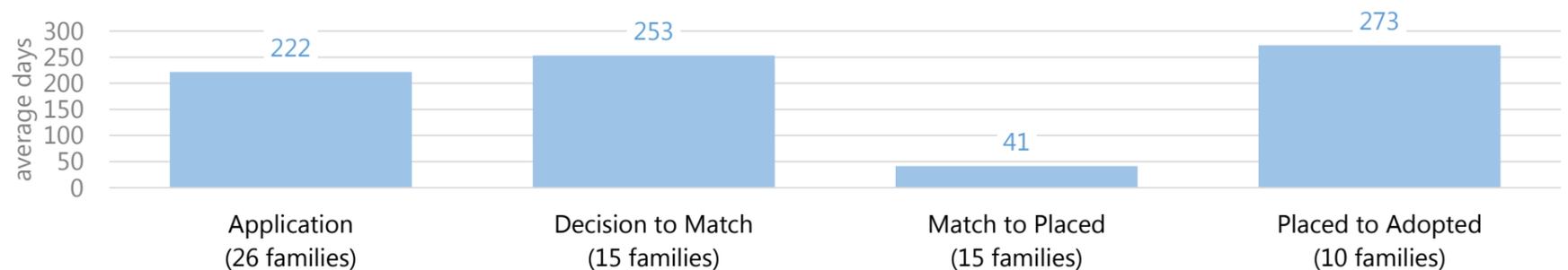


New two-stage adoption process

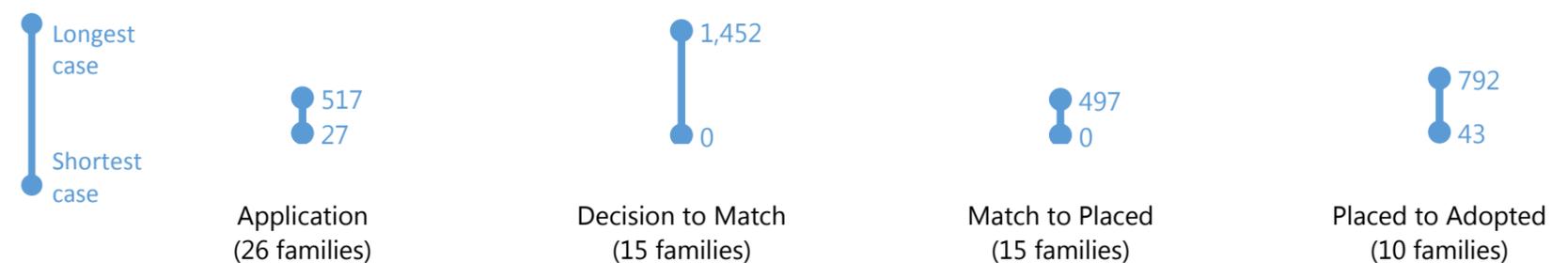
Stage 1 start	Registration of interest
Stage 1 end	Decision of suitability to adopt
Stage 2 start	Adopter's wish to proceed
Stage 2 end	Agency Decision-Maker (ADM decision)
Matched	Family matched with child(ren)
Placed	Child(ren) placed with family
Adopted	Adoption order granted

Duration of each stage of the adoption process

Average duration of each stage (number of days)



Range in days between shortest and longest cases at each stage

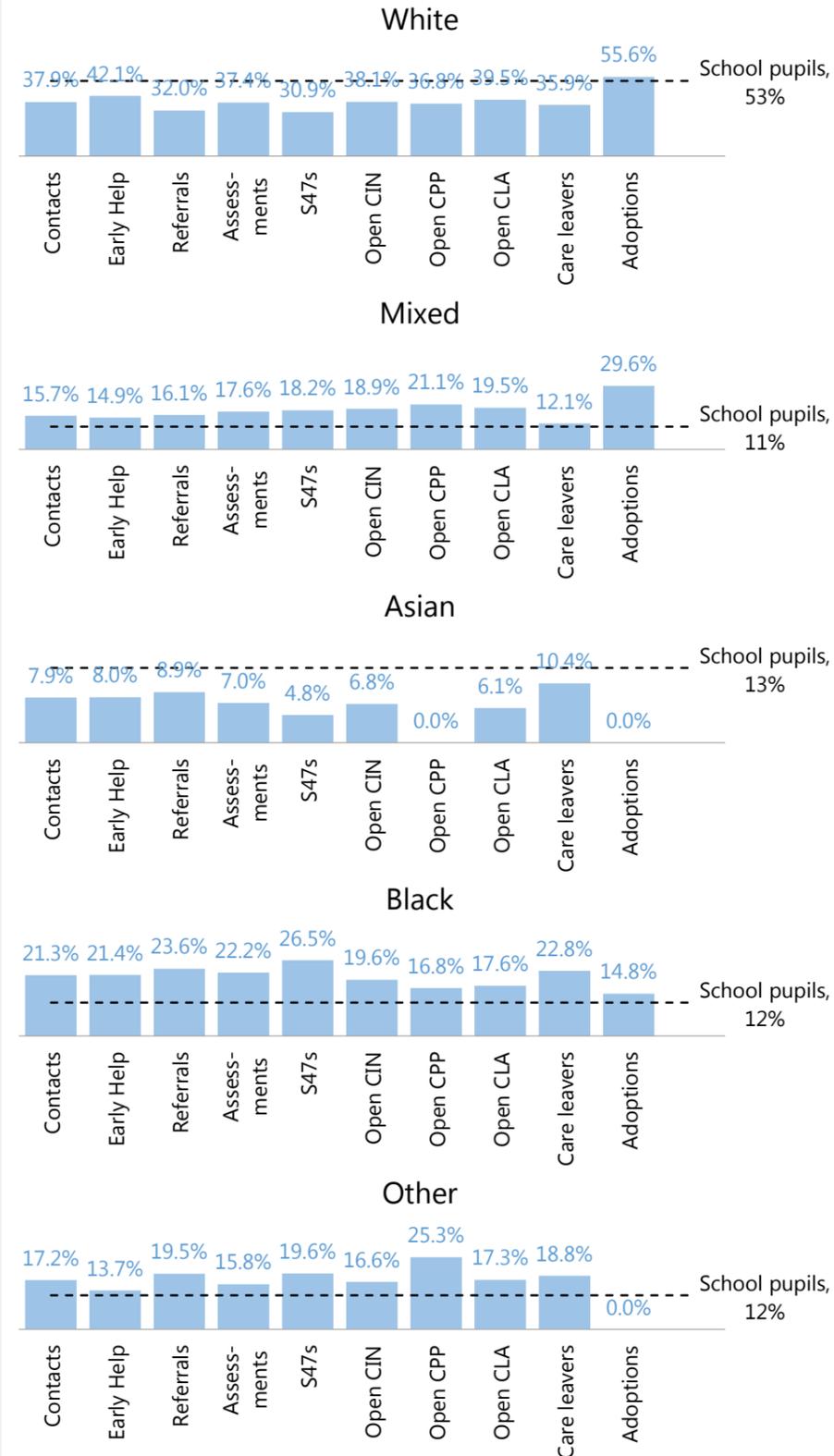


Demographics of children across all areas of children's social care

Snapshot 10/09/2019

Ethnicity

ChAT* compared to pupils in the LA's primary and secondary schools (Jan-18)
*percentage of known ethnicity only



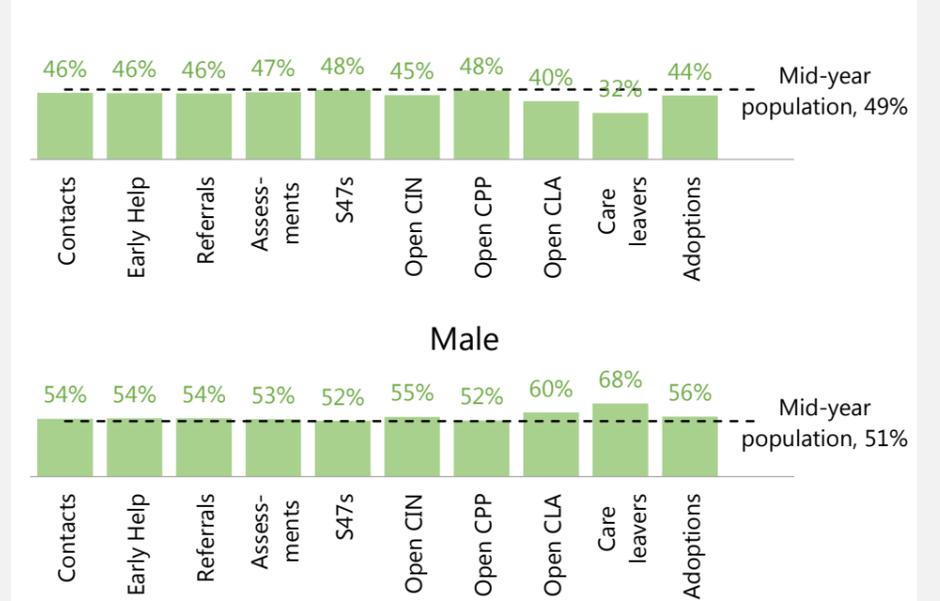
Age

ChAT* compared to mid-year population estimates (ONS-2017)
*percentage of known age only



Gender

ChAT* compared to mid-year population estimates (ONS-2017)
*percentage of Male / Female genders only, excludes Other



Comparing CLA demographics

CLA figures compared to published population statistics

	LA Latest snapshot			LA 2018			Eng 2018		
	CLA	Pop	% difference	CLA	Pop	% difference	CLA	Pop	% difference
White	40	53	lower -25%	39	53	lower -26%	75	75	no dif 0%
Mixed	19	11	higher 82%	19	11	higher 79%	9	6	higher 54%
Asian	6	13	lower -54%	9	13	lower -31%	5	11	lower -55%
Black	18	12	higher 50%	18	12	higher 54%	7	6	higher 22%
Other	17	12	higher 45%	16	12	higher 34%	3	2	higher 27%

	LA Latest snapshot			LA 2018			Eng 2018		
	CLA	Pop	% difference	CLA	Pop	% difference	CLA	Pop	% difference
Under 1	6	6	lower -1%	7	6	higher 21%	6	6	higher 9%
1 to 4	8	23	lower -64%	7	23	lower -70%	13	23	lower -44%
5 to 9	12	30	lower -59%	9	30	lower -70%	19	29	lower -36%
10 to 15	34	31	higher 10%	37	31	higher 18%	39	32	higher 23%
16-plus	39	9	higher 313%	40	9	higher 324%	23	10	higher 122%

	LA Latest snapshot			LA 2018			Eng 2018		
	CLA	Pop	% difference	CLA	Pop	% difference	CLA	Pop	% difference
Male	60	51	higher 16%	62	51	higher 21%	56	51	higher 9%
Female	40	49	lower -17%	38	49	lower -22%	44	49	lower -10%

Comparisons of headline figures and performance data to published statistics

The table below shows the Local Authority's latest data for each indicator as calculated in ChAT, and the direction of travel since the latest published statistics (where available).

Decreasing, low is good



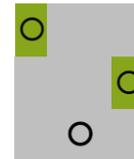
Increasing, high is good



No change, not RAG rated



Lowest 25% quartile, low is good



Highest 25% quartile, high is good



Mid 50% range, not RAG-rated



Indicator	Latest data (ChAT)			Latest published statistics for all local authorities					Date
	LA	Direction of travel		LA	SNs	Eng	LA compared to mid-50% range of all LAs		
Referrals received (annual rate per 10,000 of children)	317	Decrease	←	423	479	553	Lower	○	2017-18
Referrals to social care that were within 12 months of a previous referral (%)	15	Decrease	←	17	17	21	In range	○	2017-18
Assessments completed (annual rate per 10,000 of children)	569	Increase	→	471	503	532	In range	○	2017-18
Assessments completed within 45 working days (%)	87	Increase	→	66	89	83	Lower	○	2017-18
Children subject to section 47 enquiries (annual rate per 10,000 of children)	101	Decrease	←	108	155	167	Lower	○	2017-18
Children subject of an initial child protection conference (annual rate per 10,000 of children)	28	Decrease	←	31	66	67	Lower	○	2017-18
Initial Child Protection Conferences held within 15 working days of the start of the section 47 enquiry (%)	78	Increase	→	65	84	77	Lower	○	2017-18
Children in need (snapshot rate per 10,000 children)	176	Decrease	←	230	306	341	Lower	○	2017-18
Children who are the subject of a child protection plan (snapshot rate per 10,000 children)	23	Increase	→	18	41	45	Lower	○	2017-18
Children who became the subject of a CP plan for a second or subsequent time (%)	10	Decrease	←	10	16	20	Lower	○	2017-18
Children who ceased to be on a CP plan whose plan lasted 2 years or more (%)	1	Decrease	←	8	3	3	Higher	○	2017-18
Children who are looked after (snapshot rate per 10,000 children)	36	Decrease	←	37	44	64	Lower	○	2017-18
Children looked after who had a missing incident in the period (%)	22	Increase	→	17	13	11	Higher	○	2017-18
Children looked after who were away without authorisation in the period (%)	13	Increase	→	9	7	4	Higher	○	2017-18
Children looked after who had their teeth checked by a dentist in the last 12 months (%)	64	Decrease	←	86	90	84	In range	○	2017-18
Children looked after who had their annual health assessment (%)	91	Decrease	←	98	94	88	Higher	○	2017-18
Children who ceased to be looked after in the period who were adopted (%)	7	Increase	→	7	9	13	Lower	○	2017-18
Children who ceased to be looked after in the period due to a Special Guardianship Order (%)	4	Decrease	←	13	20	11	In range	○	2017-18
Children leaving care over the age of 16 who remained looked after until their 18th birthday (%)	77	Decrease	←	81	70	74	Higher	○	2017-18
Care leavers aged 19-21 in suitable accommodation (%)	98	Increase	→	81	80	84	In range	○	2017-18
Care leavers aged 19-21 in education, employment, or training (%)	61	Increase	→	44	50	51	Lower	○	2017-18
A1 - Average time between entering care and moving in with family for children who were adopted (days)	404	Decrease	←	576	583	486	Higher	○	2015-18
A2 - Average time between LA receiving placement order and LA deciding on a match with family (days)	198	Increase	→	163	241	201	In range	○	2015-18

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Risk ID	Short Risk Title	Long Description	Risk Owner Job Title	Risk Manager Job Title	Primary Risk Category	Corporate Plan Priority	Controls and Mitigations in Place	Inherent Risk		Residual Risk		Target Risk		Response Option	Direction of Travel (previous)	
								Impact	Likelihood	Impact	Likelihood	Risk Score	Impact			Likelihood
Strategic Risks																
STR16	Environmental sustainability	An inability to adequately manage the environmental impact of resident and business activities (such as air quality, resource management and climate change) could lead to negative long-term consequences to the local environment resulting in statutory environmental duties and targets not being met; financial consequences; and not protecting the environment for future generations.	Executive Director Environment	Assistant Director Transportation and Highways	Statutory Duty	ENV-Creating a healthy environment	-Delivering air quality action plan -Rolling out electric vehicle charging points -Developing a reduction and recycling waste plan -Planting trees on highways (in 1st year - more to do and funding to do this) - Delivery of the long term transport strategy	4	5	4	5	20	3	3	Treat	Same
STR17	Strengthening Children's safeguarding	A lack of strong safeguarding arrangements across the council could lead to children/young people suffering significant harm resulting in serious consequences to the child/young person, (e.g. potential death) and the council failing to meet its statutory duties.	Executive Director Children's Services	Executive Director Children's Services	Statutory Duty	CE&S - Improving services for children and young people	-Delivery of robust delivery plan to take recommendations forward. -Monitoring of impact of delivery plan on outputs and outcomes for children, young people and families, and taking action if outcomes don't improve as expected. -Refresh of the Barnet Multiagency Safeguarding Arrangements (MASA) membership and work programme. -Leadership from the Chief Executive, Borough Commander and Lead Officer in the CCG to drive forward action plan, and galvanise resources from across the council and partners to support further improvement (including support services). -Strong communication/engagement plan at all levels of the partnership and organisation, to keep the focus, energy and momentum at all levels	5	4	4	4	16	4	3	Treat	Same
STR20	Dependency on staff to manage urgent issues	A lack of capacity/capability, shared skills/ knowledge or succession planning in the workforce could lead to dependency on a small number of staff to deal with urgent issues resulting in pressure points across the organisation and potential service failure.	Chief Executive	Assistant Director HR	Business Continuity	P&R - Being resilient as a local authority	- Learning and development opportunities, including opportunities via Apprenticeship Levy - Workforce/succession planning	4	5	4	4	16	4	2	Treat	New
STR09	Increase in the NLWA levy	The expected replacement of the NLWA Energy from Waste (EfW) facility (expected 2026) could lead to an increase in the waste disposal levy of potentially up to £8million per annum and any additional financial cost relating to delays in the construction of the EfW resulting in an increased financial pressure on the council.	Executive Director Environment	Executive Director Environment	Finance	ENV - Getting Barnet clean through efficient street cleaning services, minimising and recycling waste, and weekly bin collections	- Active engagement through officers and NLWA Members - Development of long-term financial strategy - Ongoing analysis of waste data flows	5	5	5	3	15	5	2	Treat	Same
STR08	Major regeneration schemes (incl. Brent Cross)	Failure to effectively manage the major regeneration schemes (incl. Brent Cross) could lead to delays resulting in significant financial implications for the council (e.g. loss of revenue) and local economy.	Deputy Chief Executive	Director for Growth	Finance	ARG - Responsible delivery of our major regeneration schemes to create better places to live and work, whilst protecting and enhancing the borough	- Steering Groups are in place to discuss the works and ensure there is project documentation. - Project boards are in place to discuss and monitor the works- Regular review at GROB (growth, regeneration, operations boards)- Regular review Brent Cross Governance Board -Scheme by scheme basis, teams will investigate market conditions	5	5	5	3	15	5	2	Treat	Same
STR02	Customer experience	Lack of joined up of systems across the council and strategic partners, skilled staff or training could lead to customer expectations not being met resulting in a poor customer experience or quality of service.	Deputy Chief Executive	Head of Customer Services and Digital	Finance	P&R - Continuing to improve Customer Services	- Demand reduction initiatives with high volume services and CSG agreed with timelines for delivery - Customer transformation programme delivering a range of online improvements which should limit the need for customers to call us - safeguards in place to protect service areas that are used by the most vulnerable residents and those that cannot get online - Monthly web performance meeting group are held - Accessibility reports are run to address shortcomings in accessing content for customers with accessibility needs.	4	4	4	3	12	4	2	Treat	Same
STR07	Workforce engagement	Insufficient staff engagement (lack of investment and empowerment) and inadequate succession planning could lead to problems with recruitment and staff dissatisfaction, skilled staff leaving and high vacancy rates resulting in failure to meet statutory duties or council priorities; and workforce and financial pressures.	Chief Executive	Assistant Director HR	Staffing & Culture	P&R -Ensuring we have strong financial management to make best use of our limited resources	1. A new recruitment system is in place to improve and streamline the recruitment process making it easier for both hiring managers and prospective candidates.- done 2. The council has invested in new office accommodation to provide a new, modern working environment to support flexible working-done 3. The council is investing in its training and development offer so that staff can continuously develop within their profession. Including accessing opportunities presented by the Apprenticeship Levy. 4. Continued roll out of the healthy workplace charter action plan with a rolling monthly programme of healthy initiatives for staff. 5. Develop and monitor HR improvement plan	4	4	4	3	12	4	2	Treat	Same
STR05	Resilience management	Insufficient resilience management (e.g. Business Continuity, Emergency Planning, H&S) could lead to the council being unable to respond effectively to an emergency or incident resulting in disruption to services; harm to staff or the public; and legal challenge.	Director of Assurance	Head of Organisational Resilience	Business Continuity	P&R - Being resilient as a local authority	- Current review of EP and BC arrangements including strategy, exercises, training and resources - Implementation of 2018 Audit Recommendations - Corporate BC Strategy and Plan in plan. - Maintenance of BC lead network - Identification of P1 staff and relocation venues across the councils sites - Corporate Health and Safety Management system in place: Health and Safety Policy, risk assessment and review, training, monitoring and reporting performance .	4	5	4	3	12	4	2	Treat	Same

Risk ID	Short Risk Title	Long Description	Risk Owner Job Title	Risk Manager Job Title	Primary Risk Category	Corporate Plan Priority	Controls and Mitigations in Place	Inherent Risk		Residual Risk		Target Risk		Response Option	Direction of Travel (previous)	
								Impact	Likelihood	Impact	Likelihood	Risk Score	Impact			Likelihood
STR14	Perception of safety	An increase in knife crime in London, hate crime and fake news could lead to a reduction in residents' perceptions of safety in the wider community resulting in an increase in community tension and demand for services.	Executive Director Environment	Assistant Director of Community Safety and Regulatory Services	Statutory Duty	CLL - Keeping Barnet safe	Working with Barnet Safer Community Partnership to deliver the knife crime action plan -Invested in Environmental Enforcement (e.g. litter and flyposting) -Action Days with Police in Partnership with Re (regulatory Services) -effective use of CCTV across the Borough -Work with Barnet Homes on Environmental & regulatory Enforcement (e.g. noise and pests) and Joint Action across Estates	4	4	4	3	12	3	2	Treat	Same
STR13	Community cohesion	Insufficient community engagement and/or participation following national and / or local tensions could lead to anti-social behaviour; breakdown of community cohesion resulting in civil unrest and an increase in hate crime.	Deputy Chief Executive	Assistant Director of Strategy and Communications	Business Continuity	CLL - Celebrating our diverse and strong communities and taking a zero-tolerance approach to hate crime	Working in partnership with the Police to monitor tensions and local issues, and response. Working with the Barnet Multi Faith Forum and Community Together Network to increase engagement with the community. Delivering initiatives to encourage and celebrate cohesion such as Together we are Barnet.	4	4	4	3	12	4	2	Treat	Same
STR03	Funding uncertainty due to economic downturn	A downturn in the economy could lead to financial pressures due to a large proportion of our funding coming from council tax income and business rates income. This could result in a reduction in service quality; non-delivery of the MTFs; and use of reserves.	Director of Finance	Acting Head of Revenues and Benefits	Finance	P&R -Ensuring we have strong financial management to make best use of our limited resources	- Analysis of monthly collection performance - Analysis of Housing Benefit and Council Tax Support awards and claims - Contingency and reserves in place to mitigate the short term impact. - Undertake forward planning, regularly updating budget assumptions and monitoring the Government's fiscal announcements. However, also maintain flexibility within existing plans to instigate recruitment freezes in non-frontline services whilst long term plans are being put into place. -Maintain good contacts with Central Government to remain as informed as possible.	5	3	4	3	12	4	3	Tolerate	Same
STR19	Failure of third party Pension administrator meeting standards	Poor performance levels could lead to delays in meeting statutory deadlines such as annual benefit statements / valuations and/or member benefits being inaccurate or paid late resulting in enforcement action by the Pensions Regulator, which can include financial penalties; and members not receiving the correct benefits or receiving benefits late.	Director of Finance	Director of Finance	Finance	P&R -Ensuring we have strong financial management to make best use of our limited resources	-Recruitment of an interim pension manager to enhance client side management and internal scheme governance. -Monthly update meetings to measure progress against service improvement plans.	4	4	4	3	12	3	2	Treat	Same
STR15	Declining health of town centres	Changes in the retail sector (e.g. online shopping, inflexible leases, high rents) could lead to a declining health of local town centres (with low business survival rates and high vacancy rates) resulting in a poor quality place; loss of business rates and lack of local physical services; and fewer jobs.	Deputy Chief Executive	Director for Growth	Finance	ARG - Supporting local businesses to thrive	- Dedicated officer in place to engage and support business support activities; dependency on the council is generally limited to maintain a focus on council priorities - Putting in place SPDs and planning instruments to allow for flexibility in town centre developments. - Working with redevelopers north Finchley, bidding for GLA and government grants. Seek funding where possible. work with major landowners to increase football (Cricklewood, Edgware) - Work with Town teams to take responsibility	3	5	3	4	12	3	3	Treat	Same
STR11	Prevention and managing demand	If capacity in the market (private or voluntary) falls this could lead to an unmanageable demand for Adult Social Care services within the current envelope (staffing/financial resources) resulting in a failure to meet statutory duties and additional pressure on staffing and finances.	Executive Director Adults and Health	Assistant Director Communities and Performance	Statutory Duty	A&S -Supporting those with disabilities, older, and vulnerable residents to remain independent and have a good quality of life	-For all contracted services due diligence is undertaken at the start of each contract to ensure quality and sustainability of providers. -Regular contract monitoring is undertaken with providers, with more visits to higher risk providers. There is also a clear provider failure / closure approach to manage closure of homes and safe transition of service users if required. more streamline and better focus on quality. - Working across North Central London to share ideas / learning how quality improvement programmes, including collaborative work with Enfield, Haringey, Camden and Islington councils on residential and nursing care supply, commissioning and quality assurance.. - Ongoing work to monitor the sustainability of the sector and explore best use of council resources to support this (including the awarding of inflationary uplifts)	4	4	4	3	12	4	2	Treat	Same
STR12	Relationship with healthcare providers and partner organisations	Ineffective relationships with healthcare providers and partner organisations such as the NHS could lead to an inability to manage demand resulting in a failure to meet statutory duties and safeguarding of vulnerable residents.	Executive Director Adults and Health	Director of Adult Social Care	Statutory Duty	A&S -integrating care (check plan)	Joint planning and coordination work takes place through the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy and other Health and Wellbeing Board work, and at North Central London level through the Sustainability and Transformation Plan process. At the Borough level, there is close working through the joint commissioning unit, the health and wellbeing executive group and the A&E delivery board which actively manage plans to control demand pressures in the early urgent system. ASC operational managers work with the NHS on the daily basis, to manage demand and pressures. Actively monitoring of referral and activity data and escalating any concerns to the Trust. Monitoring sign off of DTOC's across Acute, Community and Mental Health NHS trusts.	4	4	4	3	12	4	2	Treat	Same

Risk ID	Short Risk Title	Long Description	Risk Owner Job Title	Risk Manager Job Title	Primary Risk Category	Corporate Plan Priority	Controls and Mitigations in Place	Inherent Risk		Residual Risk			Target Risk		Response Option	Direction of Travel (previous)
								Impact	Likelihood	Impact	Likelihood	Risk Score	Impact	Likelihood		
STR06	Safeguarding	If council services and partners do not effectively manage their relevant safeguarding risks, this could lead to a safeguarding incident resulting in potential harm to individuals and/or families, potential legal challenge, resident dissatisfaction and public scrutiny.	Executive Director Adults and Health	Director of Adult Social Care	Statutory Duty	A&S -Safeguarding adults at risk of abuse and neglect	Barnet council & partners has signed up to the multi-London agency procedures safeguarding policies and procedures and adopted across London in Q1 2019/20. These have been updated in Q1 19/20, and represent best practice. - The council has a comprehensive Learning & Development programme for social care practitioner to support high quality safeguarding practice. - quality assurance framework is in place which includes Independent case audit programme, supervision audits and direct observations of staff and self-audits to provide reassurance that practice quality is high and identify areas for improvement. - a quality board meets monthly to review the findings from mechanism in the quality assurance framework and track any improvement actions agreed. - Performance monitoring of safeguarding, happens monthly and quarterly by management team and performance team of Barnet safeguarding adults board. - Monthly reporting to executive director along with ad hoc reporting when necessary with clear roles and responsibilities are in place. - Implementation of the MASH from June 2019 - Professional lead for safeguarding and clear responsibilities for those carrying out safeguarding inquiries through line management and Safeguarding Adults Manager (SAM)	4	4	4	3	12	4	3	Tolerate	Same
STR10	Growth agenda	Failure to manage the growth agenda could lead to a poor quality of place (physical and social infrastructure) resulting in resident dissatisfaction; lack of community; reduced CL, New Homes Bonus and Council Tax growth; and lack of economic potential.	Deputy Chief Executive	Director for Growth	Finance	ARG - Responsible delivery of our major regeneration schemes to create better places to live and work, whilst protecting and enhancing the borough	2. Regular review at GROB (growth, regeneration, operations boards) 3. Scheme by scheme basis, teams will investigate market conditions 4. Active engagement with Building industry to encourage appropriate development in the borough 5. Working closely with community to ensure benefits of growth are widely spread and distributed 6. Finalising of The Local Plan to ensure appropriate Cal/S106 charges	5	3	5	2	10	5	2	Tolerate	Same
STR04	Financial Management	If financial management and controls are not sufficient this could lead to budget overspend, non-achievement of MTPS targets and the council not ensuring appropriate administration of public funds resulting in possible financial and reputational losses.	Director of Finance	Assistant Director of Finance	Finance	P&R -Ensuring we have strong financial management to make best use of our limited resources	- Regular budget monitoring meetings with budget managers - Regular reporting to CMT - Mitigating actions to contain overspends identified and implemented - Achievement of savings tracked and alternative actions indentured where not achievable	4	4	3	3	9	2	1	Treat	Same
STR18	Neglecting corporate parenting duty	if the council and its partners neglect to fulfil their duty as Corporate Parents this could lead to poorer outcomes for children in care and care leavers across key areas including education, health and placements resulting in an increased gap between children in care/care leavers and their peers in the shorter term and poorer outcomes in the longer term.	Executive Director Children's Services	Executive Director Children's Services	Statutory Duty	CE&S - Improving services for children and young people	-A joint motion by councillors to the Full Council in November 2015 resulted in the Barnet's Pledge for Children in Care and Care Leavers. The Children in Care Council has been refreshed and the advocacy service is active across Family Services. A Children's Services Improvement Action Plan is being implemented. The Virtual School has invested in a strong structure and resources are targeted to improve outcomes, through the Personal Education Plan (PEP) process. -The 'Onwards and Upwards' care-leaving service is located in a town centre, where care leavers can access support and a broad range of multi-agency services. Strategic links have been developed with key partners. -A multi-agency forum, Corporate Parenting Officers Group, has been established to track and monitor planning for children in care and care leavers. -Members at Full Council agreed new arrangements for the Corporate Parenting Advisory Group at its meeting on 6 March 2018.	4	4	3	3	9	3	2	Treat	Same
STR01	Non-delivery of services	Ineffective governance, leadership, management or weak internal control environment could lead to poor quality or non-delivery of services resulting in dissatisfaction; failure to meet statutory duties or council priorities; potential harm to the public; and legal challenge.	Chief Executive	Head of Programmes, Performance and Risk Head of Internal Audit	Statutory Duty	P&R -Ensuring we have strong financial management to make best use of our limited resources	- Weekly CMT meetings with regular oversight of budgets, performance, risk and audit activity - Regular reporting of budgets, performance and risk to Policy & Resources Committee, Financial Performance & Contracts Committee and Theme Committees - Annual audit of performance and risk management frameworks to ensure compliance - Annual audit plan - Monthly Internal Controls Board (ICB) - Regular reporting of audit activity to Audits committee - Controls to mitigate the associated risk, AG020 -- If audit actions are not implemented this could lead to a deterioration in the council's control environment and result in the Head of Internal Audit providing a Limited Assurance Annual Opinion.'	5	3	3	2	6	2	1	Treat	Same
Service Risks																
Adults and Health																
PH06	Pandemic Influenza type disease outbreak	A Declaration of Pandemic Influenza by the World Health Organisation (WHO) could lead to severe resource and capacity issues for the council and partner agencies resulting in an impact on service delivery and the health protection of residents	Director of Public Health	Consultant in Public Health	Statutory Duty	HWBB - Continuing improvements on preventative interventions	Barnet multi-agency pan flu preparedness exercises and plans.	5	4	5	4	20	5	4	Tolerate	Same

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								Impact	Likelihood	Impact	Likelihood	Risk Score	Impact			Likelihood
AC044	Leisure operator performance against contact	The performance of the leisure operator to deliver against contractual obligations and commitments could lead to the health and wellbeing priorities not being fulfilled leading to possible consequences to service delivery and finances.	Assistant Director Greenspaces & Leisure		Business Continuity	A&S -Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain their mental wellbeing	The leisure contract continues to be monitored in alignment with the Performance Management Framework to ensure delivery against obligations / commitments and targets are met. An unexpected closure of the pools at Finchley Lido Leisure Centre since March (now anticipated to open clearly 2020) will impact the achievement of performance and financial targets/projections. The SPA team are working with the leisure operator to understand and minimise impact. Disrupted service delivery is being absorbed at other leisure facilities where possible and public comms is being managed.	5	5	4	4	16	4	3	Treat	Same
AC001	Increased overspend to meet statutory duties	LBB could have insufficient resources to meet its statutory duties with regard to adult social care due to operating in an environment in which there is inherent uncertainty in future demand for services, exacerbated by a potential inability to deliver savings, reduced ability to raise income from clients, the rising cost of care, other in year financial pressures due to unexpected demand, the increasing complexity and cost of care packages, and legislative changes. This could result in harm to individuals, legal challenge, worsening budget overspend, and reputational damage. Alternatively, it would lead to a deterioration in the council's overall financial position. There are reduced opportunities to invest through reserves, service budgets are not currently balanced and this could reduce opportunities to invest in preventative services.	Executive Director Adults and Health		Statutory Duty	A&S -Efficient delivery of statutory duties	The council's budget management process (MTFS) forecasts demographic growth and pressures over a multi-year period. Budget and performance monitoring and management controls are used throughout the year. The MTFS to 2024 is set and adult social care will continue to undertake initiatives focused on reducing and managing future demand. There is also a programme of work underway to proactively manage in-year budget pressures.	5	5	5	3	15	3	3	Treat	Reduced
AC046	Adults Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) Resourcing	Insufficient resource and subject expertise within the MASH due to capacity constraints within service areas, e.g. mental health, strategic partners could lead to the MASH being less effective resulting in the MASH being unable to effectively safeguard vulnerable adults.	Director of Adult Social Care		Statutory Duty	A&S -Safeguarding adults at risk of abuse and neglect	The Adults MASH has been established with the use of existing staff and expertise forming the basis of the MASH. It is recognised that the MASH will operate within the context of resource constraints across teams and partners but both physical and virtual arrangements have been established to ensure the process is effective and vulnerable adults are safeguarded. Management of staffing levels and resource requirement will be monitored closely and in response to increasing volume of referrals additional staffing resource is being implemented. A dedicated MASH team consisting of 1 Team Manager, 1 lead practitioner and 3 full time social workers will be established from 14 Nov. From the w/c 14 Oct there is additional resource within the MASH from other teams to support the management of incoming referrals.	5	5	3	5	15	1	2	Treat	Increased
Assurance																
AG020	Audit actions not implemented	If audit actions are not implemented this could lead to a deterioration in the council's control environment and result in the Head of Internal Audit providing a Limited Assurance Annual Opinion.	Head of Internal Audit	Head of Internal Audit	Statutory Duty	P&R - Being resilient as a local authority	Audit actions are recorded within Barnet Performs and discussed at monthly Contract Monitoring meetings (CSG and Re) to encourage implementation - Auditees are emailed asking for updates / evidence in advance of quarterly reporting to Audit Committee - Monthly Internal Controls Board (ICB) when officers are asked for updates against their actions and challenged if progress not made - Attendance required at Audit Committee if not implemented - Audit actions are agreed with auditees (as opposed to audit recommendations with management responses) to improve clarity over what is expected in order for audit to assess as implemented - Internal Audit Manager role created, key aspect of role will be to manage the follow-ups process and to devise approach for which medium priority actions to follow-up	4	5	4	4	16	4	3	Treat	Same
Finance																
FIN002	Implementation of 2019/20 savings	If the savings identified for 19/20 are not fully implemented this could lead to non-achievement of MTFS targets and an overspend on the revenue budget resulting in an impact on services and financial consequences for the council	CEO	Strategic Directors, including DCE Assistant Director of Finance	Finance	P&R -Ensuring we have strong financial management to make best use of our limited resources	-Monthly budget monitoring - budget setting process validating savings	5	5	5	4	20	4	2	Treat	Same
FIN001	Impact of political uncertainty on Finances	The uncertainty of the national and regional political landscape, legislative changes and local government funding could lead to changes that affect council services and as a result in a further reduction of the multi-year budget	Chief Executive	Director of Finance Deputy Director of Finance	Finance	P&R -Ensuring we have strong financial management to make best use of our limited resources	-Contingency and reserves in place to mitigate the short term impact. -Undertake forward planning, regularly updating budget assumptions and monitoring the Government's fiscal announcements. However, also maintain flexibility within existing plans to instigate recruitment freezes in non-frontline services whilst long term plans are being put into place. -Maintain good contacts with Central Government to remain as informed as possible.	5	4	5	3	15	4	2	Treat	Same
FIN003	Financial Controls	If there are ineffective internal controls, governance arrangements, or policies and procedures this could increase the risk of the council being unable to prevent an incident of organised or high value fraud, bribery or corruption resulting in possible financial and reputational loss.	Director of Finance	Assistant Director of Finance	Finance	P&R -Ensuring we have strong financial management to make best use of our limited resources	-A thorough review of internal controls has been independently completed by Grant Thornton. The action plan that has been developed is in the process of being tested post implementation	5	5	5	3	15	5	1	Treat	Same

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Growth and Corporate Services																
G&C035	Income from the Estate	Insufficient Capacity in staffing, contract and / or insufficient demand for assets could lead to a shortfall in income resulting in unforeseen budget pressures	Assistant Director - Estates	Head of Estates Management	Finance	ARG - Efficient and cost-effective asset management	1. MTF5 programme is in place to maximise income in lieu of budgetary cuts.	4	5	4	4	16	4	2	Treat	Increased
G&C053	Commercial viability of strategic suppliers	If the commercial viability of a strategic supplier declines this could lead to operational failures resulting in service disruption/reduction, failure to discharge statutory duties and financial costs.	Commercial and IT Director	Head of Commercial	Business Continuity	P&R - Ensuring we have strong financial management to make best use of our limited resources	-Contract management framework, with policy and procedures for commercial activity. -Contract monitoring takes place monthly with quarterly reporting to Financial Performance and Contracts Committee. -Contract register kept under review with checks on financial status of strategic suppliers. -Contract management arrangements in place, including indicators to identify financial stress. -Business continuity plans in place.	5	4	5	3	15	4	3	Treat	Same
Environment																
TS013	Passenger Transport Services move	The handback of NLBP will necessitate the relocation of PTS vehicles with operation to a suitable alternate site, not being able to secure suitable site will result in either incurring additional costs to extend the current lease (subject to availability) or cause disruption to the Home to School transport service for Special Education Need children in and out of borough.	Street Scene Director	Head of Fleet and Transport	Business Continuity	ENV - Keeping the borough moving, including improvements to roads and pavements	Depot move project are currently working on space planning exercise for Watling Carpark and Watling Market combine site. There are 2 other sites being considered as a back up, if Watling Carpark proves to be insufficient space.	5	5	5	4	20	4	3	Treat	Same
PI011	Winter Service	As a result of relocating the gritting depot from Barnet to Harrow there is a risk that the associated increased travel time will be detrimental to the ability to deliver an effective service in terms of speed of response and in particular the possibility that this may prevent the three eastern routes from being treated within the required timescale which may lead to road traffic accidents, associated insurance claims and even non-compliance with statutory duty in extreme cases.	Executive Director Environment	Head for Network and Infrastructure	Business Continuity	ENV - Keeping the borough moving, including improvements to roads and pavements	1. Contingency site found (at Gateway Services - Highways England site)and implemented. 2. Legal Agreement has been signed by Highways England granting the free use of the Gateway Services site to reload up to four of the Barnet gritting vehicles in times of snow. 3. Information supplied to the Property Team on the Service depot requirements - this is now in the hands of the Property Team to find a suitable site and is ongoing. 4. Relevant contacts at TfL identified and daily exchange of plans/information implemented. 5. Lessons learnt exercise from the 2018/19 gritting season and the review of the Winter Service Plan needs to be undertaken by Regional Enterprise and the plan suitably updated well in advance of the 19/20 winter gritting season due to commence in October 2019.	5	4	5	4	20	5	2	Treat	Increased
SS020	Remedial work at Oakleigh Depot	Ground issues with the Oakleigh depot require immediate and significant remedial works that will result in service disruption for up to 9 months. This can potentially have an impact on our service delivery which could in turn lead to increased complaints and potential disruption to staff who work at the depot.	Street Scene Director	Assistant Director	Business Continuity	ENV - Getting Barnet clean through efficient street cleaning services, minimising and recycling waste, and weekly bin collections	There is a weekly review meeting taking place with the contractor, as well as frequent internal meetings with the depot works team and the updates are provided to the steering group. All further actions to be agreed. A one way Traffic management system is in place to control the flow of traffic around the depot to ensure safety of all on-site personnel, which will also stop heavy weighted vehicles using the left hand lane of the access road. Independent contractors are commissioned to continuously monitoring the ground movement. Independent surveyor brought in for second opinions on proposed depot works.	5	5	4	5	20	3	5	Treat	New
SS018	Frontline employment and retention	Low employment/recruitment retention can be a challenge to recruit into frontline positions such as qualified vehicle technicians, refuse loaders and HGV drivers. This could lead to struggles to recruit the required staff and this could result in an increase in the use of agency staff to deliver the service resulting in financial impact; detrimental impact on service levels, which could cause increased resident dissatisfaction and complaints	Street Scene Director	Street Scene Director	Business Continuity	ENV - Getting Barnet clean through efficient street cleaning services, minimising and recycling waste, and weekly bin collections	Utilising multiple markets and channels for recruitment.	4	4	4	4	16	2	2	Treat	Same
TS015	Change in LEZ and expansion of ULEZ	The extension and implementation of Low Emission Zones (LEZ) and Ultra Low Emission Zones (ULEZ) leading to council vehicles w to be either replaced or retrofitted with compliant technology for them to be use to deliver frontline service. This could result in a business continuity and financial impacts should existing vehicles need to be replaced. Transport for London (TfL) is changing the minimum emission standard required for vehicles driven within the designated zone, LEZ. LEZ is currently in operation for a large part of Barnet. The current standards are set to change in Oct'2020. Transport for London (TfL) has also announced expansion of ULEZ to north circular road. This means number of council vehicle will have to be either replaced or retrofitted with compliant technology for them to be use to deliver frontline service in Barnet. There is also a business continuity and financial risk if Council is unable to replace the current vehicles.	Street Scene Director	Head of Fleet and Transport	Business Continuity	ENV - Getting Barnet clean through efficient street cleaning services, minimising and recycling waste, and weekly bin collections	Capital bid to procure new compliant vehicles have been submitted. CMT will be briefed on this matter summarising impact of this change for Barnet.	5	4	5	3	15	5	1	Treat	Same
Joint Risks																
Education and Skills																
ES-023	Overall schools budget (DSG) overspends	Demand pressures resulting in Overall schools budget (DSG-Dedicated schools grant) overspends leading to pressure to cut SEN spending.	Education and Skills Director		Finance	CE&S - Improving services for children and young people	Close monitoring of the budget Continue to lobby for increased High Needs Funding. Recovery plan to match future High Needs spending to budget.	4	4	3	5	15	3	3	Treat	Increased

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POLICY AND RESOURCES (P&R) COMMITTEE DELIVERY PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report provides a **thematic overview of performance** for **Q2 2019/20** focusing on the MTFs savings and activities to deliver the **priorities** in the **Policy and Resources (P&R) Committee Annual Delivery Plan**, which can be found online at:
<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=692&MId=9461&Ver=4>

2. SAVINGS

- 2.1 The total amount of **savings** identified for P&R Committee in 2019/20 is **£2.312m**. This is shown in table 1.

Table 1: Savings forecast delivery (Q2 2019/20)

Ref	Service area	Description of Savings	Savings for 19/20	Q2 19/20 Forecast	Comment
P&R4	CSG	Capita contract price reduction	640	640	Reduction in contract price is contractual and has been delivered.
P&R4a	CSG	Further Capita contract savings	400	135	Delay in the new Service Model being implemented due to delays in moving to Colindale and the website launch has impacted on the ability to reduce resources earlier. The service is reviewing options to plug this gap.
P&R5	Central expenses	Insurance contract renegotiation	22	22	Achieved
P&R6	Commissioning Group	Senior management changes (NB only counting savings in Commissioning Group here)	750	750	Restructure implemented.
P&R7	Commissioning Group	Reconfigure Communications & Strategy team and reduce running costs	183	183	Saving is dependent on recruitment of permanent staff to new structure, currently using interims, there is also an element of income.
P&R9	Cross-cutting Commissioning	Economies of scale from joined up professional support services	297	297	Saving deleted - funded from contingency.
P&R21	Assurance	Stop refreshments for committee meetings	0.5	0.5	Achieved
P&R22	Assurance	Stop rental costs for member surgeries & use council owned / free premises	4	4	Achieved

Ref	Service area	Description of Savings	Savings for 19/20	Q2 19/20 Forecast	Comment
P&R23	Assurance	Stop funding of BT lines for elected members	16	16	Achieved
Total			2,312	2,047	

3. PRIORITIES

3.1 This section provides an update on the Committee's priorities as follows:

- A summary of progress on Actions¹ to deliver the priority
- Performance of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)²
- Risks to delivering the Actions and priority
- High (15 to 25) level risks from the Corporate Risk Register³

3.2 The Q2 status for each of the Committee's priorities is shown in table 2. This reflects the *overall performance on Actions, KPIs and Risks*⁴ for each priority.

Table 2: Priorities for P&R Committee

Section	Committee Priority	Q2 Status
4.	Ensuring we have strong financial management	Limited
5.	Continuing to improve customer services	Satisfactory
6.	Continuing to work effectively with strategic partners	Good
7.	Planning strategically to enable Barnet to grow and meet the needs of residents	Good
8.	Being resilient as a local authority	Good
9.	Ensuring residents are treated equally, with understanding and respect, and all have access to quality services	Good

¹ A Summary of the Actions is provided for each priority. These are RAG rated as follows: Complete or Good progress = GREEN (where no Actions RAG rated RED); Satisfactory progress = AMBER (where no more than one Action RAG rated RED) or Limited progress = RED (where two or more Actions RAG rated RED).

² KPI RAG rating reflects the percentage variance of the result against the target as follows: On target = GREEN (G); Up to 9.9% off target = AMBER (A); 10% or more off target = RED (R). The Direction of Travel (DOT) status shows the percentage variation in the result since last year e.g. Improving (↑ I), Worsening (↓ W) or Same (→ S). The percentage variation is calculated as follows: Q2 19/20 result minus Q2 18/19 result equals difference; then difference divided by Q2 18/19 result multiplied by 100 = percentage variation. KPIs are illustrated by (q) quarter; (c) cumulative up to end quarter; (s) snapshot in time; or (r) rolling 12 months.

³ The Corporate Risk Register includes strategic risks (strategic and business critical risks) and high (15 to 25) service/joint risks (service and contract delivery risks). All risks are managed in line with the council's risk management framework. The risk registers are live documents and the Q2 19/20 Corporate Risk Register provides a snapshot in time (as at end September 2019). The risk ratings are: Low = 1 to 3 (GREEN); Medium/Low = 4 to 6 (YELLOW); Medium/High = 8 to 12 (AMBER); and High = 15 to 25 (RED).

⁴ The Q2 Status reflects the *overall performance* on Actions, KPIs and Risks as follows: Complete or Good progress = GREEN (where no Actions or KPIs RAG rated RED and no more than one high level risk); Satisfactory progress = AMBER (where no more than one Action or KPIs RAG rated RED and/or no more than two high level risks) or Limited progress = RED (where two or more Actions or KPIs RAG rated RED and/or more than two high level risks).

4. Ensuring we have strong financial management	Q2 Status Limited
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4.1 Summary of Actions Satisfactory progress

- 4.1.1 The Q1 budget position showed an overspend of £6.022m. There are plans in place to manage the financial position to achieve the target. Monthly monitoring is undertaken and corrective actions identified where required. This has resulted in an improvement and the underspend has been reduced to £4.206m. See *Strategic Performance Report* for more detail.
- 4.1.2 There has been good progress in delivering the savings targets in the MTFs. The forecast at Q2 is that 87% of savings will be delivered. Regular budget monitoring is undertaken and reported to CMT. Recovery plans are being developed to address emerging pressures.
- 4.1.3 There were 41 new *high and medium* priority audit recommendations relating to financial systems in Q2. These were across the following audits: Highways Programme; Accounts Payable; and Brent Cross Cricklewood - Financial Controls. 28 *high* priority audit actions relating to financial risk were due to be implemented in Q2; of these, 23 (82%) were fully implemented within the quarter. The five remaining actions related to audits of the Highways Programme; Pension Fund Finance and Investment; and Integra Access and Programme Change Management. In Q2, an approach was designed for following up medium priority actions relating to financial risk, not just high priority actions. This will be rolled out and reported from Q3 onwards.
- 4.1.4 A number of Corporate Anti-Fraud Team (CAFT) investigations were closed in Q2: 23 corporate fraud cases were closed; 57 concessionary travel fraud cases were closed; two financial investigations were closed; and 111 tenancy fraud cases were closed. These were reported to Audit Committee on 30 October 2019. The report can be found on the website at:
<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CIId=144&MIId=9847&Ver=4>

4.2 KPIs

- 4.2.1 There are five KPIs for this priority, which monitor strong financial management. Four KPIs are Monitor only for Q2. One KPI did not meet the Q2 target.
- **Implemented high and medium audit recommendations relating to fundamental financial systems (RAG rated AMBER) – 82% against a target of 90%.** Five of 28 high priority audit actions relating to finance were not implemented. These related to the Highways Programme; Pension Fund Finance and Investment; and Integra Access and Programme Change Management. Internal Audit took a report to CMT to discuss why actions are often not implemented within the agreed timeframes. This led to an improvement in the outturn. The monthly Internal Controls Board will continue to focus on the implementation of audit actions and will utilise Root Cause Analysis techniques to better understand the culture of actions not routinely being implemented as agreed and then corrective action being taken 'just in time'.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Outturn is within £1m of the budget (q)	Smaller is Better	New for 19/20	<£1m	Monitor	£4.206m	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
In-year incoming resources balanced to outgoing resources (q)	Smaller is Better	New for 19/20	-£4.2m	Monitor	-£7.057m	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Budget savings being delivered (q)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	Monitor	Monitor	47%	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
High and medium audit recommendations issued relating to fundamental financial systems (q) ⁵	Smaller is Better	New for 19/20	Monitor	Monitor	41 ⁶	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Implemented high and medium audit recommendations relating to fundamental financial systems (q)	Bigger is better	New for 19/20	90%	90%	82% (A)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available

4.3 Risks

4.3.1 There are three risks to delivery of the actions for this priority. These have been assessed at a high (15 to 25) level and have controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks.

- **FIN002 - Implementation of 2019/20 savings (risk score 20).** If the MTFs savings identified for 2019/20 are not fully implemented this could lead to non-achievement of MTFs targets and an overspend on the revenue budget. To manage the risk, monthly monitoring arrangements are in place. Progress on implementation of savings and risks is being reported to CMT and Policy and Resources Committee throughout the year.
- **FIN001 - Impact of political uncertainty on Finances (risk score 15).** The uncertainty of the national and regional political landscape, legislative changes and local government funding changes that affect council services could lead to further reduction of the multi-year budget. The Council Management Team has identified actions to help mitigate the existing overspend such as actively managing budgets in line with financial regulations. Action plans for savings over the MTFs are being developed and will be presented to Theme Committees in November 2019.

⁵ This KPI measures new high and medium audit recommendations raised in the quarter, whereas the other indicator is about recommendations that have been implemented (but may have been raised in the previous quarter or even longer ago).

⁶ This compares to 26 new high and medium audit recommendations relating to financial systems in Q1. These were across the following audits: Housing Benefit; NNDR; Council Tax; and Pension Fund Finance and Investment. The Q1 result was previously reported as 3, in relation to the audit on Pension Fund Finance and Investment only.

- **FIN003 - Financial controls (risk score 15).** Ineffective internal controls, governance arrangements, or policies and procedures could lead to an increased risk of the council being unable to prevent an incident of organised or high value fraud, bribery or corruption. Following a review of internal controls in 2018 by Grant Thornton, an action plan was developed. The control environment continues to be improved through (1) testing of controls to identify any further control weaknesses; and (2) reviewing actions to implement improvements to controls. There is regular reporting to Finance SMT and updates to Internal Control Board.

4.3.2 In addition to the risks in the Annual Delivery Plan, there was a *service risk* for this priority that was scored at a high (15 to 25) level in Q2.

- **G&C053 - Commercial viability of strategic suppliers (risk score 15).** If the commercial viability of a strategic supplier declines this could lead to operational failures resulting in service disruption/reduction, failure to discharge statutory duties and financial costs. This risk is being managed using the contract management framework and policy/procedures for commercial activity. Contract monitoring takes place monthly, with quarterly reporting to Financial Performance and Contracts (FPC) Committee. The contract register is kept under review with checks on the financial status of strategic suppliers. The council is continuing to collate relevant information should it be necessary to take over any services on short notice. Business Enterprise and Skills and Safety, Health and Wellbeing (SHaW) are being in-sourced from Capita on 1 October 2019. The risk score remains unchanged due to uncertainties in business conditions caused by Brexit.

5. Continuing to improve customer services	Q2 Status
	Satisfactory

5.1 Summary of Actions Satisfactory progress

- 5.1.1 The focus in Q2 has been ensuring the council website meets new Government regulations, which requires the website to have AA accessibility to ensure it can be used by residents with accessibility needs.
- 5.1.2 The Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system has been revised to be clearer and promote the council’s digital channels. Alongside this, the launch of a new parking system went live, which will allow residents to fulfil tasks such as parking permits and paying fines.
- 5.1.3 The trial on customer notification, which had been ongoing for customer cases about fly-tipping has been paused until a new IT system is implemented in Street Scene.
- 5.1.4 A resident engagement session was held to help design correspondences templates to residents for Revenues and Benefits and the feedback received will be used to make improvements within the next quarter.

5.2 KPIs

5.2.1 There are five KPIs for this priority, which monitor customer services. Three KPIs met the Q2 target – satisfaction with customer services; web and phone volumes. One KPI is Monitor only for Q2. One KPI did not meet the Q2 target.

- **Satisfaction with the council’s website – 30% against a target of 55%.** This KPI was below target in Q2, whilst other customer service performance indicators met the targets.

A new metric on the council website has now been agreed and will be used from Q3 onwards.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Overall satisfaction with customer services (excl. web satisfaction) (q)	Bigger is Better	90%	89%	89%	89.7% (G)	↓ W - 0.2%	89.9%	No benchmark available
Satisfaction with the council's website (q)	Bigger is Better	32%	55%	55%	30% (R)	↓ W - 5.3%	32%	No benchmark available
Increase in web volumes (r) ⁷	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	10%	10%	+31% ⁸ (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Reduction in phone volumes (r) ⁹	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	30%	-7.5%	-8% ¹⁰ (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Cost of Customer Service provision (via benefits tracker) (q)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	Reduce baseline by £400k (c.20%)	Monitor	£132k	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available

5.3 Risks

5.3.1 There are three risks to delivery of the actions for this priority. These have been assessed at a medium/low (4 to 6) and medium/high (8 to 12) level and have controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks.

- **G&C021 - Unexpected Customer Service demand (risk score 9).** Unexpected increases in demand could lead to a budget pressure. A deep dive of services under the CSG contract, including Members Enquiries and complaints, was undertaken in May 2019. The results from the deep dive will be used inform proactive interventions. A business case focusing on the end-to-end customer experience has been drafted and will be presented to P&R Committee in December 2019.
- **G&C022 - Website User Experience (risk score 6).** This risk relates to the potential failure of the website (for technical or accessibility reasons) to support the channel shift ambitions. Customer service data is regularly reviewed to feed into improvements to the website. Work has been ongoing in Q2 to ensure the council website meets new Government regulations, which requires the website to have AA accessibility to ensure it can be used by residents with accessibility needs.
- **G&C019 - MTFs Customer Service Savings 19/20 (risk score 12 – increased from 9).** The £400k savings may not be delivered in 19/20 due to a lack of demand reduction and/or channel shift to online improvements. Demand reduction initiatives are in place for high

⁷ Percentage increase in web volumes compared to same time last year.

⁸ Rolling 12 months to September 2019.

⁹ Percentage reduction in phone volumes compared to same time last year.

¹⁰ Rolling 12 months to June 2019

volume services; the Customer Transformation programme is delivering a range of online improvements; and safeguards are in place to protect service areas that are used by the most vulnerable residents and those that cannot get online. The level of channel shift has not proceeded as originally expected, as call volumes have not reduced as envisaged. To remedy this, a new phone Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system was launched in September 2019, which has acted on user feedback to be more streamlined. The new parking permit system was launched in September 2019. The risk score has increased due to the delay in meeting the savings.

6. Continuing to work effectively with strategic partners	Q2 Status
	Good

6.1 Summary of Actions Good progress

6.1.1 A Community Together Network (CTN) meeting took place in September 2019 with 40 attendees including several organisations new to the CTN. The meeting focused on mental health and funding. Feedback was largely positive, and the council is hoping to maintain this level engagement at CTN meetings going forward. No strategic partnership board meetings took place in Q2, with the next meeting due to take place in December 2019.

6.2 KPIs

6.2.1 There is one KPI for this priority, which monitors attendance at strategic partnership meetings. 57% of those who accepted a meeting invite attended the strategic partnership meeting in Q2. Although the percentage attendance fell from Q1 (70%) the number of attendees increased to 40 (from 24) showing a higher level of interest in the meeting.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Overall attendance at strategic partnership meetings	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	80%	80%	57% ¹¹ (R)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available

6.3 Risks

6.3.1 There is one risk to delivery of the actions for this priority. This has been assessed at a medium/high (8 to 12) level and has controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks.

- **G&C023 - Ineffective partnership approach (risk score 9).** If strategic partners do not engage with the council this could lead to an ineffective working and may impact on the delivery of joint aims and priorities. A review of membership and terms of reference is being undertaken by the strategic partnership board to ensure all partners fully contribute, including on the ‘Together, we are Barnet’ campaign.

¹¹ The result is an estimate based on attendance at the Partnership Board and CTN meetings.

7. Planning strategically to enable Barnet to grow and meet the needs of residents	Q2 Status
	Good

7.1 Summary of Actions Satisfactory progress

- 7.1.1 Public consultation was completed on the new Growth Strategy, which has prepared the way for a new Draft Local Plan to be presented to P&R Committee in December 2019.
- 7.1.2 The updated Local List of heritage assets will be presented to the same Committee. Preparation has also begun on several forthcoming Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), including Middlesex University and the Burroughs, Edgware Town Centre and a Height Strategy for the borough, including Major Thoroughfares.
- 7.1.3 BNP Paribas have been appointed to carry out a review of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), which is due in December 2019. A Draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan is expected to be ready for public consultation, alongside the Local Plan.

7.2 KPIs

- 7.2.1 There is one KPI for this priority, which monitors delivery of planning policy documents such as the Local Plan and Supplementary Planning Documents. Generally, there will be two to three outputs per annum, except with the Local Plan stages.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Deliver Planning Policy Documents	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	100%	100%	100% ¹² (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available

7.3 Risks

- 7.3.1 There are three risks to delivery of the actions for this priority. These have been assessed at a medium/low (4 to 6) and medium/high (8 to 12) level and have controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks.
- **G&C024 – Delay of Local Plan (risk score 8).** Significant objections or lack of support for draft policies or proposed site allocations could delay the Local Plan timetable resulting in delayed adoption of new policies to guide development and scrutiny by the MHCLG. During Q1, the Local Plan was delayed from April 2019 until December 2019, which could impact on the ability for the plan to provide timely policy for planning applications. The risk is being managed through documentation of appropriate evidence and several stages of public consultation and Member engagement.
 - **G&C025 - Delays to policy documents (risk score 4).** Unnecessary delay to the consideration of proposed projects and policy documents may result in missed opportunities to influence planning implications or delays to decision about sites/projects. To manage this risk a minimum number of Committee meetings are scheduled over the year and supplementary meetings can be convened if required. The schedule of Committee meetings for 2019/20 is sufficient to meet the volume and frequency of work coming forward from the Planning Policy team.

¹² Article 4 Direction was 'confirmed'.

- **G&C026 - Local plan housing target (risk score 12).** Changes to national or regional policy or targets could limit the council's ability to secure policy alignment or deliver progress with policy in a timely manner resulting in the Local Plan not being compliant. This risk is being monitored by sub-regional groups such as the West London Alliance, London Councils and the Association of London Borough Planning Officers. The London Plan examination report has been published resulting in a reduced housing target for the council following removal of the small sites target. A range will be taken forward as the new housing target, setting a baseline acknowledging the London Plan, as well as noting where a design-led approach may enable the council to achieve MHCLG's 'unconstrained delivery' target for new homes. The Local Plan will now proceed to P&R Committee in December 2019, with consultation on Regulation 18 commencing in the New Year.

8. Being resilient as a local authority	Q2 Status
	Good

8.1 Summary of Actions Good progress

8.1.1 The Organisational Resilience Team continued to provide resilience to meet the Resilience Standards for London by focusing on out-of-hours emergency response arrangements and staffing levels. There continued to be ongoing engagement with partner organisations and the community to ensure full participation in the Borough Resilience Forum (BRF) to plan for any identified risks. A work programme around Business Continuity Plans and testing provides assurance that the council will be able to provide key services in the event of any business interruption, with a second review due to be undertaken in February 2020.

8.2 KPIs

8.2.1 There are no KPIs for this priority.

8.3 Risks

8.3.1 There are three risks to delivery of the actions for this priority. These have been assessed at a medium/high (8 to 12) level and have controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks.

- **AG022 - Inability to effectively respond to Major Emergency Incident (risk score 8).** Failure to implement the EP2020 recommendations and non-compliance to the Resilience Standards for London could lead to the inability to effectively respond to a major emergency. The focus in Q2 has been on out-of-hours emergency response arrangements and staffing levels.
- **AG023 - Inadequate Business Continuity incident response (risk score 12).** Inadequate planning, non-compliance and a lack of trained staff could lead to the council being unable to respond adequately to an incident. There is a new Corporate Business Continuity Strategy and Plan and a review of Business Continuity arrangements was undertaken in Q1, which looked at strategy, exercises, training and resources. The corporate BC Plan was presented to CMT in September 2019. All services have produced/updated Business Impact Assessments and Critical Desk Requirements to detail service tolerance to business disruption. Partner organisations are to confirm their state of preparedness to relevant CMT members. The BC Plans are being reviewed in preparation for Brexit.
- **AG042 - Partner Agencies attention (risk score 8).** A major or continuing incident could demand the attention of partner agencies away from the Borough Resilience Forum (BRF). There continued to be ongoing engagement with partner organisations and the Chair to

ensure full participation in the BRF and exercises involving businesses and the community. The BRF Risk Register is regularly reviewed to ensure it reflects local issues.

8.3.2 In addition to the risks in the Annual Delivery Plan, there was a *strategic* and *service risk* for this priority that were scored at a high (15 to 25) level in Q2.

- **STR20 - Dependency on staff to manage urgent issues (NEW) (risk score 16).** This was a new strategic risk identified by CMT as part of Q2 19/20 risk review. CMT raised a concern that they might be over-relying and dependent on a small number of staff to manage pressure points across the organisation - and should staff become unavailable this could pose a significant risk to the organisation. To manage the risk, HR is working with services to review workforce/succession planning and opening up opportunities for learning and development, including through the Apprenticeship Levy.
- **AG020 - Audit actions not implemented (risk score 16).** If audit actions are not implemented this could lead to a deterioration in the council's control environment and result in the Head of Internal Audit providing a Limited Assurance Annual Opinion. In Q1, 73% of high priority actions were completed by the deadline. This was below the target of 90% and a deterioration on performance in Q4, when 82% of actions were confirmed as implemented. The risk score will remain unchanged until there is assurance that the implementation of audit actions is sustainable and consistent. An update on the implementation of Q2 high priority actions was presented to Audit Committee on 30 October 2019.

9.	Ensuring residents are treated equally, with understanding and respect, and all have access to quality services	Q2 Status
		Good

9.1 Summary of Actions Good progress

9.1.1 The Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) plan highlighted a need for better demography intelligence. Demographic data about Barnet's workforce is now being shared and a plan is being developed in how to use this information.

9.1.2 Equalities training has been delivered to Equality Champions and strategic leads ahead of the business reporting cycle for 2020/21. A draft of equality principles has been developed, which will form the core of a new Equalities Policy for the council. There will be a consultation with partners on these principles in Q3. The Equality Impact Assessment templates have been revised to be easier to use and provide more comprehensive information.

9.2 KPIs

9.2.1 There are three KPIs for this priority, which monitor the equality objectives. One KPI met the Q2 target, one KPI was not reported in Q2 and one KPI is reported annually in Q4.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Staff providing social identify information	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	TBC ¹³	TBC	Due Q3 19/20 ¹⁴	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available

¹³ This will be confirmed in Q3.

¹⁴ The KPI will not be reported until Q3 as the methodology is being finalised.

Indicator	Polarity	18/19 EOY	19/20 Target	Q2 19/20			Q2 18/19	Benchmarking
				Target	Result	DOT	Result	
Cumulative Equality Impact Assessments carried out for relevant policies and programmes (Annual)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	100%	100%	Due Q4 19/20	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available
Community Together Network (CTN) Bulletin circulated to voluntary and faith communities (q)	Bigger is Better	New for 19/20	24	6	6 (G)	New for 19/20	New for 19/20	No benchmark available

9.3 Risks

9.3.1 There is one risk to delivery of the actions for this priority. This has been assessed at a medium/high (8 to 12) level and has controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks.

- **G&C036 - Compliance with Equality Duty (risk score 12).** This risk is being managed through mandatory learning and development on the Public Sector Equality Duty. Guidance material and advice is available for staff requiring support, including on Equality Impact Assessments (EIAs). A new training programme for Equality Champions and strategic leads commenced in August 2019, which will ensure staff are aware of the organisation's duty to meet the Public Sector Equality Duty. A new Equalities Hub was launched on the staff intranet. A new Equalities Policy is being drafted and will be presented to P&R Committee in December 2019.

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Policy and Resources Committee

6 January 2020

Title	Customer Strategy update – Improving customer services
Report of	Chairman of the Policy and Resources Committee
Wards	All
Status	Public
Urgent	No
Key	No
Enclosures	Appendix A – Customer Survey key insights, high level plan and target operating model
Officer Contact Details	Deborah Hinde, Director (Commercial and Customer Services) Deborah.hinde@barnet.gov.uk Barry May – Head of Customer & Digital barry.may@barnet.gov.uk

Summary

A motion was passed by Full Council on 30 July that requested Policy and Resources consider;

- (i) ‘...a full programme of improvements with £1,000,000 of investment’ and
- (ii) ‘...a longer-term improvement for customer service’

This report provides an update on the delivery of the council’s customer strategy and seeks agreement to the next phase of the customer transformation programme. This report is not seeking new funding. As set out in section 5.4.4 funding will be drawn down from pre-approved funds, that have been agreed to deliver the customer transformation programme.

The report provides an overview of what has been delivered to date, the resident engagement and insight and key aims of the next phase of improvements.

In summary the next phase of improvements will include:

- a work programme to implement a new integrated customer facing system in Streetscene to improve the end to end customer experience, detail provided in section 1.33
- improvements to act on the resident engagement and feedback provided to date via a customer experience survey and resident focus groups, detail provided in section 1.16
- improving and simplifying correspondence and email confirmations across services to make them easier to understand and clarifying residents expectations with regards next steps within any interaction, detail provided in section 1.32
- the next phase of the programme will be supported by an internal campaign to ensure all staff understand their role in delivering excellent customer service, detail in section 1.41
- it will also look at technical and process integrations to improve the end to end customer experience providing staff and residents with the right information when they need it
- a detailed review of the current contact centre platform to improve stability, automation and integration to service applications improving the resident experience when they call the council, interact online or via social media
- improvements to be prioritised in high-volume services that will provide the biggest opportunity to improve resident satisfaction e.g. Street Scene, Council Tax, Parking and Highways
- improving the customer experience requires a whole organisational response and the next of phase of the programme will work with services across the Council to ensure services are joined up and frontline staff have the data they need to support residents proactively when they contact the Council

Officers Recommendations

- 1. That the committee note the actions being taken by officers to improve customer experience and achievements made to date**
- 2. Agree continuation of the customer transformation programme into the next phase delivering the improvements highlighted in this report**
- 3. Agree the recommendation for the council to sign up to the Local Digital Declaration, detail can be found in section 1.43**
- 4. If committee agree to the overall approach and direction of travel outlined in this report, then the committee endorse the production of a refreshed strategy for publication in 2020**

1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A motion, in the name of Cllr Thomas, was passed by Full Council on 30 July that requested Policy and Resources committee consider a full programme of customer service improvements. This report outlines priorities and a timetable for the next phase of improvements.
- 1.2 Barnet's Customer Transformation Programme (CTP) has recently concluded delivery of phase 2 of the agreed programme of works and this report provides an update on those deliverables.
- 1.3 The CTP was agreed at the Policy and Resources Committee in October 2016 to implement the recommendations of the Customer Access Strategy and began in 2017, with a further update report in May 2017 agreeing further phases to the programme.
- 1.4 An investment of £5.4m was agreed to fund the transformation and delegated authority was agreed to the Deputy Chief Executive, in consultation with the Chairman of the Policy and Resources Committee to enable delivery of the programme in phases, with payment contingent on successful delivery against milestones. This report provides an update on the deliverables of phase 2 of the programme and outlines priority areas for phase 3, to be delivered within the initial budget approved in 2017.
- 1.5 Over time we have seen changes in behaviour as more people prefer to interact with organisations online and the council, enabled by this programme, has also witnessed changes in customer behaviour. In 2013 the council's contact centre received over 960K phone calls a year compared to just under 500K last year, reducing phone contact by nearly 50%, saving the council c£2m. Customer satisfaction in the contact centre has also increased by 9% since 2015 from 72% to 81% in 2019. This is measured via a survey with residents following their contact with the council, as a combined figure across all methods of contact e.g. phone, website and email.
- 1.6 The delivery of the 'My Account' digital platform on the website in October 2017 was the first major milestone for this programme and set up the infrastructure to deliver further customer improvements and financial benefits for the council.
- 1.7 Phase 2 of the CTP delivered a new website in February 2019, which:
 - made it easier and quicker for customers to complete top tasks and access key information
 - improved and simplified content making the site more relevant to those who use it
 - improved navigation and search functionality making it easier to find the information people need
 - improved the scalability, resilience and security of the new site by moving to an industry leading modern cloud hosted solution (award-winning Amazon Web Services).
- 1.8 As well as the new website, all transactional forms on the site have been upgraded to improve functionality and redesigned to make them more intuitive, for example pre-

populating resident information, if residents have registered for a My Account. Within the account, improvements have been made to include Council Tax account information to enable residents to change and register a new address and advice online if they are moving out of their property, thus removing the need to phone the council or for staff to re-key information into systems manually.

1.9 The ability to send proactive notifications has also been introduced enabling residents to track requests and be provided with status updates, removing the need to chase up progress. To make full use of this functionality there will be a need for further system integration and good data will be critical to ensure updates are accurate, relevant and in real time. Street scene is leading a pilot exploring where we can take advantage of this functionality and early in 2020 there is an aim to begin to proactively contact residents on streets where access has been blocked delaying bin collections. We anticipate in 2020 this functionality will improve as more systems are integrated into the My Account.

1.10 Other digital and customer improvements include;

- the launch in November 2019 of an online booking facility enabling residents to book appointments 24/7 for registering births, notice of marriage and book sports facilities. The ability to book library venue rooms online will go live early in 2020
- a new online Parking solution went live in September 2019 to enable residents to purchase and manage parking permits and vouchers. The new system is easier to use and enables residents to upload documentation directly from a smartphone in a couple of clicks removing the need to post or email proofs. As of November 2019, over 50% of customers have activated their account using the new system
- a new digital offer, for electronic visitor parking vouchers, has been launched and this is being offered alongside printed scratch-card visitor vouchers. Residents will be able to use the vouchers immediately after purchase as there is no physical documentation that needs to be posted. Since launch, in September, 35% of visitor vouchers are now ordered in this way and customers wishing to continue purchasing scratch card vouchers rather than the virtual offering are able to do so
- in April 2019 the Library Service installed a new Library Management System to manage stock and enable a resident account through which books are issued, returned, renewed and reserved and through which new items are purchased. The new system has provided an improved customer interface, which is easier to use and has increased the functionality available. Customers can now join the library and place reservations for items directly from the library catalogue, see electronic items such as e-books, eAudiobooks alongside hard copy resources, reset their PIN without staff intervention and pay charges online. Notifications are now sent to customers, that have registered, to avoid generating late return fines and update when their library card is due to expire or when they have a reservation awaiting collection. The Library Service has also invested in a range of new electronic resources for customers including a collection of local, national and international newspapers and magazines from over 100 countries and in 60 different languages
- there have also been improvements to the council's phone menu system to make it simpler and easier to navigate, reducing the number of options and removing any options that do not provide an opportunity to speak to someone
- new online forms are live to allow professionals (e.g. GP's) and residents to make online referrals to social care direct alongside greater quality assurance and improved updates managing expectations better

- introduction of an automated payment line and online payment facility for Assisted Travel (Blue Badge and Freedom passes) went live in October '19
- 1.11 A key principle of the improvement initiatives to date has been to engage with both internal teams and our residents to ensure the changes work for them and, where possible, are designed with them. This has been positive in bringing different teams from across the council together and working more collaboratively to resolve issues faced by our residents when accessing services. This will continue into the next phase.
- 1.12 Although it is still relatively early to measure the full impact of the changes, the indicators below show a positive direction of travel:
- 38%* increase in visits to the website and an 18%* increase in use of the top 5 digital forms on the website
 - Over 66,000 people have now signed up for a My Account
 - there has been an 8%* reduction in residents needing to call the Council
 - the Council's web 'content quality score' has increased to 95% from 67%, prior to the launch of the new website (the national average is 85%)
 - Customer satisfaction in phone, email and face to face channels has remained consistent during this period of change
- (* comparison compared Q2 usage for 2018 Vs 2019)
- 1.13 The council is aware digital is not for all, albeit this is an increasingly smaller proportion of the population. It is important safeguards are in place to ensure nobody is left behind by the digital changes and the council supports those that need additional help. A programme of activity is being designed to implement the council's Digital Inclusion Strategy to reduce the proportion of residents who are digitally excluded and ensure that those that are digitally excluded still have effective, cost efficient ways of accessing council services. Residents' feedback has highlighted lack of skills, equipment or access costs being too high (telephone/broadband subscription) as barriers to engaging online.
- 1.14 To address these, the council has put in place the following initiatives and continues to engage with residents to understand where to prioritise resources in a meaningful way.
- Various IT training / support initiatives that aim to upskill residents who wish to learn basic IT skills, delivered in libraries
 - Initiatives that provide free Wi-Fi and free (limited) use of computers for those who may have limited access otherwise (e.g. libraries, town centres, sheltered housing)
 - Customer Advocacy Service (CAS) for customers who are unable to use the internet and need additional help to access council services.
 - A new customer service centre has opened in the Council's Colindale building to support residents get online or who cannot access online services or have a more complex support need
- 1.15 In summary, although good progress has been made, it is clear there is more to be done as results of our recent customer experience survey demonstrate (outlined in section 1.16). The investment made to date in regards the technical infrastructure provides a good platform to work with services to deliver end-to-end process improvements and automation that will further improve the customer experience. The Council now has an excellent opportunity to improve both the customer experience and reduce costs further

and it is important to continue to build on the successes to date and embed a culture of continued customer improvements.

RESIDENT ENGAGEMENT AND CUSTOMER INSIGHT

- 1.16 To ensure the next phase is informed by our residents, businesses and visitors, a customer experience survey was conducted in April and May 2019 to better understand how customers perceive their interactions with the Council. There were over 2000 respondents in total, 92% of whom identified as a Barnet resident when responding. A summary of results and analysis of the survey can be found in appendix a.
- 1.17 When asked to rank what was important when interacting with the Council, the following were considered most important:
- Customers want to have confidence that issues would be dealt with right first time
 - Customers want to transact completely online
 - Customers want confidence that issues will be easy to deal with
 - Customers want the 'safety net' of being able to speak to someone
- 1.18 Online is most often the first port-of-call for customers for simple transactions but where there is an emotional element, a case is being chased and/or re-assurance is sought, customers tend to use the phone. This was demonstrated by the different options customers preferred depending on what they were contacting the council for.
- 1.19 68% of respondents had contacted the Council in the previous 6 months. Of these, 16% had contact in the week preceding the questionnaire and over 90% said they had contact within the last 12 months. A good cross section of ages and geographical areas of the borough were represented.
- 1.20 29% of respondents contacted us to ask us to do something / request a service and 22% to report something. Disappointingly, 7 in 10 contacted us to 'chase something up' or contact the council about a previous enquiry. The main areas of contact among respondents were Street Scene, Revenues & Benefits, Parking and Highways, which accounted for more than 7 in 10 of all the contacts of those who responded to the survey. Improvements in these areas will be prioritised in the next phase.
- 1.21 When respondents were asked to rate statements based on their most recent experience, the scores were unfortunately low and this has provided focus for prioritisation in the next phase. When asked how easy the council was to deal with, the majority, 53% found it hard to deal with the council, to varying degrees, Vs 36% finding it easy. This did improve when people were asked specifically about the website with 44% of respondents finding it easy to use vs 31% difficult.
- 1.22 Through the survey and resident engagement it was clear that many residents are not aware of the online improvements from the previous phases, thus there will be an increased emphasis on awareness of recent online improvements to ensure the full benefits of these changes can be realised.
- 1.23 It should be noted that the timing of the questionnaire provides a good baseline to monitor and track progress but clearly all the benefits of phase 2 will not have been felt by residents completing the questionnaire.

- 1.24 Following the survey, resident engagement sessions have been held to understand the results in greater detail. 3 focus groups were held, in which over 30 residents participated. Barnet is fortunate that residents are actively engaged with the council and these sessions have been invaluable in providing more detail to ensure the interventions taken are targeted to issues that matter most to our residents. We will continue to engage residents as improvements are made. These further insights have helped shape the next phase of improvements and can be summarised as below:
- Good and bad practice was highlighted with issues of inconsistency being raised for those contacting various services.
 - There was acknowledgement that things will not always be perfect but being honest with people to manage their expectations was critical
 - Signposting to other organisations who can help (if not the council) and more support for those acting on behalf of someone else was also important
 - There were a lot of detailed comments and suggestions from residents that will be taken forward and fed back when resolved. There are over 40 smaller improvement initiatives being worked through as a direct result of these sessions
- 1.25 It should be noted that some of the resident feedback from these sessions are relatively easy to fix and work has begun on them, such as improving phone menu systems and correspondence out to residents to reduce jargon making it clear and simple and providing more accurate updates to residents. Due to the success of these sessions the aim is to run similar resident engagements monthly from January 2020.
- 1.26 In addition to the resident survey a detailed analysis of data in regards complaints, members enquiries, reason for contact and feedback where things have gone wrong was carried out. This identified these key areas for improvement:
- Improving transparency with better progress updates preventing the need to chase
 - Ensuring front line staff have the right information to prevent queries being passed around
 - Improving communications and setting clearer expectations with a more honest conversation
 - Improve process failures to ensure we get it right first time
- 1.27 The overriding message is that more needs to be done to improve the experience of our customers and, at a time when financial constraints on the council are increasing, interventions need to be targeted and informed by greater analysis of what is causing greatest customer frustration and thus provide the biggest opportunity for improving satisfaction and reducing costs.

CUSTOMER TRANSFORMATION NEXT STEPS

- 1.28 The first phases of the customer transformation programme have largely focused on improving our online offer to ensure residents can more easily access services online and the initial interaction with the council is improved. Improvements to the 'front door' will continue but in the next phase there will be a greater emphasis on improving the customer's experience of the whole organisation and all the touchpoints a person has with the Council, improving end to end processes and system interfaces. The aim is to

ensure staff have the right information to support residents at first point of contact and then proactively update our residents, reducing the need for people to chase requests or have to make a follow up call.

- 1.29 Customer expectations are increasing, for example the ability to contact an organisation 24 hours a day, seven days a week using the web and social media alongside more flexible and personalised services, all as demand on services continues to grow. This increased expectation and demand coupled with reducing council resources, makes it important that services adapt and become more responsive and agile to transform the customer experience. There will be an emphasis on improved customer insight to inform and shape service delivery and greater engagement with residents to equip the council with the right knowledge and insight to ensure investments can be targeted to best deliver the outcomes our communities need.
- 1.30 Building on the foundations of the early phases and responding to insight gathered, there will be a focus and priority on end to end integration of the customer experience across StreetScene, Council tax, Parking & the Highways service. The data indicates these demonstrated the highest volumes of contact and complaints and thus will make the biggest impact to residents when improving the customer experience.
- 1.31 How we use data transparently and with the trust of our communities is a critical tool to support the end to end experience of our customers. Making better use of data has huge potential to improve people's lives, be it in social care, on our highways or bins through to how we interact and communicate. The programme will be working with these key services to ensure customer data is secure and used to provide a more proactive and personalised service to our residents.
- 1.32 Our residents have told us that correspondence they receive from the Council, be it a letter, email acknowledgement or update is not always clear and can be difficult to understand and without a clear indication of what will happen next or when an enquiry will be resolved (if it cannot be solved straightaway). For example, Council tax letters sent out to residents were often raised in the focus groups as being hard to understand and often led to unnecessary follow up calls. Work has already started to improve these and residents have been involved in workshops informing what is most important and relevant to them. Council tax billing and reminder letters are being prioritised to support annual billing and best practice guidance produced for use across all services will be rolled out. To improve correspondence a new tool will be implemented, which uses artificial intelligence (AI) technology to quickly review and analyse content and informs re-design based on the optimum way people review and process the information.
- 1.33 The next phase of the programme will look at technical and process integrations to improve the customer experience, this will include integration of a new Street Scene system, providing a more robust end to end digital process updating customers proactively and removing the need for callers being passed around teams. Over time the ambition is for real time information to be available online and available when someone calls so they are better informed. This will also help optimise route scheduling to ensure rounds can be completed in a more efficient and timely manner. The enhanced Street Scene customer experience will offer:

- Personalisation of the My Account dashboard by automatically displaying bin collection dates
 - proactive notification, including text messaging capabilities, when a bin is not collected, providing customer reasons for non-collection
 - notifications when problem reports are resolved, including images of the resolved problem, so customers know when something is resolved
 - enable businesses to request a commercial waste agreement online
 - enabling images of problems submitted by customers to reach crews, ensuring problems are correctly identified and resolved
 - real time updates and ability to message residents proactively, in bulk, to manage demand around exceptional events (e.g. extreme winter weather affecting collection routes)
- 1.34 Greater personalisation by enhancing the MyAccount will be an important part of the next phase. For example, enabling sharing of data to allow customers to validate residency when applying for a parking permit without the need to provide additional documentation, and offering more proactive services e.g. offering library card information when a resident moves into Barnet.
- 1.35 Continued improvements to online services will be important to enable those residents that want to transact online, whilst prioritising the resources in our contact centre to support residents who want to speak to somebody. This may be because an issue is sensitive and/or more complex, or because something has gone wrong or simply because accessing online services is difficult for them
- 1.36 It is recognised that there have been some major issues with the Councils phone system over the summer and residents have experienced issues calling the council. Whilst most of these issues have now been resolved a full review of the telephony system is being undertaken to ensure resilience and technical assurance in the platform to mitigate future problems and the recommendations will inform the next phase of delivery.
- 1.37 Work will be carried out to investigate an improved contact centre platform to improve stability, automation, personalisation and end to end improvements to the customer experience alongside a better join up between services and the multiple ways people contact the Council i.e. somebody needs to talk to multiple services about one issue or they have logged something online but want to check progress over the phone if urgent. By improving data and systems in the contact centre it will be possible to triage callers better to identify where somebody is known to have additional support needs, has told us they cannot get online easily or have contacted the Council before about a similar issue and then route the caller better to the correct team and/or be prioritised as necessary.
- 1.38 The Highway Service, are researching the development of an improved pothole application for public reporting, with a much-improved interface and reporting facility to enable proactive updates to residents and all other stakeholders and the ability to better forecast trends to enable better prioritisation and resource planning. This is currently in a 'proof of concept' stage to fully understand the feasibility of a fuller application being launched in 2020.

- 1.39 As part of the improvement programme the Re. customer service centre will be merged with the main customer contact centre to improve resilience, performance and the overall customer experience with more joined up processes, allowing a single point of contact for residents.
- 1.40 A high-level plan and operating model has been included in the appendix and the following summarises the priority areas for the next phase of customer service improvements:
- the new StreetScene database will be implemented and integrated into the Councils website and contact centre and will be prioritised in the first half of 2020
 - the review of the Councils telephony platforms is being concluded and investigation into an improved solution and implementation will take place mid 2020
 - the correspondence review, of all communication sent out to residents has already begun with Council tax billing, reminders and summons and will roll out across other service throughout 2020
 - a new web insight analytic tool will be implemented early in 2020, which will provide much greater insight into where people use the Councils website but cannot complete their transaction due to something going wrong or struggle to complete a form because it is not intuitive enough, for example. This will enable rapid and continuous improvements to the Councils website
 - further promotion will take place to ensure residents are aware of and fully utilise the investment to date in new digital solutions in Council tax, Parking, Libraries and the other service areas mentioned in the report
 - work will continue across 2020 to improve the customer experience in the MyAccount and provide residents with a single point of access to service information and be provided with more proactive notifications and service statuses
 - On-going resident engagement will ensure changes are prioritised to areas that make the most difference to our residents and staff engagement will aim to develop a customer focused organisation, which works with its residents to co-design services and continually improve the customer experience

INTERNAL STAFF CAMPAIGN

- 1.41 The changes mentioned above will be supported by an internal campaign to ensure all staff understand their role in delivering excellent customer service, in line with the vision for a more collaborative, outward facing, values-led and customer-oriented organisation.
- 1.42 The plan is about making sure that all staff are aware of the standards and expectations our customers have, what they mean to them in their role, and why it is important that we all play a part in delivering an excellent customer experience. The approach will include
- defining and increasing awareness of what is a good customer experience and why it really matters
 - celebrating examples of delivering good customer experience and highlighting the impact where this hasn't been delivered.
 - introducing greater personal accountability for delivering good customer experience

- delivery of refreshed and easier to understand customer service standards and commitments to the delivery of a great customer experience
- ensure the customer service standards are developed both with internal staff and our residents to make them relevant to their needs. These standards will compliment professional standards, such as professional standards for Health and Social care

LOCAL DIGITAL DECLARATION AND ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

1.43 Gov.uk have set up a Local Government digital service, with a £7.5 million innovation fund which Councils can bid for to support them with regards improving their online offer. Councils sign a declaration to work towards achieving the GDS digital standard; 211 authorities are signatories already. The local digital declaration supports Barnet's ambitions and potentially enables access to funding opportunities, promoting collaboration with other local authorities. Some of the principles that support Barnet's own ambitions are;

- redesign our services around the needs of the people using them
- challenge the technology market to offer the flexible tools and services we need
- joining a public sector digital community enabling sharing of solutions and working collaboratively with other councils
- commitment to designing the best digital services for our residents
- access to free GDS training

Greater detail can be found at <https://localdigital.gov.uk/declaration/> and it is recommended the Council sign up to the public commitments affirming the ambition to be a resident focused organisation fit for a digital age.

1.44 New government regulations in September 2019 require all public-sector websites and mobile apps to meet certain accessibility requirements. This means, our website must be usable by people with impaired vision, motor difficulties, cognitive impairments, learning difficulties, deafness or impaired hearing. To make sure our information and online services are open to all we have:

- carried out an evaluation of how accessible our website is to required accessibility standards
- have fixed or are fixing code and content accessibility issues, the website current accessibility score is 94.2 % in comparison to the local government bench mark of 77.4%. The aim is to achieve 100% compliance by end of January 2020
- in line with the regulation a transparent statement has been published on the Council's website with regards what is accessible, what isn't and what we are doing about it.

SUMMARY

1.45 Improving the customer experience is a process of continual improvement as expectations, needs and opportunities develop and change. Our community is constantly changing and we need to better understand what's happening and adapt. The message from our survey is clear with regards how we need to improve; we need to keep our customers up to date, we need to make it clear what they can expect from us, we

need to resolve things right the first-time and we need to capture and share information better so that they don't need to repeat themselves.

- 1.46 Within the main service areas listed above, analysis suggests 7 in 10 contacts made to the council are potentially linked to the services highlighted in this report and over 50% of contact was generated due to the themed improvement areas listed in section 1.20. This represents a significant opportunity to improve the customer experience in a targeted way while also reducing costs. By prioritising these will ensure we focus on what matters most to our residents demonstrating continuous improvement.
- 1.47 By using data and a greater understanding of our customers' relationships with the council and their community, we can better target our interventions to achieve wider outcomes be they behaviour change, early intervention, greater efficiency and partnership working, better engagement or satisfaction.
- 1.48 We also know from the results our customers want to be able to transact with us primarily online as a preference but will then phone us if something has gone wrong or their issue has not been fully resolved. This presents a good opportunity to save money and also enables prioritisation of staff answering the phone for those who said the option to speak to someone if they need to, is important where the issue is more sensitive or complex.
- 1.49 In summary, duplication of effort and contacts leads to increased costs across the organisation and poorer outcomes for residents. By addressing this we can improve customer satisfaction, as well as deliver efficiencies and savings. Improving the customer experience requires a whole organisational response to enable these ambitions and the improvements highlighted will continue to show progress in this regard.

2. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 Although progress has been made in improving customer services and reducing costs, the recent survey and analysis carried out demonstrates further improvement are required and it is a priority of the Council to continue to invest and improve the customer experience across the whole organisation.
- 2.2 Due to the investment made thus far in delivering this programme, it is important to keep up momentum and focus on this area to ensure this investment is maximised both in terms of financial return and ongoing customer benefits.

3. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

- 3.1 None.

4. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

- 4.1 The council will continue to ensure the improvements highlighted in this report are monitored and will track both the customer and financial benefits enabled by these changes.
- 4.2 The pace of change in digital developments will require a continual focus to ensure the council's website continues to improve, meets resident's expectations and has the flexibility to enable the overall ambition and priorities of the council. A focus on co-

designing changes with residents and businesses to ensure the website works for them in the future will continue to be a key priority and focus.

- 4.3 The improvements outlined in this report will be implemented and investment released to achieve delivery.
- 4.4 To support engagement both with residents and staff a refreshed customer experience strategy will be drafted for approval by committee in 2020.
- 4.5 The Council will be added to the list of signatories for the Local Government Digital Declaration and seek collaboration and funding opportunities for future digital innovation.

5. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

5.2 Barnet's vision in the Corporate Plan is to have re-designed local services that are integrated, intuitive and efficient, making life simpler for residents and customers. The Customer Transformation Programme enables this priority and is enabling contribution to the council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).

5.3 Improving customer services is highlighted as a key priority for the authority and is a corporate indicator.

5.4 Resources (Finance & Value for Money, Procurement, Staffing, IT, Property, Sustainability)

5.4.1 Policy and resources committee approved an investment of £5.4 million in May 2017 to invest in the required technology and a programme of work to implement the Councils Customer Access Strategy, primarily to improve customer satisfaction.

5.4.2 Delegated authority was provided to chief officers, in consultation, with the committee chairman to implement the programme in a series of phases.

5.4.3 This report provides an update on the first two phase of the programme and sets out the priorities for the next phase of improvements.

5.4.4 Of the original investment £1,009million has been allocated for phase 3 and no additional funding is being sought, to enable delivery of the improvements outlined in this report.

5.4.5 Payments will be made on completion of milestones against pre- agreed criteria to ensure clarity on what is delivered and payments not released until the agreed specific milestone are met.

5.5 Social Value

The proposals outlined in this report seek to ensure that accessing the council's services is a more efficient and effective experience, that services are more transparent and accountable to the customer, that more information and services are available online so that customers can access them at a time of their choosing, and that barriers preventing

customers accessing online channels are addressed through a Digital Inclusion Strategy.

5.6 Legal and Constitutional References

5.6.1 Under the Council's constitution, Article 7, Policy and Resources Terms of Reference include: responsibility for Customer Services and Resident Engagement.

5.6.2 The Council must comply with its Equality Act duties when re-designing services. Further detail is provided in the equalities and diversity section of this report. When re-designing services and communication methods, the Council will consider any statutory requirements to ensure these are still met. For example, prescribed information must be provided in relation to council tax bills and these will still need to be met, whilst ensuring that the correspondence is as simple and easy to understand as possible. The Council must ensure it complies with its GDPR requirements in relation to use of all data. These will be considered throughout the next phase

5.7 Risk Management

The council's Risk Management Framework is used to identify and respond to risks across all the council's services and is used in delivery of the Customer Transformation Programme. An external audit on the Customer Transformation Programme was conducted in phase 2 and a substantial assurance rating was given in this regard.

5.8 Equalities and Diversity

An Equalities Impact Assessment was completed when the customer access strategy was produced and updated following public consultation. It concluded that the combined changes proposed by the strategy will not detrimentally impact customers with protected characteristics. The EIA will be refreshed further when developing any future strategy.

Understanding and mitigating the impacts of all changes on customers is an ongoing responsibility that will be undertaken throughout the implementation of the Customer Access Strategy. The strategy recognises that there is a section of the community for whom face to face and telephone channels will continue to be needed and certain services where face to face access is required to achieve the optimum outcome.

The proposed changes will not exclude any customer from accessing a service, they need and actions highlighted in this report, in section 1.12, will ensure this commitment is met

In addition, a key aim of the strategy is to redirect valuable staff resources to where they are most needed, supporting residents who have more complex needs. Given the need to make savings, it is vital that we design out unnecessary interactions and automate transactional services as much as possible.

Residents across a wide range of demographics and disabilities supported the design of the new website that went live early in 2019 and have been involved in recent resident focus groups.

5.9 Corporate Parenting

In line with Children and Social Work Act 2017, the council has a duty to consider Corporate Parenting Principles in decision-making across the council. The approach outlined in this report will help the council identify key needs of our residents and where things are not working for them respond appropriately to continue to ensure the best outcomes for Barnet residents, including Children and Young People that are in the care of the local authority.

A new online form was introduced early in 2019, which simplified the online process to make referrals for child safeguarding and early help, addressing issues with the previous form that had been raised, improving stability and improved tracking for professionals. The form now allows a shortened option to enable members of the public to raise concerns about child safety more quickly.

Further improvements were made to online directories on the website for parents and better online forms for family services e.g. fostering & adoption applications, general enquiries and improving the referral to child and mental health or parenting programmes.

5.10 Consultation and Engagement

Referenced in the body of the report in section 1.15

5.11 Insight

Further insight was conducted reviewing internal data across all services, including the following:

- Customer satisfaction surveys, complaints and analysis of social media interactions
- High level customer journey mapping of key processes within services to identify the top pain points/common themes to understand internal failure demand and handoffs to other services
- Review of contact across services to understand levels and types of contact
- Analysis for each service area to identify common reasons for drivers of demand informing priorities to reduce this

6. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 6.1 Report to Policy and resources committee – Customer Transformation Programme (funding agreement) 16 May 2017

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s39760/Customer%20Transformation%20Programme%20Phases%202-4.pdf>

- 6.2 Full council 30 July 2049 – Motion in the name of Councillor Daniel Thomas

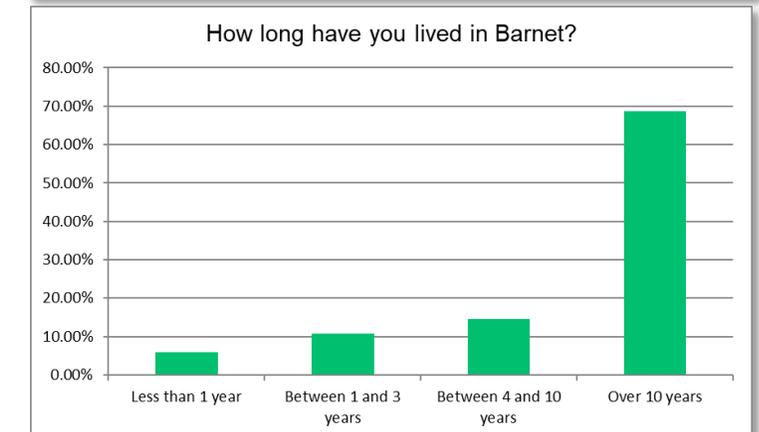
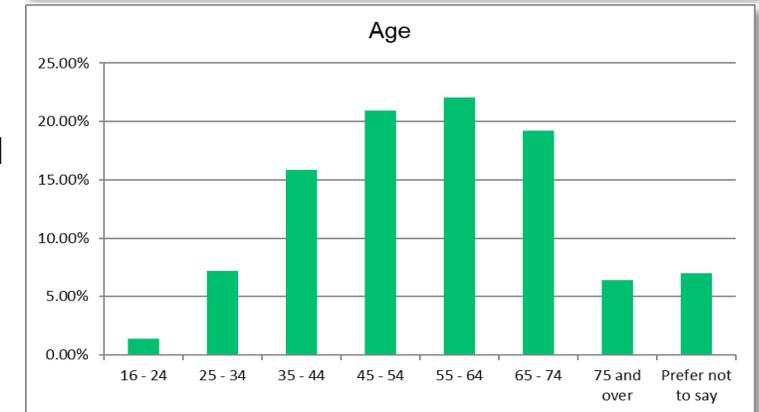
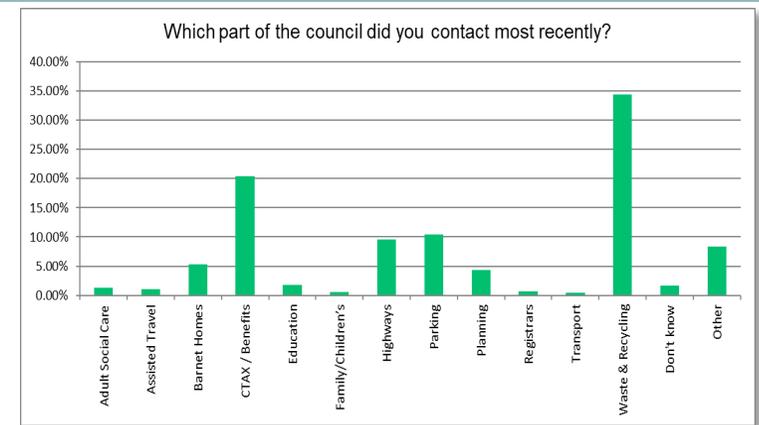
<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s54755/Cllr%20Daniel%20Thomas.pdf>

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Appendix a

Customer survey – Key Insights

- **Contacted over 50,000 customers. 2,000 responses (2/3 My Account users) in March and April 2019**
- **68% of respondents had contacted the Council in the previous 6 months. Of these, 16% had contact in the week preceding the questionnaire. 1,786 said they had contacted us within the last 12 months. Good cross section of ages and areas of borough.**
- **29% of respondents contacted us to ask us to do something / request a service and 22% to report something. Disappointingly, 1 in 10 contacted us to ‘chase something up’.**
- **The main areas of contact among respondents are Street Scene, Revenues & Benefits, Parking and Highways. This accounted for more than 7 in 10 contacts.**
- **Customers told us that they went online in the first instance but phone was the preferred channel for chasing progress updates because a request had not been fulfilled or they had not been updated on the outcome.**
- **Customers responding to the survey prioritised the following outcomes:**
 - ***“I can deal with my enquiry completely online”***
 - ***“I am confident any problems or queries can be dealt with easily”***
 - ***“My enquiry is dealt with accurately first time so I do not need to follow up”***
 - ***“If I need to speak to someone I am able to”***
- **Over 50% of respondents disagree that their last contact with the Council met these desired outcomes.**
- **Interestingly customers prioritise first time resolution over how long it takes for their enquiry to be resolved.**
- **This is in line with data from other sources and channels.**

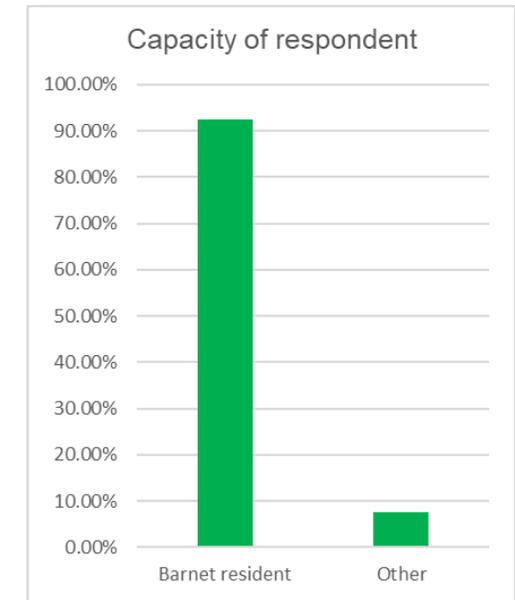
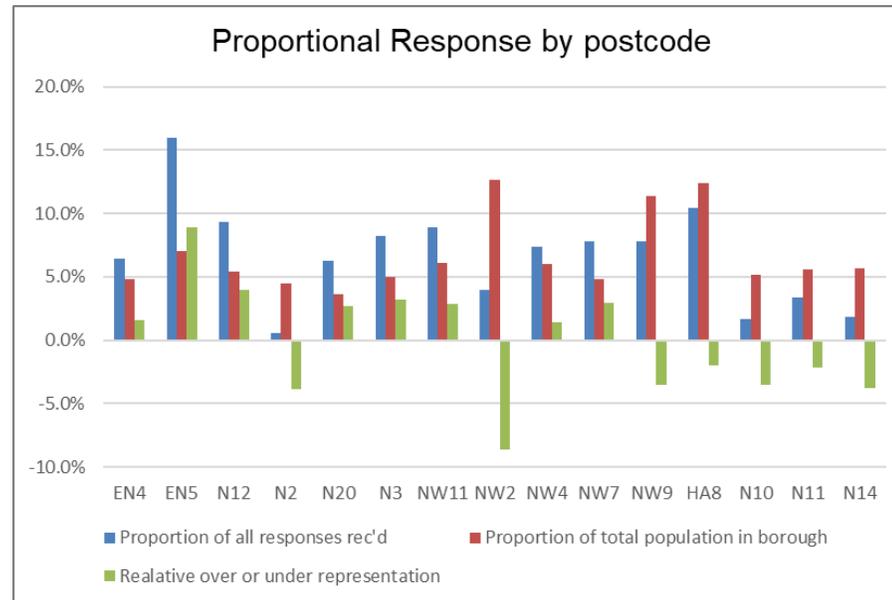
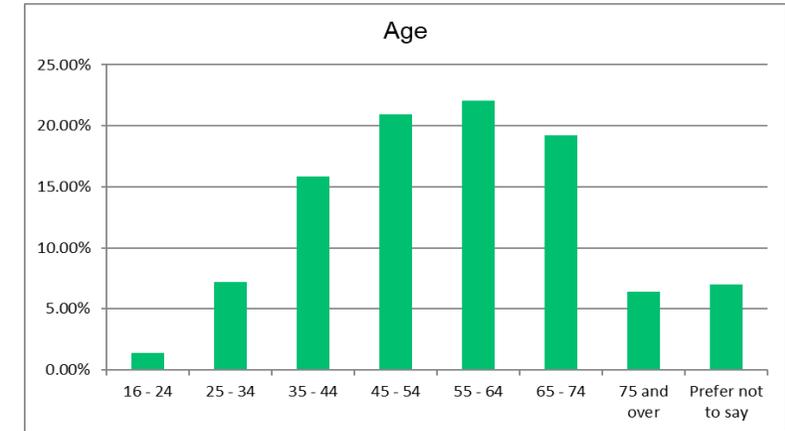
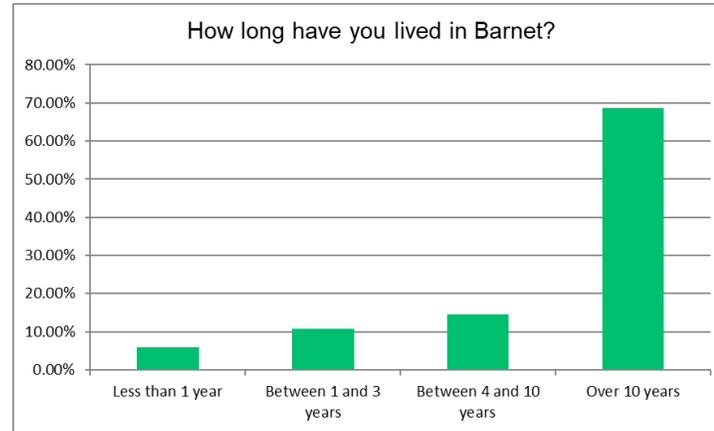


Who responded?

We received a sufficient volume of responses to allow us to present valid insights.

- 2,099 full or partial responses were received.
- 92% of respondents were Barnet residents.
- The gender split was almost equal (47% F, 46% M, 7% not stated).
- 53% described their ethnic origin as 'White/British' (vs. circa 40% in the borough).
- 78% of respondents were aged between 35 and 74.
- The majority have lived in Barnet over 10 years (69%).
- It is estimated that around least two thirds of respondents The majority are My Account customers*.
- 71% were 'Owner Occupiers' with 16% renting from a private landlord. 5% were Barnet Homes customers.
- We received 159 responses from people who considered themselves disabled (9%).
- Geographically, results were skewed with some postcode areas being better represented than others.

* Responses were anonymous, this estimation is based on responses returned following e-shot to My Account active base



General views on customer experience

What do customers value? All respondents

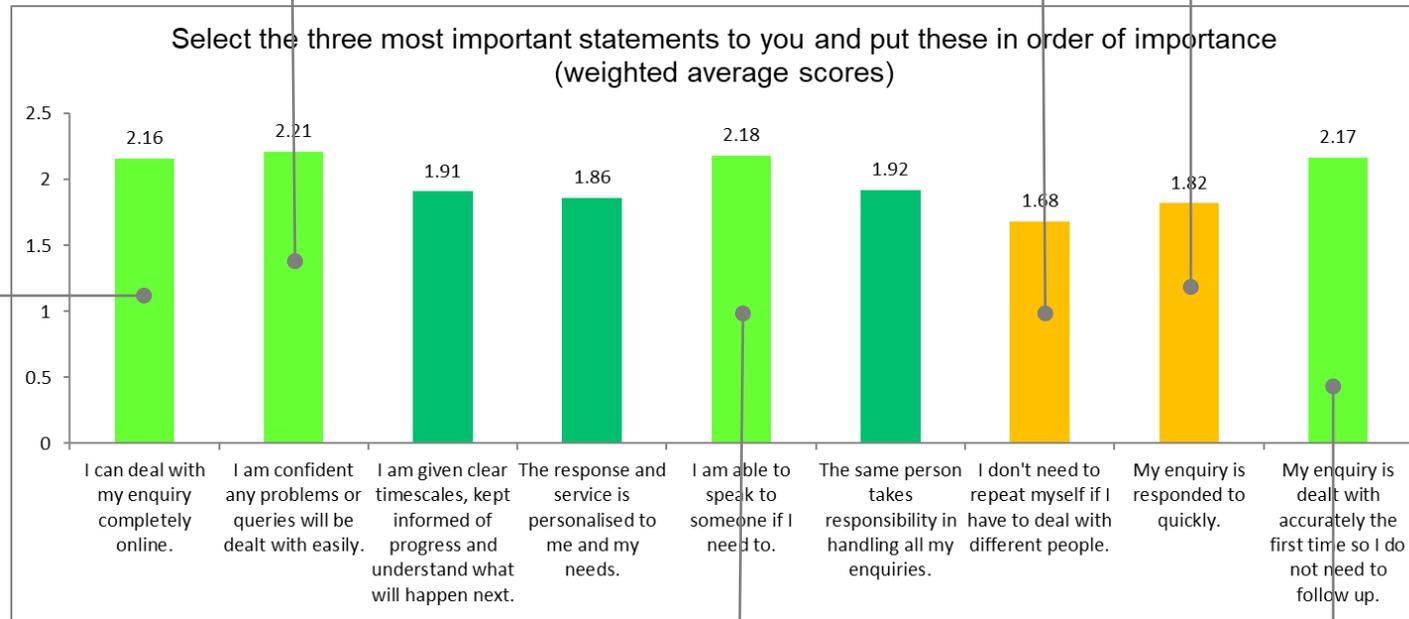
Customers want confidence that issues will be easy to deal with.

Customers want to transact completely online

Customers want the 'safety net' of being able to speak to someone

Customers are prepared to wait longer to get through and repeat themselves if they know they are going to get their issue resolved right first time.

Customers want to have confidence that issues would be dealt with a right first time



General views on customer experience

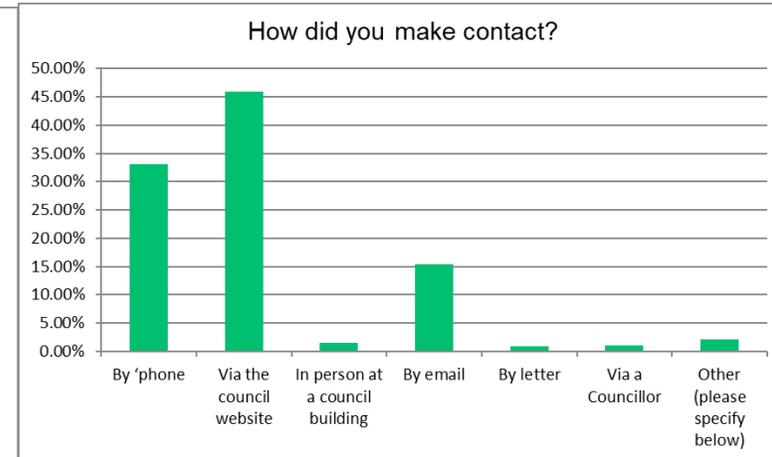
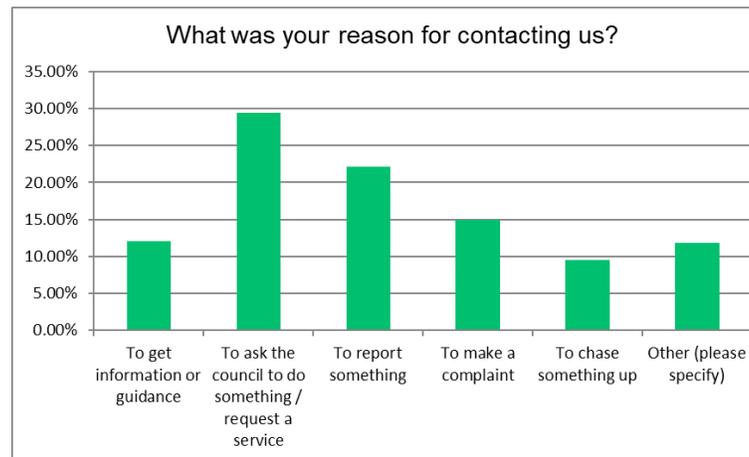
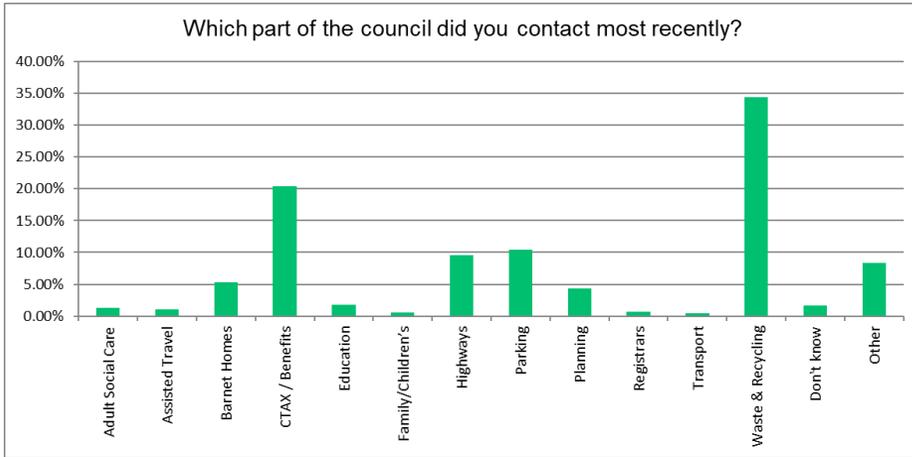
What organisations do customers consider deliver a good CX?

- As expected, when asked to name an organisation that they felt provided good customer experience, residents listed Amazon, John Lewis, Marks & Spencer and First Direct. Encouragingly, Barnet Council (and services provided by LBB) was cited 30 times.



Customers who transacted with us

Who did they contact, how and why?



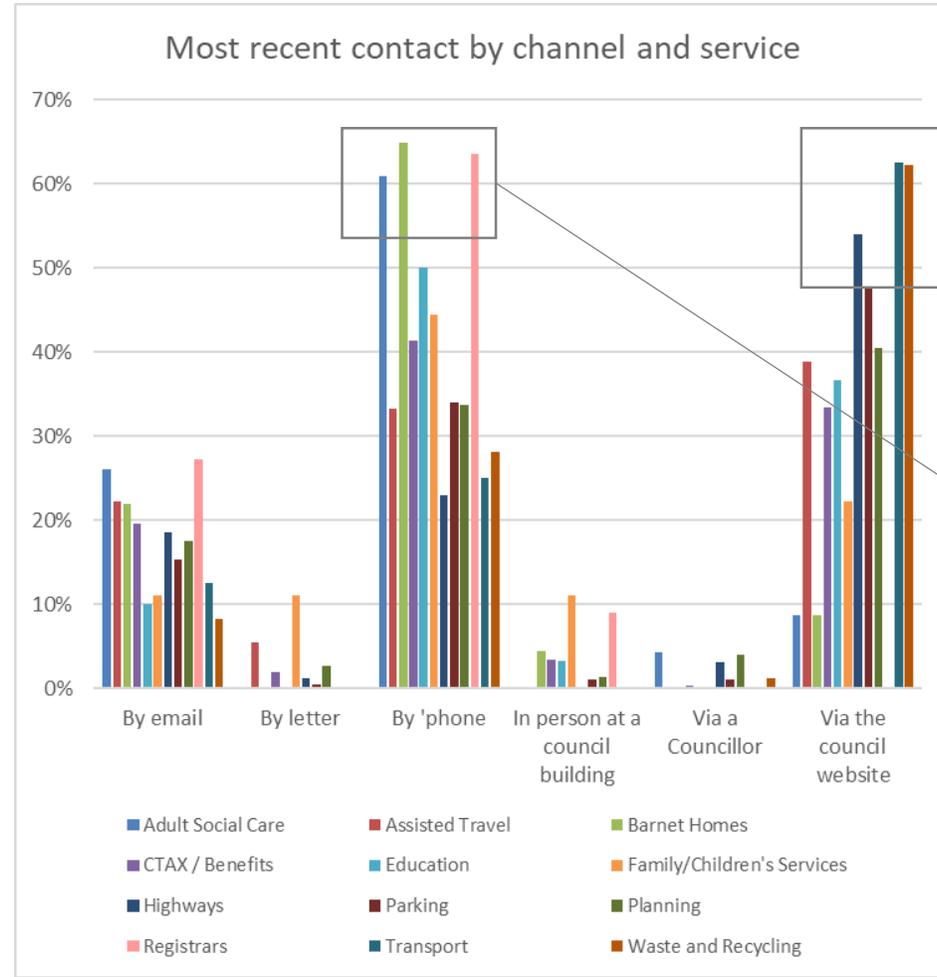
- 68% of respondents had contact with LBB in the previous 6 months. Of these, 16% had contact in the week preceding the questionnaire. 1,786 said they had contacted LBB within the last 12 months.
- 29% of respondents contacted us to ask us to do something / request a service and 22% to report something. Disappointingly, 1 in 10 contacted us to 'chase something up'.
- Street Scene and Revenues & Benefits generated the most contacts.
- We also asked about how respondents first made contact. In line with general trends, most people went online in the first instance.

Most recent contact



Online is most often the first port-of-call for customers.

For simple transactions web is preferred, where there is an emotional element, a case is being chased and/or re-assurance is sought, customers tend to use the phone.

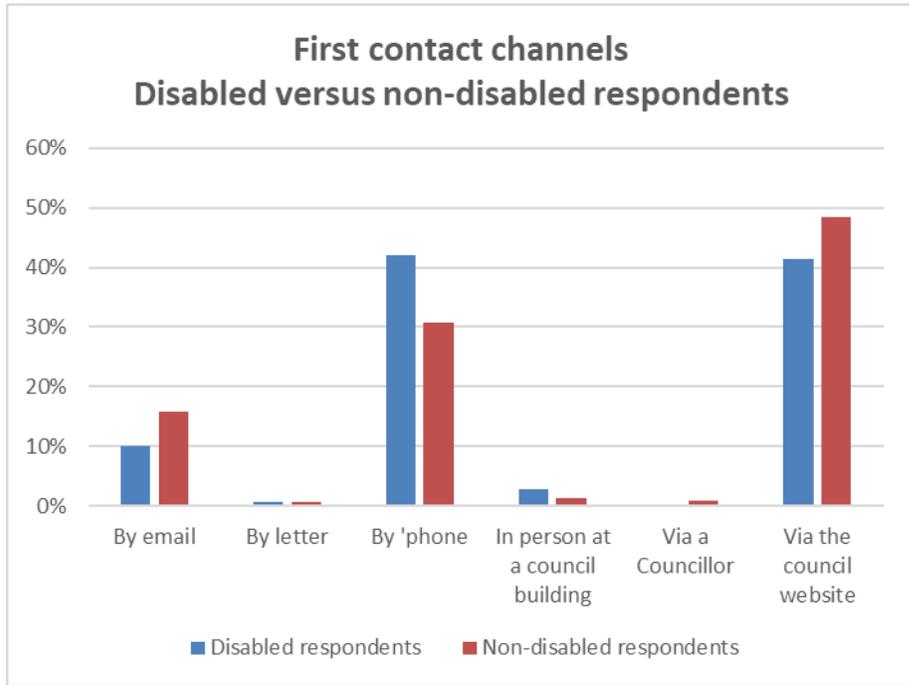


The website is the preferred contact channel for Highways, Transport and Waste & Recycling.

Customers tend to use the phone to make contact with ASC, Barnet Homes, Registrars, Education CTAX and Family Services.

Contact channels

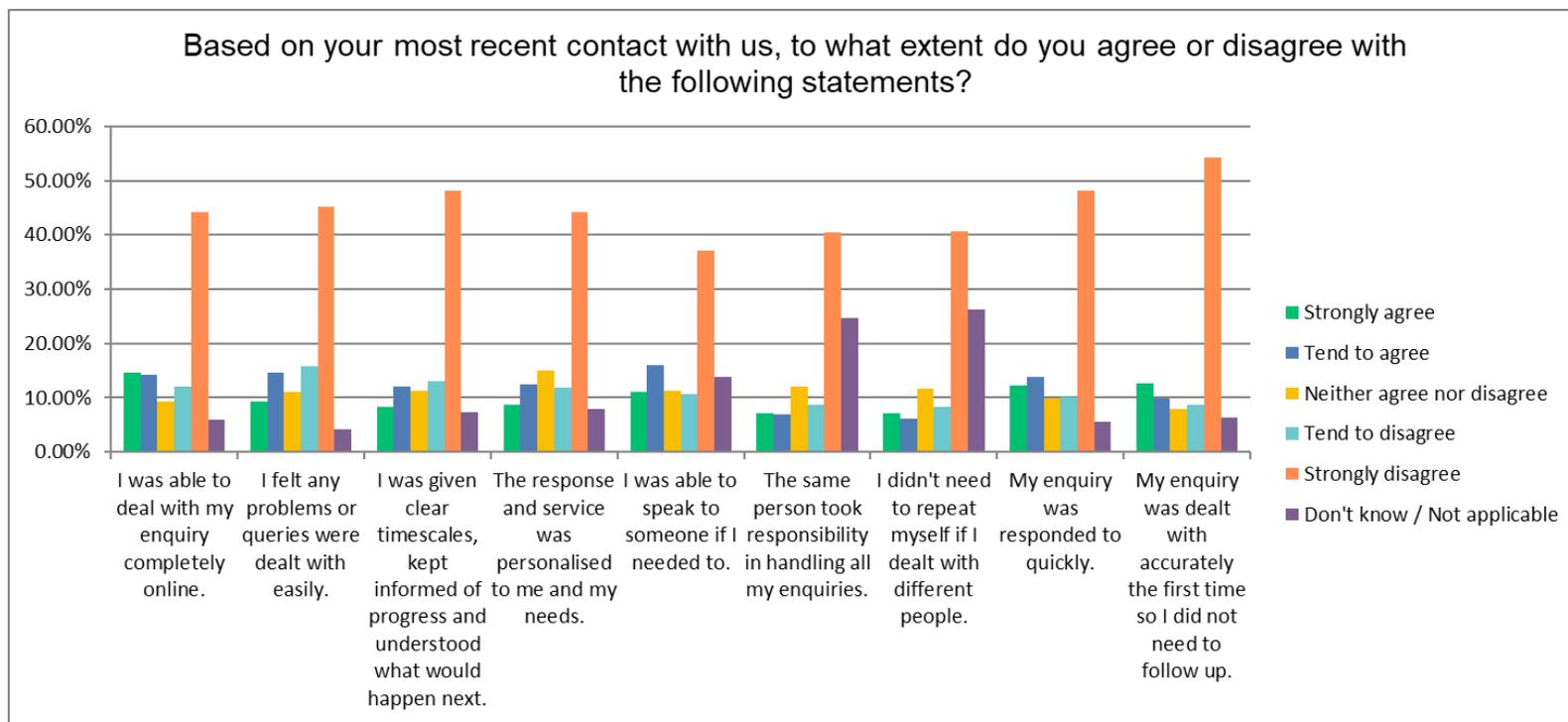
Disabled versus non-disabled respondents



- Respondents presenting as disabled demonstrated a preference for the ‘traditional’ channels; phone and face-to-face.
- None of the respondents contacted a councillor in the first instance.

Specific views on the customer experience

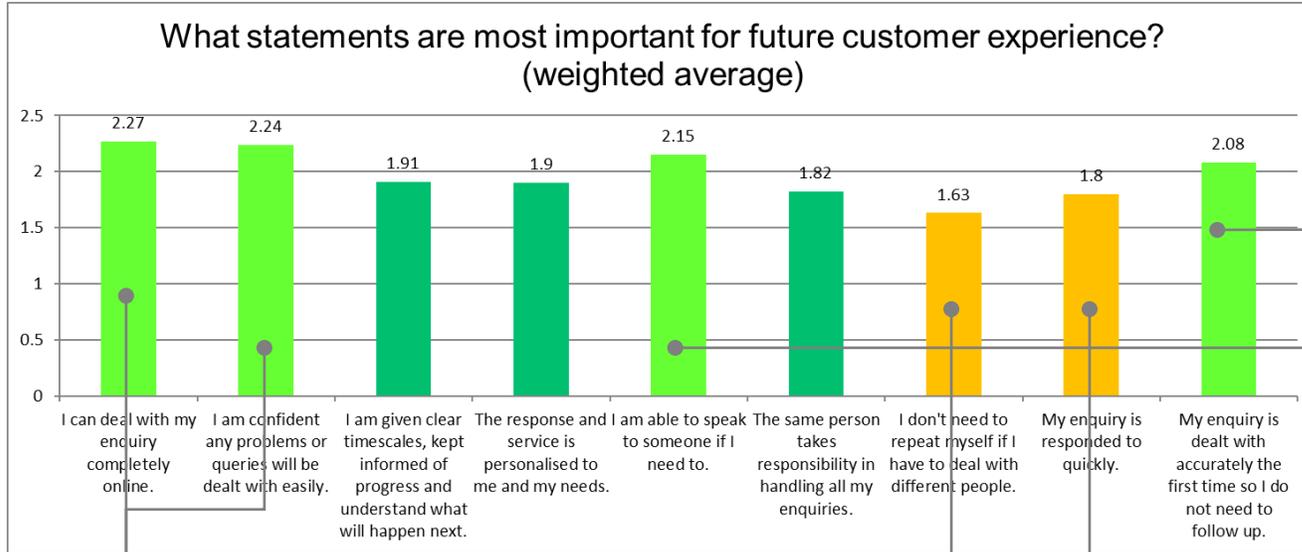
What customers say about their last transaction with us



- Section 3 of the survey asked who had contacted the council within the previous 12 months. Respondents were asked to rate statements based on their most recent experience. 1,676 people responded to this question.
- The council scores are low across the board. Whilst arguments can be made on certain statements ('I was able to do it all online' is not possible as there is no form), the overriding message is that more needs to be done
- The timing of the questionnaire provides a good baseline to monitor and track following the completion of phase 2 of the customer transformation programme but clearly all of the benefits will not have been felt by customers completing the questionnaire

Future customer experience LBB

What customers say will be important to them in the future

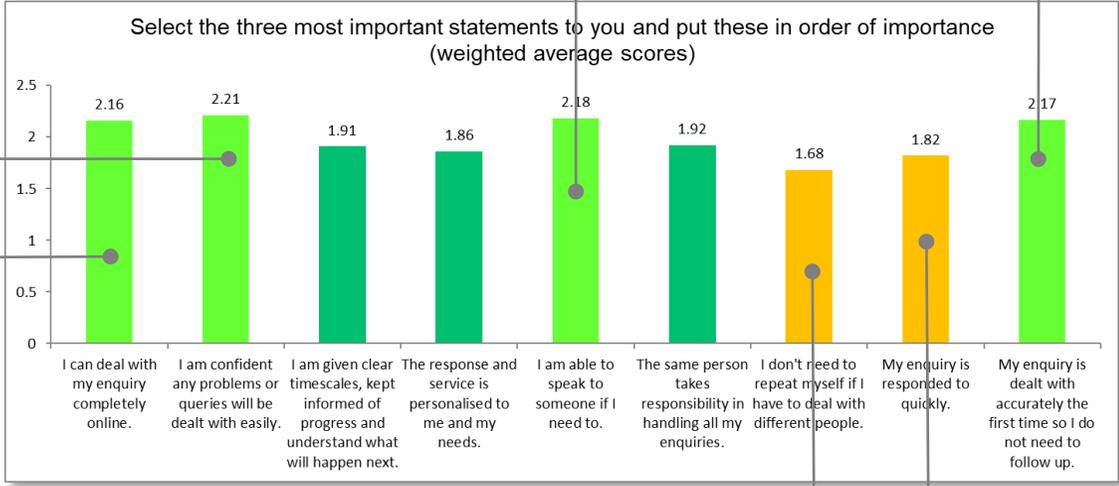


Customers will place more importance on being able to go online and transact easily.

Wait times and avoidance of repetition rank as least important, again.

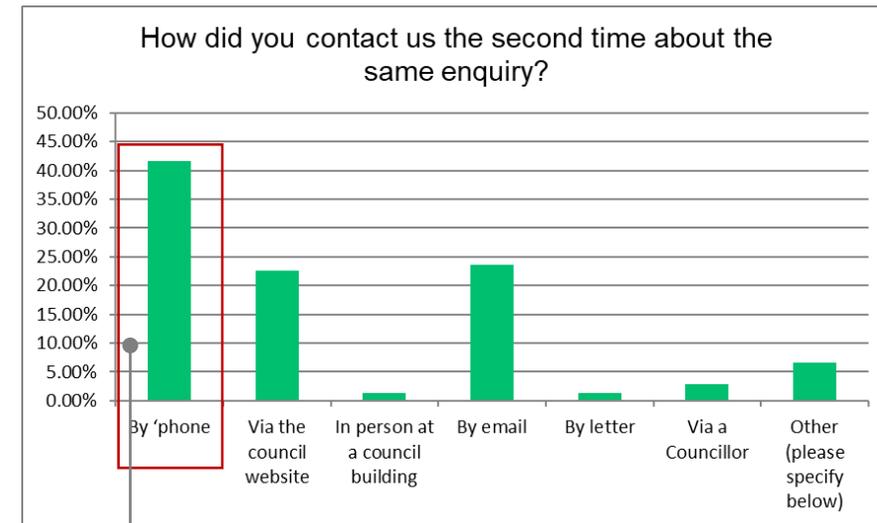
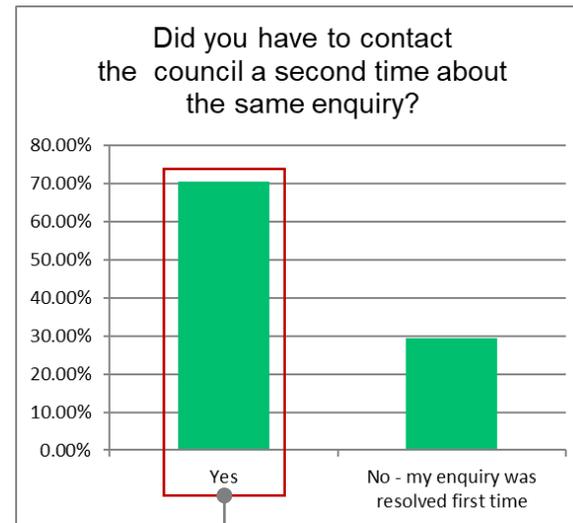
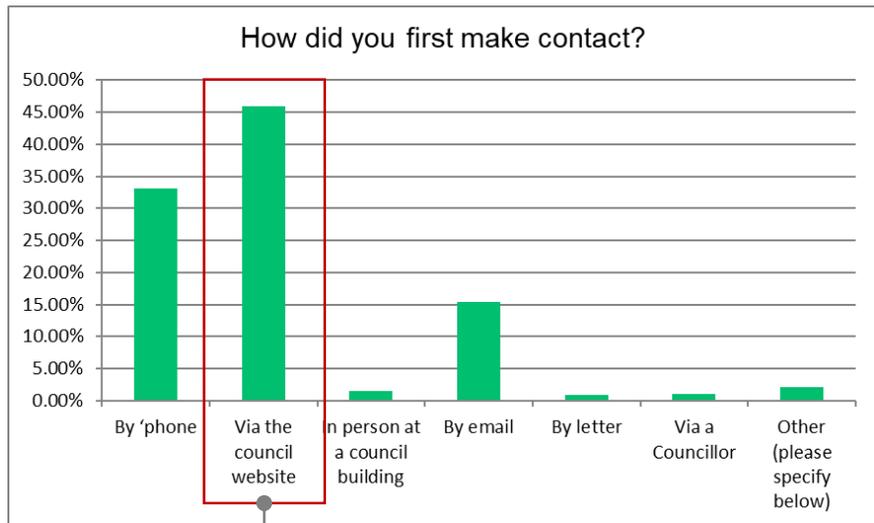
Customers still want the 'comfort blanket' of being able to speak with someone if needed.

Accuracy is still important



Right First Time

- This is important to customers, **but even more so to LBB in terms of cost / affordability.**
- Residents presenting as disabled were slightly more likely to make a second contact (76%)
- Getting it right first time for people online so they do not have to chase for updates or check on the progress of an enquiry is the biggest opportunity to reduce costs and provide customers with the service they want

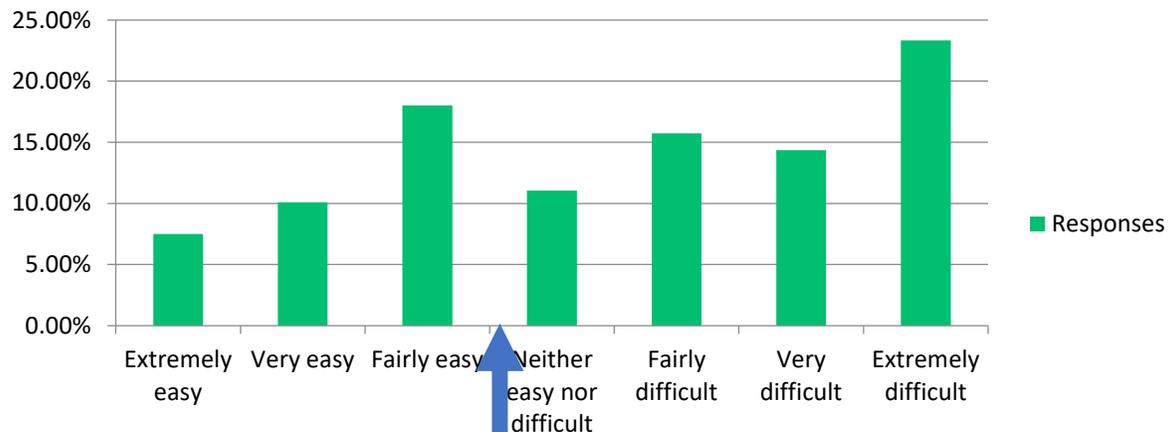


7 in 10 respondents felt the need to contact us again...

..and the majority switched to phone and email channels.

How easy is the Council to deal with

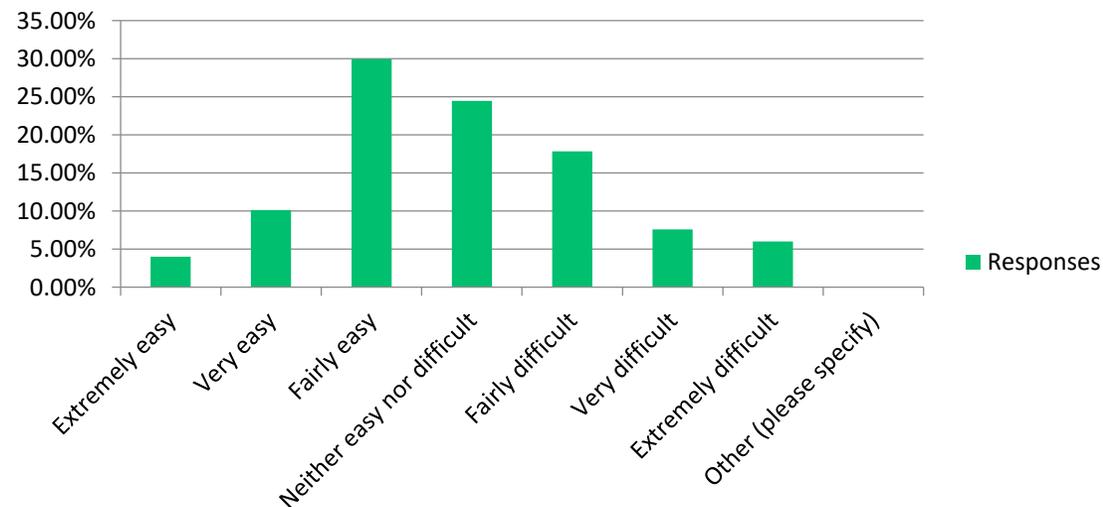
Based on your most recent contact, how easy was it to deal with us? (Please tick one option)



53% or respondents told us they found it difficult to deal with the council Vs 36% finding it easy

When using the website the trend is better with 44% of respondents finding it easy to use vs 31% difficult

How easy did you find the Barnet Council website to use? (Please tick one option)

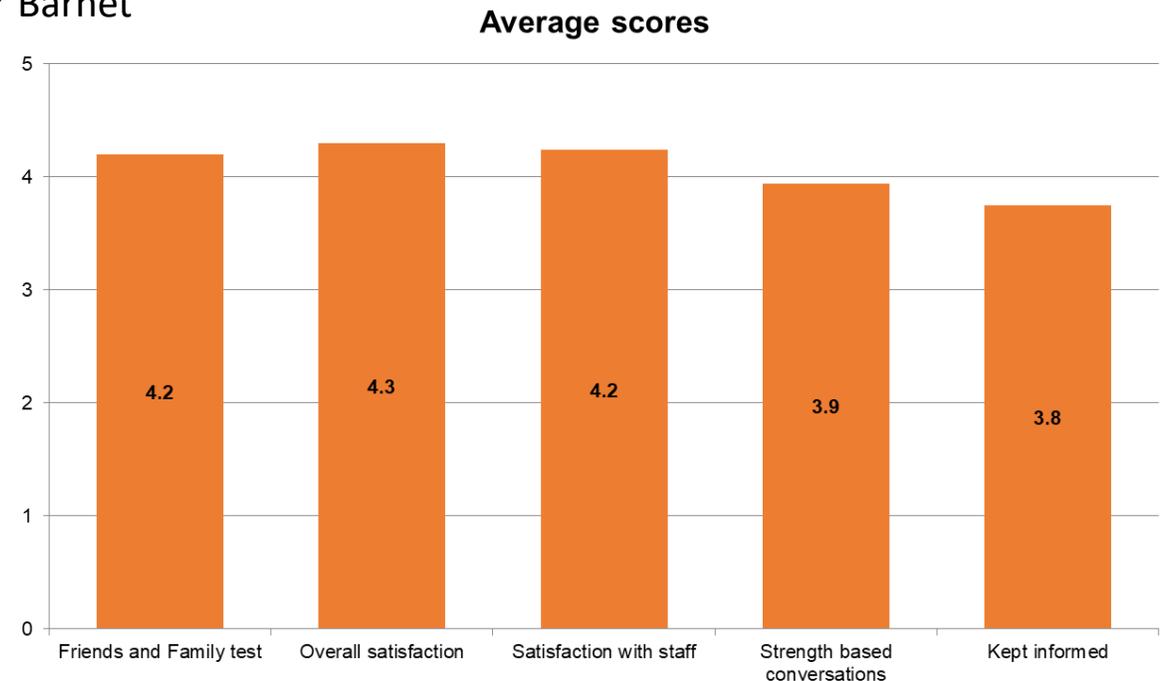


Adult Social Care – Customer feedback

- The Adult Social care (ASC) Survey is a national survey conducted on an annual basis to those individuals in receipt of adult social care services. The results of the survey populate several measures in the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF), a national framework used to assess the experiences of people using care and support services
- LBB use this data, alongside other engagement processes, to benchmark and monitor our performance
- A key ASCOF measure in relation to customer experience (3d) - 'Proportion of people who use services and carers who find it easy to find information about services'

70% of users and 59% of Carers could access and find information easily. Compared to the national benchmark Barnet is 1-2% points above and this is an improving measure for Barnet

- Interactions with customers are evaluated on a monthly basis via a survey to residents, by a random sample of people who have recently contacted the service.
- Average scores from the survey between April 2018 and April 2019 are positive



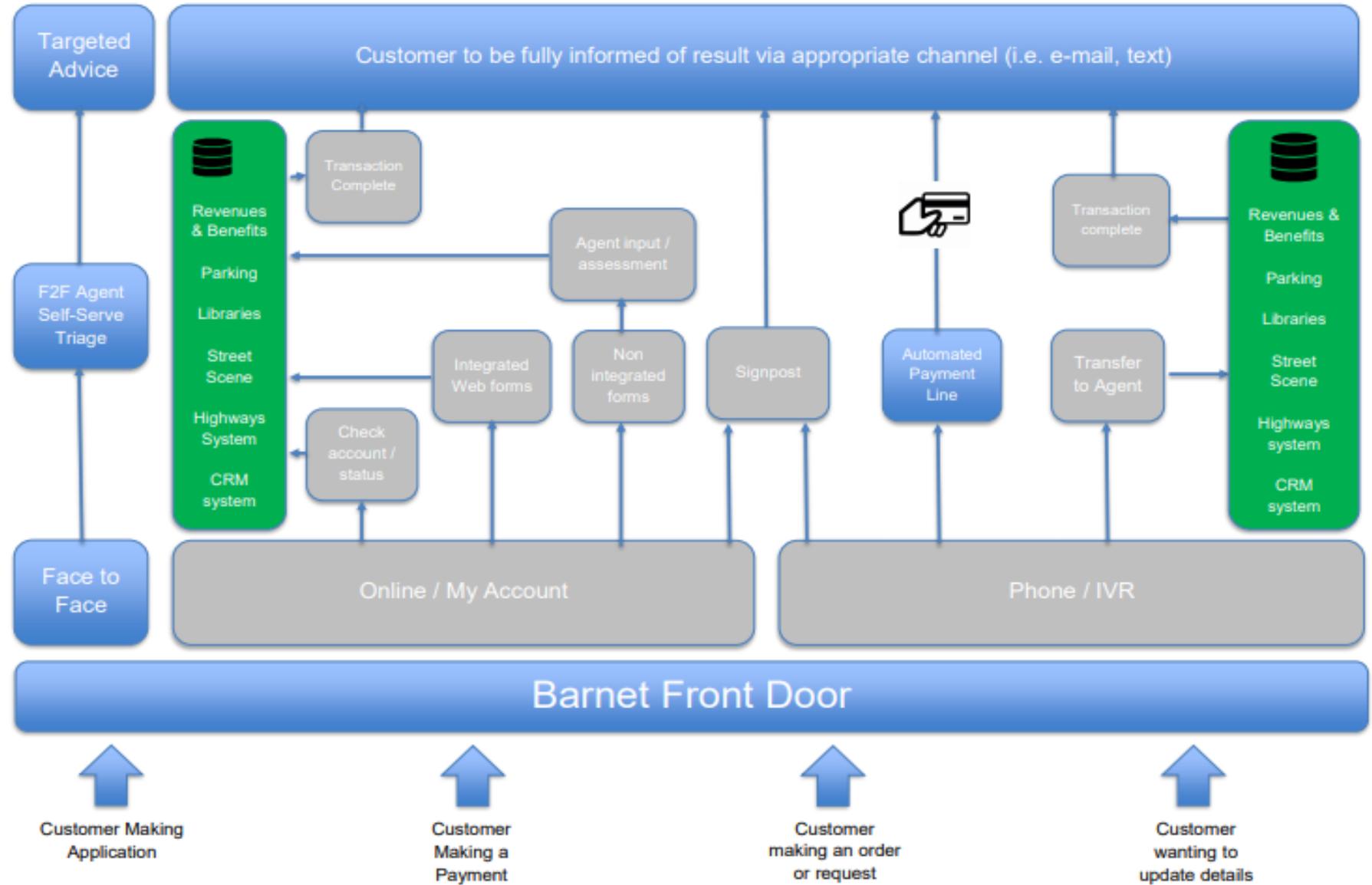
High level customer improvement plan & target operating model

Customer experience plan on a page

	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	
Comms & engagement campaign																	
Design internal & external comms campaign	█																
Launch Internal staff engagement			█														
Chief exec briefings (launch revised customer standards)				█													
Policy & resources committee				█													
Service Improvements																	
Identified Customer experience improvements (quick wins)	█																
Correspondance review	█	█															
IVR menu improvements	█																
Phone 'Health check'			█														
Street scene IT implementation and integration			█														
Contact centre platform review & pilot				█													
Myaccount integration with Parking & Libraries										█							
Face to face offer consolidated in Colindale		█															
Investigate proof of concept for integrated Highways reporting tool				█													
Resident engagement	█																

Target Operating Model

- Enabling proactive notifications to update residents and keep them informed
- Greater visibility of service data and digitisation of processes to provide a more seamless customer experience
- System integration to provide residents with more real time updates
- Shows systems in scope for online integration, for phase 3





Policy and Resources Committee

6 January 2020

Title

Annual Procurement Forward Plan [APFP] 2020/2021

Report of Chairman of the Policy and Resources Committee

Wards All

Status Public

Urgent No

Key Yes

Enclosures Appendix 1 – Annual Procurement Forward Plan 2020/21

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Summary

This report sets out the detail of envisaged procurement requirements for 2020/2021 and, where known, for 2021/22 and seeks authorisation to proceed with procurement activity in accordance with the Council's Contract Procedure Rules, subject to service confirmation of continued requirement, any additional approvals required under the Contract Procedure Rules and identification of approved budget source.

Officers Recommendations

1. That approval be given to Officers to proceed with procurement activity as presented in the Annual Procurement Forward Plan (APFP) 2020/2021, and where known for 2021/22, subject to service confirmation of continued requirement any additional approvals required under the Contract Procedure Rules and identification of approved budget source.

1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

- 1.1 Under paragraph 4.1 of the Council's Contract Procedure Rules any Procurement, including extensions and variations to contracts set out in the Annual Procurement Forward Plan and approved by the Policy and Resources Committee, is deemed as authorised irrespective of the Contract value.
- 1.2 The Annual Procurement Forward Plan (APFP) is set out in Appendix 1 and it includes all known procurements that are anticipated in the 2020-21 financial year. These have been identified against category of spend as follows:

Sub-£25k (£10,000-£24,999)
ITQ (£25,000-£189,329)
OJEU & Works (ITQ (> £189,330))
Framework Agreement

Each category value is subject to different governance authorisation requirements, as detailed within the Council Constitution Article 10 Table B and Contract Procedure Rules. The APFP includes all procurement exercises that it is anticipated will be required during the year, which enables greater oversight and better planning of procurement activity.

- 1.3 The APFP does not identify source of funding this is a service area responsibility.

2. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 To comply with the Council's Contract Procedure Rules.
- 2.2 To avoid presentation of individual requests for approval to procure values above £181,302 (£189,330 from January 2020) to various Council committees

3. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

- 3.1 The only alternative action is to present individual requests to Policy and Resources Committee and other thematic committees. This was rejected as being burdensome both to Council officers in preparing such reports and committee members in the time that would be required to consider them.
- 3.2 There is also a timing issue in that many of these procurements will need to start imminently and it would be challenging to schedule individual approvals from relevant theme committees in time.

4. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

- 4.1 Officers will proceed as appropriate with the procurements listed following review of appropriate procurement options; review of potential aggregation of requirements across services: confirmation of continued requirement: and confirmation of budget availability.

5. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

- 5.1.1 The Annual Procurement Forward Plan (APFP) will enable the Council to maintain an accurate oversight of procurement activity across the full range of services and support more commercial and efficient procurement practices. The APFP supports transparency and drives achievement of the Council's key priorities as set out in the Barnet Plan 2024. The Council, working with local, regional and national partners, will strive to deliver the following outcomes:

- 1) Is a pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in;
- 2) Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected;
- 3) Is has safe and strong communities where people get along well.

- 5.1.2 In particular, it will support our approach outlined in Barnet 2024 that:

The APFP also supports transparency and achievement through the Authority's Entrepreneurial Barnet 2015-2020 commitment which encourages businesses to improve Barnet's wider economic community through targeted activities such as:

- improving Barnet's physical and digital infrastructure;
- supporting town centres;
- delivering business mentoring schemes;
- equipping the workforce with the skills and behaviours it needs to succeed in a competitive and changing world.

- 5.1.3 The Council is a signatory to London Council's Procurement Pledge "to create jobs and training through its supply chain." Typically, this will include a requirement of suppliers to:

- Recruit a percentage of the workforce locally, for example by advertising with local Jobcentre Plus;
- Create apprenticeships;
- Offer a number of work placements to young people, graduates, or workless people;
- Offer additional training and qualifications opportunities to a percentage of their existing workforce;
- Work with their own supply chains to create additional opportunities;

5.2 **Resources (Finance & Value for Money, Procurement, Staffing, IT, Property, Sustainability)**

5.2.1 The costs pertaining to the contracts contained within the Appendix to this report are contained within the individual service budgets of the Council.

5.2.2 Procurement will work with individual services to:

- confirm continuation of envisaged requirement as recorded on the published plan within the Appendix
- ascertain the budget source (capital/revenue/grant) for the contract which will result from the procurement exercise and achieve finance confirmation for budget spend
- consider aggregation opportunities across service requirements

5.2.3 Value for money is a key consideration; both when identifying opportunities to join up procurement activity across Barnet or as part of consortium arrangements, and in the tender evaluation process.

5.3 **Social Value**

5.3.1 The Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 requires that consideration is given for above threshold (currently £181,302 and £189,330 from January 2020) service contracts to secure benefits for the community, environment and value for money for the London Borough of Barnet as follows:

- (a) how what is proposed to be procured might improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of the relevant area; and
- (b) how, in conducting the process of procurement, it might act with a view to securing that improvement.

5.3.2 The Council has extended the Social Value Act's requirements and supports social value and sustainability delivery opportunities through all procurements at the Council, not just above threshold services contracts.

5.3.3 Service areas will be asked to confirm that the development of specifications for all proposed procurements have taken these requirements into consideration. It should be noted that such considerations could compromise the Council's ability to maximise the value for money it can achieve, so a balance will be sought wherever possible

5.4 **Legal and Constitutional References**

5.4.1 The Council's Constitution, Article 7 sets out the terms of reference of the Policy and Resources Committee including:

(1) To determine strategic policy, finance and corporate risk management including recommending: Capital and Revenue Budget; Medium Term Financial Strategy and Corporate Plan to Full Council, Finance issues, Procurement Forward Plan, Local Plans, Information Technology, Strategic Partnerships, Customer Services and Resident Engagement, Emergency Planning and the effective use of resources.

5.4.2 The Council's Constitution, Article 17 (Contract Procedure Rules) sets out the authorisation process for entering contractual commitments. "Authorisation" is the approval required before quotations or tenders for supplies, services or works may be sought in accordance with Council Constitution Article 10 Table B.

5.4.3 The Council's Constitution Article 10 Table B summarises Authorisation and Acceptance Procedures, including that procurements of £500,000 and over may be authorised by the Annual Procurement Forward Plan:

- The aim is to speed up the procurement process by removing unnecessary bureaucracy – in this case, a duplication of the authorisation process.
- Any contract, including additions, extensions and variations, which have been included in a directorate or service's Budget and supporting plans and strategies or any other Committee approved plan is deemed as authorised irrespective of value.

5.5 Risk Management

5.5.1 If the Council does not manage the contract renewal programme effectively and efficiently it could lead to a detrimental impact on value for money and the likelihood of delivering significant procurement savings. In addition, the Council will be unable to forward plan the need for appropriate resource to support the programme. Well planned processes will enable effective commercial negotiations to take place thereby driving lower costs from the portfolio of contracts put to market.

5.6 Equalities and Diversity

5.6.1 Pursuant to the Equality Act 2010, the Council and all other organisations exercising public functions on its behalf must have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act; advance equality of opportunity between those with a protected characteristic and those without; promote good relations between those with a protected characteristic and those without. The relevant protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation. It also covers marriage and civil partnership with regard to eliminating discrimination. All organisations that submit tenders for Council business are required to submit their Policy Statement regarding how they manage compliance with the Equality Act, or equivalent legislation.

5.7 Corporate Parenting

5.7.1 Identified service area procurements may have direct and/or indirect impacts on looked after children and care leavers. Procurement will work with service areas to identify any opportunities to support children in care and/or care leavers as part of the procurement process, as well as to identify and seek to mitigate any potential adverse impacts of a procurement.

5.8 Consultation and Engagement

5.8.1 Consultation and engagement will take place within individual procurement projects as appropriate to the product(s) or service(s) required. Service users will be engaged in the procurement process as part of a co-design approach where appropriate.

5.9 Insight

5.9.1 Insight data will be used to support the delivery of the Annual Procurement Forward Plan as it will enable preparation of market engagement with internal and external stakeholders prior to procurement exercises and that Barnet's community requirements are considered to inform these.

5.9.2 Post tender delivery insight data will be used to support contract management.

6. BACKGROUND PAPERS

6.1 Policy and Resources Committee 5 December 2017 Agenda item 11 Annual Procurement Forward Plan 2018/19 Appendix 1 Procurement activity by service area for 2018/19

<https://barnetintranet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s43785/Annual%20Procurement%20Forward%20Plan%20APFP%2020182019.pdf>

6.2 Policy and Resources Committee 13 February 2018 Agenda item 9 Annual Procurement Forward Plan Supplement 2018/19 Appendix 1 Annual Procurement Forward Plan Supplement 2018-19

6.3 <https://barnetintranet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s44913/Annual%20Procurement%20Forward%20Plan%20APFP%20Supplement%2020182019.pdf>

6.4 Policy and Resources Committee 11 December 2018 Agenda Item 13 Annual Procurement Forward Plan 2019/20 Appendix 1 Annual Procurement Forward Plan 2019/20

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s50126/Annual%20Procurement%20Forward%20Plan%20APFP%202019-2020.pdf>

Annual Procurement Forward Plan [APFP] 2020/21, 2021/22
Procurement Activity 2020-21

No.	Contract Name / description	Procurement Type	Total Contract Value including extensions i.e. annual cost of contract x period of contract + extension period	Procurement Start Date (dd-mm-yyyy) <i>[to be clearly identified if procurement activity will commence prior to April 2020]</i>	Start date of new contract or extension (dd-mm-yyyy)	Extension available in contract and not already exercised (Yes/No)
Estates						
1	SEN programme	New Procurement	£5,000,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
2	School bulge classes	New Procurement	£3,000,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
3	Early years provision	New Procurement	£3,000,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
4	Solar panel development partners	New Procurement	£3,000,000	01/04/2020	01/10/2020	
5	Housing development partners	New Procurement	£3,000,000	01/11/2019	01/04/2020	
6	Term maintenance contracts	Retender	£2,000,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
7	Security contract	New Procurement	£1,500,000	01/02/2020	01/08/2020	
8	Surveys	New Procurement	£1,000,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
9	Asbestos	New Procurement	£1,000,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
10	Libraries	New Procurement	£1,000,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
11	Construction contract for refurb / build of Family Services East Hub	New Procurement	£1,000,000	01/10/2019	01/12/2019	
12	Kitchen refurbishment	New Procurement	£900,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
13	School roofs	New Procurement	£800,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
14	School boilers	New Procurement	£800,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
15	Retrospective Utility Audit	New Procurement	£619,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
16	Civic Estates	New Procurement	£500,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
17	School windows replacement	New Procurement	£500,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
18	School electrical re-wire	New Procurement	£500,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
19	Water & Sewage Contract	Retender	£400,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
20	School safety and security	New Procurement	£400,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
21	Maintenance contract for Colindale office	New Procurement	£150,000	01/11/2019	01/04/2020	
22	Asbestos removal contractor	New Procurement	£120,000	01/11/2019	01/04/2020	
23	Microphone system for Hendon Town Hall	New Procurement	£60,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
24	Tarling Road Community Centre cleaning	New Procurement	£60,000	01/10/2019	01/04/2020	No
25	Managing agent for investment property portfolio	New Procurement	£30,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
26	Market stall agents	New Procurement	£30,000	01/11/2019	01/04/2020	
Corporate/Commissioning						
27	Arboricultural Services	Retender	up to £900,000	01/12/2019	01/04/2020	Yes
28	Delivery of Parks and Open Spaces Strategy - Design and Construction (including but not limited to; Sports Hub Master Plans, Colindale Parks Master Plans, Victoria Park, Victoria Recreation Ground, North West Greenbelt etc)	New Procurement	£31,000,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
29	Parks and Open Spaces Infrastructure (Including but not limited to; Play Area Construction, 3G Pitches, Fencing, Hard Surfacing etc)	New Procurement	£10,000,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
30	Development Consultancy (Development Pipeline)	New Procurement	£10,000,000	01/02/2020	01/04/2020	
31	Construction Partner - Hendon Redevelopment Scheme	New Procurement	£10,000,000	01/04/2020	01/08/2020	
32	Non-Life Insurance - Liability, Motor and Associated Legal Costs, Property and Miscellaneous Risks	New Procurement	£9,584,245	01/03/2021	01/10/2021	Yes
33	Depot construction	New Procurement	£6,000,000	01/05/2020	01/07/2020	
34	Barnet House - Refurbishment & Remodelling	New Procurement	£3,000,000	04/01/2020	01/04/2020	
35	Delivery of Parks and Open Spaces Strategy - Professional Services (including but not limited to; Sports Hub Master Plans, Colindale Parks Master Plans, Victoria Park, Victoria Recreation Ground, North West Greenbelt etc)	New Procurement	£1,800,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
36	Horticultural supply and service contracts	New Procurement	£1,000,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
37	Royal Mail Postage Contract	Retender	£1,000,000	01/01/2020	14/09/2020	
38	Kosher Kitchen extension	New Procurement	£1,000,000	01/03/2020	01/07/2020	
39	Legal Advice - Hendon Redevelopment Scheme	New Procurement	£750,000	01/12/2019	01/12/2019	
40	Purchase of Rock Salt for Winter Service Operations	Retender	£500,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
41	Commercial & financial due diligence - Hendon Redevelopment Scheme	New Procurement	£500,000	04/01/2020	01/04/2020	
42	Depot architectural & design services	New Procurement	£500,000	01/02/2020	02/04/2020	
43	Quality Assurance for transformation delivery and special projects	Retender	£300,000	01/04/2020	01/07/2020	
44	Advisory Services for transformation delivery and special projects	Retender	£300,000	01/04/2020	01/07/2020	
45	Offsite archive storage service	Retender	£280,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
46	Performance, Risk and Programmes Reporting Software	Retender	£200,000	01/04/2020	01/07/2020	
47	Pretium Framework Access Fees	New Procurement	£200,000	01/04/2020	01/08/2020	
48	Auditor for Housing Benefit Subsidy	Retender	£160,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
49	Estates valuation service	New Procurement	£150,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
50	Parks and Open Spaces IT equipment and software	New Procurement	£120,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
51	Empty Homes Review	Retender	£100,000	01/01/2020	23/08/2020	
52	Financial Support	New Procurement	£100,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
53	Investment Advisors	New Procurement	£100,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
54	Heritage consultants	New Procurement	£100,000	01/12/2019	01/04/2020	
55	Banking Services	Extension	£90,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	Yes
56	External Project Gateway Reviews- assurance of strategic and critical projects	Retender	£80,000	01/04/2020	01/07/2020	
57	Arboricultural consultants	New Procurement	£70,000	01/12/2019	01/04/2020	
58	Elections Management Software	Retender	£66,000	01/06/2020	01/04/2021	Yes
59	Technical Support	New Procurement	£50,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
60	Tax Helpline Service	Extension	£31,500	01/10/2019	01/11/2019	No
61	Library doors - Maintenance	New Procurement	£30,000	01/12/2019	01/04/2020	
62	Terrain Surveys	New Procurement	£25,000	01/04/2020	01/04/2020	
63	Elections Management Software	Extension	£16,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	Yes

No.	Contract Name / description	Procurement Type	Total Contract Value including extensions i.e. annual cost of contract x period of contract + extension period	Procurement Start Date (dd-mm-yyyy) [to be clearly identified if procurement activity will commence prior to April 2020]	Start date of new contract or extension (dd-mm-yyyy)	Extension available in contract and not already exercised (Yes/No)
Environment						
64	DVA Refuge services	Extension	up to £826,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
65	DA IRIS project	Extension	up to £52,000	01/01/2020	01/08/2020	No
66	Public Spaces CCTV (extension)	Extension	Up to £440,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
67	DVA perpetrator services	Extension	up to £430,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
68	DV MARAC	Extension	up to £230,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
69	Public Spaces CCTV	Retender	up to £2,200,000	01/01/2021	01/04/2021	No
70	Highway Advertising	New Procurement	Up to £2,000,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
71	DVA Advocacy Services	Extension	up to £1,193,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
72	Workplace Parking Levy Administration	New Procurement	£5,000,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
73	Supply of materials for Footway Repair Service DLO (Tarmac, Kerbs, Slabs, aggregate, Cold Tubs, Guard Rail, various Bollards)	New Procurement	£2,100,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
74	Workplace Levy Implementation	New Procurement	£2,000,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
75	Controlled Parking Zone (CPZ) Expansion and Footway Parking Review	New Procurement	£1,000,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
76	Delivery of the Transport Strategy	New Procurement	£700,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
77	Points implementation	New Procurement	£600,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
78	Supply of Signs, Sign materials and Sign Posts	New Procurement	£525,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
79	Supply of Rubber Crumb	New Procurement	£500,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
80	Moving Traffic Contraventions	New Procurement	£450,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
81	Road User Pricing Initiative Consultancy	New Procurement	£400,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
82	Establishing new depot and other requirements for elements of the Highways service	New Procurement	£325,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
83	Skips enforcement	New Procurement	£300,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
84	Multi Disciplinary Professional Services	New Procurement	£250,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
85	Emissions Air Quality Congestion Strategy	New Procurement	£250,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
86	Electric Vehicle Charging Concession contract - Install, operate and maintain	New Procurement	£180,000	01/02/2020	01/04/2020	
87	General Highway Consultancy	New Procurement	£150,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
88	Health and Safety Consultancy Services	New Procurement	£150,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
89	Intelligent Transport System	New Procurement	£150,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
90	Smart Cities Consultancy	New Procurement	£150,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
91	Traffic Review Commission	New Procurement	£150,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
92	Parking Policy Review Consultancy	New Procurement	£150,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
93	Parking Transformation Programme - Consultancy and professional services	New Procurement	£150,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
94	Blue Badge process review	New Procurement	£150,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
95	Purchase of specialist Plant, including Breakers, Compactors, Mixers, Patching machine etc for Highways DLO Operations	New Procurement	£100,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
96	Health and Safety App / website development	New Procurement	£80,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
97	Supply of general Civil Engineering operational sundries including items such as Cones, Barriers, Shovels, Picks, General Tools, Safety Equipment (including clothing and boots) etc	New Procurement	£75,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
98	Development of Transport Strategy and Consultation	New Procurement	£50,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
99	Winter Service Operations (Including the purchase of any related plant and equipment)	New Procurement	£50,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
100	Car Park Development Consultancy	New Procurement	£50,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
101	Parking Transformation Programme - Engagement and consultation	New Procurement	£50,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
102	Pool Bikes	New Procurement	£50,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
103	Car Clubs	New Procurement	£50,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
104	Parking Control Notice (PCN) Rebanding - specialist legal advice	New Procurement	£30,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
105	Specialist training for Direct Labour Organisation (DLO)	New Procurement	£20,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
106	Car Park Commercialisation Consultancy	New Procurement	£10,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
Re						
107	Highways Maintenance Contract	New Procurement	£90,000,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2021	
108	Development Consultancy (Development Pipeline)	New Procurement	£10,000,000	01/04/2020	01/07/2020	
109	Colindale, Rushgrove Parks various works	New Procurement	£3,000,000	01/03/2020	01/10/2020	No
110	West Hendon community hub	New Procurement	£1,450,000	01/04/2020	01/07/2020	
111	Asset Management Database for Highways	New Procurement	£756,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
112	Granville Road NW2 support services - Cost Consultants	New Procurement	£50,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
113	Dollis Valley support services - Cost Consultants	New Procurement	£50,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
114	West Hendon support services	Extension	£50,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
115	Granville Road NW2 support services - Independent Tenant Advisor (ITA)	Extension	£30,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	Yes
116	Dollis Valley support services - Independent Tenant Advisor (ITA)	Extension	£30,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	Yes
117	Dollis Valley - Legal Services	Extension	£30,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	Yes
118	Granville Road - Legal Services	Extension	£5,500	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	Yes

No.	Contract Name / description	Procurement Type	Total Contract Value including extensions i.e. annual cost of contract x period of contract + extension period	Procurement Start Date (dd-mm-yyyy) [to be clearly identified if procurement activity will commence prior to April 2020]	Start date of new contract or extension (dd-mm-yyyy)	Extension available in contract and not already exercised (Yes/No)
Street Scene						
119	Transport purchase of vehicle/plant/machinery/equipment for Council services	New Procurement	£15,000,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
120	Provision of fuel	New Procurement	£3,000,000	01/10/2019	01/10/2019	
121	Transport Parts Supplies Contract	New Procurement	£2,800,000	01/04/2019	15/10/2019	
122	Transport Workshop Repairs and Maintenance Services Contract	New Procurement	£2,800,000	01/09/2019	01/01/2020	
123	Transport Vehicle Hire Contract (inc Spot Hire and vehicle lease)	New Procurement	£2,600,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
124	Supply of bins, containers and sacks	New Procurement	£1,600,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
125	Temporary/agency operational worker supply contract	New Procurement	£1,500,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
126	Recycling and waste bulking and haulage	New Procurement	£1,000,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
127	Supply and Fitting of Tyres	New Procurement	£800,000	01/10/2019	01/01/2020	No
128	Recycling and waste infrastructure for flats/estates	New Procurement	£410,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
129	Consultants to aid specific grant applications, project delivery and community involvement	New Procurement	£300,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
130	Clinical waste service	New Procurement	£300,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
131	Supply of PPE	Retender	£200,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
132	H&S and other training	New Procurement	£180,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
133	Transport Vehicle Washing Contract	New Procurement	£180,000	01/07/2020	01/11/2020	No
134	Bin Stickers - production and distribution	New Procurement	£160,000	01/11/2019	30/11/2019	
135	Supply of Grounds Materials small machinery, tools and plant	Extension	£150,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
136	Provision of Road Tax and Statutory Services	New Procurement	£140,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
137	Vehicle Tracking system and monitoring equipment	New Procurement	£129,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
138	Weed control and invasive plant control	New Procurement	£125,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
139	Hazardous waste clearance/collection service	New Procurement	£120,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
140	Supply of small tools and equipment, machinery	New Procurement	£110,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
141	Supply of cleansing tools and equipment	New Procurement	£100,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
142	Health and safety resource	New Procurement	£100,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
143	Fleet IT system	New Procurement	£100,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
144	Inspection and maintenance (asset mgt) database for Greenspaces & Streets	New Procurement	£80,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
145	Optimisation software and consultancy support	New Procurement	£80,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
146	Quality Management System	New Procurement	£80,000	01/04/2020	01/07/2020	
147	Bin washing	New Procurement	£50,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
148	Stray dog collection/management service	New Procurement	£50,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
149	Workshop Technical Services /Specialist labour	New Procurement	£50,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
150	Purchase and maintenance of workshop equipment	New Procurement	£50,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
151	Compliance related Services	New Procurement	£50,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
152	In cab and technology, mobile working devices and equipment	New Procurement	£45,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
153	Transport Workshop Goods/Services Supplies Contract	New Procurement	£40,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
154	Commercial Services ancillary supplies and services	New Procurement	£30,000	01/04/2020	01/04/2020	
155	Workshop/ Transport staff training	New Procurement	£25,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
156	Professional services for implementation of Quality Management System (eg. ISO9001:2015)	New Procurement	£21,000	01/11/2019	31/01/2020	
157	Workshop staff overalls	New Procurement	£15,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
158	Tacho Analysis	New Procurement	£14,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
159	Subscription and affiliation	New Procurement	£10,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
160	Supply of playground bark	Retender	£9,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
161	Purchase of MOT slots and related services	New Procurement	£8,000	01/04/2020	01/04/2020	
Adults						
162	Residential and Nursing Care Placements	New Procurement	£200,000,000	01/04/2019	01/04/2019	Yes
163	Homecare Services	New Procurement	£100,000,000	01/04/2019	01/08/2020	No
164	Accommodation & Support for Adults 18+ Approved list	New Procurement	£80,000,000	01/04/2019	01/04/2020	Yes
165	Community Equipment	New Procurement	£17,500,000	01/04/2019	01/04/2020	
166	Extra Care Housing Support Provider for Goodwin Court + Sheltered Housing Existing schemes	New Procurement	£16,000,000	01/04/2020	01/06/2021	Yes
167	Extra Care Housing Care and Support - Cheshire House new provision	New Procurement	£13,000,000	01/01/2023	01/06/2023	
168	Prevention and Wellbeing Support	New Procurement	£12,500,000	01/04/2019	01/10/2019	Yes
169	Extra Care Housing Care and Support - Staggs House new provision	New Procurement	£10,000,000	01/03/2021	01/09/2022	
170	Assistive Technology	New Procurement	£8,000,000	01/04/2019	01/10/2019	No
171	Discharge to assess, community services, nursing and complex care	New Procurement	£3,000,000	01/04/2019	01/04/2019	No
172	Specialist Residential Service (Campus)	New Procurement	£2,900,000	01/04/2019	01/04/2020	No
173	Community Advice, Information and Signposting	New Procurement	£2,800,000	01/04/2019	01/05/2020	Yes
174	Wellbeing Day Services for Older People	New Procurement	£2,400,000	31/03/2019	31/03/2020	Yes
175	Day and Employment Opportunities Approved list	New Procurement	£2,000,000	03/11/2019	02/11/2020	Yes
176	Information and advice	New Procurement	£2,000,000	01/01/2019	01/10/2019	Yes
177	Specialist information advice and advocacy	New Procurement	£2,000,000	01/04/2019	01/07/2019	
178	Carers and Young Carers Support	New Procurement	£1,975,100	01/04/2019	01/10/2019	No
179	Dementia Community Services	New Procurement	£1,600,000	01/04/2019	01/04/2019	No
180	Housing Related Support	New Procurement	£1,500,000	01/04/2019	01/10/2019	Yes
181	Deprivation of Liberties Services (DOLS)	New Procurement	£1,200,000	01/04/2019	01/04/2020	Yes
182	Care Act Advocacy	New Procurement	£1,200,000	01/04/2019	01/04/2020	Yes
183	Electronic Call Monitoring	New Procurement	£800,000	02/04/2019	02/08/2020	

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184	Specialist Accommodation and Support	New Procurement	£10,000,000	01/04/2019	01/04/2020	No
185	Mental Health Community Rehabilitation Supported Accommodation	New Procurement	£3,600,000	01/04/2020	01/04/2121	
186	Nursing and complex care block arrangements	New Procurement	£3,500,000	01/04/2019	01/04/2019	
187	Respite services	New Procurement	£1,600,000	01/04/2020	01/04/2121	
188	Specialist dementia Enablement Support	New Procurement	£1,500,000	01/04/2020	01/04/2121	
189	emarkplace and supporting self directed support	New Procurement	£1,250,000	01/04/2019	01/10/2019	
190	out of hours preventative support and triage	New Procurement	£1,250,000	01/04/2019	01/10/2019	
191	Assertive enablement outreach	New Procurement	£1,200,000	01/04/2020	01/04/2020	
192	Learning Difficulties (LD) Enablement	New Procurement	£1,000,000	01/04/2020	01/04/2121	
193	Specialist Autism support	New Procurement	£1,000,000	01/04/2020	01/04/2121	
194	Mental Health enablement	New Procurement	£1,000,000	01/04/2020	01/04/2121	
195	Crisis intervention - Mental Health (MH)	New Procurement	£1,000,000	01/04/2020	01/04/2121	
196	Transition support - Mental Health (MH)	New Procurement	£1,000,000	01/04/2020	01/04/2121	
197	Specialist Support for Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)	New Procurement	£1,000,000	01/04/2020	01/04/2121	
198	Shared Lives	New Procurement	£800,000	01/04/2019	01/04/2020	No
199	Independent Mental Capacity Advocacy (IMCA)/ Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards Relevant Person's (paid) Representative (DOLS) and Independent Mental Health Advocacy (IMHA)	New Procurement	£800,000	01/11/2020	01/11/2021	
200	Healthwatch	New Procurement	£640,000	01/01/2019	01/04/2019	Yes
201	Pre-paid Cards supporting Adults Services delivery	New Procurement	£571,649	01/01/2019	01/04/2019	
202	NHS Complaints	New Procurement	£466,455	01/04/2020	01/04/2020	
203	PA Services	New Procurement	£400,000	01/04/2019	01/04/2019	Yes
204	Enablement Flat	New Procurement	£200,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
205	Nursing care development	New Procurement	£150,000	01/04/2019	01/04/2019	
206	Wellbeing Centre development	New Procurement	£150,000	01/04/2019	01/04/2019	
207	Services for people with visual impairments	New Procurement	£130,000	01/04/2019	01/04/2020	
208	Specialist Learning Difficulties (LD) Practice Development	New Procurement	£80,000	01/01/2019	01/04/2019	
Childrens & Family Services						
209	Children's Social Care placements including: Residential homes, Independent Fostering Agency, 16+ accommodation and accommodation with support, Semi Independent and Supported Lodging	New Procurement	£81,000,000	01/09/2019	01/04/2020	Yes
210	Travel Management Contract	New Procurement	£50,000,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
211	Short breaks for disabled children	New Procurement	£3,780,000	01/04/2020	01/05/2020	No
212	Family Resource Centre (MTFS)	New Procurement	£2,500,000	01/04/2020	01/03/2021	No
213	IT Contracts / Licenses	Retender	£2,150,000	01/01/2020	Various	Yes
214	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) contracts	New Procurement	£1,900,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	Yes
215	Home and Community Support (Homecare service)	Retender	£1,800,000	01/06/2019	01/06/2020	No
216	Supported Accommodation unit for young people in Barnet (Housing management and wraparound support)	Retender	£1,800,000	01/11/2019	01/04/2020	No
217	Emergency Duty Team (EDT)	New Procurement	£1,800,000	01/11/2020	01/04/2020	No
218	Lot 6 Specialist Overnight Respite for disabled children and children with life limiting conditions	New Procurement	£1,620,000	01/04/2020	01/05/2020	No
219	Independent and specialist social workers and specialist assessments	Retender	£1,600,000	01/11/2019	01/04/2020	No
220	Workforce development	New Procurement	£1,500,000	01/04/2020	31/08/2020	Yes
221	Floating support for children and young people	New Procurement	£1,320,000	01/11/2020	01/04/2021	
222	Family Group conferences	Retender	£1,100,000	01/11/2019	01/04/2020	No
223	Transformation	New Procurement	£1,000,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2021	No
224	0-19 Early Help Service	New Procurement	£800,000	01/01/2020	n/a	Yes
225	Specialist 1:1 mentoring	New Procurement	£750,000	01/01/2020	01/05/2020	Yes
226	Interpretation & Translation services	Retender	£700,000	01/04/2020	01/01/2021	Yes
227	Taxi's	Retender	£600,000	01/11/2019	01/07/2021	No
228	Independent Reviewing Officers	New Procurement	£600,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
229	Children's Case Management System Hosted Solution	New Procurement	£600,000	01/11/2019	01/12/2020	No
230	Secure Transport	Retender	£520,000	01/11/2019	01/06/2020	No
231	Domestic Violence & Abuse Services	Retender	£450,000	01/11/2019	01/04/2020	No
232	Information & advice and Parenting Programmes	Extension	£406,700	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	Yes
233	Workforce development: Social worker recruitment	New Procurement	£400,000	01/01/2019	01/06/2020	No
234	Advocacy Services	Retender	£400,000	01/11/2019	01/03/2021	Yes
235	Stock: Single Source	New Procurement	£335,883	01/12/2019	01/04/2020	
236	Forensic Assessments	Retender	£300,000	01/11/2019	05/06/2020	No
237	Stock: Central Buying Consortia (Books/Audio Visual (AV))	Retender	£300,000	01/09/2019	01/04/2020	
238	Early Intervention: Family Health Coaches	New Procurement	£260,000	01/11/2019	01/04/2020	Yes
239	Pre-paid Cards supporting Children's & Families Service delivery	Retender	£200,000	01/03/2019	01/11/2020	No
240	Research Framework	New Procurement	£180,000	01/01/2020	01/01/2021	No
241	Early Help/Early Intervention	New Procurement	£180,000	01/04/2020	01/07/2020	No
242	E-Finance system	Retender	£180,000	01/11/2020	01/07/2020	Yes
243	Workforce development: Practice Academy	New Procurement	£150,000	01/04/2020	31/08/2020	No
244	Hearing the voices of young people - interactive platform	New Procurement	£140,000	01/04/2020	01/12/2020	No
245	CCTV monitoring and maintenance (Libraries)	New Procurement	£140,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2021	
246	Libraries (furniture and fittings upgrades)	New Procurement	£140,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	

No.	Contract Name / description	Procurement Type	Total Contract Value including extensions i.e. annual cost of contract x period of contract + extension period	Procurement Start Date (dd-mm-yyyy) [to be clearly identified if procurement activity will commence prior to April 2020]	Start date of new contract or extension (dd-mm-yyyy)	Extension available in contract and not already exercised (Yes/No)
247	Libraries Arts Project (grant funded)	New Procurement	£90,000	01/03/2020	30/05/2020	
248	Children's Services Procedures Manual	Retender	£75,000	01/03/2020	07/12/2020	No
249	Therapeutic Support and Training for Foster Carers	New Procurement	£45,000	01/04/2020	01/09/2020	No
250	Community	Extension	£45,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
251	Community Engagement	New Procurement	£40,000	01/04/2020	01/10/2020	Yes
252	Online Periodicals	Extension	£39,000	01/02/2020	01/05/2020	
253	Digital Magazines	Extension	£28,000	01/02/2020	01/05/2020	
254	Works	New Procurement	£20,000	01/04/2020	01/06/2020	
256	eAudiobooks	Extension	£40,000	01/05/2020	01/08/2020	
257	Film streaming service	New Procurement	£40,000	01/10/2020	01/03/2021	
258	Music streaming service	New Procurement	£40,000	01/10/2020	01/03/2021	
259	Online family history resource	New Procurement	£20,000	01/01/2021	01/04/2021	
260	Online Newspapers	Extension	£18,000	01/06/2020	01/10/2020	
Public Health						
261	Delivery of NHS health checks (40+)	Extension	£257,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
262	Healthy Schools/Healthy Early Years Support	Extension	£240,000	01/01/2020	01/08/2020	Yes
263	Sexual Health for Individuals with Learning Disabilities	New Procurement	£240,000	01/02/2020	01/09/2020	
264	Perinatal mental health support	Retender	£220,000	01/04/2020	01/10/2020	Yes
265	Resilience Schools Projects	Retender	£200,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
266	Sexual health and healthy relationship promotion service	Extension	£180,000	01/07/2020	01/10/2020	
267	Self care & Health promotion projects	New Procurement	£176,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
268	Delivery of smoking cessation service	Retender	£150,000	01/04/2020	01/07/2020	No
269	Job Retention Programme for Small and Medium Enterprises	Extension	£140,000	01/04/2020	n/a	
270	Social Prescribing Digital Platform	New Procurement	£130,000	01/11/2019	01/01/2020	No
271	Delivery of NHS health checks (40+)	Retender	£128,500	01/12/2019	01/04/2020	No
272	Social prescribing Voluntary Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) Grants	New Procurement	£120,000	01/11/2019	01/01/2020	No
273	Emotional support for school staff	Extension	£100,000	01/04/2019	01/07/2019	
274	Targeted HIV Prevention Project	New Procurement	£100,000	01/11/2019	01/04/2020	No
275	Barnet Borough of Health	New Procurement	£60,000	01/01/2020	01/01/2020	
276	IRIS Project (Contribution from PH only, contract sits with the Community Safety Team)	Extension	£52,000	01/11/2019	01/01/2020	No
277	Perinatal mental health support	Extension	£50,000	01/12/2019	01/04/2020	
278	Diabetes prevention	New Procurement	£50,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
279	H&S Risk Management/Auditing - software	New Procurement	£50,000	01/04/2020	01/06/2020	No
280	Physical Activity Programmes	New Procurement	£50,000	01/01/2020	01/01/2020	
281	Young People Lifestyle Service	New Procurement	£45,000	12/01/2019	01/04/2020	No
282	Expert Patient Programme	New Procurement	£40,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
283	Potentially Violent Persons Register - software	New Procurement	£30,000	01/04/2020	01/06/2020	No
284	Make Every Contact Count (MECC)	New Procurement	£15,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	No
285	DrinkCoach -Online Alcohol Tool	New Procurement	£11,000	01/01/2020	01/01/2020	No

No.	Contract Name / description	Procurement Type	Total Contract Value including extensions i.e. annual cost of contract x period of contract + extension period	Procurement Start Date (dd-mm-yyyy) <i>[to be clearly identified if procurement activity will commence prior to April 2020]</i>	Start date of new contract or extension (dd-mm-yyyy)	Extension available in contract and not already exercised (Yes/No)
Procurement Activity 2021-22						
Environment						
1	Joint Environment Enforcement Contract	Extension	above above OJEU threshold	01/09/2020	31/01/2021	No
2	Public Spaces CCTV	Retender	up to £2,200,000	01/01/2021	01/04/2021	No
3	DVA Advocacy Services	Retender	up to £1,193,000	01/01/2021	01/04/2021	No
4	DVA Refuge services	Retender	up to £826,000	01/01/2021	01/04/2021	No
5	DVA perpetrator services	Retender	up to £430,000	01/01/2021	01/04/2021	No
6	DV MARAC	Retender	up to £230,000	01/01/2021	01/04/2021	No
7	DA IRIS project	Retender	up to £52,000	01/01/2021	01/04/2021	No
Childrens & Family Services						
9	Stock: Periodicals (Central Buying Consortium)	Extension	£180,000	01/08/2020	01/04/2021	
8	Duke of Edinburgh (DoE) Expeditions	New Procurement	£116,000	01/01/2020	01/04/2020	
10	eBooks	Retender	£40,000	01/04/2021	01/08/2021	
11	eAudiobooks	Retender	£40,000	01/04/2021	01/08/2021	
Adults						
12	Extra Care Housing Care and Support - Staggy House new provision	New Procurement	TBC	TBC	TBC	
13	Extra Care Housing Care and Support - Cheshire House new provision	New Procurement	TBC	TBC	TBC	
Public Health						
14	Substance Misuse Service (Adults)	Extension	TBC	TBC	TBC	
15	Integrated GUM and Reproductive health service	Retender	TBC	TBC	TBC	
16	Stock: Periodicals (Central Buying Consortium)	Extension	£180,000	01/01/2021	01/04/2022	
17	eBooks	Retender	£40,000	01/04/2021	01/08/2022	
18	eAudiobooks	Retender	£40,000	01/04/2021	01/08/2022	
Procurement Activity 2022-23						
Childrens & Family Services						
1	Stock: Central Buying Consortia (Books/AV)	Retender	£300,000	01/09/2022	01/04/2022	
2	Digital Magazines	Retender	£28,000	01/02/2022	01/05/2022	
3	Online Periodicals	Retender	£39,000	01/02/2022	01/05/2022	
Public Health						
4	Healthy Child programme (Health Visiting, School Nursing, Oral health, HWN and Breastfeeding)	Extension	£10,000,000	01/04/2022	01/04/2023	



Policy and Resources Committee

6 January 2020

Title	Review of the Local List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic merit, including responses to a consultation exercise with owners and other interested parties.
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Report of	Chairman of the Policy and Resources Committee
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Wards	All
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Status	Public
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Urgent	No
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Key	Non key
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Enclosures	Appendix 1 - Responses to consultation Appendix 2 - Revised Local Heritage List, including new nominations
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Officer Contact Details	Jonathan Hardy – Heritage Team Leader (0208 359 4655) Jonathan.Hardy@barnet.gov.uk
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Summary

Local heritage listing is a means for a community and a local authority to jointly identify heritage assets that are valued as distinctive elements of the local historic environment. It provides clarity on what makes them significant and identifies their location in the borough. This process ensures that the planning process takes account of the desirability of their conservation.

Barnet's current Local List was created in 1986 and has not been comprehensively reviewed since then, although subsequent additions to the list have been approved, most commonly as a consequence of a Conservation Area Character Appraisal. As such the current list required updating in accordance with current guidance and best practice.

Following the approval of new selection criteria, an extensive survey of the borough was undertaken by volunteers and others to identify and record Barnet's local heritage. A draft List was subsequently compiled, containing both new and existing entries. Consultation with owners and occupiers was carried out and the responses considered before finalising the list of entries. The revised Local Heritage List now proposed for approval includes previously listed assets together with new additions that have been recommended for inclusion by a selection panel of officers, councillors, heritage experts and local volunteers.

Officers Recommendations

1. Committee to consider responses to the consultation on the draft Local Heritage List and to agree the revisions referred to in the Summary of Responses at Appendix 1.

2. Committee to agree to adopt the revised Local Heritage List at Appendix 2.

1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

- 1.1 Local heritage lists play an important role in celebrating heritage that is valued by the community at a local level. Where they are built on a strong partnership between the local authority and the community they are more likely to reflect the breadth of opinion on the historic environment. The community can play an important role in supporting the overall process, especially the development of selection criteria and the nomination of heritage assets.
- 1.2 The fact that a building or site is on a local list means that its conservation as a heritage asset is an objective of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which sets out the Government's objectives and policies for the historic environment, and is therefore a material consideration when determining the outcome of a planning application.
- 1.3 The process of preparing Barnet's local heritage list has allowed local residents and others to identify heritage that they would like recognised and protected, but has also been an opportunity for the Council and the local community to work in partnership. Creating a local heritage list also helps to improve access to clear, comprehensive and current information about the historic environment at the local level.

2. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 Barnet's Local List of buildings of architectural or historic merit had not been comprehensively reviewed for many years. Consequently, Urban Vision Enterprise CIC, a heritage and community consultant was engaged to lead a project which reviewed the existing Local List, produced new selection criteria and sought local volunteers to assist in identifying and surveying local heritage assets across the borough.
- 2.2 The revised Local Heritage List will provide up-to-date information on non-designated heritage assets across the borough and will allow an assessment of their significance to be considered when determining planning proposals.

3. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

- 3.1 The alternative option is to maintain the existing Local List in its current form. This would deny the opportunity for updating the existing entries and including new nominations that have been identified following a borough-wide survey. The list would not be in line with best practice and guidance on local heritage listing.

4. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

- 4.1 If the committee is minded to approve the Local Heritage List, the document will be published on-line, including photographs, a description of the heritage assets and the adopted criteria they are considered to meet. This on-line archive will then form part of the council's Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 4.2 The Local Heritage List will be used by Barnet's Development Management and Strategic Planning Services when determining planning applications and other proposals affecting the borough's Locally Listed heritage assets.

5. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

- 5.1.1 The Core Strategy specifically refers to a commitment to review the Local List (Paragraph 10.4.6), the need for community engagement and for suggestions for additional assets that make a contribution to Barnet's historic character to come forward. The review of the Local List has provided the opportunity for local people and groups to have their views on local heritage heard. The project has been identified as one of the core service requirements to be delivered by Regional Enterprise (Re) for the London Borough of Barnet.

5.2 Resources (Finance & Value for Money, Procurement, Staffing, IT, Property, Sustainability)

- 5.2.1 The cost of the Local Heritage List project has been borne by Regional Enterprise (Re) as part of the core service requirements agreed with the London Borough of Barnet. A sub-contract was agreed with Urban Vision Enterprise CIC who oversaw and managed the project, including the training and supervision of local volunteers.
- 5.2.2 The use of IT and the internet was the primary source of contact between the Regional Enterprise and interested parties, although letters were also sent directly to Urban Vision Enterprise CIC and Barnet's Heritage Team. The consultation document was placed online and letters were sent to owners/occupiers of the heritage assets. The predominant form of response was electronic, via email. The finalised adopted list will be published on the council's website.

5.3 Social Value

- 5.3.1 The Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 requires people who commission public services to think about how they can also secure wider social, economic and environmental benefits.
- 5.3.2 Social benefits will be secured through the opportunities given to the local community and residents to be involved in all planning matters, including the volunteers and groups who have participated in the project.
- 5.3.3 Economic benefits will be delivered through the conservation of local heritage assets by helping to boost our economy and make our local environment a better place to live, work and visit.
- 5.3.4 Environmental benefits will be delivered through the contribution local heritage makes to local identity and the opportunity it provides in place-making and by acting as a catalyst for improving new development.

5.4 Legal and Constitutional References

- 5.4.1 The Historic Environment Practice Guide, produced jointly by the Department for Communities and Local Government, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport and Historic England in May 2016, provides guidance on compiling the evidence base for plan making. As part of this process, Local Planning Authorities are advised to consider compiling a local list of heritage assets.
- 5.4.2 Historic England considers that 'Local lists play an essential role in building and reinforcing a sense of local character and distinctiveness in the historic environment. Local lists can be used to identify significant local heritage assets to support the development of Local Plans. Encouraging the use of local lists will strengthen the role of local heritage assets as a material consideration in the planning process.'
- 5.4.3 Barnet's Development Management Policies indicate that there is a presumption in favour of the retention of its Locally Listed buildings and, where planning applications are received, the impact of any proposed external alterations or new development nearby will be carefully assessed to ensure the character of the building or its setting is not harmed.
- 5.4.4 Control over the demolition of a Locally Listed building which lies outside of a conservation area, however, falls outside planning powers. Only the merits of the replacement building would be considered as part of the planning application process.
- 5.4.5 Included in the Policy and Resources Terms of reference as set out in Article 7 is responsibility for (i) Strategic Policy and (ii) those matters not specifically allocated to any other Committee affecting the affairs of the Council.

5.5 Risk Management

- 5.5.1 Both Government and Historic England support the identification of local heritage assets by Local Planning Authorities, including the preparation of a list of buildings of local historic merit. Without such a list there would be an increased risk in the Local Planning Authority's ability to defend development control decisions and a potentially harmful

consequence on the historic environment.

5.6 Equalities and Diversity

5.6.1 The updating of the Local List will be of benefit to Barnet's diverse local community and will contribute to the borough's rich built heritage. The adoption of the new selection criteria and the new additions to the local list will also enhance Barnet's reputation as a desirable and pleasant place to work and live.

5.7 Corporate Parenting

5.7.1 In line with the Children and Social Work Act 2017, the council has a duty to consider Corporate Parenting Principles in decision-making across the council. There are no implications for Corporate Parenting in relation to this report.

5.8 Consultation and Engagement

5.8.1 Following adoption of the new selection criteria in June 2017, an extensive publicity exercise took place, seeking volunteers to participate in the project and for new nominations to the Local List. This involved advertising on the Engage Barnet website, placing an article in Barnet First, a Public Notice in a local newspaper and notification to local community groups and residents' associations. Many of the borough's heritage and amenity societies responded and offered members to participate in the project, as well as private individuals. The training of volunteers took place under the supervision of Urban Vision Enterprise CIC. Over 40 individuals came forward and several training exercises were held in different locations across the borough, to inform and guide participants on the identification and recording of local heritage. A survey was then organised, by dividing the borough up into 45 sub-areas and allocating specific areas to the volunteers. The volunteers and other interested parties subsequently carried out the survey over an 18 month period to assess and record the existing buildings on the local list and to identify new nominations.

5.8.2 Following completion of the survey work a series of selection panel meetings were held over several months. All nominations were assessed by a panel comprised of Council officers, Historic England inspectors, local Councillors including the Design and Heritage Champion, and representatives from local residents' and amenity groups, to ensure the heritage assets were properly assessed and complied with the adopted selection criteria.

5.8.3 The original entries on the old Local List were also assessed against the adopted criteria and a combined draft Local Heritage List was produced for the purposes of consultation with owners and occupiers of the heritage assets on the List. Sixteen entries were removed as no longer meeting the criteria, having been demolished or upgraded to the statutory list.

5.8.4 The draft Local Heritage List was subject to an eight-week period of consultation, carried out between 17th July and 9th September 2019. Letters were sent out to all owner/occupiers of the assets on the draft list, providing consultees with the opportunity to comment. Local amenity societies and residents' groups were also notified. A total of 172 responses were received and are contained in Appendix 1. Revisions were made to the List where relevant historical and other factual information was provided by consultees. The responses and requests for entries to be removed were subsequently

considered by the Selection Panel in November 2019, prior to finalising the draft Local Heritage List which is now proposed for approval. Some 367 new nominations have been agreed, together with 854 entries from the original List, giving a total of 1221 entries. It should be noted that many of the entries contain multiple properties, for example where they are in terraces, groups or flatted developments.

- 5.8.5 The assets on the Local Heritage List (Appendix 2) cover a diverse range of buildings, structures and street furniture, both public and private. These include, housing of all types, religious buildings, educational buildings, pubs and hotels, civic and public buildings including libraries, bus/rail/underground stations, agricultural buildings, sports and recreational buildings, health centres, public art, mausoleums, war memorials, drinking fountains, shopfronts, commercial and industrial buildings, horse troughs, pillar boxes, street signs, milestones and boundary markers.
- 5.8.6 When approved the Local Heritage List will be made publicly accessible on the council website. It will become a material consideration when determining applications for planning permission.

5.9 Insight

- 5.9.1 None in the context of this report.

6. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 6.1 The Schedule of Buildings of Local Architectural or Historic Interest (the Local List) <https://www.barnet.gov.uk/planning-and-building/conservation-and-heritage/locally-listed-buildings>
- 6.2 Delegated Powers Report (Local List review, including new criteria) – June 2017 <https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieDecisionDetails.aspx?Id=6622>
- 6.3 Consultation on draft Local Heritage List. (17th July to 9th September 2019) <https://www.barnet.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-consultations/consultation-draft-revised-local-list>
- 6.4 Historic England Good Practice Guide for Local Listing - May 2016 <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/local-heritage-listing-advice-note-7/>
- 6.5 NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework) – February 2019 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

Appendix 1 – Draft Local Heritage List (TABLE OF RESPONSES)

No.	Date	Comments received (All comments are verbatim as submitted by respondents with redactions where required)	Officer Response	Action
1	25/07/2019	<p>Transport for London (HT numbers by stations below)</p> <p>The London Borough of Barnet Planning Service has sent me a consultation informing us that, as anticipated, they have nominated five LU stations for local listing as part of their periodic review of their Local List which includes nominations for scores of other currently unlisted historic buildings across the borough. These stations are:</p> <p>Golders Green (page 260) HT01267 High Barnet (p.324) HT01265 Edgware (p, 325) HT01184 Finchley Central (p.326) HT01264 Burnt Oak (p.377) HT01266</p> <p>Note – Colindale station is not nominated.</p> <p>These nominations would join on the Barnet Local List, Woodside Park, Mill Hill East, West Finchley and Totteridge & Whetstone that have been locally listed for many years; and Brent Cross, East Finchley and Hendon Central which are all statutorily listed Grade II since 2011 or earlier.</p> <p>All of the nominated stations are identified in our own LU Station Heritage Register as having significant historic and architectural interest, all dating from the 1920s bar Finchley Central which is much older (mid-Victorian).</p> <p>We won planning approval with ease for our step free access scheme at the already-locally listed Mill Hill East recently (now under construction) and will be seeking planning approval for another SFA scheme at Burnt Oak shortly. I am also aware of adjacent-to-station proposed residential developments at High Barnet and Finchley Central (and beside the already locally listed Woodside Park), and maybe in future years at Golders Green.</p> <p>Local listing does not confer any additional planning authority consent requirements on property owners but is a material consideration as part of the planning permission / other approvals process where we would need to</p>	Comments noted and welcomed	No action

Appendix 1 – Draft Local Heritage List (TABLE OF RESPONSES)

		<p>demonstrate that our proposals would not harm the character, significance or setting of the locally designated heritage asset..</p> <p>I cannot see any heritage justification for objecting to any of these local listings, but if you have any comments, the consultation period has just opened and runs until September 9th.</p> <p><u>Additional email sent on 02/08/2019</u></p> <p>Thank you for your consultation on additions to your Local List which include five of our London Underground stations (Finchley Central, High Barnet, Golders Green, Edgware, and Burnt Oak) and the Dollis Brook Viaduct (all on our Northern line) which would join those that have been locally listed by LB Barnet for many years including Woodside Park, Totteridge & Whetstone and Mill Hill East; and of course the three statutorily listed stations in your borough (Brent Cross, East Finchley and Hendon Central).</p> <p>I have consulted various parts of our organisation including LU Station Upgrades (who have an SFA scheme at Burnt Oak as you may know), LU Infrastructure and LU Customer Experience, City Planning (Spatial Planning) and Commercial Development who have proposed schemes at 3 of the stations in question (Edgware, Finchley Central and High Barnet). I met with my Commercial Development colleagues earlier this week to discuss the mooted listings and any implications on their adjacent-to-station development plans (none of these affect the station structures themselves but propose development in the vicinity) . They are to make a representation separately.</p> <p>The LU and City Planning departments have responded to me indicating no objection, so on behalf of TfL (NB Commercial Development's comments to follow) I raise no objection to your proposals and note that all of the nominated stations are identified in our own LU Station Heritage Register as having significant historic and architectural interest, and being good examples of Victorian, Edwardian and 1920s architecture.</p>		
2	26/07/2019	<p>59 Oakleigh Park South. N20 9JL- HT01143</p> <p>I have two comments on the property description:</p>	Description to be amended to include reference to a	Actioned

Appendix 1 – Draft Local Heritage List (TABLE OF RESPONSES)

		<p>1)Technically we are 3 storeys with a basement not 2 storeys as stated.</p> <p>2)Secondly I think the property is Victorian not Edwardian according to the deeds it was build circa 1855 on what was originally a much larger plot with various parcels of land being sold off to build surrounding dwellings throughout the 20th century.</p>	<p>basement and that the property is Victorian.</p>	
3	26/07/2019	<p>20 Finchley Park- HT00979</p> <p>Good morning - In reply to your letter and having visited your web site, well done for including so many of the wonderful buildings in Finchley to be listed for inclusion in our Heritage List. It such a shame so many of these great houses have been altered with no consideration of their heritage..... can you retrospectively require some to revert to their original? For example, no 22 Finchley Park's addition of a bay window just spoils the look of the five cottages sweet little cottages. I am in no 20 and have restored the original windows & front door. How come 13 & 15 Finchley Park were permitted to install ugly ugly porches and windows totally out of keeping with 'heritage'? Whereas 17 & 19 have retained the originals & look wonderful. Surely Barnet can insist we retain these wonderful houses in their original state, especially the frontages. But well done nonetheless!</p>	<p>Comments noted and welcomed</p>	<p>No action</p>
4	26/07/2019	<p>Bedegars Lea - HT00400</p> <p>I am in receipt of your recent letter headed Local Heritage List Review.</p> <p>I cannot see why it should be added to the local Heritage List in that it was built at the same time as most of the properties in Kenwood Close, Winnington Road, Ingram Avenue & a number of adjoining streets & has no special features which cannot be found in many other properties.</p> <p>In the light of these comments I hope we have made clear to you that we would prefer not to be added to the list.</p>	<p>This house was added to the Local List in 1986 and is considered to have the required architectural interest to warrant inclusion.</p>	<p>No action</p> <p>There have not been any significant alterations nor were any material considerations raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
5	26/07/2019	<p>5 Turners Wood London - HT00741</p> <p>I have just received a letter saying that my property may be included on a local heritage list. I do not wish my property to be included on such a list. I already feel that local covenants, the HGS conservation rules etc are an often unreasonable curtailment of my ability to make sensible changes to my</p>	<p>This house was added to the Local List in 1986 and is considered to have the required architectural interest to warrant inclusion.</p>	<p>No action</p> <p>There have not been any significant alterations nor were any material</p>

Appendix 1 – Draft Local Heritage List (TABLE OF RESPONSES)

		property for the sake of supposedly preserving fake country houses in London. That design feature seems to be a priority over environmental/energy performance requirements. I think nowadays energy performance should be key in all building considerations. I understand the area is unusual and worthy of protection as an area, particularly its completely residential and green nature but that protection already exists. Nothing further is required in my view.		considerations raised against the selection criteria. Remain on list
6	26/07/2019	No. 5 Creswick Walk - HT00121 On checking the list there isn't an entry for the odd numbers of Creswick Walk. The only entry is for HT00122 which shows a picture of the only house that doesn't comply with the A4 Conservation Order on the road, the extension and carport having been added prior to the imposition of the A4 order. It seems perverse that the road should be represented by this house, which has features that are expressly forbidden in protecting the architectural heritage of Hampstead Garden Suburb.	Numbers 1-27 (odd) Creswick Walk were added to the Local List in 1986 and are proposed to remain on the list. They were omitted in error but this will be corrected. The photograph is to be changed to one that best reflects the architectural character of Creswick Walk.	Actioned
7	26/07/2019	53 Lyonsdown Avenue - HT01106 I have tried to find my street as directed on the letter you sent re the Local List consultation, but Lyonsdown Avenue not recognised. Please can you advise me how to proceed.	No 53 Lyonsdown Avenue is within a group of buildings numbered 49-59 (odd) and the entry can be found on page 225 of the document. Respondent will be contacted by email.	Actioned
8	26/07/2019	On behalf of Lodge Lane N12 Residents Association Dear Sir, in the light of some of the residents receiving letters regarding the above Local Heritage Listing, I am writing to request that you keep the newly formed Lodge Lane N12 Residents Association on the mailing list of updates to this list, if that would be possible. We also believe that, as one of the oldest and narrowest in North Finchley, with many cottages built in the early 1880s for the Northern Line railway workers, on a narrow lane built for carriages, pulled by horses (and not for cars) our road should be considered for listing as a whole, to help preserve its character and prevent Permitted	The properties on the north side of Lodge Lane are of an earlier date (pre-1866) than those on the south, which justifies their inclusion on the Local List.	No action.

Appendix 1 – Draft Local Heritage List (TABLE OF RESPONSES)

		Development from converting existing offices into residential accommodation, or car parks into retail areas, without careful thought or consultation.		
9	26/07/2019	1 Winnington Road- HT00848 The original house was demolished and rebuilt in 1992.	Trust confirm that this property was rebuilt around 1992. It is part of a group of CH James houses from 1930, Nos 38-44 Lyttelton Road. When it was rebuilt it took a Winnington Road address. As such, it is under the 30-year rule and is recommended for removal from the local list.	Action The property has been rebuilt. Remove from draft list
10	26/07/2019	Gainsborough Court - HT01123 I am in receipt of notification that this property is proposed for inclusion in the Local List for this area. I hope that helps. I am, incidentally, thoroughly delighted that we're being listed - I think this is a valuable and increasingly rare example of this distinctive style of building that is certainly worth preserving.	Comments noted and welcomed.	No action
11	26/07/2019	9 Raeburn Close - HT00579 I refer to your letter and to the website entry. The website entry is incorrect in stating that the property has timber-framed windows, whereas in fact they are steel. Otherwise I have no comment.	The Trust have confirmed that the windows are steel. The description will be amended to reflect this.	Actioned
12	26/07/2019	No Address provided. Received letter through post today telling me about local list It pointed to a website address www.barnet.gov.uk/local-heritage-list but that website errors when you go to it	Emailed respondent with correct link to website.	Actioned

Appendix 1 – Draft Local Heritage List (TABLE OF RESPONSES)

		Please respond to let me know correct address		
13	26/07/2019	<p>2 Avondale Avenue- HT00905</p> <p>We have checked the draft local listing. The photo referenced for nos. 2-10 Avondale Avenue is incorrect.</p> <p>We would like to know what planning restrictions will be imposed should our property be locally listed- I.e. householder prior notification, permitted development rights, article 4 and planning rights.</p>	Remove existing photograph and substitute correct photograph of this property. There are no additional consents required as a result of local listing although it is a material consideration when determining planning applications.	Actioned
14	26/07/2019	<p>Nos 17-25 and 25A Rosslyn Avenue - HT01168</p> <p>This collection of properties should not include number 25A, which was a new build in the 1990s and is not part of the older collection of houses not 17-25 which are described in the draft List.</p>	25a Rosslyn Avenue is a modern house which was included in error. It will be removed from the list.	Actioned Remove the modern house from draft list and correct address
15	27/07/2019	<p>69 Mays Lane - HT01113</p> <p>I'm writing regarding the Local Heritage List consultation of July 2019</p> <p>My property is apparently being considered for inclusion in the heritage list as part of the current review. I believe there has been a mistake in listing the range of addresses under Reference HT01113. The listing entry states addresses from 17 to 177, however, the description body seems to refer to two separate blocks: 16 to 63 and 83 to 129. Indeed, numbers 65 to 81A consist of properties that were newly built in 2016 and are therefore unlikely to be of historic or architectural value. For reference, I'm attaching a photo. As you can see, it doesn't match neither the picture nor the description in the listing.</p> <p>In conclusion, I believe that my property has been erroneously included in the Heritage List Review and I would ask for its removal.</p>	The listing entry will be corrected to show two separate entries, for 13-63 May Lane and 83-177 Mays Lane. It is acknowledged that those properties between 65 to 81 are modern houses. Respondent will be contacted.	Actioned Remove the modern units from draft list and update the address list entry.
16	27/07/2019	<p>2-3 Morland Close- HT00479</p> <p>I have received your recent letter concerning the List Review.</p>	Trust have acknowledged that the two properties should be separated and provided a separate description for each	Actioned

Appendix 1 – Draft Local Heritage List (TABLE OF RESPONSES)

		<p>On receipt of the letter I found it strange that our property was shown on the letter as Site 2-3 Morland Close and I have therefore I checked on the listing.</p> <p>Nos. 2 and 3 Morland Close are two totally different houses that are not alike.</p> <p>I note that numbers 4 and 5 Morland Close are also listed together but numbers 1, 6 & 7 are listed separately. (Morland Close has a total of seven houses.)</p> <p>Numbers 4 & 5 were originally mirror images of each other, although currently various owners have made some changes. Therefore I can see why these two houses might have been listed together.</p> <p>Numbers 2 and 3 Morland Close are not alike. The description shown under this listing does not fit my property.</p> <p>I believe historically numbers 2 and 3 might have been owned by the same family, but they are uniquely different houses.</p> <p>Perhaps you can let me have an explanation for this listing in due course.</p>	<p>property. An additional entry will be included on the list to reflect this change and the respondent has been emailed.</p>	
17	27/07/2019	<p>7 Marriott Road- HT01112</p> <p>Thank you for your letter received earlier this week. I have looked at the local-list and item HT01112 shows a photograph of my neighbours pair of late Victorian houses The part of the pair my husband and I own looks slightly different as there is no upper story casement window. Numbers 1 to 7 odd are listed as 'nominated'. Given the slight difference in the two pairs you may wish to make this two separate entries for accuracy sake. Houses 1-3 odd, being slightly different to houses 5-7 odd, or you may wish to keep the one entry but amend the text slightly, finally you may feel that without the additional third story window my house is no longer necessary for inclusion. Whichever I am not sure the detail /picture is an accurate reflection currently in your consultation document.</p> <p>Please let me know your thoughts on this matter.</p>	<p>Additional comment in the description to indicate that nos. 1 and 3 have brick built front facing dormers and nos. 5 and 7 do not. Email respondent.</p>	Actioned

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18	28/07/2019	<p>Edward House - HT00286</p> <p>Received with thanks your letter, with regard to including Edward House on the new revised Local Heritage List.</p> <p>It has been an immense battle with Barnet Homes in fighting to keep the beautiful original features of Edward House. It is with great shame that the original leaded windows which matched the listed building of King Edward Hall next door were removed to the front & back of the building and replaced with normal glass. The internal leaded windows lining the hallway to each room remain intact. Included in the interior is a beautiful curved wall feature in the hallway, original fireplaces in all the rooms and I have preserved the original boiler/hot water heating system (so I am told) in the kitchen.</p> <p>The interior of the communal stairwell is made of stone steps with its original cast iron balustrade with a wooden handrail. The upper half of the interior walls are still of its original wooden panelling, all in need of a good clean. I have written on numerous occasions over the years for the interior of the stairwell to be preserved, due to the changes in fire law regulations, and thwarted additions of unsightly signages which were to be nailed down to the stone steps. The interior wooden doors to all 6 flats with their original brass fittings remain in place, although Barnet Homes are intent on changing these to UPVC in a multitude of UPVC colour options! Again I have always written to oppose these changes in the hope that the original features of this lovely building would be preserved. There is a huge attic space which HAS NOT been converted into living accommodation.</p> <p>The original wooden front communal door with its beautiful stone carved 'Edward House' surround has also been in the forefront of change to a UPVC door. I have written on numerous occasions to have this door repaired and painted as it has been left untouched since I became a leaseholder.</p> <p>There is however, an unsightly yellow ramp directly outside the communal front door on the public footpath which has remained in place for the last 3 years despite my many emails and contact to Barnet Homes to have the few glass bricks underneath replaced. It has been reviewed by 3-4 surveyors over the years, but the repair to the public walkway remains in disrepair. This in my opinion does not add to the conservation look of the area.</p>	Comments noted and welcomed	No action
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		I hope in the future, Edward House will be preserved with its original features intact for generations to come.		
19	28/07/2019	86 Wildwood Road- HT00818 This is to inform you to correct your records. The architect for this house was John Soutar in 1921. Mssrs Fox and Guntrip designed the extension and the garage in c 1934.	The Trust have confirmed that Soutar is the architect for this property. The text has been amended accordingly.	Actioned
20	28/07/2019	1-27 Odd Creswick Walk- HT00121 I received a letter about the Heritage List Review. Despite what the letter says, these houses don't appear to be on the list.	These buildings should be on the list which will be corrected accordingly. Emailed respondent	Actioned
21	28/07/2019	<u>3 identical emails sent in by 3 co-owners</u> 7 Ingram Avenue- HT00373 I am writing as a co-owner of the property. I am writing to request that the property 7 Ingram Avenue is removed from the list. The reason for this request is as follows. On 1st December 2006, Barnet Council approved planning consent under Reference C04111M/06 to undertake the following works: "Partial demolition in conjunction with planning application C04111L/06 for part single, part two-storey rear extension, single storey front extension to garage. New basement level with associated lightwells to side and rear. Alterations to windows (including dormer windows) and front porch. Raised ridge height and raising height of existing side addition. Addition of two side rooflights and rooflights to crown roof. Removal of existing rear dormer and replacement with two rear dormer windows and alterations to existing front dormer windows. (CONSERVATION AREA CONSENT)." In reality, this meant that with the exception of principally the front wall, the entire building (including the was demolished and re-built. The building works included the replacement of all the windows, as well as the entrance Porch	Need to consider whether this building should be retained or removed from the local list. Respondent has been contacted to inform them we have received these emails.	Actioned Noted the material considerations and evidence produced. Update the description to make clear it is only the front façade which is of merit and meets the selection criteria. The project was undertaken by volunteers who were only able to view potential and existing assets from the public highway. As such based on this the building met

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	<p>and front door. So, with respect to your factual description of the property as detailed on the Local Heritage List, please note the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Plain tile crown roof. The roof was built in 2007/2008 and all the tiles were new. So nothing related to the original 1932 building now remains. (ii) Sprocketed eaves. The roof was built in 2007/2008 and all the eaves were new. So nothing related to the original 1932 building now remains. (iii) Three flat roofed front dormers The roof was built in 2007/2008 and all the dormers were new. So nothing related to the original 1932 building now remains. (iv) Central pedimented doorcase. Again this was built in 2008/2008 so nothing related to the original 1932 building now remains. (v) Red brick quoins. Again this was built in 2008/2008 so nothing related to the original 1932 building now remains. (vi) Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. The house was effectively demolished and re-built in 2007/2008 so nothing related to the original 1932 building now remains. (vii) Timber casements. The house was effectively demolished and re-built in 2007/2008 so nothing related to the original 1932 building now remains. <p>The draft description incorporated into the Local Heritage List implies that the building is as built in 1932. This is inaccurate and misleading as the building was effectively demolished and re-built in 2007/2008 in accordance with the planning consent granted in late 2006. The building was built little over 10 years ago. A tiny proportion of the building today incorporates any of the original design and, as a result, I don't see the merit behind including 7 Ingram Avenue on a Local Heritage List. The property 7 Ingram Avenue is less than 30 years old and, therefore, according to the laid out Selection Criteria, should not have been considered eligible for inclusion on the Local Heritage List.</p> <p>In particular, please note the following:</p>		<p>the criteria and continues to do so.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
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	<p>(i) I don't concur that a building built in 2007/2008 contributes significantly to Barnet's character and historic identity.</p> <p>(ii) In my opinion, I don't see how the Selection Panel who reviewed the nomination for 7 Ingram Avenue using approved criteria could have been aware that the property was effectively demolished and then re-built in 2006/2007.</p> <p>(iii) I am aware that for inclusion on the List, heritage assets must be of architectural or historic interest, or both.</p> <p>Architectural Interest – Given that the building as it exists today was built little over 10 years ago using materials, design, decoration and craftsmanship of that time, I don't see how 7 Ingram Avenue could be considered to be a well-executed example of a particular architectural style and contribute to local character.</p> <p>Historical Interest – I am not aware of 7 Ingram Avenue being a building which has a close historical association with locally important people, families or events. In addition, I don't see how 7 Ingram Avenue could be considered to be an asset which is representative of a particular phase of Barnet's history, including those with communal, spiritual, cultural or artistic importance.</p> <p>(iv) I reviewed the General Principles of Selection for inclusion on the Local Heritage List and make the following observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age and rarity: I understand that the older an asset is and the fewer surviving examples of its type, the more likely it is to have local interest. This property is little over 10 years old and therefore is not a high-quality example from the inter-war and post-war period. As a result, according to the set out selection criteria, it shouldn't have been selected. In particular, this building is less than 30 years old and, therefore, should not have been considered eligible for inclusion on the Local Heritage List. • Landmark qualities: The building on 7 Ingram Avenue sits close to the middle of a straight stretch of road. It isn't of any notable visual interest and 		
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		<p>its position is not on a corner plot where it acts as a focal point in the street scene or on a site where it can be seen in longer views.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intactness (state of originality): I understand that a “building’s architectural and historic interest may have been devalued via cumulative intervention and inappropriate repairs. The more intact and ‘complete’ a building is the greater likelihood it is to be considered for local listing.” The only part of the building that remains from 1932 is the front wall (excluding windows and porch entrance). As a result, the vast majority of the building has no direct bearing to the materials or craftsmanship used when the building was originally built. • Group value: The building at 7 Ingram Avenue isn’t part of a larger group of similarly designed buildings or structures, which together create a distinctive local environment • Social and communal value: I am not aware of 7 Ingram Avenue being a buildings which has associations with local social or economic activities, events, traditions, practices or wider history. It is not perceived as a source of local identity, distinctiveness, social interaction or coherence. <p>Given the above, I’m writing to request that 7 Ingram Avenue is EXCLUDED from the Local Heritage List as the facts included on the draft List are factually incorrect/misleading and because the building doesn’t meet the Selection Criteria for the reasons detailed above.</p> <p>Please contact me should you have any comments or questions.</p>		
24	28/07/2019	<p>181 Falloden Way - HT00161</p> <p>I have received your letter from the plans for the Heritage list. Firstly I think it is wonderful that Barnet is doing this.</p> <p>My property is on Falloden Way and wanted to know a few things.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What does this mean for us ? 2. What do we need to do? 3. Will there be and plaques to mark the architectural interest? 4 Any other information that as a resident might be useful. 	Comments noted and welcomed	No action

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		<p>5. Do you know who lived there over many years? (back in time?) and also any pictures of the street going back many decades ago.</p> <p>Thanks for your help And again, I think this is amazing.</p>		
25	29/07/2019	<p>General comment. No address provided</p> <p>I expect that plenty of people have already pointed out that Needham Terrace NW2 6QL is incorrectly classified on the document. The description is not relevant to Needham Terrace and refers to somewhere completely different. The correct description can be found under Campion Terrace or Johnstone Terrace NW2.</p> <p>Does this classification have planning implications?</p>	<p>List description is inaccurate and has been replaced with correct description. There are no additional requirements to apply for permission over and above planning permission. Emailed respondent</p>	Actioned
26	29/07/2019	<p>22 Wildwood Road – No HT number</p> <p>I have received a letter referring to 23 Wildwood Road NW11 6UL.</p> <p>Number 23 is about a quarter of a mile distant from my house</p> <p>Are you asking about my house or for my opinion about number 23? If the latter, I have no comment.</p> <p>My house is not on the list. If it is being suggested that my house should be added to the list, please send me the specific reasons and justification.</p>	<p>Number 22 is not on the list and remains so. No 23 is on the list and the owner should have been consulted separately. Respondent has been contacted.</p>	Actioned
27	29/07/2019	<p>19 a Crescent Parade- HT00204</p> <p>I welcome the inclusion of the above mentioned Parade, which includes my house and which has been Grade II listed for a considerable period. The Parade is situated adjacent to the tube station and so provides an important focus point as the 'gateway' to the high street.</p> <p>I note - however - that the beauty of the Parade is significantly diminished by blackening of the front projection and the irregularity of size, style and colour of the signage for the shops on the ground level. Does this listing affect</p>	<p>Nos 1-21 Crescent Parade are not Grade II listed but were placed on the Local List in 2011.</p>	No action

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		signage or provide a budget for cleaning the buildings, which suffer from the high volume of passing cars and buses?		
28	29/07/2019	60 Corringham Road - HT00118 I write to you , as one of your Criteria is Intactness , that there have been at least 2 building permissions granted in respect of this property since 1912 when it was built , the latest one in 1983 and therefore does not qualify under Intactness.	The building retains its original appearance when seen from the public realm and therefore appears to be intact.	No action
29	29/07/2019	General comment. No address provided Great document – will take me some time to review. However, the index seems to be incorrect. Assume it will be corrected.	Comments noted and welcomed. Index will require correction for final version. Email respondent	Actioned
30	29/07/2019	35 Lyonsdown Avenue - HT01104 I recently received correspondence indicating the proposed inclusion of this property on the Local Heritage List. Can you please explain to me the basis on which the building has been proposed. What aspects of the building are of interest in the context of the list.	This property will be reviewed by the review board prior to the final adoption of the Local Heritage List. Emailed respondent	Actioned No material considerations raised against the selection criteria. However, we have reviewed the previous decision and does not have significant architectural or historic merit. Remove from draft list
31	29/07/2019	General comment. No name or specific address provided Raydene Road	These properties were built in 1967 and designed by the architect John Finlayson. Emailed respondent.	Actioned

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		I would be interested to find out the name of the architect who designed these houses as according to the folklore of the houses they were the winner of an architectural competition .??		
32	29/07/2019	<p>60 The Bishops Avenue - HT00676</p> <p>Thank you for your letter regarding Local Heritage List Review.</p> <p>I felt the need to express my amazement that you are putting the effort in to the Local Heritage List Review but have let the houses literally rot on The Bishops Avenue, and take no pride or care with the state of the pavements and shrubberies etc.</p> <p>This is not the first time I've had to write about this.</p> <p>If you don't know what I'm talking about I'd be happy to walk you down The Bishops Avenue, which is a national disgrace.</p>	Comments noted.	No action
33	29/07/2019	<p>General comment</p> <p>A previous Chair of my Association has told me she had received the letter about the local list review, not just in a personal capacity but also as Chair - which she retired from some 9 years ago.</p> <p>My concern is her (Association) contact details must be on a Barnet Council or other database, which is probably used for various purposes. I'd therefore be grateful if you could ask the appropriate person to change the contact details on that database to:</p> <p>Chair, Hampstead Garden Suburb Residents Association</p>	Comments noted.	No action
34	29/07/2019	<p>17 Bigwood Road - HT00036</p> <p>I am in receipt of your letter regarding the suggested local listing inclusion of my house at the above address.</p> <p>The house is not intact in its original form. Over time it has been extended on 3 separate occasions to provide the inclusion of the garage, an extension the reception room and a further extension to the rear of the extended garage.</p>	The building has been on the local list since 2010 and although it has been extended it is still considered to meet the criteria and therefore warrant inclusion on the list.	No action Limited material considerations raised against the selection criteria.

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		<p>Furthermore there have been a number of skylights and dormer windows added over time.</p> <p>I am of the opinion that that this property should not be included into the local listings and request that it is withdrawn from this list.</p>		<p>The project was undertaken by volunteers who were only able to view potential and existing assets from the public highway. As such based on this the building met the criteria and continues to do so.</p> <p>Retains the historic intactness.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
35	29/07/2019	<p>368 Long Lane - HT01260</p> <p>I have received a letter from yourselves regarding 368 Long Lane, N2 8JX.</p> <p>I just wanted to find out if this will have any effect on the buying / selling of this property?</p> <p>Please let me know</p> <p>Many thanks in advance for your help</p>	<p>Comments noted. There are no additional requirements to apply for permission over and above planning permission. Emailed respondent.</p>	Actioned
36	29/07/2019	<p>26 Addison Way - HT00003</p> <p>I would like responses to the following queries</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is it proposed that all of the houses in Addison Way are to be Listed? 2. Why are you now proposing this? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All of the properties on Addison Way are already included on the local list and the majority have been since 1986, including no.26 	Actioned

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		<p>3. Is this proposed to be a full listing and is it under the auspices of English Heritage?</p> <p>4. I understand and appreciate that if a property is listed it can have an impact on any future planning applications so please can you explain if this proposed listing is to be external only.</p> <p>5. Will future planning applications also be referred to English Heritage.</p> <p>6. What is the involvement with HGST?</p> <p>7. If agreed, when will the listings take place?</p> <p>I look forward to receiving responses to the above queries.</p>	<p>2. This is a borough wide review of the local list, the first time this has happened since 1986.</p> <p>3. These buildings are locally listed and not statutorily listed and therefore fall outside the remit of Historic England.</p> <p>4. Only external building works require planning permission and not internal works.</p> <p>5. Works to locally listed buildings will not be referred to Historic England.</p> <p>6. HGST were consulted on and contributed to this review.</p> <p>7. It is anticipated that approval of the reviewed local list will take place later this year.</p>	
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37	29/07/2019	<p>Garden wall to Sellar's Hall - HT0042</p> <p>I would like to express my support for 'Garden wall to Sellar's Hall - HT0042' remaining on the list.</p> <p>As a recent occupant of Lovers Walk, the wall was one of the things that attracted me to the area.</p>	Comments noted and appreciated.	No action
38	30/07/2019	<p>15 Brookland Hill - HT00057</p> <p>Please would you kindly alter your records for our address. Thanking you for your help in this matter.</p>	Comments noted.	No action
39	30/07/2019	<p>18 The Bishops Avenue - HT00665</p> <p>See attached regarding 18 The Bishops Avenue.</p> <p>Our house is a modern house. I cannot see that there can be any reason for it to be "listed". Please confirm it is not intended to be.</p>	16a is not intended to be added to the list. Apologies that a consultation letter has been forwarded to you incorrectly. Respondent has been contacted.	<p>Actioned</p> <p>This is a clerical error.</p> <p>Remove from draft list</p>

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40	31/07/2019	<p>128 Friern Park - HT01009</p> <p>Thank you for your letter. Letter is also attached</p> <p>The property in question is of no historical value or any architectural interest so I am interested in why we have received this letter? Please could you come back to me as to why we have received this. The contact email address is PaulVH@martyngerrard.co.uk who is Head of Property Management.</p> <p>We look forward to hearing from you soon</p>	<p>The building is considered to have architectural significance and is referred to in Dr. Pauline Ashbridge's book "The old Freehold Houses of Friern"</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>There was not supporting evidence or no material considerations raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>This has significant historical significance.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
41	31/07/2019	<p>Moat Estate – Property not nominated during consultation process.</p> <p>I have just reviewed the List and note that there is no mention of the erstwhile Moat Estate. Please regard this note as a stated intention for the application to arrive with your Department within the next week as I have only just completed the background research for the application which I think you will agree is very strong.</p> <p>You may also be aware of the Prime Minister's recent commitment to developing brownfield sites which the Moat Estate never was: on the contrary it was always pleasure gardens when opened to the public before the Estate was developed and before that was part of the Manor Estate Nursery and Tennis Courts. It is in short not in the same category as Finchley Central Station car park which is currently under consideration for development.</p> <p>RENEWED URBAN TREE PROTECTION POLICY</p> <p>You will also wish to be aware of the recent renewal under the new Prime Minister in the past week of Mrs May's urban tree protection policy drive. I have written to the Greenfield site owner giving him notice that any initiative</p>	<p>Comments noted, however the closing date to receive nominations has already passed. It is not clear where the Moat Estate is. Emailed respondent.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>The nomination process has closed. However, these were looked at against the selection criteria and they do not meet the criteria.</p>

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		on his part to cut down historic Moat Estate trees on his property should be sent out to public consultation as any trees are now covered by the Urban Tree Protection policy and will be open to challenge either from the general public or from yourselves.		
42	31/07/2019	<p>29 Erskine Hill - HT00147</p> <p>Delighted to receive your letter. Support you totally in adding my house together with my Erskine Hill neighbours on your Local Heritage List Review. It is my opinion that the artisan quarter of white painted houses with brick faced houses at junctions and open spaces of the North of the Suburb is quite unique and should be fully protected. I love it.</p>	Comments noted and gratefully received.	No action
43	31/07/2019	<p>94 Winnington Road - HT0086</p> <p>In principal I object to the Council's proposals.</p> <p>The properties that will be affected by your proposals fall within the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust and consequently are governed by the Management Order issued by the High Court.</p> <p>It seems to me that the Council's proposals are a duplication of the powers enjoyed by the Trust and as such duplicates unnecessarily the bureaucracy governing the planning requirements affecting the properties.</p> <p>The Council's proposals will add an unnecessary layer of burdens and obligations to Home Owners to no good purpose.</p> <p>The Council seem unconcerned with the substantial re-developments of properties in Winnington Road which have been undertaken over a number years. Why, may I ask are you singling out 3 or 4 properties for special treatment?</p>	Comments noted. The respondent has been contacted by phone and informed that the building was already on the list (added in 2010) and is considered to have architectural significance.	<p>Actioned</p> <p>No material considerations raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
44	31/07/2019	<p>44 Lyttelton Road - HT00432</p>	Comments noted. The issues raised relate to Structural problems with the property and trees.	No action

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		<p>Further to receiving your letter regarding the review of your heritage list. I write with the following observations. We have recently noticed that the front wall of the property is showing some signs of movement.</p> <p>I write to you immediately on receipt of your letter as although I appreciate your desire for preserving some of the more interesting properties in this area (as do I) we may well need to make some changes to the front of this property. I believe that no 40 has already made some large changes to the original front area design without any issue and I may well need to do something similar shortly in order for the house to remain stable for the future.</p>		
45	31/07/2019	<p>General Comment. Property not nominated during consultation process.</p> <p>I would like to suggest St Mary's Church Hall, Church Hill Road, East. Barnet for consideration It is in sound condition and is also of notable historical interest I tried to summon local support for this earlier this year but met with apathy Please consider this sympathetically Thank you</p>	<p>The closing date for nominations has passed. An application for 'Demolition of the existing Church Hall and the erection of a detached 3-bedroom Curate's house and 3no town houses. New boundary wall at the front' is pending a decision and it is thought that Planning Permission for the replacement of this building is likely to be granted and a new church hall built adjoining St Mary's Church.</p>	No action
46	01/08/2019	<p>Nos 15-27 (odd) Hadley Highstone - HT01036</p> <p>We recently received the letter relating to the above site and reference with regards to our property being added to the local heritage list.</p> <p>We wanted to understand what the implications were to us for being added to this list further than what was written in the letter if possible. What does it actually involve for each individual owner like ourselves? Would it effect the cost of any potential home improvements or home insurance at all? Are there any other costs involved in our property being added to this list?</p>	<p>Comments noted. There are no additional consents required as a result of local listing although it is a material consideration when determining planning applications. It should not affect the cost of home improvements or home insurance. Respondent contacted.</p>	Actioned

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		If you could please let us know ASAP that would be much appreciated.		
47	01/08/2019	<p>Letter (abridged) received raising 2 issues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The inaccurate description for 128 Friern Park - HT01009 2. The lack of an entry for New Southgate Cemetery - HT01125 <p>A follow up letter regarding the accuracy of the entry for the Hendon Methodist Church was also received on the 6th August 2019.</p>	<p>The description for 128 Friern Park will be amended and the missing entry for New Southgate cemetery will be re-inserted. Contacted by phone.</p> <p>The address and description will be amended in accordance with the proposed text.</p>	Actioned
48	02/08/2019	<p>General comment. No address provided.</p> <p>Hi could you please out line what the criteria is to become a property of special interest as there are several in Hadley High stone that are not noted yet are of significant historic interest.</p>	<p>Details of the selection criteria can be found in the letter that was sent to owner/occupiers. Emailed respondent</p>	Actioned
49	02/08/2019	<p>1 Constable Close - HT00106</p> <p>I am in receipt of your advice about the Heritage list which you have compiled and would ask you what are the implications for my property</p>	<p>Comments noted. There are no additional consents required as a result of local listing although it is a material consideration when determining planning applications. Respondent contacted</p>	Actioned
50	02/08/2019	<p>1 Finchley Villas - HT00178</p> <p>I notice in the recently published local listing my property is no longer listed. IF possible, could we be included in the next listing – our rather unique house is something we are rather proud of.</p>	<p>Emailed response: The property remains on the list and the revised edition will reflect this.</p>	Actioned
51	02/08/2019	<p>6-8 Loring Road - HT01101</p> <p>I am somewhat surprised No's 6 and 8 are being considered for listing for the reasons below</p>	<p>The building is little altered when seen from the public realm and is considered to meet the selection criteria.</p>	<p>No Action</p> <p>There have not been any significant alterations nor were any material</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. 6 has a loft extension, roof replaced with concrete tiles along with skylights No. 8's roof has been replaced with concrete tiles, all windows to rear and side replaced with UPVC, complete ground floor rear extension, concrete tiled UPVC windows and doors, property converted in to 2 flats in the 1960's and I would not like No. 8 to be considered for listing. 		<p>considerations raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>The building remains of architectural merit.</p> <p>The project was undertaken by volunteers who were only able to view potential and existing assets from the public highway. As such based on this the building met the criteria and continues to do so.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
52	05/08/2019	<p>11 Woodside Grove - HT01258</p> <p>What a good I initiative to try to keep a hold on assets of interest in the borough I would mention that our house is actually built in1908 --- not the 30s ! Best wishes</p>	Comments noted. The description will be revised accordingly.	Actioned
53	06/08/2019	<p>1-38 Needham Terrace - HT00498</p> <p>The information about this item on the Local List is incorrect. Needham Terrace is part of an estate of 5 rows of terraced houses built by Midland Railway Co. in the 19th century for its employees. Cecil George Butler was not involved, and none of the architectural features in the description actually</p>	List description of Needham Terrace is inaccurate and needs to be replaced with correct description. Photo for Midland Terrace to be changed.	Actioned

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		<p>apply. The description is of a different building altogether. The photograph for this listing is of one of the other terraces (Midland Terrace) in the estate; all the terraces are similar. Most of the original architectural features are retained, they just are not the ones you describe. The listing for Midland Terrace has a photograph of a building elsewhere, which is not part of the Railway Terraces. Someone needs to come and look again</p>		
54	06/08/2019	<p>16 Games Road – HT00200</p> <p>Please can you make the following amendment to REF HT00200. Having received your letter, I have noticed that you have listed the door numbers incorrectly. There are indeed 5 cottages, but the numbers are listed as 10 - 18 in your register. This is incorrect.</p> <p>The cottages are</p> <p>10 Games Road 12 Games Road 14 Games Road 16 Games Road 16a Games Road.</p> <p>10 - 16a</p> <p>Please can you update this</p> <p>Once actioned, please can a copy of page 116 be sent to me for my records</p>	<p>Comments noted, Corrections to street numbering will be made accordingly. Emailed respondent</p>	Actioned
55	06/08/2019	<p>Golders Hill Health Centre. Property not nominated during consultation process.</p> <p>I was sorry to see my Medical centre wasn't included in your list of Local Heritage sites We are part of a small group of buildings which reflect early 20th century life in the Golders Hill Area Our immediate neighbour is King Alfred School (also missing) but you do include Ivy House (Anna Pavlova's home) I didn't see the Bull and Bush pub listed either</p>	<p>Comments noted. 151 North End Road is an existing entry on the list and has been since 1986. Emailed respondent</p>	Actioned

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		<p>Hillside, 151 North End Road NW11 7HT was the Manor House on the site of what became the Manor House Hospital The Industrial Orthopaedic Society raised funds to treat war wounded in 1919 and many Londoners continued to be treated at the Hospital until it closed in 1999. People from a range of industries paid a weekly subscription to be treated here before the NHS existed And the members included Ford workers from Dagenham, Print workers from Fleet street and the Garment trade. (Octagon developers then built the Manor Heights housing complex).Our house was the Medical Superintendent's home, later part nursing accommodation And finally administrative offices for the Society running the Hospital.</p> <p>I do hope we can be included in the list</p>		
56	06/08/2019	<p>The old builder's yard at the rear of 40 Bohun Grove. Property not nominated during consultation process.</p> <p>I know this breaks the rules in terms of a building being intact, but would you consider the old builder's yard at the rear of 40 Bohun Grove?</p> <p>It was built by one of the builders who built the roads when the land was first developed for housing in the 1920s.</p> <p>The builder bought the corner plot (now known as 40 Bohun Grove) because it was a bigger plot and had room for a brick store for his building materials, so it's an original feature of the roads and a lovely - although dilapidated - example of a 1920s brick outhouse.</p>	<p>The nomination period has now closed and no further entries are being considered. Emailed respondent</p>	Actioned
57	06/08/2019	<p>Sharpe Family Monument in St Marys Churchyard Church Hill Road – HT00095</p> <p>I have received your request for comment on the addition of the Sharpe monument to the local heritage list.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The closing date for entries has now passed. Email forwarded to CSG in respect of maintenance of the closed churchyard. Emailed respondent</p>	Actioned

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		I am rather surprised other monuments in the churchyard are not also on the list, especially the graveboards to the east of the church and the Clarke memorial. The Sharpe monument is distinctive, certainly. It is also in poor and crumbling condition. Indeed, I would be grateful to receive more assistance from the council in our care for the churchyard - which as you may know is closed, and therefore is the maintenance responsibility of the council.		
58	07/08/2019	<p>9 Spaniards Close – HT00636</p> <p>> I have received a letter regarding the Heritage List. > > I can not see the importance of my house being in the List , with planning I have changed the structure of the house and have more works that have been approved to carry out. > The house is not an interest of any architectural significance nor it is in any unique position , I There for invite you to look at the house and take it out the consideration for this list. > We have planned works to be carried out at this house that will > further change its aesthetic merits, for this and above given reasons > since house is already under the the Hampstead Garden Suburb ! 9 > Spaniards Close does not or should not fit in to the Heritage status, > I There for strongly object to my house being listed > > I await to hear from you before I take further advice on this matter. ></p>	This house was placed on the list in 2010 and is considered to meet the adopted criteria and as such will remain on the Local Heritage List. Emailed respondent	<p>Actioned</p> <p>The property meets the selection criteria. It remains intact.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
59	07/08/2019	<p>5 The Drive – HT01209</p> <p>I have been advised that my property is being considered for inclusion on a Local Heritage list. Unfortunately, the details are incorrect and do not relate to this address and I do not believe that my property should be included. Before my property is incorrectly included on the draft list, I would to speak to you to obtain further information as I would like to avoid the costs of employing a professional representative.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The property was considered to meet the selection criteria by the review board and the respondent was contacted regarding their concerns.</p> <p>A Freedom Of Information request was submitted by this respondent to which the</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>Noted the material considerations raised. The alterations are to the side and rear elevations and removal of the chimney collectively</p>

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		<p>Further email received 09/08/2019:</p> <p>Thank you for your e.mail. As I explained, I have tried to speak to the relevant people in your department and others on numerous occasions. I am now preparing a formal response in respect of my particular property</p> <p>In the meantime, I have general enquiries and concerns that any Barnet resident may have regarding the consultation procedure and I should be grateful if you would provide contact details of the individual I should speak to in order to address these concerns.</p>	<p>council have responded. This correspondence is detailed in entry 100.</p>	<p>impact of the value of the property to meet the selection criteria.</p> <p>Remove from draft list</p>
60	08/08/2019	<p>78 Finchley Park – HT00981</p> <p>Further to your letter I would like to enquire if our property is currently listed or proposed to be added to the Local Heritage List.</p> <p>If currently listed we had no prior knowledge of this.</p> <p>If proposed we would like to put forward an objection, on the grounds that we are concerned this could affect any applications for planning permission or permitted development and in turn our ability to sell the house in the future if we so wish.</p> <p>I would also be interested to know if somebody has nominated our property in this regard?</p>	<p>78 Finchley Park has been nominated for inclusion on the Local Heritage List. There are no additional burdens placed by Local listing. It has been considered to comply with the criteria by the selection panel and is described more fully on page 98 of the draft document. Emailed respondent.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>No material considerations raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
61	08/08/2019	<p>13 Winterstoke Gardens – HT00872</p> <p>My neighbours recently received a letter informing them about a review of the Local List. We didn't. Is there a reason for that? Are we already locally listed? Will we be impacted by this review?</p>	<p>13 Winterstoke Gardens has been on the Local List since 1986 and it is considered to meet with the adopted criteria. Consequently, it is proposed to remain on the Local Heritage List. Emailed respondent.</p>	<p>Actioned</p>
62	08/08/2019	<p>Friern Barnet Library - HT00196</p> <p>I have checked the Library's entry on the list which is fine except for the following sentence:</p>	<p>Comments noted. The description will be amended in accordance with the suggested wording. Emailed respondent</p>	<p>Actioned</p>

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		<p>'1934 by Middlesex County Council the Library contains a lending section, a reference section, reading room and librarian's room'.</p> <p>Could this be re-written? 'Built in' or something similar seems to be missing from the beginning of the sentence, also the description appears to describe the library as it was when built, not as it appears now.</p> <p>Could I suggest 'Built in 1934 by Middlesex County Council, the library contained a lending section, a reference section, reading room and librarian's room. There is a now one large common space which includes a children's area and computer area, and separate kitchen and bathroom facilities.'</p> <p>Nice to see that we make the list!</p>		
63	09/08/2019	<p>Highwood Hill Cottage – HT00344</p> <p>We have received your letter regarding Highwood Hill Cottage. We are surprised that the Cottage was scheduled in 1986 as we have no record of this. Highwood Ash is,as we know,Listed.</p> <p>As far as the cottage is concerned we cannot understand how this could be described as of Historical or Architectural significance. Please explain the criteria that you have accepted to reach this conclusion.</p>	<p>Comments noted. Highwood Hill Cottage has been on the List since 1986 and is considered to meet with the adopted criteria, as set out on page 186 of the draft document. Emailed respondent</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>No material considerations raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>The rational is included in the listing description.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
64	09/08/2019	<p>31 - 33 Wood Street - HT00875</p> <p>I refer to your recent letter (undated), where you refer to Nos. 31 - 33 Wood Street EN5 4BE (Barnet Museum). Please amend your records as Barnet Museum is 31 Wood Street and not 33 Wood Street, and the buildings are not connected physically.</p> <p>As a representative of the owners of 33 Wood Street we would not want our building listed, and indeed to not believe that it satisfies your criteria for such a listing as it is only 40 or so years old, has no particular aesthetic merits or</p>	<p>Comments noted and the planning history for this building will need to be verified before a decision can be taken on making amendments to the list. Emailed respondent.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>The description must be updated to make clear the section on new-build that there has been a sensitive re-build.</p>

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		landmark qualities or indeed social and communal value - the building is offices.		Documenting correctly the history of the building. Remain on list
65	09/08/2019	<p>2 Raeburn Close - HT00575</p> <p>We are objecting to the proposal to list our house at Historical Interest Local List on the ground of the house being renovated and fundamentally changed from its original built and have no special features that merit listing. In addition, we strongly feel that there is no need to give it unnecessary attention that might draw unwanted individuals and put the owners and occupiers at physical risks and mental anxiety.</p> <p>We would like to ask that you please remove the house from the Local List.</p>	This house, along with others in this road have been on the local list since 2010. It is considered to meet the adopted criteria for local listing and is recommended to remain on the Local Heritage List.	<p>No action</p> <p>No material considerations raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>The rational is included in the listing description.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
66	09/08/2019	<p>40 Wildwood Road – HT00806</p> <p>I am in receipt of your letter relating to the local heritage list review. I would say that I am not pleased with your proposals as houses that have any type of restriction become less valuable to prospective buyers. Listed houses etc frighten buyers away as they know the extra hurdles they need to go through in any form of renovation process. If you wish to make such changes, they should not be retrospective</p>	This building has been on the local list since 1986. It is considered to meet the approved criteria and is recommended to remain on the local heritage list	<p>No action</p> <p>No material considerations raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
67	09/08/2019	<p>59-129 Chalet Estate – HT99999</p> <p>Many thanks for your letter regarding the above mentioned List, please find letter attached for reference.</p> <p>Just to let you know that we do not currently own Chalet Estate, therefore please could you kindly remove us from your records.</p>	Comments noted	No action

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		Many thanks in advance and enjoy a great weekend.		
68	09/08/2019	<p>No indication is provided of the property being referred to.</p> <p>Our house is currently listed on the Local Heritage List. We are perfectly happy for it to continue to be listed. We view the listing, however, with some scepticism as it did not prevent the other half of our property from being extended in a style that bears absolutely no relation to the original architecture.</p> <p>The listing has to have more teeth: residents have to accept the constraints of living in a conservation area. Yes, there are privileges, (green, semi-rural, peaceful environment close to central London) but there are also limitations (early 20th century accommodation). If people cannot accept them there is always the option of living somewhere else.</p>	Comments noted. No indication is provided of the property being referred to.	No action
69	09/08/2019	<p>Floral Cottage, Holcombe Hill - HT00358</p> <p>Letter received</p> <p>I am writing to you regarding the current heritage listing of this property as there are major errors stated within the listing as follows</p> <p>Description The property is described as a two-storey pair of attached cottages. This is wrong, it is a single dwelling. Following building regulations and planning approval in the late 1970's the building was converted into a single dwelling with additional single and two storey extensions. The council rates for the original cottages were cancelled and the new dwelling re-rated in 1980 as a single property. Your statement should be changed to read "Two storey detached single cottage" to reflect the current building.</p> <p>Age and intactness The conversion in 1979/80 required the whole building to be gutted both inside and out together with both new single and two storey extensions. The inside layout was completely changed with new walls and room layouts. For</p>	Comments noted. Text will be amended and your comments will be taken into consideration. The property was placed on the original Local List in 1986.	<p>Action</p> <p>Considered the material considerations raised in relation to the selection criteria.</p> <p>Loss of intactness.</p> <p>Remove from draft list</p>

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		<p>the outside the whole of the white weatherboarding was replaced, all the doors and windows replaced together with new additional windows added. All the external brickwork and the rendered blockwork was constructed. The original single ridge roof was replaced with different slates and even the chimney stack was removed and rebuilt.</p> <p>Today only about 2-3% of the current structure predated 1980, almost the whole of the structure was built in 1979/80. Therefore 97% is a maximum of 39 years old.</p> <p>I make this statement from personal knowledge.</p> <p>I enclose a copy of before and after photos, you can clearly see that your statement of Age and Intactness is grossly wrong. Please correct your statement.</p> <p>Inclusion in the list After reading your criteria for including a building in the Local Heritage List, how can a new building constructed only 39 years ago have a heritage value. It does not even represent the original building therefore should it not be removed from the list?</p>		
70	10/08/2019	<p>9-27 (odd) Willifield Way - HT00826</p> <p>I write in reference to the above and wish to query reference HT00826.</p> <p>They are referred to as Geoffry Lucas. I understood that they were under the guidance of Raymond Unwin.</p> <p>Please advise, in particular with reference to original plot numbers 263 & 261.</p>	The name of the architect has been confirmed with the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust.	No action
71	11/08/2019	<p>No indication is provided of the property being referred to.</p> <p>Our house is currently listed on the Local Heritage List. We are perfectly happy for it to continue to be listed. We view the listing, however, with some scepticism as it other similarly-listed buildings in the vicinity from being</p>	Comments noted. No indication is provided of the property being referred to.	No action

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		<p>extended in a style that bears absolutely no relation to the original architecture.</p> <p>The listing has to have more teeth: residents have to accept the constraints of living in a conservation area. Yes, there are privileges, (green, semi-rural, peaceful environment close to central London) but there are also limitations (early 20th century accommodation). If people cannot accept them there is always the option of living somewhere else.</p>		
72	11/08/2019	<p>Numbers 1-49 (odd) Claverley Grove – HT00104</p> <p>Can you please confirm the benefit of this consultation and why it only includes even numbers ? ?</p> <p>Also if you walk along Claverley Grove you will see a number of house owners have already destroyed a number of the original features of the houses in this street particularly the replacement of the original sash windows – what happens in this scenario ?</p>	<p>Comments noted. Numbers 1-49 (odd) are on page 60 of the consultation document. They are existing entries and have been on the list since 1986. Emailed respondent.</p>	Actioned
73	12/08/2019	<p>25 Rosslyn Avenue - HT01168</p> <p>I'm delighted my lovely house is being considered for the Local Heritage List, however would like to make the following comments.</p> <p>25a should not be included as it is a modern house built just 25 years ago. The comment about the garages is inaccurate as when the houses were built they did not have garages - I'm not sure how many cars were on the road in 1907! What my house did have was a low level area in the basement in which a carriage or pony trap could be kept. All the four houses have been added to.</p>	<p>25a Rosslyn Avenue is a modern house which was included in error. It will be removed from the list. The description will be amended.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>Remove from draft list</p>
74	12/08/2019	<p>1-35 (odd) Hogarth Hill - HT 00354</p> <p>Following receipt of your above named letter, I write to express my following concerns regarding contesting my property being included to the list.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The property has been on the list since 1986 and remains suitable for inclusion. Emailed respondent</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>No material considerations raised against the selection criteria.</p>

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		<p>* We are already protected by the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust - if the trust is involved, please advise who our representative is, so that I can liaise with them if they are acting on our behalf in some way.</p> <p>* I would like more information as to why Barnet Council deems it of Council interest in order for there to be on the local heritage review as there is none stated on the letter received as well as the online link stated.</p> <p>On receipt of this information, I will be able to make a more informed comment / response to the letter sent by yourself.</p>		<p>The rational is included in the listing description.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
75	12/08/2019	<p>28 Holden Road – HT01086</p> <p>The details on my house are correct but you may wish to add the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Noticeable for high ceilings on ground floor at 3.2 metres with ornate cornices and plaster work. 2) Six original fireplaces, some with original tiles and brass or metal work. 3) Distinctive wooden fretwork in rear ground-floor room and in upper hallway 4) Original stained glass windows on staircase and bathroom on first floor 5) Original oval fanlight above front door with the house name "Lavendon" in etched glass 6) Original front door 7) Outstanding exterior brickwork with very fine lime mortar. 8) Most of the original chimney stacks 9) It is believed that this house and nos 26, 24 and 22 were built in c1908 by a master builder who, on completion, lived himself in no 28. 	Comments noted.	No Action
76	12/08/2019	<p>53 Christchurch Avenue – HT00938</p> <p>I have received your recent letter re the above. I have checked the list attached and see that CHRISTCHURCH AVENUE is mentioned, but only numbers 16-26.</p> <p>I am confused as to why this number is included. I would appreciate your response in due course. Thank you.</p>	Comments noted. Number 53 has been nominated to be included on the Local Heritage List and will be corrected in future editions.	Actioned
77	12/08/2019	<p>St John's Church Mowbray Road – HT01118</p>	Comments noted. The hall is not proposed to be included on	Actioned

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		<p>I refer to the letter received on 29th July 2019 with regard to the Local Heritage Review and the possible inclusion of St John's United Reformed Church Mowbray Road New Barnet EN5 1RH on the Local Heritage List. Please clarify the extent of the buildings on the site which would be included in the Local Heritage List ie would the listing include the 1928 brick built hall (accessed by means of stairs down from the main Church) with pitched/tiled roof and no particular architectural merit or only the main Church building constructed in 1969/1970 and which received a Civic Trust Award in 1970? With regard to the suggested description shown on the website I have spoken to the original Architect and I attach a note with possible alternative wording for the description for consideration by the review panel.</p>	<p>the Local Heritage List. Description will be revised accordingly.</p>	
78	12/08/2019	<p>No address supplied.</p> <p>Queen Victoria's statue in Friary Park, Friern Barnet Lane deserves inclusion I think.</p>	<p>Comments noted. This is a Grade II listed statue and will not be added to the Local List.</p>	Actioned
79	12/08/2019	<p>96 Falloden Way – HT00169</p> <p>We have received a letter informing that our property is in review for being removed from the Local Heritage List.</p> <p>I am not clear what the real impact of being in this list is and I was wondering if you could provide some more information about this.</p> <p>Does leaving the Local Heritage List mean we would no longer apply to Hampstead Garden Trust for permission to alter to our property (in addition to the planing permission from Barnet), and instead we would need to follow the planning guide provided by the borough of Barnet and only apply for planing permission from Barnet?</p> <p>Currently I can see our property listed in the "Local Heritage List - July 2019 (pdf 23 Mb)" file with status of "Existing". Does this mean our property is proposed to stay within the Heritage List? Or is our property still proposed for removal from the list?</p> <p>I would appreciate your help with clarifying above and look forward to hearing from you.</p>	<p>Respondent contacted: The property has been on the list since 1986 and is not being considered for removal from the Local Heritage List. Alterations to the exterior of the property would still require permission from both the HGS Trust and the Planning Authority.</p>	Actioned

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80	14/08/2019	<p>8 Ingram Avenue – HT00393</p> <p>Re Local Heritage List Review letter received ref HT00393</p> <p>I would like to query our property's inclusion 'Schedule of Buildings of Local Architecture or Historic interest' (known as The Local List):</p> <p>We are aware of the requirement for the protection of the front facade of our property but would query the property's general status changing to the rest of the building having the same protection applied to it.</p> <p>Having recently embarked on an extensive refurbishment and demolition of all of the property excluding only the front facade (due to its place on 'The Local List'), we feel that our property should remain listed only for its front facade.</p> <p>It makes no sense to extend this because the entirety of the rest of the current building is newly built and therefore could not take on a 'listed' status.</p> <p>Please could you confirm that the current local protection of the front facade of 8 Ingram Avenue will remain and will not extend to the protection of the rest of the house, given the circumstances?</p>	<p>Need to consider whether this building should be retained or removed from the local list. Respondent has been contacted to inform them we have received these emails.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>Noted the material considerations and evidence produced.</p> <p>Update the description to make clear it is only the front façade which is of merit and meets the selection criteria.</p> <p>The project was undertaken by volunteers who were only able to view potential and existing assets from the public highway. As such based on this the building met the criteria and continues to do so.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
81	30/07/2019	<p>38 and 40 Claremont Park – No HT number</p> <p>Thank you for this update it was very interesting reading through the list, I must have walked past many of these places and not noticed them! I hope the LBB accept them all. Just one point I nominated the buildings in the attached photo, see below, but couldn't see them on the list, I think they are nearly in their original condition the best 1930s buildings I have seen for a while.</p>	<p>Properties were nominated but not reviewed by the panel. Taken forward to last review board.</p>	<p>Action</p> <p>This is suitable nomination made by the volunteers. An error in the nomination process resulted in this</p>

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		<p>Many thanks, please keep me on the list if there are any further updates on the project.</p>		<p>failing to be taken to a review board.</p> <p>The Review Board acknowledged the significant merits of the nomination and it will be considered at the review of the Local List in the future.</p>
82	30/07/2019	<p>West Hendon Baptist Church Wilberforce Road – HT01235</p> <p>An impressive list and achievement.</p> <p>Just a note to say that HT01235 appears to have the wrong description attached to it.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The description will be amended accordingly. Email respondent.</p>	<p>Actioned</p>
83	13/08/2019	<p>Comment from volunteer</p> <p>I have viewed the list now on LBB website and am surprised at the omission of 'Green View', Hadley Green Road, (Great North Road), Barnet. This has been for sale for some time now, is empty and has very interesting and brick/slate built outbuildings seen from the road and from Hadley Green. The house is at least Georgian with possibly later (early Victorian?) bays added, the front have full length glass windows. I don't believe any changes have taken place after at least the 1920s.</p> <p>Please let me know the reason as I spent some time photographing this particular house as part of my volunteered area. I subsequently had to cease my involvement due to pneumonia.</p> <p>PS: It would help with finding properties on the list if they were divided into areas, eg: High Barnet, East Barnet, New Barnet, Hadley, etc.</p>	<p>Comments welcomed. If the respondent could confirm the precise location of this property, it would be helpful. I have asked Urban Vision to contact the respondent.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>There has been a planning consent that allows the removal of the front garden to be used for a parking area.</p>

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84	13/08/2019	<p>5 Raydean Road – HT01159 Letter received</p> <p>Thank you for your information regarding the name of the architect who designed the above-mentioned houses.</p> <p>I looked on the internet as suggested. The houses are listed as being built in 1935. No architect is mentioned. The Odeon cinema I also listed as having been built in 1935. The architect was Edgar Simmonds.</p> <p>I also ploughed through the documents relating to the purchase of my house in 1978. They tally with the date. In fact, no. 5 was first leased on September 29th 1937 for the sum of £4.10S per annum.</p> <p>I have been told that: “Raydean Road was named after Mr Ray and Mr Dean and is the only road of that name in England “(sic)</p> <p>You are welcome to peruse any documents and drawings I have relating to these houses.</p>	<p>Comments noted. Reference to the architect Jon Finlayson will be removed from the text.</p>	No action
85	14/08/2019	<p>59 Lyonsdown Avenue – HT01106</p> <p>I have received a letter stating that you are proposing to add our property to the Local Heritage List.</p> <p>I have looked at the website however, can not find any details of what the implications are to me as the owner, of being on the list, and would be grateful if you would clarify this. For example, what type of works will I need to gain approval from the council for etc.</p> <p>What are the advantages of being on this list and what are the differences of being on the list or not being on it?</p> <p>I look forward to receiving your reply as a matter of urgency.</p> <p><u>A follow up email was received on 04/09/2019</u></p>	<p>Comments noted. There are no additional expenses or requirements to apply for additional permission over and above normal planning permission requirements.</p> <p>As the property is not within a conservation area, your permitted development rights are not affected by the inclusion of your property on the local heritage list.</p> <p>Respondent was contacted by phone.</p>	Actioned

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		<p>Thank you for your response, however, I would be grateful if you could let me know what exactly the implications are of being on the list.</p> <p>You say that there are no requirements above those of normal planning permission, does this mean that if on the local heritage list, I would still be able to, for example, do roof repairs (with slates of my choice) or fit new windows (with a style of my choice) etc, without informing the council. Please could you confirm that this would be the case.</p> <p>I look forward to hearing from you as a matter of urgency.</p> <p><u>An additional email was sent 08/09/2019</u></p> <p>I would like to submit my comments in relation to the proposal to add my property to the local Heritage List.</p> <p>Although I have already communicated with your department several times, I am still uncertain of the full implications of being on the list. I understand that the property is not in a conservation area and there are no expenses or requirements above those of normal planning permission.</p> <p>However, should being on the list restrict or affect my rights in any way outside of or differently to the current requirements of not being on the list, in terms of general alterations, renovations or developments I may wish to make to my property in the future, then I would oppose my property being added to the local heritage list.</p> <p>i would also appreciate clarity on this.</p>		
86	14/08/2019	<p>91 Hampstead Way - HT00245</p> <p>LOCAL HERITAGE LIST REVIEW 2019</p> <p>This in my response to your letter.</p> <p>As for the above property much of the description on your cite , is incorrect. I do not recognize some very significant parts of your description of my house ,in you" "Local Heritage list Review -information regarding this property".</p>	<p>Comments noted. This property was added to the Local list in 2010 and is considered to meet the selection criteria.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>No material considerations or evidence raised against the selection criteria.</p>

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		<p>(and from what i understand the house in question has not changed since the last owner bought bought 40/45 years ago. and my bee even before that, . and there for it is not what you discribe on your site as resons for listing this house.!!</p> <p>Because of the above i am asking you ; to omit 91 hampstead way nw11 7lg from being listed as " , And Dee list this property from your heritage list proposition.</p> <p>As it dues not comply with the criteria you sate or is needed to merit the listing .</p>		<p>The rational is included in the listing description.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
87	16/08/2019	<p>29 Raydean Road - HT01159</p> <p>I am responding to your letter regarding becoming added to the local list. I am concerned that if this is the case it will incur :</p> <p>1)additional expenses to my home insurance. 2)Restrict planning permission for future improvement or extension of the house.</p> <p>Please note that several houses at the beginning of the road are already in a poor state of repair and neglected. If the local list is imposed I fear it would have a negative affect on the sale of the properties, since desired improvements will be restricted.</p> <p>Therefore for the above reasons I am opposing the proposition of becoming a listed building.</p>	<p>Comments noted. There are no additional expenses or requirements to apply for additional permission over and above normal planning permission requirements.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>No material considerations or evidence raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>The rational is included in the listing description.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
88	19/08/2019	<p>73 Mays Lane - HT01113</p> <p>I refer to your recent letter regarding the above.</p> <p>Please would you exclude my property from the properties on Mays Lane which are proposed to be included on the Local List.</p> <p>73 Mays Lane is a recent new-build which is of neither architectural or historic interest, and does not meet the various principles of selection.</p>	<p>Comments noted. It is accepted that the description was inaccurate and the entry will be amended to remove the new build properties which had been included.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>Remove from draft list</p>

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		<p>On viewing the relevant list entry for Mays Lane, it is clear that the terraced cottages which sit beyond the row of new builds are the subject of the proposed entry, and so my property has been included in the entry description in error.</p> <p>Please write back with confirmation of exclusion of 73 Mays Lane from the proposed entry on the Local List and confirm amendment of the property description in the proposed entry.</p>		
89	19/08/2019	<p>236 / 242 West Hendon Broadway - HT01234</p> <p>I am writing to you in response to your undated letter proposing to add properties 236-242 West Hendon Broadway, NW9 6AG (which includes the property 238a West Hendon Broadway, NW9 6AG) to the Local Heritage List for Barnet Council. I have examined the proposal and I know the site well. I wish to object strongly to the proposal to add these properties to the list. The inclusion of the buildings does not achieve the selection principles stated in the draft Local Heritage List (found here: https://www.barnet.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2019-07/Local%20Heritage%20list%20july%202019.pdf). Numbers 234 (not included in the proposal) and 236 West Hendon Broadway are set for demolition in approximately October 2019 as part of the Councils regeneration plan for the area. According to my understanding, the reason for this demolition is to widen Station Road and convert it into a road with two-way traffic. I believe all permissions and regulations to implement this have been completed or are in the process of being completed and there is no objection to this action. The 'group value' or 'intactness' that is a mentioned reason for the building's inclusion to the list would not be fulfilled when this occurs and I highly doubt the council would demolish number 234 and 236 if they believed the buildings were worthy of being added to the local heritage list. Furthermore, I find it confusing that number 236 would be included to the list a month before it is to be demolished. Additionally, I would be very interested to know the definition used for 'landmark qualities' as I am very sceptical that the buildings are a landmark or poses any 'landmark qualities'. Its aesthetic merits are fairly standard and can be found on most high streets in North and North-West London.</p> <p>Such a listing will not add to the buildings protection or value but cause further bureaucracy and costs onto the owners and local community. It is an</p>	Note to self. Regen have confirm that these buildings are proposed for demolition.	<p>Actioned</p> <p>These have permission to be demolished.</p> <p>Remove from draft list</p>

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		<p>unnecessary and unpopular move by the Council as the buildings have been intact and protected for many years by its owners and residents. What is affecting the buildings is the council's regeneration plan, which has planned to demolish two-fifths of the block of buildings in order to widen Station Road (as stated without our objection due to our understanding for the reasons given). Such an action gives the residents/owners an impression of a double standard where there are rules that only apply to residents/owners and do not apply to the Council (and large property developers). This, in my opinion will breed an environment of mistrust and anger between the Council and Community in Barnet which I do not believe is intentional or beneficial and can be easily avoided.</p> <p>I understand that the owners and residents of the block of buildings in question share these concerns. If this is to be decided by the Council's Policy and Resources Committee, please take this as notice that I would like to speak at the meeting of the committee at which this is expected to be decided. Please let us know as soon as possible the date of the meeting.</p> <p>Finally, please note that my submission is in respect of the proposed addition of these buildings to the Local Heritage List. While I have taken every effort to present accurate information for your consideration, as I am not a decision maker or statutory consultee, I cannot accept any responsibility for unintentional errors or omissions and you should satisfy yourselves on any facts before reaching your decision.</p>		
90	19/08/2019	<p>38 Lyonsdown Avenue – HT01105</p> <p>Thank you for your prompt response to my email.</p> <p>I cannot object to something I know nothing about such as-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What is local listing? 2) What criteria do buildings have to have to qualify for local listing.? 3) How are building chosen to be locally listed? 4) Is there any council money available to maintain locally listed buildings? 5) What restrictions are placed on locally listed buildings? 	<p>Comments noted. Respondent has been contacted by phone and provided with links to where the information can be found on line.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>Comments noted. The questions raised do not include any material considerations.</p> <p>Information on how to view the details of the selection criteria, process and rationale were included in the original letter.</p>

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		<p>6) What planning restrictions are placed on locally listed buildings?</p> <p>7) Does LB Barnet publish any guidance to owners of building which are being considered for local listing.?</p> <p>8) Can an owner or resident of a proposed listed building have the right to attend a hearing and have their objections heard\?</p> <p>9) Is their a right of appeal against the listing of my house\?</p> <p>10) If there is a right of appeal is it independent of L.B.Barnet.?</p> <p>A follow up letter was received expressing a wish to be removed from the list</p>		<p>The building has architectural merit.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
91	20/08/2019	<p>Croft Cottage, 40 Finchley Park - HT00980</p> <p>Thank you for your letter. My house has been extended at the back (through planning) and therefore it should not be on this list.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The fact that the property has been extended does not exclude it from being on the list as many buildings will have been extended or altered.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>Noted the material consideration raised and evidence. The value of the building remains as the project was undertaken by volunteers who were only able to view potential and existing assets from the public highway. As such based on this the building met the criteria and continues to do so.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>

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92	21/08/2019	<p>Woodhouse College - HT00890</p> <p>I have checked out listing (ref HT00890) and there are two corrections that need to be made.</p> <p>The building isn't detached – there is a 1960's block attached at the back and secondly the wooden windows were replaced with UPVC sash windows in 2010-2011.</p>	<p>Comments noted. Entry to be amended to correct name of Woodhouse College and removal of word detached.</p>	<p>Actioned</p>
93	21/08/2019	<p>99 Colindeep Lane - HT00949</p> <p>I'm a pensioner with very limited resources and really cannot afford any loss of and/or expenses on the property.</p> <p>So I'd like to know the implications of having my property on the Local Heritage List ?</p> <p>1- How will it affect the insurance ? 2- How will it affect any future sale of the property, i.e are buyers put off when they see it's on the LHL. 3- How will it affect any future construction/renovation of the property, like building a loft ? 4- Does Barnet Council have any provisions to assist financially in maintaining properties on the LHL ?</p>	<p>Comments noted. There are no additional expenses or requirements to apply for additional permission over and above normal planning permission requirements.</p>	<p>Actioned</p>
94	21/08/2019	<p>Arkley Lodge - HT00916</p> <p>I am writing as a co-owner of this house and note that you are considering placing our house on the list of Buildings of Local Architectural or Historic Interest ('the Local List')</p> <p>Please can you confirm that if the house is placed on the list, it will be subjected to the same restrictions and/or protections as a Listed property (Grade 1, 2 or 3)? If this is the case, then we would not want our house to be placed on the list</p>	<p>Comments noted. Unlike statutorily listed buildings no additional consents are required for building on the local list over and above normal planning permission.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>Comments raised are about the impact of Locally Listed buildings and the planning restrictions. Confirm to the owner about the material considerations of</p>

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				locally listed buildings. Remain on list
95	21/08/2019	<p>31 Durham Road - HT00961</p> <p>I have been given your name by the Barnet switchboard as the person to contact regarding the Local Heritage List review.</p> <p>We have received a letter (undated) stating that the council is currently undertaking a review of the Schedule of Buildings of Local Architectural or Historic interest (the local list).</p> <p>The letter does not make clear, nor does the list itself, what the implications of this are in terms of permitted development rights, planning and Article 4 directions etc.</p> <p>I would be grateful for the chance to discuss this with you before we make a response to the consultation. The deadline is 9 September.</p>	<p>Comments noted. There are no additional expenses or requirements to apply for additional permission over and above normal planning permission requirements. Respondent has been contacted by phone.</p>	Actioned
96	22/08/2019	<p>39 Leicester Rd - HT00410</p> <p>Thank you for sending me a letter with the 'Information regarding your property' re Local Heritage List Review.</p> <p>The information in your letter touched on my house and on my neighbour's house. I can only send you my views on 39 Leicester Rd. It was built in 1891, according to the Deeds of the House. It and its neighbour, 41, are the oldest houses of Leicester Rd., hence originally the tallest with three levels.</p> <p>In reply to your proposal to include my property on the Local Heritage List I wish to inform you that I do not wish to have my house listed on the Local List.</p> <p>May I ask you to confirm in writing that my house will not be listed on the heritage List? Thank you very much.</p> <p><u>A follow-up email was received on the 03/09/2019:</u></p> <p>Thank you very much for your reply.</p>	<p>As pointed out this is one of the oldest properties on the road and has been on the Local List since 1986. It is still considered to meet with the selection criteria. Respondent contacted.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>Noted the additional information provided which can be used to embellish the description.</p> <p>The building meets the selection criteria.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>

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		<p>It is correct that I pointed out that houses are the oldest houses in Leicester Rd.</p> <p>I have, however, not pointed out that the house has been on the Local List since 1986. This is new to me. Would you be so kind and send me copies? Thank you. I have informed you that I do not wish the house to be on the local Heritage List.</p>		
97	23/08/2019	<p>General comment</p> <p>The London Parks and Gardens Trust (LPGT) is a member organisation of the Gardens Trust (GT) and works in partnership with it in respect of the protection and conservation of registered sites, and is authorised by the GT to respond on their behalf in respect of planning consultations.</p> <p>London Parks & Gardens Trust aims to increase knowledge and appreciation of parks, squares, community gardens, cemeteries, churchyards – all those places that form London's open space network.</p> <p>There are 101 borough of Barnet entries on the London Gardens Online inventory. This represents a significant wealth of parks and gardens of heritage, cultural and landscape value in the borough. The LPGT inventory has full descriptions of the value of each site of merit in the Borough.</p> <p>Four sites are on the Historic England Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. None of the remaining 97 sites are on your revised list of local heritage assets in their own right as designed landscapes. In some cases you identify buildings or structures within the landscape but not the value of protecting the landscape itself. Indeed, the list only contains buildings and structures.</p> <p>We request that the Local Heritage List be expanded to recognise the value of the omitted sites which meet the criteria set out by Historic England in 2016. https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/local/local-designations/</p> <p>This would redress the imbalance of the current list by including open spaces of cultural, landscape or heritage value.</p> <p>Director, London Parks & Gardens Trust</p>	<p>The decision was made to exclude parks, gardens and other open spaces from the asset types that could be nominated for local listing. It was felt there were sufficient policies and protection elsewhere in the Local Plan.</p>	<p>Actioned</p>
98	24/08/2019	<p>96 Winnington Road - HT00866</p>	<p>The property was placed on the local list in 2010 and is considered to still meet the</p>	<p>No action</p> <p>No material considerations</p>

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		<p>In reply to your undated letter regarding the review of “The Local List” and your proposal to add 96 Winnington Road to “The Local List” we hereby would like to register our objection to this.</p> <p>Our property already is under the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust authority which has more than adequate control of any planning requirements, approvals and permissions regarding our property. Adding our property to “The Local List” will only add additional unnecessary bureaucracy to any planning approval process which is already covered by the Trust and we cannot see how it could bestow any discernible benefit.</p> <p>We thank you for your kind attention and trust our voice will be given reasonable and favourable consideration.</p>	<p>selection criteria to remain on the list.</p>	<p>raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
99		<p>101 Oakwood Rd - HT00546</p> <p>I have just become aware of a letter you recently sent to our neighbours at 103 Oakwood Road NW11 6RJ about the Local Heritage List Review. It refers to the site as 97-1-03 Oakwood Road. (This is a 4 house terrace.) I don't yet know whether the owners of the other two houses (97 and 99) have received it.</p> <p>Please advise if we should have been sent this letter, if there is any action we should or can take, and how we can be kept informed of further progress.</p>	<p>Comments noted. Letters were also sent to 97,99 and 101 Oakland.</p>	<p>Actioned</p>
100	25/08/2019	<p>Windmill House - HT00221</p> <p>The Local List currently lists Windmill House as being on Hadley Green West. In fact the address is Hadley Green, EN5 4PT. Can you please make this correction and confirm it to me?</p>	<p>Comments noted. Text will be amended.</p>	<p>Actioned</p>
101	26/08/2019	<p>5 The Drive - HT01209</p> <p>It is clear from the wording appearing in the draft proposal that the relevant inspector, or other person responsible for proposing the addition to the local list, was acting under a fundamental misapprehension that 5 The Drive comprises the whole of the building appearing in the photograph that accompanies the wording. That is not the case. The building shown in the</p>	<p>This matter is being dealt with through an FOI which the respondent has now sent to the council.</p> <p>The response is as follows:</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>Remove from draft list</p>

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	<p>photograph was built as a single dwelling, but now comprises two separate dwellings, namely 5 The Drive and 5A The Drive.</p> <p>5 The Drive is a 4 bedroom semi-detached house taking up approximately one third of the footprint of the building. 5A The Drive comprises the remainder of the building, and is separately owned by people who are not connected with me in any way. I have since found out that my neighbours have not received a letter from the Council concerning the proposed listing, and their property is not referred to on the address of the proposed listing.</p> <p>This fundamental misapprehension about “intactness” undermines a principle premise for the nomination of the building, and indicates a casual approach by the planning authority to what, for me, is a very serious matter.</p> <p>To my knowledge, the building was converted into two dwellings (5 and 5A) at some time in the late 1950s or early 1960s. It is evident on proper inspection that at that time and since, many works have been undertaken that have radically changed the building. This started of course with the initial works of conversion into two dwellings, and then continued with various projects, both internal and external, all of which have had highly visible impacts on the building, its curtilage and supposed integrity. The following is a non-exhaustive list of the more obvious items, in no particular order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The roof of 5 The Drive is visibly different to the roof of 5A The Drive because I had to replace it. The tiles are substantially different in age, quality and appearance; 2. A new entrance was created for 5 The Drive when the initial conversion took place. This included concrete pillars with brick cladding, and new concrete steps. 5A The Drive has the original front entrance; 3. In May this year I had substantial maintenance works carried to the walls around the front entrance to prevent the ingress of water. This included removing a substantial amount of pebble dashing, the consequential removal of the original patina of the brickwork of the affected walls, re-pointing, and the installation of a modern style concrete plinth level. This work also revealed evidence that there was originally a low additional structure that was keyed into the flank wall in front of what is now my front door and its steps. The top of this original feature was clearly lower than the top of my front door; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All parties mentioned were involved in attending review boards where nominations were assessed as a group exercise. There was no individual written assessment other than a panel discussion considering the photographs of the property together with the description, against the approved selection criteria. 2. The adopted selection criteria are contained on pages 2 and 3 of the draft Local Heritage List, which has been the subject of this consultation exercise. The steps undertaken are those outlined under paragraph 4. The steps undertaken to raise public awareness of the project included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A public press notice in the July edition of Barnet Press 2017 • An article in the Barnet First magazine, also July 2017 and • A consultation page on Barnet Council's consultation hub, which can be found at https://engage.barnet.gov.uk/new-local-list 	
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	<p>4. The flank wall of 5 The Drive has no original windows, but instead a collection of unsightly and completely unsympathetic windows of no merit whatsoever. The flank wall also shows clear evidence of other works, including stopping up other apertures of unknown use or identity. The flank wall is frankly an eyesore on any reasonable estimation;</p> <p>5. At least one of the original chimneys has been removed from my property;</p> <p>6. All soffits and drain-pipes at 5 The Drive are plastic and not original;</p> <p>7. A utilitarian double front garage (built in the 1960s or 1970s) sits within the curtilage of 5 The Drive, attached to the main building by a garden gate;</p> <p>8. Behind the double garage there is a modern side terrace which is in no sense Edwardian in style;</p> <p>9. The windows in the rear of 5 The Drive (and most of the windows in the rear of 5A The Drive) are all modern and of modern design;</p> <p>10. 5A The Drive has a modern extension on its southern flank wall, comprising a single garage and an extension to the kitchen. That extension is visibly not an original part of the building and has no aesthetic merits;</p> <p>11. 5A The Drive has a basic box-shaped extension at the rear of the property to create a small additional reception area; that was in existence in 1996. 5A also has a new conservatory at the rear of the property. Neither is in “Edwardian style”;</p> <p>12. 5 The Drive and 5A The Drive have obviously different front walls, neither of which is original in any way;</p> <p>13. The original separation works also involved dividing the carriage driveway of the original building.</p> <p>All of the points listed above, coupled with the simple but highly significant fact that the building comprises two dwellings and not one as originally constructed, detract from and extinguish the alleged intactness and aesthetic weight of the building.</p> <p>In all the circumstances I take the view that neither 5 The Drive nor 5A The Drive, whether separately or together, can reasonably be described as being “intact”, or being of any objectively aesthetic merit when examined rigorously and fairly.</p> <p>This brings me to the general approach adopted by the planning authority in preparing the proposed revised local list and launching this consultation. I consider that the consultation is being pursued in a manner that is</p>		
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		<p>inconsiderate and unfair to all affected parties, very few of whom are likely to have the time or the experience necessary to understand fully the matters in play, or even the possible impact on the value and marketability of their properties. These considerations alone support my first contention that the consultation period is simply too short to enable affected parties to consider or where appropriate safeguard their legitimate concerns and interests. The timetable is inadequate and oppressive.</p> <p>Secondly, the proposal and your covering letter treats the situation with an unhelpfully light touch. The ideas that are involved are likely to be highly technical, despite the seeming innocence of the apparently plain English words involved. As most recipients of the proposals will not be experts in the fields of planning or heritage you should have gone to far greater lengths to explain fully the effects of listing.</p> <p>You should also provide much more substantial and impartial guidance on the ideas of aesthetics and intactness (and the other “grounds” otherwise listed as possible justifications for listing). You should also explain clearly that if any recipients continue to have concerns or grievances about any aspects of proposals and their impact, then they should seek separate advice, as I am doing, and ensure again that there is plenty of space in the timetable to enable this to be done and for people to make representations, and for those representations to be properly considered and addressed by the planning authority.</p> <p>I have tried to obtain additional reasonable information about the consultation process, but without success. The Council will be aware that this is now the subject of a freedom of information request submitted by my solicitors, and I trust that the requested information will be made available at an early stage.</p> <p>In all the circumstances I believe that there is no basis for the inclusion of my property in the local list. Please confirm as soon as possible that my property will not be included in the revised list.</p> <p>I look forward to hearing from you</p> <p>This email was followed up by the following, sent on the 03/09/2019:</p>		
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	<p>Thank you for your undated letter which I received after 24 July. I further confirm that for a number of reasons I object to the proposed addition of my property to the local list.</p> <p>It is clear from the wording appearing in the draft proposal that the relevant inspector, or other person responsible for proposing the addition to the local list, was acting under a fundamental misapprehension that 5 The Drive comprises the whole of the building appearing in the photograph that accompanies the wording. That is not the case. The building shown in the photograph was built as a single dwelling, but now comprises two separate dwellings, namely 5 The Drive and 5A The Drive.</p> <p>5 The Drive is a 4 bedroom semi-detached house taking up approximately one third of the footprint of the building. comprises the remainder of the building, and is separately owned by people who are not connected with me in any way. I have since found out that my neighbours have not received a letter from the Council concerning the proposed listing, and their property is not referred to on the address of the proposed listing.</p> <p>This fundamental misapprehension about “intactness” undermines a principle premise for the nomination of the building, and indicates a casual approach by the planning authority to what, for me, is a very serious matter.</p> <p>To my knowledge, the building was converted into two dwellings (5 and 5A) at some time in the late 1950s or early 1960s. It is evident on proper inspection that at that time and since, many works have been undertaken that have radically changed the building. This started of course with the initial works of conversion into two dwellings, and then continued with various projects, both internal and external, all of which have had highly visible impacts on the building, its curtilage and supposed integrity. The following is a non-exhaustive list of the more obvious items, in no particular order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The roof of 5 The Drive is visibly different to the roof of 5A The Drive because I had to replace it. The tiles are substantially different in age, quality and appearance; 2. A new entrance was created for 5 The Drive when the initial conversion took place. This included concrete pillars with brick cladding, and new concrete steps (photograph attached). 5A The Drive has the original front entrance; 3. In May this year I had substantial maintenance works carried to the walls around the front entrance to my property to prevent the ingress of water. This included removing a substantial amount of pebble dashing, the consequential removal of the original patina of the brickwork of the affected 		
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		<p>walls, re-pointing, and the installation of a modern style concrete plinth level (photograph attached). This work also revealed evidence that there was originally a low additional structure that was keyed into the flank wall in front of what is now my front door and its steps. The top of this original feature was clearly lower than the top of my front door;</p> <p>4. The flank wall of 5 The Drive has no original windows, but instead a collection of unsightly and completely unsympathetic windows of no merit whatsoever. The flank wall also shows clear evidence of other works, including stopping up other apertures of unknown use or identity. The flank wall is frankly an eyesore on any reasonable estimation(photograph attached);</p> <p>5. At least one of the original chimneys has been removed from my property;</p> <p>6. All soffits and drain-pipes at 5 The Drive are plastic and not original;</p> <p>7. A utilitarian double front garage (built in the 1960s or 1970s) sits within the curtilage of 5 The Drive, attached to the main building by a garden gate(photographs attached);</p> <p>8. Behind the double garage there is a modern side terrace which is in no sense Edwardian in style;</p> <p>9. The windows in the rear of 5 The Drive (and most of the windows in the rear of 5A The Drive) are all modern and of modern design(photograph attached);</p> <p>10. 5A The Drive has a modern extension on its southern flank wall, comprising a single garage and an extension to the kitchen. That extension is visibly not an original part of the building and has no aesthetic merits;</p> <p>11. 5A The Drive has a basic box-shaped extension at the rear of the property to create a small additional reception area; that was in existence in 1996. 5A also has a new conservatory at the rear of the property. Neither is in “Edwardian style”;</p> <p>12. 5 The Drive and 5A The Drive have obviously different front walls, neither of which is original in any way(photograph attached);</p> <p>13. The original separation works also involved dividing the carriage driveway of the original building(photograph attached).</p> <p>All of the points listed above, coupled with the simple but highly significant fact that the building comprises two dwellings and not one as originally constructed, detract from and extinguish the alleged intactness and aesthetic weight of the building.</p>		
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		<p>In all the circumstances I take the view that neither 5 The Drive nor 5A The Drive, whether separately or together, can reasonably be described as being “intact”, or being of any objectively aesthetic merit when examined rigorously and fairly.</p> <p>This brings me to the general approach adopted by the planning authority in preparing the proposed revised local list and launching this consultation. I consider that the consultation is being pursued in a manner that is inconsiderate and unfair to all affected parties, very few of whom are likely to have the time or the experience necessary to understand fully the matters in play, or even the possible impact on the value and marketability of their properties. These considerations alone support my first contention that the consultation period is simply too short to enable affected parties to consider or where appropriate safeguard their legitimate concerns and interests. The timetable is inadequate and oppressive.</p> <p>Secondly, the proposal and your covering letter treats the situation with an unhelpfully light touch. The ideas that are involved are likely to be highly technical, despite the seeming innocence of the apparently plain English words involved. As most recipients of the proposals will not be experts in the fields of planning or heritage you should have gone to far greater lengths to explain fully the effects of listing.</p> <p>You should also provide much more substantial and impartial guidance on the ideas of aesthetics and intactness (and the other “grounds” otherwise listed as possible justifications for listing). You should also explain clearly that if any recipients continue to have concerns or grievances about any aspects of proposals and their impact, then they should seek separate advice, as I am doing, and ensure again that there is plenty of space in the timetable to enable this to be done and for people to make representations, and for those representations to be properly considered and addressed by the planning authority.</p> <p>I have tried to obtain additional reasonable information about the consultation process, but without success. The Council will be aware that this is now the subject of a freedom of information request submitted by my solicitors, and I trust that the requested information will be made available at an early stage.</p> <p>In all the circumstances I believe that there is no basis for the inclusion of my property in the local list. Please confirm as soon as possible that my property will not be included in the revised list.</p>		
102	26/08/2019	60-82 Woodside Avenue - HT01246	Comments noted.	No action

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		<p>I was delighted with the opportunity to own such a house, along with 9 other neighbouring owners. We are all proud of our houses which I believe date from 1910, and built perhaps for the Jewish market - hence the Star of David loft gable window design some of them still have. To have such a set of relatively intact houses and front gardens is surely something special, and I wholeheartedly support this proposal.</p>		
103	26/08/2019	<p>General comment – Nominations were received after the consultation period had closed.</p> <p>I have number of comments on the consultation draft of the local list.</p> <p>First, the cattle trough at the junction of Hermitage Lane/ Platts Lane is already included in the statutory list grade II. The trough and drinking fountain at The Burroughs is of similar quality an should be added to the statutory list as part of this exercise.</p> <p>Second, as with the statutory list, the local list should not be regarded as definitive but regularly reviewed to permit new additions. A large number of buildings have been omitted, particularly private houses in areas such as Woodside Park and Finchley.</p> <p>Conspicuous omissions include the following. Please add them to the list. See attached photos.</p> <p>Postal Sorting Office, Market Place, East Finchley:</p> <p>Fine Arts and Crafts postal sorting office erected in 1901. Brown glazed tile ground floor with central canted bay with integral original post box and royal coat of arms. Timber-framed and roughcast upper storey.</p> <p>Aesthetic / Landmark / Intact / Social / Community value</p> <p>Former bank building, The Quadrant, Church Lane, Hendon</p>	<p>Comments noted. The statutorily listed cattle trough at Hermitage Lane will be removed from the list. Will suggest to Historic England that a number of other cattle troughs are considered for statutory listing.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the period for receiving nominations is now closed. However, some of the following buildings mentioned were nominated and approved at review:</p> <p>Former bank building, The Quadrant, Church Lane, Hendon (<i>Has been nominated and will appear on the revised list</i>)</p> <p>North-East cemetery Chapel and entrance lodge, Jewish cemetery, Hoop Lane (<i>currently being assessed for statutory listing by HE.</i>)</p> <p>Ashbourne Parade, Finchley Road (<i>Has been nominated</i></p>	Actioned.

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	<p>Fine neo-Wrenaissance bank building c. 1920. 7 bays wide with recessed side bays. Continuous arcade of Tuscan columns to to ground floor. Stone architraves to first floor windows with bracketed cornices and triangular pediments to second and fourth bays. Timber, double hung, sliding sashes subdivided by glazing bars at first floor level; replaced at second floor level. Dormer windows with casements and leaded lights to pitched tiled roof above parapet cornice. Two prominent chimney stacks.</p> <p>Aesthetic / Landmark / Intact</p> <p>North-East cemetery Chapel and entrance lodge, Jewish cemetery, Hoop Lane</p> <p>Chapel to Jewish cemetery on north side of Hoop Lane. c. 1910. Single storey. Brick with painted banded stone and gabled central archway. Entrance lodge, gates, piers and ironwork have group value with chapel. The chapel and lodge complement the grade II* listed Golders Green Crematorium opposite and form part of a wider group.</p> <p>856/ 856a Finchley Road</p> <p>Parker and Unwin. c.1920 House and detached entrance pavilion forming entrance to Hampstead Garden Suburb. Red brick with tile roof and projecting canted bay to first and second floor levels above ground floor showroom / shop. The house was to form the first of a terrace on the wider site which was never continued. The site was filled in 1934 by The Pantiles, now listed grade II.</p> <p>Aesthetic / Landmark / Intact / Curiosity value</p> <p>Ashbourne Parade, Finchley Road</p> <p>Fine articulated terrace, possibly by Hollis and Welch; c.1925. Ground floor shops with two storeys above faced in red brick with soft rubbed brick</p>	<p><i>and will appear on the revised list)</i></p> <p><i>Street Name Plates (It is agreed that the council needs to adopt a strategy for the repair and maintenance of historic street name plates, although they are not proposed to be included on the local list. Highways officers would be best placed in the first instance, to provide an inventory of where they exist.)</i></p>	
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		<p>dressings and rusticated quoins. Double hung timber sash windows subdivided by glazing bars. Dentilled cornice. Centrepiece closes vista from Willifield Way and Garden Suburb CA with central first floor niche flanked by brick pilasters. Some unauthorised and inappropriate window replacements. Forms one of a series of contemporaneous terraces and listed buildings in Temple Fortune. The large sign on the flank reading Ashbourne parade is a prominent local landmark.</p> <p>Aesthetic / Landmark / Group value</p> <p>1175-1199 Finchley Road, Temple Fortune</p> <p>Terrace c. 1925. Symmetrical composition with centre and end pavilions breaking forward. Red brick, tile roof with painted timber casement windows, some with unauthorised replacements over ground floor shops. Good Portland stone bank frontage to No. 1175 with Tuscan columns, fanlights over the doors and original cast metal glazing bars. Group value with other complementary terraces and listed buildings in Temple Fortune conferring a strong local identity.</p> <p>Aesthetic / Landmark /Group</p> <p>Temple Fortune Mansions</p> <p>Red brick, two storey terrace over ground floor shops. c. 1925. A long, well-articulated terrace with double-hung timber sash windows subdivided by glazing bars; some with unauthorised replacements. Strong roof line punctuated with occasional pedimented accents over the bays. Continuous timber cornice and prominent chimney stacks.</p> <p>The terraces in Temple Fortune situated on steeply-rising ground confer a strong sense of local identity and complement the listed buildings and CA opposite.</p> <p>Aesthetic / Landmark / Group</p> <p>Belmont Court, Finchley Road</p>		
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		<p>Long central three storey residential block with end pavilions broken forward above shops / restaurant beneath. c. 1925. Brown brick with red brick dressings. Double hung timber sashes subdivided by glazing bars. Central first floor window to each pavilion and centrepiece semi-circular headed with enriched architrave and intersecting tracery. Scrolled brackets to entrance door cases.</p> <p>Belmont Court forms part of a wider group of contemporaneous buildings in Temple Fortune which complements the adjacent listed buildings.</p> <p>Aesthetic / Landmark / Group</p> <p>29 Middleton Road, Golders Green</p> <p>Fine Arts and Crafts detached house c. 1920 adjoining boundary of Garden Suburb CA. Roughcast and brick with hipped tile roof. 3 storeys above a sunken basement. Painted timber casements subdivided by glazing bars. Double canted bay windows to first floor beneath secondary tiled roof slope.</p> <p>Aesthetic / Intact / Group value</p> <p>969 Finchley Road, Golders Green</p> <p>Well-detailed, late Arts and Crafts detached house c. 1930 in brick, timber and render with tile roof. Original oak joinery survives to front boundary wall and entrance gate. Casement windows with leaded lights. Triple hipped roofs to central dormers. Bargeboards to main gable.</p> <p>Aesthetic / Intact</p> <p>Traffic Direction Sign, North End Road, Golders Green</p> <p>Rare surviving fingerpost traffic direction sign c. 1935 at junction with Finchley Road. (Restoration and reinstatement of missing arm currently under discussion with the Council).</p>		
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		<p>Aesthetic / Landmark / Social and Community.</p> <p>Street Name Plates</p> <p>Finally, Barnet has a fine surviving legacy of cast metal street name signs which make a significant contribution to the character and appearance of the borough.</p> <p>These were highlighted in a report I prepared for the Public Realm Management Forum. The Council needs to adopt a strategy for their repair and redecoration where they survive.</p> <p>Photos of a number of examples are attached. I would strongly recommend that a generic statement is added to the list indicating that where they survive they are of local architectural and historic interest and deemed to be included on the list.</p> <p>I look forward to the addition of the buildings to the local list. Please do not hesitate to contact me should you wish to discuss any recommendation any further.</p>		
104	Letter sent on the 20 th August 2019	<p>St Joseph’s Convent, Watford Way - HTO1230</p> <p>RE: LOCAL HERITAGE REVIEW:</p> <p>Thank you for your correspondence which is undated relating to the proposal to locally list the above named premises, St Joseph’s Convent which sits in the site of St Joseph’s Roman Catholic School and is owned by the Diocese of Westminster. While the consultation commenced on the 17th July 2019 we have just received this.</p> <p>Under the Historic England Advice Note 7 dealing with local heritage listing, the list is to reinforce a sense of local character and distinctiveness in the historic environment. The listing of a property will be taken into account in planning applications affecting the building or site or setting.</p> <p>The property should have “heritage significance” but nothing is stated in the consideration of this property. As far as we are aware the architect is not a known architect.</p> <p>It is noted that when it comes to planning applications and locally listed buildings they should still be able to be used for a viable use. This property is</p>	<p>Comments noted. Email response.</p> <p>Selection criteria are clearly set out in the introduction to the document and were adopted following a consultation process which included Historic England.</p> <p>Local Listing should not be an obstacle to carrying out repairs to the building in the future.</p> <p>Visibility from the public realm is not a pre-requisite for locally listed buildings and it is not</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>Noted the comments made.</p> <p>There were not any material considerations raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>The building has architectural merit and intactness.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>

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		<p>a convent and home for the nuns who are part of the Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ a registered charity.</p> <p>As stated there does need to be a requirement that the building provides a positive contribution. However, the property is not visible as it sits inside the site.</p> <p>Historic England suggest that a local list may be produced as a supplementary planning document (SPD) giving clarity on the selection criteria of heritage assets. It is unclear this has been established.</p> <p>Our experience of planning authorities and listed and locally listed buildings is that there are obstructions to simple repairs due to a lack of understanding of the works to be undertaken sympathetically to the building to enhance the environment of occupants. The level of bureaucracy and red tape is an unnecessary burden and for that reason we would not want the property locally listed.</p> <p>As the building is in a larger site the boundaries are unclear. As an operational school which the sisters previously operated the boundaries are not distinct.</p> <p>Historic England set out a scope of criteria for a local list. Nothing has been presented. Their list includes rarity, group value, and archival interest amongst other things. The property is not of social or communal value as it is occupied privately. For these reasons the property should not be on the list as its value and positive impact has not been substantiated.</p> <p>I look forward to hearing from you regarding this matter.</p>	essential that the name of the architect is known.	
105	28/08/2019	<p>1541 High Road - HT01063</p> <p>I am writing regarding a letter received above. I just wanted to confirm that your letter is only relating to the boundary marker sited outside my property and not the property itself.</p>	The listing only applies to the boundary marker and not the property.	Actioned
106	28/08/2019	<p>10 Thyra Grove - HT01216</p> <p>10 Thyra Grove is owned by Abbeytown Limited and your letter should be directed to the company.</p>	Comments noted	No action
107	28/08/2019	<p>General comment. No address supplied. Nominations were received after the consultation period had closed.</p>	Comments noted. Unfortunately, the date has now closed for nominations to	Actioned

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		<p>Just reading consultation and would these houses in High Barnet be of interest</p> <p>35 Moxon Street. A group of Victorian houses that were built for the workers of Hadley wood the wood cutters</p> <p>16 Moxon Street. May well be the oldest house in this area roof timbers are black and one inscribed with name Elizabeth and sightings of a monk</p> <p>[ghost] some say was a public house</p> <p>22 Moxon Street. This detached house use to be red brick before rendered and was home to a member of the charge of the light brigade</p> <p>53 Salisbury Road. Detached red brick under slate roof known as Belvedere house on corner plot a Doctors house and surgery in its day now four flats from 1930s ,the six flats next door known as Holkham house use to be the orchard to the house.</p> <p>Its very good that we are now listing what is left of local heritage and history.</p>	<p>the local list. However, some of the buildings referred to have been included on the draft list.</p>	
108	28/08/2019	<p>31 Ingram Avenue - HT00384</p> <p>I would like to oppose the addition 31 Ingram Avenue (REF: HT00384), to The Local List. It is a brand new build, completed only 18 months ago. The only feature that remains from the original building is the front facade and even that has been altered due to new stonework around the doorway.</p>	<p>Need to consider whether this building should be retained or removed from the local list. Respondent has been contacted to inform them we have received these emails. However, the description does acknowledge the demolition and rebuild with façade retained.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>Noted the material considerations and evidence produced.</p> <p>Update the description to make clear it is only the front façade which is of merit and meets the selection criteria.</p> <p>The project was undertaken by volunteers who were only able to</p>

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				view potential and existing assets from the public highway. As such based on this the building met the criteria and continues to do so. Remain on list
109	29/08/2019	10-16A Games Road - HT00200 I was sent a letter asking me to review the information on your Local Heritage List. 18 Games Road was stated as reference HT00200. In fact 18 Games Road is a block of flats next door to HT00200. Please can you alter the house numbers of HT00200 to take off No18.	Comments noted, Corrections to street numbering will be made accordingly. Emailed respondent	Actioned
110	30/08/2019	10 Midland Terrace - HT00483 I am pleased a review has been undertaken including Midland Terrace to The Local List. However I am quite dubious as to the effectiveness of the list regarding the few recent repairs of certain properties on Midland Terrace. The approach regarding these repairs or changes did not take into account the fact that we in Midland Terrace are on the “so called” List!! There was no care at all whatsoever from the landlords regarding the aesthetics merits or even intactness of the properties. Maybe you could enlighten me as to what the Local Heritage List serves the properties on Midland Terrace? I would be more than happy to walk around with you if you were willing to meet me so that we can discuss further that matter? I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.	Comments noted. It is a material consideration when planning applications are received. However, it does not remove permitted development rights so some alterations and changes to building will not require planning permission. Repairs wouldn't normally require planning permission and outside the control of the LPA.	No action
111	31/08/2019	47 Richmond Rd - HT01166 I have just viewed the local Heritage List. I was also one of the private individuals involved in this survey.	Comments are noted. Photographs in document considered to be clearer than that suggested by respondent.	Actioned

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		<p>Now, I am writing to comment on the description and photograph of the house, which is included in the survey. The photograph does not relate accurately to the description of no 45-47 Richmond rd as a pair i.e sole photograph of no.45, which has no full length windows at the front. I also feel the photograph of no's. 53-57 is poor, as it shows only one house taken at an angle. (difficult to take admittedly now the trees are in leaf.) The above houses were built around the 1870s, as part of a group of 11. The nearby railway line had been extended out of Kings Cross to accommodate the increasing suburban population. New Barnet station is nearby. I am enclosing 3 recent photos, which I think give a more accurate description of the above houses.</p> <p><u>This email was followed up by additional emails with photographs of the property.</u></p> <p>I am sorry, I haven't managed to attach these photos to my recent letter. Hope you can put them together. Going away again tomorrow and not back until 17 September.</p>	Text has been amended accordingly to read "French doors to front ground floor window openings at No. 47"	
112	31/08/2019	<p>13 Rowan Walk - HT00611</p> <p>Further to your letter reviewing the Local Heritage List. My property is listed with an "Existing Status" as having architectural interest. Could you please notify me when it was included to the list and whether I was ever contacted of this decision.</p>	This property was placed on the Local List in 2010 following the adoption of the Hampstead Garden Suburb Conservation Area Character Appraisal following a public consultation exercise.	Actioned
113	02/08/2019	<p>115 Friern Park - HT 01007</p> <p>I write to advise that I object in the strongest possible terms to the inclusion of 115 Friern Park N12 9lh ref. HT 01007 in the local heritage list. In the description much is made of the 32 surviving houses from "The Old Houses of Friern " originally 256 plots. This establishes that 224 have already gone. Simply that 32 remain does not make them of any significant interest to warrant preservation. I suspect that the nominator of the houses for inclusion in Friern Park is in fact the author of " The Old Houses of Friern " ? Nothing more than a local resident and amateur historian.</p>	These properties have been assessed by the Review Board and it was considered that they met with the selection principles to warrant inclusion on the Local Heritage List.	<p>No action</p> <p>No material considerations raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>The rationale is included in the listing description.</p>

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		<p>It may be of interest to learn that the list is incorrect in that ref. HT 01009 carries another description of Nos. 115-121 and not of the house pictured. In conclusion may I express my surprise that you are expending time and effort to list minor domestic properties when an iconic building such as the Institute in Mill Hill can be raised to the ground for a modern development totally out of keeping with the area.</p> <p>My neighbours have asked me to add their voices to this objection and have signed agreement to this effect.</p> <p>Unfortunately my computer literacy does not extend to attaching a copy of this document to an email.</p>		<p>Check that the descriptions and images correspond correctly.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
114	30/08/2019	<p>71 Somerset Road - HT01176</p> <p>Please find attached a letter with observations and representations in response to your proposal to list 71 Somerset Road, New Barnet, EN5 1JD.</p> <p>We look forward to hearing from you.</p> <p>The letter discusses the property against various criteria and concludes that it should not be considered further for conclusion on the list.</p>	<p>Text to be amended. “A Victorian two-storey house with rendered façade and arched windows at first floor. Distinctive bays to ground floor and central part glazed porch to front entrance. Chimney stacks to flanks. Slate roof”.</p> <p>The property is considered to meet the selection principles and merit a place on the local list.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>Amend the description of the asset to reflect the evidence provided. The limited material considerations raised do not warrant the removal. The building meets the selection criteria in terms of architectural merit and intactness.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
115	30/08/2019	<p>Letter from 5a The Drive - HT01209 asking for the property to be reconsidered for removal from the draft list. This site has been mentioned previously</p> <p><u>Questions condensed</u></p> <p>1. Why has the council made no effort to contact us?</p>	<p>Response to questions in letter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The council unaware that the building was in fact subdivided into two separate properties. For clarification it is 	<p>Actioned</p> <p>Remove from draft list</p>

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		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. What is the legal status and criteria of the Local Heritage List? 3. Our property in context to the list as a whole? 4. What is the process for inclusion on the list and can it be appealed? 5. How might it affect future works we wish to do 	<p>proposed that both properties would be contained on the Local Heritage List being part of the same building.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The criteria can be located on pages 2 and 3 of the draft Local Heritage List. The governments Planning Practice Guidance indicates that it is helpful if Local Authorities keep a list of non-designated heritage assets. 3. This property has been nominated along with many others across the borough and has been considered to meet with the approved selection principles that justifies inclusion on the Local Heritage List. 4. The process of nominating properties for inclusion on the Local Heritage List came as a result of consultation with local amenity societies and local volunteers. The results of which were considered by a Review Board against the approved selection principles. There is no 	
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			<p>direct appeal although comments received as a result of the consultation exercise will be taken into consideration.</p> <p>5. There is no specific requirement to apply for permission other than planning permission. The Local Heritage List is a material consideration in determining applications does not prevent any specific building works or alterations. Maintenance work does not normally require planning permission.</p>	
116	30/08/2019	<p>Letter received regarding a request to remove 38 Lyonsdown Avenue - HT01105 from the draft list. This site has been mentioned previously</p> <p>Letter provided details about the property along with architects plans. Objection based on future ability to develop property.</p>	<p>Respondent has previously been contacted. Text will be amended to acknowledge that the house has benefitted from extensions to both sides of the property, although these are set back from the main front building line and do not detract from the appearance of the property.</p>	<p>No action</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
117	02/09/2019	<p>Application for Local listing of Moat Park Estate (no HT number as never nominated) with full documentation received in support of the proposal.</p>	<p>The respondent has already been contacted to be informed that the closing date for nominations to the Local Heritage List has now closed.</p>	<p>No action</p> <p>The nomination period has closed. See previous comments.</p>

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		Letters received informing the LPA that she wished to nominate the estate and this was followed up with background information, maps and photos of properties on the estate.	The information submitted will be given due consideration against the approved selection criteria	
118	02/09/2019	Letter received on 02/09/2019 re: 98-94 Hertford Road - HT00296 We would very much like our property to remain on the Barnet Local Heritage List.	Comments noted	No action
119	03/09/2019	Colindeep Lane- No specific address provided I happen to live in one of the Local Heritage houses in Colindeep Lane. I am grateful for the interest shown by the council relating to the history, and indeed the future of these most delightful properties.	Comments noted.	No action
120	03/09/2019	98 Winnington Road - HT00866 I refer to the recent letter you sent regarding the Local Heritage List Review. Please accept this email as confirmation of my objection to the inclusion of my property in such List. My property falls within the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust (The Trust), and is therefore already subject to strict control. When applying for any alterations to my property, I am already bound to both apply to Barnet Council to approve the planning, AND to Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust to obtain any consent. The Trust safeguards the look of the neighbourhood, including my property, and I do not therefore see the point of adding additional layers of bureaucracy. This will simply add time and costs to burden the owners, with no good purpose. I trust my voice, and that of my neighbours, will be given all due consideration	Comments noted. The property was placed on the Local list in 2010 following the adoption of the Hampstead Garden Suburb Conservation Area Character Appraisal following a public consultation exercise. There are no additional expenses or requirements to apply for additional permission over and above normal planning permission requirements.	Actioned No material considerations raised against the selection criteria. The rationale is included in the listing description. Remain on list
121	03/09/2019	The Midland Hotel, 29 Station Road - HTO1292 Your website appears not to be working- nevertheless, I wish to add my support to the nomination for this Local Listing.	Comments noted	No action

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		<p>The Midland is an attractive 1860s building, and the additions made to it later in the C19 are in keeping with its original design. It is the only building of note on an otherwise unremarkable suburban road: a physical reminder of the coming of the railway to our area; of the heyday of the Welsh Harp as pleasure-grounds for Londoners; and of the development of West Hendon as a dormitory for workers in the capital. The Midland was a popular pub and community centre for Victorian residents, and it continues to be so to this day.</p> <p>The Midland was recently threatened with demolition, but the developers- after considerable local protests- decided to withdraw that application. However, the building is still under threat. New proposals suggest that the pub (with over-powering new blocks of flats behind it) would be allowed to remain, but only with additions and alterations to its structure. These plans would make the functioning of the Midland as a pub impossible, and ultimately lead to its closure. That would be shameful.</p> <p>Pubs are important places. They are not just watering-holes, but also places where all manner of people can meet in friendship. They are landmarks, and visible reminders of how areas have come into being. In the forty years that I have lived in Hendon, most of its pubs have either been demolished or turned to other uses: an irreparable loss. The Midland is a good building and a good and much-loved pub: it must be preserved.</p>		
122	04/09/2019	<p>25 Hadley Highstone - HT01036</p> <p>I wanted to make comments on the proposal of including my property on the Local Heritage List.</p> <p>As you are aware, my property is already in a Conservation area and there are strict rules and guidelines regarding the appearance of the property. These are adhered to.</p> <p>My concern is we do not need another body telling us how to keep the look of our properties. My understanding is the suggestions were put forward by local volunteers who have little idea on the costs involved in maintaining such properties.</p> <p>Being included on such lists could potentially have a detrimental effect on the value of the property. Who wants to invest in a home where there are many rules and regulations to follow?</p>	<p>Comments noted. Inclusion on the local list does not prevent any applications for planning permission which are always considered on their actual merits.</p> <p>Internal changes do not require Planning Permission.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>No material considerations raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>The rationale is included in the listing description.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>

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		Will this list also impact any submissions for internal changes in structure? Please give your decision much thought.		
123	04/09/2019	<p>106 Wildwood Road - HT00823</p> <p>By post & email 4th Sep 2019</p> <p>I am in receipt of your proposal letter for Local Heritage List Review, wanting to add to your list 106 Wildwood Road NW11 6UD.</p> <p>I have viewed the draft of Local Heritage List on Barnet website. and I note that your have described and listed the building as L shape with Studio designed and built year 1934 .</p> <p>However the H.M.Land Registry deed clearly reads this building address has been first registered on the 19 December 1958 , and this is only for the L shape part of the building and not the later Studio extension. The Studio extension which covers about 1/3 of the total house ground floor was added to the side of the building twenty years before I purchased the house, estimating to year 1972 .</p> <p>With these information in mind it makes the building much more recent built than your estimate.</p> <p>For the above reasons I believe that your information is not accurate, factually misrepresented and not as described and therefore I do not wish to have building be listed under Local Heritage List.</p> <p>Please advise accordingly.</p>	Comments noted. The HGS Trust have confirmed that the house was built in 1922.	<p>Actioned</p> <p>Comments noted the HGS have confirmed the building was built in 1922. RE-check the date with the HGS and confirm the correct date in the description.</p> <p>The material considerations raised against the selection criteria do not warrant removal.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
124	04/09/2019	<p>57 Lyonsdown Avenue - HT01106</p> <p>I have no objection in principle to being added to the list in future, but would like to object if it may impact decisions to any planning work I am hoping to commence in the near future. The description provided in the draft local heritage list describe features visible from the front of the property and I have no intention to change or impact these. However, I am currently planning an orangery-style extension to the rear of the property and believe it will be</p>	Comments noted. Although inclusion on the list is a material consideration in determining planning applications it does not prevent extensions or alterations providing they are respectful of	Actioned

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		<p>designed tastefully and in keeping with the style and without any disruption to the original features of the building or descriptions pointed out in your list.</p> <p>I enclose for you the intended plans and conceptual drawing. Please advise if further information is required and if inclusion in this list would affect planning decisions to the rear of the property. If you believe this may delay or impact any planning decision, and since I am already going to great expense here and started this process long before the letter received, would it be possible to defer any decision on my property's inclusion to the heritage list to your next review period?</p>	<p>a buildings character and appearance. Unfortunately, it is not possible to comment on the merits of your proposed orangery as that would be subject to the normal planning application processes when it will be judged on its individual merits.</p> <p>We do however welcome your comment that there will not be any disruption to the original features of the building.</p>	
125	04/09/2019	<p>Midland Hotel - HT01292</p> <p>I am writing to you as the Labour parliamentary candidate for Hendon in support of the inclusion of the Midland Hotel on the local heritage list. The Hotel is a critical part of the fabric and history of West Hendon. It is by many accounts the oldest pub in the area and one of the few surviving Victorian pubs in the constituency. It is also nearly unique in the extent to which it is intact. It is a well known local landmark and one of the defining features of West Hendon.</p> <p>It is an important local hub that we have used for social events and get together on a number of occasions and plays an important role in the community.</p> <p>I know local members would absolutely support this view and I would ask that it is added to the local heritage list.</p>	Comments noted	No action
126	04/09/2019	<p>11 and 13 Woodside Grove - HT01258</p> <p>In relation to the proposal for the above properties to be added to the list here is some further information that might influence your decision, pertaining to 13 Woodside Grove:</p>	Comments noted.	No action

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		<p>Almost all the windows and exterior doors are recent replacements and are double-glazed, primarily uPVC.</p> <p>The front porch was enclosed in the 1980s, so it's appearance is much altered from the original.</p> <p>A kitchen window was extended to incorporate a door instead.</p> <p>The roof was completely replaced about 10 years ago.</p> <p>The interior has been extensively altered and modernised.</p>		
127	04/09/2019	<p>Midland Terrace - HT00483</p> <p>I think the choice of photograph poor. Nos. 26, 27 and 28 show additional features to the original features mentioned in the document and are more aesthetic. They show the original brick shed with flashings and the doors to the privy and the coal bunker.</p> <p>Consequently, a photograph of 26, 27 or 28, in my opinion, would be better and I think there should be a mention of the original use of the sheds as a place to store coal, as well as use as an outdoor privy.</p> <p><u>Additional email sent 05/09/2019</u></p> <p>The text is inaccurate. I think it describes Hampstead Garden Suburb maisonettes. The Railway Terraces, of which Johnston Terrace is one, are late back-to-back 19th century workers cottages - as described in our Barnet conservation appraisal document. There are no flat roofed dormers or recessed arched entrances as described.</p> <p>If you wish to check with the other terrace entries, they are Midland, Johnston, Gratton and Campion Terraces.</p> <p><u>Additional email sent 05/09/2019</u></p> <p>Apologies, in my previous email, I made a mistake. I'm commenting on the Needham Terrace entry, not Johnston.</p>	<p>Comments noted. We agree that the choice of photographs could be better and will now be replaced. Suggested text amendments will also be made.</p>	Actioned

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		<p>However, in addition to my previous comments, I notice the photograph purporting to be Needham Terrace is not. The houses in the photograph are in Midland Terrace and the lawn is between Midland and Johnston Terraces.</p> <p>Needham Terrace does not have 'communal' lawns. Needham Terrace has individual little gardens, as the gardens were originally. A point perhaps worth noting.</p> <p>The photograph and text need to be changed to make the Needham Terrace entry accurate.</p>		
128	05/09/2019	<p>General comment in support of nominated public houses</p> <p>I am pleased to see many public houses listed in this list. I trust they will all go forward.</p> <p>As you know we have lost many pubs to redevelopment in recent years so Campaign For Real Ale (CAMRA) fully support the inclusion of all the pubs in your July document.</p> <p>Do I have to support each one individually? Or can you take this email as confirmation that we support them all?</p> <p>Thanking you in anticipation of you agreeing to the former.</p> <p>Pubs Preservation Officer for Enfield & Barnet branch of CAMRA</p>	<p>Comments noted and welcomed. Individual responses will not be required and this email will be taken as support for them all.</p>	Actioned
129	05/09/2019	<p>Midland Hotel - HT01292</p> <p>Please would you protect the Midland Hotel in Station Road, NW4 4PN, from demolition / development by reason of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 architectural interest, historical interest. 2. Social and communal value. 3. Landmark qualities 4. Intactness 5. Age and rarity 6. Aesthetic merits. 	<p>Comments noted and welcomed.</p>	No action

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		<p>It is my local pub, and any attempt to redevelop it will kill the community it serves. Even if it were “reconstituted” into a modern building with living units above that are independent of the pub, in time the residents will complain and the pub will be forced to close. This is not good enough.</p> <p>The only way to ensure its future is to protect the pub from any development.</p>		
130	05/09/2019	<p>24 Holden Road - HT01086</p> <p>Thank you for your letter regarding the above property. I agree with the proposed comments and support those sent you. The four houses are, I believe, unique in their design and representative of the architectural change from Victorian to Edwardian styles. The quality of the craftsmanship is remarkable, as Michael mentioned in relation to the brickwork pointing. The huge loft space also shows how the builders used substantial timbers to support the roof which is lined with tongue and groove planking. In the centre of the roof is a flat area accessed via a heavy trap door.</p> <p>Our house, also retains the original metal mantelpiece in what was the kitchen. This probably originally contained a range but when we moved in, it held a very old cast iron water heater.</p> <p>Not for the listing but your local historians and architects may be interested in the attached photo of the upstairs toilet wall. This writing was revealed when I removed the original wooden backing for a high level cistern.</p>	Comments noted and welcomed.	No action
131	05/09/2019	<p>Proposed nomination. Unfortunately, the property was not nominated during the consultation period.</p> <p>I would like to nominate the Grand Arcade, Rex House and Kidz Escape building N12 for local listing. Additionally I would like to put forward 1,082 people who have signed the below petition to save the Grand Arcade from Barnet Council's N.Finchley SPD that wants to see the buildings demolished to make way for 12-storey flats.</p>	<p>Comments noted. Unfortunately, the property was not nominated and the closing date to receive nominations has now closed. In regard to notifying the public about the consultation for nominations to the local list, the council placed an article in Barnet First magazine, placed</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>The period for nominations is closed.</p>

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		<p>https://www.change.org/p/cllr-r-cornelius-barnet-gov-uk-save-the-grand-arcade-n12-from-demolition?recruiter=97472520&utm_source=share_petition&utm_medium=twitter</p> <p>400 people have also signed paper petitions bringing the total to 1,482 people.</p> <p>The campaign is further See: https://www.theguardian.com/music/2019/aug/27/kinks-dave-davies-grand-arcade-finchley-london</p> <p>Barnet Council were supposed to do a borough-wide consultation on Barnet's Historic List which would include a review of the listing criteria and an opportunity for Barnet residents to nominate buildings of historic importance. This was a Capita core service agreement, but instead it became a 'survey' using volunteers and there was no opportunity or invitation for the public to get involved in a real consultation. A survey is not a consultation.</p> <p>The Grand Arcade subsequently failed to get listed. The Council said that it wasn't listed because it wasn't nominated, but nobody knew they could nominate it! It was grossly unfair and a very underhand way for this Council/Capita to act. Barnet Council live in denial, believing that they invited the borough to engage as the FOI request below demonstrates. Perhaps they can tell us how many public nominations they actually got?</p> <p>https://www.barnet.gov.uk/foi-requests/5568512</p> <p>The Grand Arcade was designed by T. Spencer Rutter in 1937, the same year that the Gaumont cinema was built next door. It was designed in the same style. The last Barnet historic list review occurred in 1986 and Barnet Council failed to list the Gaumont then, it was demolished a year later! The demolition of the Gaumont and the art deco bus station between it and the arcade destroyed some of the context of the arcade, but it forms part of the history of our town centre nonetheless, it was part of something much larger and that history should be explained and illustrated, the development of the town centre demonstrates various architectural styles from Victorian and</p>	<p>a public notice in the local press and advertised the consultation on the Engage Barnet website, details of which can be found here: https://engage.barnet.gov.uk/new-local-list</p> <p>All local amenity societies and resident's associations were informed of the consultation.</p>	
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	<p>Edwardian through the art deco era and the 40s/50s/60s etc. The 1930s were clearly an important era in the development of North Finchley.</p> <p>The Arcade is an example of art-deco inter-war architecture, it is a glass-covered (flat-glazed) shopping arcade that has served the N12 community for 82 years. It holds many special memories for the people who grew up in the area, particularly the old music shop. The developers that want the Arcade demolished do not consider that it has any historic value, but I disagree, it is an individual, independent, bohemian space, unique for the area, it oozes aesthetic charm, it is easily on a par with the Grade II listed art deco underground stations of the Piccadilly line such as Arnos Grove, it has wonderful character it is a historic building that has survived the blitz, survives despite High Street decline, it is living history, it was used by famous musicians. Its contribution to North Finchley has been and continues to be huge.</p> <p>Definition of the word 'History' according to Wikipedia: "History" is an umbrella term that relates to past events as well as the memory, discovery, collection, organization, presentation, and interpretation of information about these events.</p> <p>Barnet Council approved the demolition of the Art Deco styled Gaumont, Finchley open air swimming pool and the National Institute of Medical Research in Mill Hill and 1930s architecture in Barnet has become rarer. Examples of glass covered, art deco shopping arcades are rare in London as a whole. It is important that we have a mix of character and history in our buildings and the 1930s art deco era must be represented and cherished. It may not be Burlington Arcade, but it is OUR arcade and local people and former residents love it and want to see it restored and retained. Given lottery funding the arcade could be even more of a draw than it currently is.</p> <p>In the North Finchley SPD statutory consultation with Historic England, Historic England said (27th Nov 2017) that the Arcade should be 'retained'. This was further confirmed to me and to MP Mike Freer by the CEO of Historic England. They also said that the Arcade was of local importance and that it was a highlight of the town centre. Historic England were a partner in the above mentioned Historic List 'survey' so I am surprised that they did not flag up the Arcade and assist in ensuring its survival through local listing.</p>		
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		<p>Historic England further stated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a clear opportunity in North Finchley to promote its future vibrancy and vitality through enhancement of its heritage. - There should be explicit reference to conserving and enhancing existing townscape and heritage. - The Grand Arcade is identified in App A (A11) as contributing to local character. Its art deco style and domestic scale make it one of the highlights of the town centre, its qualities brought to the fore by recent investment from the outer London commission funding. This should be retained in any development proposals. Likewise we recommend assessment of the early Victorian detached building 'Kidz Escape' (former Cricketers/Coach Stop pub) which appears to be of some historic interest. - The lack of assessment of these buildings and their potential future contribution is concerning. - The Grand Arcade and the former Owen Owen department store (Argos) are both noted as contributing to the character of the area (Para A11), but in the case of the Grand Arcade this is not discussed or identified in Figure 24. - Historic England have said that the Grand Arcade should be identified as a building of 'Merit'. <p>Instead, Barnet Council have ignored everything Historic England have said because, I quote: 'retention of the Grand Arcade in the site development strategy is not considered appropriate as it has continued to underperform in terms of its retail offer and retention of the site would restrict the necessary comprehensive development of the site'. In other words, it is in the way! That's no reason to demolish our architectural heritage and our history. The arcade continues to perform well and long may it continue. Redevelopment of the site is not 'necessary' and in the SPD consultation more people strongly opposed the development than supported it.</p> <p>49 people (29%) STRONGLY OPPOSED the development strategy for KOS1 37 people (22%) strongly agreed</p> <p>22 people (13%) 'tended' to oppose. 41 people (24%) 'TENDED' to support the plans</p>		
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		<p>71 people opposed in total and 78 people supported the plans. That's a majority of 7! Hardly the consensus of opinion described in the SPD consultation review document. 1,482 people want the Arcade saved.</p> <p>The Arcade, Rex House and Kidz Escape building are historically important (the Kidz Escape was a former pub, I have been told it is the oldest building in the area) and I further suggest that they form a new 'Conservation area' and are granted every possible protection from demolition. They should all be locally listed and I hereby nominate them all.</p> <p>Merton Council have recently locally listed a 1936 building by T. Spencer Rutter, I would argue that if they are able to protect Rutter's designs, then why can't Barnet? I invite you to discuss this with Merton Council and the C20 Society and RIBA. Rutter lived in NW10, he was relatively local, a North London architect and that is worthy of celebration. Other notable local residents included Harry Beck (the designer of the underground map), Terry Thomas, the great Joseph Grimaldi, Charles Dickens, John Henry Parr, jazz clarinetist Monty Sunshine, Margaret Thatcher, Rt. Hon. Lord Wills of North Swindon and Woodside Park, David Jason and Spike Milligan who was very interested in local history and I'm sure would have strongly supported the arcade.</p> <p>https://hidden-london.com/gazetteer/fallow-corner/</p>		
132	05/09/2019	<p>Proposed nomination. Unfortunately, the property was not nominated during the consultation period.</p> <p>I have read your list of Buildings of local interest. I would like to add the following. The building at 402 Finchley Road NW2 2HR. This building was erected in the early part of the 20th century – exact date not known. I enclose photos of the building with is owned by the HFAF Fraternity. This is a building of considerable local interest and is quite unique. There is a proposed development which would require to this building to be demolished (see 19/4221/FUL). Currently this building is used as a meeting hall.</p>	<p>Comments noted. Unfortunately, the property was not nominated and the closing date to receive nominations has now closed.</p>	Actioned
133	05/09/2019	<p>Railway Tavern, East Barnet Road - HT00966</p>	<p>Consideration will be given to the comments made, although</p>	No action

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		<p>I write with reference to the intended inclusion of this property on the local listings. I would question its suitability based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landmark qualities – I would question that the reference property has standout qualities; it is dominated by the adjoining building on the left hand flank elevation and is subsequently diminished in terms of scale and street scene presence. Intactness – the property has been significantly altered internally and extended over time such that the original form and history has limited integrity. <p>I would respectfully ask that these matters be considered when making any final decision.</p>	<p>it is acknowledged that it is not a landmark building.</p>	<p>The material considerations raised against the selection criteria have been considered.</p> <p>Adjust the criteria in light of the comments made.</p> <p>The building meets the selection criteria.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
134	05/09/2019	<p>54 Station Road, New Barnet - HT01188</p> <p>I have been advised that it is proposed to add the property to the Schedule of Buildings of Local Architectural or Historic Interest (The Local List). I have looked at the draft Local Heritage List and found the Reference is HT01188.</p> <p>The entry in the draft list states that the selection principles applied are 'Intactness' and 'Aesthetic Merits'. Whilst Aesthetic merits are very subjective the Intactness of the property is a matter of fact.</p> <p>In the Description section of the draft list it is stated that "Two tall chimneys remain intact as do the sash windows." This statement is in fact completely incorrect. Even from a cursory look at the property it should have been clear that all of the windows at the front of the property are Upvc double glazed replacement windows. The Description goes on to say "The central doorway is set in an impressive red brick doorcase with pilasters and stone detailing above." Once again insufficient attention to detail, the main entrance is in fact via a powder coated aluminium replacement door and frame, see attached picture entitled 'Picture 1'.</p> <p>In addition, the central doorway porch area was the subject of an insurance claim made by the previous freeholder because the porch was not structurally tied in to the main body of the front elevation and so remedial</p>	<p>Comments noted and will be considered in due course.</p>	<p>No action</p> <p>The material considerations raised against the selection criteria have been considered.</p> <p>They have not provided evidence to support comment about the chimneys. Noted the additional photographs to support the evidence of the extension.</p> <p>The project was undertaken by volunteers who</p>

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		<p>works were carried out. Some of the brickwork above the door and under the first-floor windows is not original.</p> <p>Given the lack of attention to detail in the entry in the Local List I have attached pictures showing that the rest of the building is not intact, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Picture 2’ (rear extension) – this shows a full width flat roof extension added by the previous freeholder. The brickwork in the extension bears no resemblance to the original brick work, the windows and external doors are Upvc double glazed units. You can also see on the left-hand side the outline of an original pitched roof. I have no idea what this structure was. On the right-hand side you can see the arched brickwork of two small windows which have been filled in and a modern rectangular window which has been inserted. You can also see a large dormer window in the roof. • I have attached two pictures of the West elevation. ‘Picture 3’ shows what appears to be a doorway that has been bricked up and a modern window that has been inserted. <p>‘Picture 4’ shows an original window that has been bricked in.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have attached ‘Picture 5’ showing the East elevation with a modern window that has been added. <p>In addition to alterations to the exterior there have been extensive alterations inside including the removal of walls and fireplaces.</p> <p>With Upvc windows, modern windows and bricked up original windows using ‘Aesthetic Merits’ as a principle for including the property in The Local List is inappropriate. Similarly, as detailed above, claiming the buildings inclusion on the basis of ‘Intactness’ is fundamentally incorrect.</p>		<p>were only able to view potential and existing assets from the public highway. As such based on this the building met the criteria and continues to do so.</p> <p>Add to the description the VC winner Captain Cyril Frisby who was born in the property. One of only 3 VC winners in WW1, which further adds to the Historical interest of the building.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
135	05/09/2019	<p>83 Northway - HT00521</p> <p>As co - owners of 83 Northway, we were only advised recently of the adding of 83 Northway to the local Heritage list, and understand that we only have until 9th September to respond.</p> <p>We understand that both houses have some architectural merit, 81 more so than 83.</p>	<p>Comments noted. This building was placed onto the list in 2010 along with many neighbouring houses and is still considered to meet the adopted selection criteria.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>No material considerations raised in relation to the selection criteria.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>

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		<p>However, having considered the matter very carefully, we would prefer that this property will not be added to the list.</p> <p>Looking forward to receiving acknowledgement of our email, and your positive reply to our request.</p>		
136	05/09/2019	<p>Proposed nomination. Unfortunately, the property was not nominated during the consultation period.</p> <p>Local Listing application for the Grand Arcade, Rex House and Kidz Escape building N12</p> <p>I write in support of well argued plea for listing. I have nothing of substance to add to it except that on a personal note, I spent much of my teenage years in the music shop in the Arcade [and at the Gaumont]. It was an important part of my youth and I am sure it played the same role for thousands and thousands of others. As such it is an essential part of the heritage of North Finchley and this suburban heritage is as deserving of preservation as any other. There are other ways to meet the unmet need for housing than the wanton destruction of our history that is being proposed.</p>	Comments noted	<p>No action</p> <p>The period for nominations has now closed.</p>
137	06/09/2019	<p>705 High Road - HT00302</p> <p>We are instructed by the freehold owners of 705 High Road to submit a letter in support of the removal of 705 High Road from the Local List. Please keep me posted as to a decision on this matter.</p> <p>A letter was attached to the email to further detail why the building should not be included on the local heritage list.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The property is an existing entry and has been on the local list since 1986. The inclusion of the property on the list does not add any additional requirements over and above normal planning permission. It is still considered to meet with the adopted selection principles.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>Considered the material considerations raised in relation to the selection criteria.</p> <p>Noted the material considerations and evidence produced.</p>

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				<p>The building is of architectural merit, an intact.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
138	06/09/2019	<p>Avebury Cottage, Arkley Lane - HT00902</p> <p>Local Heritage List Review</p> <p>We received your letter at the end of July, which was neither dated, nor made out to us personally, telling us that you have been asked by the various stakeholders to consider our house for addition to the Local List of historically important buildings.</p> <p>However, we have now looked at your listing in detail and find that the description is misleading and factually inaccurate – to our knowledge the house possesses none of the qualities that make it suitable for inclusion on the list. Therefore, following receipt of your letter we have been advised to engage a Historical Consultant to investigate further.</p> <p>You will see from report (attached) that our initial suspicions were correct and the Architectural Historian’s qualified opinion is that “There is no case for the building’s inclusion in the Local List on the basis of Intactness, architectural, historic merit or any of the five sections set out in the Council’s Criteria for Local List”</p> <p>We would be grateful for your confirmation that in this knowledge you will not be considering the matter further and that you will remove the property from the list of properties suitable for local listing.</p> <p>A heritage statement was attached to the email and a hand delivered letter was also submitted.</p>	<p>Comments are noted and will be considered in due course</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>Considered the material considerations raised in relation to the selection criteria and evidence produced.</p> <p>The evidence confirms that the building is not intact.</p> <p>Remove from draft list</p>
139	06/09/2019	<p>Nos 1- 51 (consecutive with the exception of no 49) Finchley Garden Village, Village Road - HT 00749</p>	<p>Comments noted. Response as follows</p> <p>1. 51 and 53 Cyprus Avenue have their own</p>	<p>Actioned</p>

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		<p>I am writing on behalf of the FGV Residents Association to correct errors in the information the council hold on the local heritage list in respect of Finchley Garden Village N3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FGV conservation area consist of all the houses in Village Road plus nos 51 & 53 Cyprus Avenue 2. The houses according to documentation held in Hendon Library were built in 1908 - 13 and not 1909 - 14 as stated in the list. The exception to this is the pair of houses 40/41 which were built much later. 3. FGV conservation area house numbering is not consecutive from 1-51 - the houses on the lower green side of Village Road are numbered 1 - 24, the Bungalow, 25 & 26. Numbers 51 & 53 Cyprus Avenue are the houses next to 26 Village Road. On the opposite side of the road (the upper green) the houses are numbered 31 - 51. Thus nos 27/28/29/30 do not exist and have never done so 4. No 49 Village Road, is a consecutively numbered house in Village Road and is paired with no 50. However around 15 years ago, Barnet Council gave permission for a house to be built on what had been the side garden of either 47 or 51 Cyprus Avenue. That house is no 49 Cyprus Avenue - prior to this, there was no house numbered 49 in Cyprus Ave, numbering went directly from 47 to 51. I understand that it was decided by the planning department at the time, that the new house would not be part of the conservation area. It seems that the council documentation then confused 49 Cyprus Avenue with 49 Village Road which is and always has been on the upper green in Village Road and is a locally listed house like the rest of Village Road houses. <p>Much of this information is already held by the Council in the character appraisal of the village, so it is surprising that the heritage list is in error.</p> <p>The residents association is also concerned that no mention is made in the listing of the close link to the Garden City movement which was so influential in the early 20th Century and led to the building of Letchworth and other towns. We have visited the Garden City Institute in Letchworth. There is a reference book - Paradise Planned, The Garden Suburb and the Modern City</p>	<p>entry on the list at HT00126</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The comments are noted and text will be amended. 3. The numbering of the properties will be corrected. 4. The text will be amended. <p>A reference to the Garden City movement will be included into the description.</p>	
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		<p>by Stern, Fishman & Tilove - which has a listing for Finchley Garden Village as an example of this movement.</p> <p>Please let me know if I can be of further assistance and also please confirm that these amendments will be made</p>		
140	06/09/2019	<p>27 Oakwood Road - Ref HT00539</p> <p>I am surprise that we have been nominated to be a locally listed heritage building within the London Borough of Barnet.</p> <p>To be honest I see no reason why our house should be locally listed.</p> <p>There is nothing architecturally appealing about these houses. We have even had a modern extension at the rear and the adjacent house 25 Oakwood Road & 29 Oakwood Road have flat roof extensions at the rear.</p> <p>The house has been built with no specific features which I feel would benefit to the local authority making these houses of any heritage.</p> <p>If you consider and compare these to other buildings in Barnet there are far superior of interest and design.</p> <p>I would therefore appreciate if you withdraw our house from this list or 25-31 Oakwood Road locally listed heritage list.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The property, along with neighbouring properties in Oakwood Road were placed on the local list on its inception in 1986. It is considered that the properties still meet with the adopted selection criteria.</p>	<p>Action</p> <p>Considered the material considerations raised in relation to the selection criteria.</p> <p>The project was undertaken by volunteers who were only able to view potential and existing assets from the public highway. As such based on this the building met the criteria and continues to do so.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
141	06/09/2019	<p>45-53 Lodge Lane - HT00427</p> <p>In response to your recent letter regarding the above subject, No.47, was part of a family who had been born and brought up in their house. Over the years I knew them, before they passed away, they gave me a lot of very interesting information regarding the cottages. Although they were all initially rented accommodation, being described as workers' cottages, according to the Deeds, my house was first sold in 1903.</p>	<p>Comments noted</p>	<p>No action</p>

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		<p>If you would be interested in any further information please do not hesitate to contact me but in the meantime, I am happy for my property to be included in the Local Heritage List.</p>		
142	06/09/2019	<p>8 Oakleigh Avenue - HT01135</p> <p>I am writing to make an objection to having my house be placed on the Local Heritage List. The property does not have any architectural or historical interest.</p>	<p>Comments noted. We consider the property to meet the relevant criteria.</p>	<p>No action</p> <p>No material considerations raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
143	06/09/2019	<p>17 Avondale Avenue - HT00904</p> <p>As residence of Avondale Ave we are delighted that our beautiful Edwardian family homes are getting this status. They are such beautifully built homes with such unusual features and a character which you do not find in today's buildings. They are so attractive to look at from the outside as well as being fabulous homes to live in. It would be wonderful if this status helps to preserve this heritage that we are so lucky to have in our borough.</p> <p>It is wonderful to see such a long list spread throughout the borough and such a mix of buildings, houses and structures. It is so important to maintain our heritage.</p> <p>We feel, that in the present building climate the look of a building or house does not seem of any importance at all so it really important that we appreciate the craftsmen of the past and maintain these buildings for future generations, and the history of our borough.</p> <p>It is such a shame that we see beautiful old buildings being demolished for modern unattractive buildings.. The older buildings are so well built and can be transformed into wonderful flats and homes of character.</p> <p>Thank you for championing this Heritage status and we hope it is a great success.</p>	<p>Comments noted and welcomed.</p>	<p>No action</p>

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144	06/09/2019	<p>78 and 80 Finchley Park - HT00981</p> <p>I refer to your letter advising of your intention to include nos 78 and 80 Finchley Park in the Local List. I note your advice 'Under Review and New Criteria' that 'The following principles of selection were applied; Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Group Value and Social and Communal Value'.</p> <p>I would confirm that no 80 would fail the said tests and in particular the test of Intactness: I attach an image of no 80 (from my website) showing its front facade in the early 2000 prior to undertaking extensive work to bring back the front of the property to an appearance that would be similar to that of the original 1880s cottage. These works included, the restoration of the fenestration as original including size of openings, cills and stucco surrounds; timber pilasters in a typical Victorian idiom were introduced in the restored bay window to support its roof and entertain its appearance while avoiding the unsustainable expenditure of restoring the long lost cast iron supports seen in the other half of the pair (no 78). The works at the time included the introduction of a narrow side extension with a fully glazed roof behind a front, which replicated a typical setback entrance of the period with fanlight and stucco surround to front entrance, to enable remodelling of the interior.</p> <p>I therefore strongly object to the inclusion of the pair in the local list as it evidently fails the relevant selection test. Nevertheless, all the same I am delighted that as a Conservation Architect I have remodelled to appear quite convincingly as original!</p> <p>I trust this clarifies the position</p> <p>I look forward to hearing from you and to your deliberations.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments and clarification that the building has been restored in a sympathetic manner. Consideration will be given to your comments in due course.</p>	<p>Action</p> <p>Considered the material considerations raised in relation to the selection criteria.</p> <p>Commend the correspondent for their sensitive refurbishment of the property that enhances the building.</p> <p>The project was undertaken by volunteers who were only able to view potential and existing assets from the public highway. As such based on this the building met the criteria and continues to do so.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
145	07/09/2019	<p>31 The Loning - HT01211</p> <p>I received this letter in the post and am alarmed to see that you are looking to convert my property to a listed building.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. No additional permission is required over and above existing planning permission. The existing permitted development rights will still</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>No material considerations raised against the selection criteria.</p>

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		<p>I do not want this to happen as I am unaware of the implications and impact to my financial circumstances.</p> <p>The property is already extremely expensive to maintain and to add it to a local register will mean building works and improvements will be at least 150 percent more expensive than normal.</p> <p>I would like for you to take my property if this list as it is causing me considerable stress and anxiety!</p> <p>London is already expensive as it is and I take in lodgers to help me survive.</p> <p>The property is already in need of work and local tradesman charge a significant mark up when they quote for works.</p> <p>I look forward to hearing from you.</p>	<p>apply to your property and consequently there should be no additional increase in expense in regard to the proposed local listing. It should be noted that the property is proposed to be added to the Local Heritage List and not Historic England's Statutory List.</p> <p>Respondent contacted.</p>	<p>The building is intact.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
146	07/09/2019	<p>62-80 Woodside Avenue - HT01246</p> <p>I am writing in response to the consultation on the Local Heritage List Review.</p> <p>Specifically regarding the above properties Ref HT01246 – As a resident of Woodside Avenue and of one of these properties, I would welcome their inclusion on the Local Heritage List as a means to maintain and cherish our local architectural heritage, character and history.</p> <p>These are a unique group of 10, intact, double-fronted, semi-detached, residential Edwardian properties with mature front and rear gardens, that are surviving examples of the architectural heritage of Woodside Avenue, and indeed the wider neighbourhood of Woodside Park and Barnet. Given their location, they are recognised not only as a local landmark, but also for their aesthetic qualities contributing to the character of Woodside Avenue whilst retaining its historical legacy.</p> <p>In addition for similar reasons, I would also support inclusion of the following properties on the Local Heritage List :</p>	<p>Comments noted and welcomed.</p>	<p>No action</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HT00892 : 42 Woodside Avenue N12 8AX • HT01255 : Corinthian Capital, Woodside Avenue N12 8AS • HT00893 : 1-11 Woodside Lane N12 8RD • HT01248 : 82 Woodside Park Road N12 8RY • HT01247 : Holmewood School Woodside Park Road N12 8SH 		
147	07/09/2019	<p>4 Loring Rd - HT01100</p> <p>Thank you for your letter informing me about the heritage list. Unfortunately this is my only opportunity to answer your letter. I strongly object to having my house being put on the heritage list. I really do not approved of being on this list at all. I would appreciate being taken off the list.</p>	Comments noted. It is considered to meet with the adopted criteria.	<p>No action</p> <p>No material considerations raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>The building is intact.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
148	08/09/2019	<p>51 Lyonsdown Avenue - HT01106</p> <p>I write regarding the above matter and hereby register my objection to my property being included/added on the Local Heritage List for the following reasons:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It may seriously interfere with any future development of my property having regards to your admission that it may be a consideration in planning decisions. 2. Any future development of my property should be unfettered and so I should not be required to go over and above the normal planning regulations available to the general public 3. There is no public interest to be achieved by such inclusion of those limited number of buildings that you are attempting to include. Any such interest cannot outweigh the collective interest of those owners whose properties will face the inclusion. 	Comments noted and will be given due consideration although the property is considered to meet with the adopted criteria.	<p>No action</p> <p>Considered the material considerations raised in relation to the selection criteria.</p> <p>The property meets the selection Criteria</p> <p>Remain on list</p>

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		<p>4. The progressive reduction in the need for large homes of this nature that attracts Heritage Listings runs contrary to the possibility of my property being converted to smaller units in these modern times.</p> <p>5. The absence of any environmental impact of this proposed action constitutes a dereliction of duty to inform those of us who will be impacted.</p>		
149	08/09/2019	<p>13 The Avenue - HT01202</p> <p>Thank you for writing to us about the Local Heritage Review.</p> <p>I am just writing to say that I am pleased (and proud!) to have our property included in the list.</p>	Comments noted and welcomed	No action
150	08/09/2019	<p>1 & 2 Clyde Villas, Hadley Green Road - HT01031</p> <p>I would like to object to it being included in the local Heritage list. These houses are very standard Victorian villas typical of the time of which thousands were constructed and I see no merit in them being listed.</p>	Comments noted. It is considered that the properties meet with the adopted selection criteria.	<p>No action</p> <p>Considered the material considerations raised in relation to the selection criteria.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
151	08/09/2019	<p>6 Loring Road - HT01101</p> <p>We have recently been informed that it is nominated to be locally listed.</p> <p>We would like to make it known that we strongly object to this listing, as we are not happy about the restrictions that this may impose. Whilst the property does have some original features, these are not uncommon in the surrounding area.</p>	Comments noted. It is considered to meet with the adopted criteria. There are no additional requirements to apply for any additional permissions over and above normal planning permission.	<p>No action</p> <p>No material considerations raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>The building is intact.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>

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152	08/09/2019	<p>The Cottage, 10 Longland Drive - HT01099</p> <p>I am writing to object to (The Cottage, 10 Longland Drive, N20 8HE) being included on the local heritage list.</p> <p>I do not agree that the picture included on the list provides an accurate representation of the aesthetic merit of the property as it does not include the electricity sub-station next door. I do not believe that the property is of aesthetic appeal when the sub-station is included in the photograph.</p> <p>I also do not agree that any case has been made that the property reflects local traditions of design, craftsmanship and materials. My understanding is that it was built as a standard estate office with no local design features and no intention that it should be lived in on a long-term basis.</p>	<p>Comments noted. Due consideration will be given to the issue even though it is considered that the property meets with the adopted selection criteria.</p>	<p>No action</p> <p>There are no material considerations raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>The building is of historic importance.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
153	09/09/2019	<p>The Midland Hotel Public House - HT01292</p> <p>We are pleased to support this nomination. The Midland Hotel Public House is very local to us and we are proud to have such an historical gem to call our own. It is architecturally interesting with many original features externally and internally. The cellar tour is especially revealing with its low ceiling and original brick work. It is also of great historical interest and a reminder of the introduction of the railway to Hendon.</p> <p>The Midland is well used by the community and has seen many generations celebrating many happy and sad events in its rooms.</p> <p>It is one of the highlights of Station Road on an otherwise unremarkable road and a well known landmark for pedestrians, public transport and motorists. One would note how close one was to one's destination when passing the Midland Hotel.</p> <p>It is well maintained and a typical English pub and one we are proud to bring our foreign friends to visit.</p>	<p>Comments noted and welcomed.</p>	<p>No action</p>

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		<p>Please confirm that the Midland Hotel Pub will be designated a local heritage listing.</p> <p>It deserves recognition for its value and its importance to the local area.</p>		
154	09/09/2019	<p>The Midland Hotel Public House - HT01292</p> <p>The Midland Hotel Public House is only 5 minutes down the road to us and we are extremely fortunate to have such an historical and architectural building to show off to our friends and visitors.</p> <p>Many original features have been preserved externally and internally. There is an old service bell near the front bar fireplace and it is a talking point for new patrons of the pub.</p> <p>The green tiles on the front lower walls of the building, the ornate plaque above the front doors, the balconies and the ironwork seen in the pub are great reminders of an era gone by.</p> <p>It is also interesting to note the two other doors on the sides of the building - they were entrances for different clients in the days when the railway was built; ladies and workmen had separate entrances and separate areas.</p> <p>It is also of great historical interest and a reminder of the introduction of the railway to Hendon.</p> <p>The Midland is very well used and cherished by the community.</p> <p>It is a well known landmark sitting magnificently at the top of the M1 bridge, coming into view as one comes up or down Station road.</p> <p>This is a real traditional English pub and one that deserves to be recognised and preserved for future generations to enjoy.</p> <p>We are pleased to be supporting this nomination.</p>	Comments noted and welcomed.	No action
155	09/09/2019	<p>Edgware Station - HT01184</p> <p>Edgware Station: Representations on the proposed Local Heritage List 2019</p>	Comments noted. As requested, confirmation provided that representations had been received.	Actioned

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		<p>We are acting on behalf of our client Aberdeen Standard Investments (ASI) in respect of the Council’s proposal to add Edgware Station to the Local Heritage List, published on July 2019.</p> <p>ASI is the asset manager for The Broadwalk Centre and associated car parking areas, which is situated adjacent to Edgware Station. ASI is currently exploring the potential of development of land in and around the Broadwalk Centre and the railway and bus stations, in conjunction with other stakeholders including the Council and Transport for London. For clarification, as the station sits on a north-east to south-west alignment, we have chosen our cardinal points for reference throughout this letter as west for the principal façade (facing Station Road) and north and south for the station wings.</p> <p>ASI is not challenging the inclusion of Edgware Station on the list in principle, but we are proposing alterations to the scope of the local list to provide greater clarity on what is included. In doing so ASI wishes to ensure the addition of the station to the local list doesn’t unnecessarily inhibit much needed renewal of the area around it.</p> <p>Edgware Station was constructed in 1923-24 as part of the above ground ‘Hampstead Tube’ extension from Golder’s Green to Edgware. The architect of this extension was Stanley Heaps who also designed Brent Cross, Hendon Central, and Burnt Oak (which also proposed for local listing). Heaps adopted variants of a neo- Georgian style for each of these stations and the main ticket hall at Edgware has a simple colonnade with shallow side projections, original neo-Georgian doors and a dentilled architrave on the interior. The station was originally designed with two wings which defined a rectangular forecourt; the north wing was demolished in 1938 and the south in 1988-9.1 The building was extended to the east between 1951 and 1963.</p> <p>The north wing was replaced in the 1990s on a different alignment from the original wing. Edgware retains many of its neo-Georgian features, the main ticket hall is largely intact (albeit with an additional south entrance) and it is read as part of Stanley Heap’s design scheme of which two of the stations</p>		
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		<p>are listed. The main ticket hall and west façade seem to meet the General Principles of Selection of architectural and historic interest outlined in the Local Heritage List consultation document. However, while the ticket hall and west façade contribute to the local character of Barnet, the site has been much altered since it was constructed and the whole site is not of local listing quality. The proposed local listing description includes mention of the north wing, shops and forecourt which are all modern additions within the last 30 years of no architectural merit. The General Principles of Selection requires that no assets within the last 30 years are considered eligible, that assets dating from post-1910 require great selectivity and that “only high-quality examples from the inter-war and post-war period will be selected”. On this basis, the east wing and forecourt should not be included in the description for the site. Furthermore, the additional elements of the station to the east of the ticket hall added between 1951 and 1963 are of no architectural interest and do not merit inclusion on the Local List.</p> <p>Based on our understanding of the building and in order to retain the integrity of the Local List in accordance with the General Principles of Selection, the scope of the local list entry for Edgware Station should be specified to only include the main ticket hall and west façade.</p>		
156	09/09/2019	<p>High Barnet (p.324) HT01265, Edgware (p, 325) HT01184 Finchley Central (p.326) HT01264</p> <p>Transport for London Commercial Development Response: Consultation on LB Barnet Draft Revised Local Heritage List Thank you for providing the opportunity to comment on the proposed additions to your Local Heritage List of buildings. Please note that our representations below represent the views of the Transport for London Commercial Development (TfL CD) planning team in its capacity as a significant landowner in the borough and do not form part of any response from TfL City Planning or London Underground Ltd. We acknowledge that the Council proposes to add a number of London</p>	<p>Comments noted. Confirmation provided that representations had been received as requested</p>	Actioned

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	<p>Underground stations in the borough to the local list, including three Northern Line stations where we are currently proposing commercial development at High Barnet, Finchley Central and Edgware</p> <p>The proposals to ‘locally list’ these transportation infrastructure assets must not inhibit either TfL / London Underground’s essential transportation functions and operations, or our ability to deliver the housing-led regeneration of adjacent land that we own.</p> <p>TfL CD (together with its partner Taylor Wimpey) is working with Barnet Council’s planning, design, transportation and regeneration officers to bring forward regenerative, housing-led development around both High Barnet and Finchley Central stations.</p> <p>The area around Finchley Central station has been identified for a number of years as a strategic opportunity site - in the ‘We Made That’ town centre strategy and also earlier strategies. This is strengthened by the Council’s draft Growth Strategy (which is subject to a concurrent consultation) commitment to prioritising significant growth in town centres and key thoroughfares and, in particular, to “work with TfL to shape developments at High Barnet and Finchley Central” (page 51).</p> <p>Our schemes for these places will optimise housing delivery, as well as new jobs and community facilities, within new public realm and landscaped settings which will benefit the immediate and wider settings to the station buildings. They will provide enhanced public realm and access to the stations, ensuring a better customer experience for London Underground passengers and the wider local community. We will continue to work with Barnet officers to ensure that the design of the respective proposed developments preserve and enhance the settings of both station buildings. We do not currently propose any work that would impact upon the actual fabric of any of the historic station buildings.</p> <p>With other local land owners and the Council, TfL is currently exploring the potential for development at and around the railway and bus stations as part of wider transformative change in the area. We acknowledge the borough’s intention to add the station building to the local list and would need to ensure that this would not inhibit the positive changes that the area so badly needs. We look forward to continuing to work with the borough to shape the delivery of development in this location.</p>		
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		<p>We are aware of the representations submitted by Lichfields on behalf of Aberdeen Standard Investments. We concur with their view that not all parts of the site are worthy of local listing. Accordingly, we suggest that it is made clear that the following later additions to the site are not covered by local listing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the north wing, shops and forecourt; and • the east wing and forecourt. <p>Concluding Remarks We trust that we have provided sufficient information for the Council to be able to consider our representations. However, if you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.</p>		
157	09/09/2019	<p>No.16 The Bishops Ave - HT00664</p> <p>We are writing with regards to the Local Heritage listing proposal letter . We can not agree to this proposal and strongly object to this as it has no basis and all the information supplied is wrong and therefore your intention is based on false data and totally inaccurate.</p> <p>1- Your undated letter regarding this matter was addressed to No. 16A which is a property on the other side of Deans way. The owners of that property are different, they were on holiday and just passed this letter to us .</p> <p>2- The Site refrence number HT 00664 on the letter refers to;</p> <p>'SITE ; No. 16 (Deansgrath) The Bishops Avenue, NW2 0AJ'</p> <p>The post cost is totally different to ours, our post code is N2 0AN.</p> <p>3- The details on the list is inaccurate and not correct.</p> <p>4- The house does not fall under any of the categories you have list being;' age, Rarity, Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Group Value and Social and Communal Value ' . We have consulted the expert local Architect , Nicholas Brill who has confirmed the same that this is an ordinary house with no special features and that it certainly does not fall within above selection principals.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments which will be considered in due course. The property has been on the local list since 1986 and is still considered to meet with the adopted criteria. Where there are inaccuracies in the details, such as the postcode, these will be amended.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>Considered the material considerations raised in relation to the selection criteria and evidence produced.</p> <p>The project was undertaken by volunteers who were only able to view potential and existing assets from the public highway. As such based on this the building met the criteria and continues to do so.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>

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		<p>5- In the last 25 years or so, the house has been subject to several major changes of Extensions , additions and other changes (By consent) and therefore it is not original in that respect.</p> <p>6- The property is already under strict control and restrictions by HGST and of course local planning and therefore any further restriction will only be viewed as a way of making future applications more complicated and expensive with no logical or justification. We have also been advised by expert local valuers that such added listing will strongly the pricing of the property as most buyers will not want to be bound by so many restrictions.</p> <p>Above are only some of the main reasons as to why this proposal is not acceptable or correct . Kindly make sure no such restriction is applied to above property as it will be desisted and objected to vigorously and officially adding cost and time to the issue without any gain.</p> <p>Thanking you in advance for this reconsideration and we await your confirmation of the same.</p>		
158	09/09/2019	<p>40 Oakleigh Park South - HHT01141</p> <p>This firm acts for the freeholder of the Property, and this email is in response to your (undated) letter to the occupant which has only recently been passed on to us, on 19th August, by the tenant. It is unfortunate that the consultation period is so short and also coincides squarely with the holiday season. In some respects we are fortunate that the tenant passed on the correspondence at all. In light of the council's decision to write only to the occupier there must be a number of properties where the freeholder remains unaware of the decision to list.</p> <p>Be that as it may, we have the following comments in relation to the Property's proposed listing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Property is provisionally listed for its Architectural Interest on the grounds of Intactness 2. One of the chief aspects of the external appearance of the Property is the render covering the first floor levels and above on the front, rear and side elevations. We doubt that this render is original to the Property albeit that the 	<p>The property has been assessed as meeting the selection criteria and is considered to be of architectural interest and is intact of many of its original features. However, the property is also considered to be of aesthetic merit. We will consider your comments in due course. Any further historical information on the property would be gratefully received.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>Considered the material considerations raised in relation to the selection criteria and evidence produced.</p> <p>The project was undertaken by volunteers who were only able to view potential and existing assets from the public highway. As such based on this the building met</p>

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		<p>limited time available has not permitted the necessary research to be carried out within the timescale.</p> <p>3. It is noteworthy that Aesthetic Merit has not been selected as the criterion for listing under the Architectural Interest heading. In light of the (in our view correct) lack of perceived aesthetic merit, we would argue that inclusion under the Intactness heading, if at all, should be a high bar, requiring that original design and building materials have in all material aspects demonstrably been preserved. We do not consider that the Property meets that bar.</p> <p>4. As in 1986, when the compilers of the Local List presumably came to the view that the Property was not of the quality of its neighbours, we would contend it remains the poor relation in relation to other properties in the near vicinity.</p> <p>5. Being from a period which is not particularly old (Late Victorian) again we would argue: that the bar for inclusion in the List should be a high one; that the Property is not an example of quality architecture from that period; and that the Property does not meet that bar so as to justify Listing.</p> <p>We should be grateful if you could either reconsider your decision in light of these comments and remove the Property from the provisional List or, if nonetheless minded to proceed with listing, permit more time to enable research into the history of the Property to be carried out by our client.</p> <p>In the meantime we reserve our client's position generally.</p>		<p>the criteria and continues to do so.</p> <p>The building appears to be intact.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
159	09/09/2019	<p>Midland Hotel - HT01292</p> <p>I was pleased to learn the "Mids" has been nominated. It is an authentic community pub and music venue, without which life would be much poorer. I often travel from the other side of the borough to go here! Long may it stay.</p>	Comments noted and welcomed	No action
160	09/09/2019	<p>Comments from the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust</p> <p>We've had a quick look through the draft local list document and have picked up the following errors:</p> <p>1-2 Fairway Close HT00157 has no architect or date. I believe these are C.H. James houses 1929.</p>	Comments noted. Amendments will be made to the text.	Actioned

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		<p>1 Romney Close HT 00590 is down as Quennell, 1923- this should be Harriss & Harriss, 1909.</p> <p>2 Romney Close HT00591 is down as Soutar, 1911- this should be Wrightson Bateson, 1911.</p> <p>3 Romney Close HT00592 is down as Gould, 1922- this should be Quennell, 1922.</p> <p>Bishop's Court HT00680 should have Sutcliffe as the architect.</p> <p>Kind regards Assistant Architectural Adviser , Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust</p>		
161	09/09/2019	<p>General comment. No address supplied.</p> <p>Why was this consultation not on at https://engage.barnet.gov.uk/? How are we to know that you are consulting on this? I only found out through a friend of a friend, despite checking https://engage.barnet.gov.uk/ regularly. And now it is nearly too late.</p> <p>It would have been helpful if there was also a list of buildings, water-troughs, markers, that had been nominated but not included, with the reason why not.</p> <p>Why was The Arcade in North Finchley not included? Or the buildings that formed the Finchley Electric Light Company Buildings, including the building in Victoria Park near Ballards Lane and the small building (looks like a garage) in Regents Park Road not far from the Holiday Inn and I understand that there is also something at Pentlands associated with this?</p> <p>However, I am pleased that among others nominated that Finchley Central Station is and the Midland Hotel, both of which have historical interest and communal value.</p> <p>Will this list be updated yearly now? It should be. Better communication regarding this is needed. The Lodge in Victoria Park should have been</p>	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>The original consultation for nomination for inclusion to the Local List can be found on the Engage Barnet website at engage.barnet.gov.uk/new-local-list, running from the 21st July 2017 to the 21st October 2017, offering the community the opportunity to identify heritage assets.</p> <p>Various local residential associations and amenity societies were also aware of the consultation exercise.</p>	Actioned

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		<p>included for its age, communal value (could have been used as park of the park) and for the architectural historical interest as a building by the Victorians when they acquired Victoria Park. The different park-keepers buildings were reasonably unique in design and now hardly any from the Victorian Era are left. Shame.</p> <p>Why not re-open this consultation and place it at https://engage.barnet.gov.uk?</p>		
		Comments received after consultation had closed		
162	10/09/2019	<p>The Midland Hotel - HTO1292</p> <p>I am writing to support calls for the listing of the Midland Hotel on 29 Station Road in Hendon in my capacity as London Assembly member for Barnet and Camden, as well as having known the area extremely well when MP for Hendon between 1997-2010.</p> <p>The Midland is an attractive 1860s building, with later additions in keeping with its original design. It is a major building of note and a physical reminder of the coming of the railway to Hendon over 150 years ago and of the heyday of the Welsh Harp as pleasure-grounds for Londoners. The Midland was a popular pub and community centre for Victorian residents, and it continues to be so to this day.</p> <p>The Midland was recently threatened with demolition, but the developers- after considerable local protests- decided to withdraw that application. However, the building remains under threat. New proposals suggest that the pub (with over-powering new blocks of flats behind it) would be allowed to remain, but only with additions and alterations to its structure. These plans would make the functioning of the Midland as a pub impossible, and ultimately lead to its demise. That would be unacceptable.</p> <p>Pubs are important to local communities as places where all manner of people can meet in friendship. They are landmarks, and visible reminders of how areas have come into being. In the thirty years that I have represented Hendon, most of its pubs have either been demolished or turned to other uses, which is an extremely sad loss. The Midland is a good building and a much-loved pub: it must be preserved.</p> <p>Labour London Assembly Member for Barnet and Camden</p>	<p>Please note that the consultation period is now closed. However, your comments are noted and welcomed.</p>	Actioned

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163	10/09/2019	<p>62 Avondale Avenue - HT00906</p> <p>I write as the owner of 62 Avondale Avenue in respect of the proposal to include my property on the Heritage list.</p> <p>I would like to register my objection to the proposal. Whilst I appreciate that there is architectural merit in the properties on the road many of the properties have been altered or extended over the years. My concern is that any listing will make future alterations more difficult. Either alterations will not be permitted because of the listed status or the process for obtaining approval will be elongated which will naturally come with additional costs.</p> <p>People such as myself who have purchased properties with the intention of making alterations that would either result in us staying at the property for a longer period of time or resulting in an increase in value of the property will be denied the opportunity to do so. It would be unfair to deny recent purchasers of properties on the road that opportunity which those who have been there for a longer period of time, have enjoyed.</p> <p>I hope that you will take these comments on board and would be grateful for confirmation that they will be considered as part of this consultation process.</p>	<p>Please note that the consultation period is now closed. However, your comments are noted. There are no additional requirements to apply for any additional permissions over and above normal planning permission. Any existing permitted development rights still remain and there should be no additional costs over and above that which would be incurred under a standard planning application. The consultation letter also makes it clear that requests to remove an asset will generally only be considered if, for example, the building is not as described or is factually misrepresented in the selection criteria.</p>	<p>Actioned</p> <p>No material considerations raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
164	11/09/2019	<p>Lyttleton Court - HT00430</p> <p>I am replying to your letter regarding the local heritage list. Please forgive the late response as I misplaced this letter and only just found it, I would be most grateful if you could still consider my comments.</p> <p>I am a owner of a property in Lyttleton court which is listed for Architectural interest with principles including aesthetic interests.</p> <p>As a part of this 'aesthetic' I understand it demands that its original single glazed, wood framed windows are to be maintained. This affects me directly as it was due to these difficult to maintain windows that my property suffered significant damage from damp. I personally believe that it is unfair to expect such old fashioned windows to be maintained in this current age. Not only are they energy inefficient (particularly important given the number of</p>	<p>Please note that the consultation period is now closed. However, your comments are noted.</p>	

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		<p>properties in these buildings), they are also poor at insulating from noise (given that we are situated off the A1 this is very much an issue), in addition to this they are inferior in terms of security to our properties and (I believe) they are more of a fire risk compared to a PVC alternative.</p> <p>PVC windows in the same style can give a very comparable aesthetic to the naked eye, whilst being superior in terms of insulation, noise reduction, security and fire safety.</p> <p>I understand that a lot of money is needed to maintain these wooden frames which are susceptible to water damage and often require replacement, repair and repainting which is a cost that our Property management take on but is ultimately paid for by us (the leaseholders) in the form of service charge.</p> <p>Im not sure whether this was the type of feedback you were after, but I am keen that my voice and the voices of other property owners are heard as the issues I listed above (cost, safety, warmth, noise) are of more relevance to our day to day life than the importance of aesthetics and architectural interest. Plus, I do not believe that using newer technology necessarily needs to compromise the aesthetics of the building.</p>		
165	29/07/2019	<p>Letter received. 38-86 (even) Temple Fortune Lane - HT00657</p> <p>Letter of support for the Local Heritage List review.</p>	Comments noted and welcomed	No action
166	04/08/2019	<p>Letter received. Nos. 1 - 33 (Odd) Raydean Road - HT01159</p> <p>Letter stating interest in the possible listing of the properties.</p>	Comments noted and welcomed	No action
167	undated	<p>Letter received. 1-38 Needham Terrace - HT00498</p> <p>Letter informing of inaccurate text description for Needham Terrace.</p>	Comments noted and welcomed. Amendments to description have been made. Respondent contacted by phone.	Actioned
168	12/09/2019	<p>15-16 Raeburn Close - HT00583</p> <p>I called the planning department this morning to explain that my 94 year old mother who lives at the above address has been away for a while</p>	Comments noted. The property has been on the local list since 2010. Inclusion of a property on the list does not	Actioned No material considerations

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		<p>recuperating at mine and the letter had not been received. I was told that would accept a late comments submission.</p> <p>My mother, has asked me to write on her behalf. She is not happy for her house, to be included in this list.</p> <p>The factual description in your entry states "Balcony to first floor front with punctured brick balustrade". This is not an original feature. In fact the whole left side of the house was extended in the 1960s with a 2 storey extension showing in your photo as the garage and rooms above. Number 2 Raeburn Close which is opposite, copied this design many years later.</p> <p>For this reason, she does not accept that her house is a building of local architectural interest as it looks totally different from the original and does not match her neighbour's also on the list. A porch has also been added, changing it further.</p> <p>I look forward to hearing from you and thank you for accepting this late submission.</p>	<p>remove any permitted development rights or prevent alterations to the building. It is still considered that the property meets the adopted criteria and should remain on the list.</p>	<p>raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>Make sure the listing description is correct.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
169	21/09/2019	<p>The Grange - HT00200</p> <p>Firstly I have received your letter this morning 21st September which is a little late to make comments as your deadline is in two days time. Other interested parties may feel this too.</p> <p>The Grange is a well proportioned building which sits very well in its situation and it would be a shame if any alterations or additions were ever made to jt.</p> <p>So I make these comments with basically the aesthetic merits of the building uppermost.</p>	<p>Comments noted and welcomed.</p>	<p>No action</p>
170	23/09/2019	<p>The Grange - HT00200</p> <p>I was informed on Saturday by a neighbour that the deadline is today.</p> <p>I am very happy for the building to remain as it is with no changes. It is in a beautiful setting and I wish it to remain this way.</p> <p>Thanking you kindly</p>	<p>Comments noted and welcomed.</p>	<p>No action</p>
171	30/09/2019	<p>35-37 Station Road - HT01186</p> <p>We have received the attached letter regarding 35-37 Station Road on proposal for entry onto the Local Heritage List. As 37 is vacant and 35 tenanted we have only just received the letter and we understand the</p>	<p>Response received after the close date of the consultation.</p>	<p>No action</p> <p>No material considerations</p>

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		<p>consultation window has now closed. Whilst we understand the deadline has passed we would ask for your consideration to remove the property from the list please.</p> <p>We have received planning permission for future development and are looking at a sale in the near future so wish to contest the properties' entry at this time.</p>		<p>raised against the selection criteria.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>
172	03/10/2019	<p>1 Hendon Avenue - HT00284</p> <p>Dear S. Sowerby</p> <p>I have just received your letter Ref HT00284</p> <p>The house is freehold and is also in the name of my husband.</p> <p>For some reason un be known to me, it only arrived in the post yesterday. and I am responding immediately.</p> <p>It seems my house is locally listed, and I cannot think why.</p> <p>It is a 1908 built house, unlike the house opposite which is the original estate gate house and built around 300 years ago,</p> <p>IF that house ,is being locally listed and of architectural interest, I can perhaps understand.# But not mine.</p> <p>We even have the problem of our front door being on the street.</p> <p>Noise, and litter to say the least.</p> <p>Across the road from stands a fairly new build;next to us on both sides, are new builds - houses and flats and around us generally</p> <p>are so many buildings, homes of more aesthetic merit and interest than our property that have been demolished.</p>	Response received after the close date of the consultation.	<p>No action</p> <p>Noted the material considerations and evidence produced.</p> <p>Remain on list</p>

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	<p>Hendon lane has lost so many beautiful homes - flats built in their place. We are surrounded by new build, so any interest in preservation of our property becomes meaningless.</p> <p>We are hampered by this local listing and really need to have this rescinded. It seems that the local listing border is just falls next t our house - south of our boundary the listing stops.</p> <p>We have approached Barnet before - not successful, but on seeing this letter I would hope that things have moved on and we might have some success.</p> <p>I would be pleased to have a meeting here to discuss the matter if that would be possible and hope to hear back.</p>		
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No.	Reference	Listed Entry Address	Description	Status	Selection Principles	Interest
1.	HT00010	Nos. 1-17 (odd) Addison Way, NW11 6AL	Series of brick terraces of maisonettes with full height projecting gable wings marking the ends of the groups. Bulls eye timber windows above arched entrances to staircases, recessed arched entrance doors. Timber casement windows. Parker & Unwin, 1911.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
2.	HT00001	Nos. 2-12 (even) Addison Way, NW11 6AJ	A group of brick terrace properties pierced with two brick arched passage ways to rear gardens. Full height projecting hipped wings at each end with mirrored flat roof timber door canopies linked to ground floor bay windows. No door canopies to central section. Red brick dressings to door and window openings, timber doors and casements. Plain tile roof, brick stacks.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
3.	HT00002	Nos.14-22 (even) Addison Way, NW11 6AJ	Group for the Second Hampstead Tenants Ltd. Full height projecting gable wing on left hand side of the group with ground floor bay windows, flat roof door canopy linked to bay.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
4.	HT00011	Nos. 19-29 (odd) Addison Way, NW11 6AL	Series of brick terraces of maisonettes with full height projecting gable wings marking the ends of the groups. Bulls eye timber windows above arched entrances to staircases, recessed arched entrance doors. Timber casement windows. Parker & Unwin, 1911.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
5.	HT00003	Nos. 24-32 (even) Addison Way, NW11 6AP	Group for the Second Hampstead Tenants Ltd. The group mirrors that of 14-22 Addison Way. Full height projecting gable wing on right hand side of the group with ground floor bay windows, flat roof door canopy linked to bay.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
6.	HT00012	Nos. 31-39 (odd) Addison Way, NW11 6AL	Series of brick terraces of flats with full height projecting gable wing marking each end of the group (nos. 1 & 3 and nos. 37 & 39), bull's eye timber window above arched entrances to staircases, recessed arched entrance doors. Linking brick screen walls. High level blind niche to end of terrace stacks.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

7.	HT00004	Nos. 34-42 (even) Addison Way, NW11 6AS	Parker and Unwin, 1911, Arts and Crafts cottages. 34-36 are a semi-detached pair of cottages. 38-42 are a terrace. Red brick with clay tiled hipped roofs. Door canopies with brackets. Brick arch details over ground floor windows. Timber casement windows. Full height hipped wings at each end.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
8.	HT00013	Nos. 41-55 (Odd) Addison Way, NW11 6AR	Series of brick terraces of flats with full height projecting gable wing to nos. 41 & 43, marking each end of the group, bull's eye timber window above arched entrances to staircases, recessed arched entrance doors. Linking brick screen walls. High level blind niche to end of terrace stacks.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
9.	HT00005	Nos. 44 and 46 Addison Way, NW11 6AS	Pair of semi-detached brick cottages by Parker & Unwin, 1911. Timber casement windows with a brick arch above the ground floor front window, infilled with tiled herringbone detail. Arts and crafts front doors with timber canopies supported on brackets.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
10.	HT00006	Nos. 48-60 (even) Addison Way, NW11 6QP	Series of linked cottages for the Second Hampstead Tenants Group. Herringbone brick tympanum in arch above the ground floor windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
11.	HT00007	Nos. 62 and 64 Addison Way, NW11 6QP	Paired brick cottages by Parker & Unwin, 1911, at the junction with Erskine Hill. No. 64 has a full height projecting gable wing to the front, with a catslide to the left. Both have door canopies and red brick dressings to the windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
12.	HT00008	Nos. 66-76 (even) Addison Way, NW11 6QS	Series of paired linked cottages. Nos. 66 and 76: full height projecting gable wing with sprocketed eaves and creased kneelers. Brick on edge arch and moulding above entrance doors, ground floor timber bull's eye windows. No.68 has projecting first floor gable wing with sprocketed eaves, creased kneelers below, brick string course. Double gables to nos. 70 and 72, cantilevered recessed entrance doors with brick on edge arch and moulding above.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
13.	HT00897	South side, east of Erskine Hill, by garages of	An unusual post facing Finchley and (unusually) carrying the Finchley emblem of tree and tower. Word parish visible but tree obstructing where word 'Finchley' expected at left margin.	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Social and	Historical Interest

		No. 66 Addison Way, NW11 6QS			Communal Value	
14.	HT00009	Nos. 78-88(even) Addison Way, NW11 6QS	Series of paired linked cottages. Brick, white rough cast upper section, series of four pane top lights under the eaves. Full height brick projecting gable wing and arched front entrance door to number 78, projecting brick gable at first floor level to no. 80.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
15.	HT00014	Nos. 81-151 (odd) Addison Way, NW11 6AR	Series of simple brick terraces with bull's eye timber window above arched entrances to staircases, recessed arched entrance doors. Linking brick screen walls. Full height projecting gable wing at no 151 to mark the end of the terrace.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
16.	HT00898	The Builders Arms PH, No. 3 Albert Road, EN4 9SH	Duo-pitched slate roof, forward facing gables, decorative barge boards, timber sash windows. Canopied ground floor bay windows. Cast iron rainwater goods. Commemorative historic plaque.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Historical Interest
17.	HT00015	Nos. 1-7 (odd) Alexandra Grove, N12 8NU	Late Victorian Villas. Slated pitched roofs, hipped gables, chimney stacks at ends, deep eaves and soffits, terracotta cresting. Sash windows with shallow arches at first floor. Roofed bay windows at ground floor with masonry pilasters. Flemish brick bond, London stock.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
18.	HT00016	Nos. 2-8 (even) Alexandra Grove, N12 8NU	Late Victorian Villas. Slated pitched roofs, hipped gables, chimney stacks at ends, deep eaves and soffits, terracotta cresting. Sash windows with shallow arches at first floor. Roofed bay windows at ground floor with masonry pilasters. Flemish brick bond, London stock.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
19.	HT00899	No. 26 Alexandra Grove, N12 8HG	Semi detached Edwardian property with two storey projecting bay windows. Tile hung gable detail and wooden barge boards. The roof includes decorative ridge tiles, slates and three intact chimneys, two including pots. Constructed from London yellow buff brick. Front door details is stucco and recessed.	Nominated	Group Value, Intactness, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest
20.	HT00017	Nos. 30-36 (even)	Late Victorian Villas. Slated pitched roofs, hipped gables, chimney stacks at ends, deep eaves and soffits, terracotta cresting. Sash	Existing	Intactness, Group Value,	Architectural Interest

		Alexandra Grove, N12 8HG	windows with shallow arches at first floor. Roofed bay windows at ground floor with masonry pilasters. Nos. 30 and 32 are now Kenwood Nursing Home.		Aesthetic Merits	
21.	HT00018	Nos. 48-52 (even) Alexandra Grove, N12 8HG	Late Victorian Villas. Slated pitched roofs, hipped gables, chimney stacks at ends, deep eaves and soffits. Sash windows with shallow arches at first floor. Roofed bay windows at ground floor with masonry pilasters.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
22.	HT00900	Alston Works, Alston Road, EN5 4EL	Yellow brick collection of buildings including 2, 3 and 4 storey buildings with slate roofs. Alston Works was originally a Dental Factory opened in 1891. The first dentist pump chair was made there. The works' football team, Alston F.C. combined with two other clubs to form Barnet F.C. now a League club. This team regularly gathered in The White Lion pub in St. Alban's Road, Barnet. Alston Works consists of a group of buildings some of which are largely unchanged though others have been adapted for different uses.	Nominated	Group Value, Intactness, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest
23.	HT00901	Tregunna, Argyle Road, EN5 4DX	Two storey house with three storey gable with red tile roof and two large decorative brick chimneys with original pots. Sliding sash windows.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
24.	HT00019	2 Obelisks at Hendon Hall Hotel, Ashley Lane, NW4 1HF	Two neoclassical Portland stone obelisks in the grounds of Hendon Hall (latterly a hotel). During the mid-nineteenth century it was the country residence of the architect Samuel Ware (1781-1860), who largely rebuilt the house (Francis Sands 2014). Each obelisk is raised on four spheres resting on a square stone pedestal with a moulded top.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
25.	HT00903	No. 5 Ashley Lane, NW4 1HD	A good example of the art deco architecture of the 1920s and 1930s. This includes a steep pitched, hipped roof, with bright green glazed pantiles, a distinctive feature of modern style properties in the 1930's. The walls are painted white with black, defining the windows, with a prominent curved wall including stepped windows. The entrance is marked with a steep recessed	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			surround, solid plank white painted door with vertical glazed windows.			
26.	HT00020	Nos. 33 and 35 Asmunds Hill, NW11 6EX	Paired cottages by Alfred Mottram for Parker & Unwin, c.1909, for the Hampstead Tenants Ltd Group. White roughcast elevations above a brick plinth, entrance doors on side. Two front gabled half dormers above ground floor windows with brick arches over, three-casement timber windows. Plain tile half hip ridge roof with central brick chimney stack.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
27.	HT00021	Nos. 37 -47 (odd) Asmunds Hill, Nw11 6EX	Six terraced houses designed by Alfred Mottram for Parker & Unwin, c 1909, for the Hampstead Tenants Ltd. White roughcast elevations above a brick plinth, punctuated at the front by two brick arched passageways accessing the rear garden, with entrance doors on each side of the passage opening. Timber casements. Side entrance doors to end of terrace houses. Half dormers with weather boarded timber gables. Plain tile ridge roof with half hip at one end, gable wing at the other, brick built stacks.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
28.	HT00022	Nos. 44-54 (even) Asmunds Hill, NW11 6EU	Terraced group by Leslie Moore, 1909, for the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company Ltd. White rendered elevations, punctuated by brick faced recessed entrance porches. Plain tile ridge roof with gambrel and gablet, exaggerated sprocketed eaves, brick stacks. Single timber sash windows to ground floor, triple timber sash windows to first.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
29.	HT00023	No. 56 Asmunds Hill (with No. 77 Erskine Hill), NW11 6EU	Paired houses by Hubbard & Moore, 1916, at the junction with Erskine Hill. Roughcast rendered elevations, half white painted (77 Erskine Hill) half unpainted, (56 Asmunds Hill). Bell mouth hood moulds above timber sashes. Recessed entrance porches. Plain tile ridge roof with double gable bay projection to front, catslide on either side, sprocketed eaves with tile creased kneelers beneath, brick stacks.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Group Value	Architectural Interest
30.	HT00024	Sundial Cottage, No. 79 Atheneum Road, N20 9AL	Detached house built in the early 1920s (it first appears in ' Kelly's Directory of Finchley & Friern Barnet' in 1924). Built in the Arts & Craft style with features reminiscent of Charles Voysey including roughcast render, battered piers to advanced gable walls capped	Existing	Intactness, Landmark Qualities,	Architectural Interest

			with tile creasing, brick arched open porch, and leaded casement windows. Right gable has a sundial inset between the two first floor windows; carriage drive to the front.		Aesthetic Merits	
31.	HT00904	Nos. 1-43 Avondale Avenue, N12 8EP	This Avenue consists of pairs and terraces of two storey Edwardian houses, retaining most of their original external features and decorative detailing. These include, timber sliding sash windows set in square or semi-circular bays, part timber, part glazed front doors set within decorative timber entrance canopies. Most of the houses feature projecting gable ends with both half timbering or circular recessed window openings. Facing materials include red brick with white painted roughcast rendering and clay tiled roofs. Chimney stacks are set on flanks or centrally on roof slopes along with raised fire breaks. Collectively, the houses form an attractive group of relatively unaltered domestic properties from the early 20th century.	Nominated	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
32.	HT00905	Nos. 2-10 Avondale Avenue, N12 8EJ	This Avenue consists of pairs and terraces of two storey Edwardian houses, mostly retaining their original external features and decorative detailing. These include, timber sliding sash windows set in square or semi-circular bays, part timber, part glazed front doors set within decorative timber entrance canopies. Most of the houses feature projecting gable ends with both half timbering or circular recessed window openings. Facing materials include red brick with white painted roughcast rendering and clay tiled roofs. Chimney stacks are set on flanks or centrally on roof slopes along with raised fire breaks. Collectively, the houses form an attractive group of relatively unaltered domestic properties from the early 20th century.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
33.	HT00906	Nos. 36-66 Avondale Avenue, N12 8EN	This Avenue consists of pairs and terraces of two storey Edwardian houses, mostly retaining their original external features and decorative detailing. These include, timber sliding sash windows set in square or semi-circular bays, part timber, part glazed front doors set within decorative timber entrance canopies. Most of the houses feature projecting gable ends with both half timbering or	Nominated	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

			circular recessed window openings. Facing materials include red brick with white painted roughcast rendering and clay tiled roofs. Chimney stacks are set on flanks or centrally on roof slopes along with raised fire breaks. Collectively, the houses form an attractive group of relatively unaltered domestic properties from the early 20th century.			
34.	HT00907	Boundary Marker (east of junction with The Bishops Avenue) at Nos. 3-5 Aylmer Road	A 1934 Borough of Finchley tombstone still marking borough boundary. A metal plate with Hornsey Mark.	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Landmark Qualities	Historical Interest
35.	HT01261	Finchley Court, Ballards Lane, N3 1NH	Flatted development consisting of a series of three storey blocks fronting High Road and set within landscaped grounds. Red brick with white painted casement windows and blue pantiled roof. Decorative stone entrance porch with pedimented window at first floor above. Dominant chimney stacks.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
36.	HT00908	No. 18 Ballards Lane, N3 2BH	Prominent landmark corner building with projecting first and second storey bay window in stone with detailing around the windows. First and second floor constructed from red brick punctuated with two decorative brick and stone chimneys complete with pots. First and second floor windows are timber sliding sash with brick detail lintels. The ground floor is stone with Doric columns spaced between ground floor windows.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
37.	HT00909	No. 48 Ballards Lane, N3 2BJ	Former bank. Stock buff brick, raised brick courses. Stone window mullions. Dental stone coving at first floor; columns at ground floor entrance, multi-light timber sash windows at first and second floors, dressed voussoirs with stone keystones. Painted white stone corbelling at eaves. Flat corner column with scrolled capital. Tall chimneys. Plain clay tile roof.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest

38.	HT00910	Nos. 98 - 120 Parade Flats, Ballards Lane, N3 2DN	Residential block, with shops at ground floor level. Stock red brick, Multiple Dutch gable ends, stone dressed window mullions, decorative stucco wall plaques, corner polygonal turret with clay fish scale roof tiles. Decorative dividing pilasters at ground floor.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
39.	HT00911	Nos 267 - 269 Ballards Lane, N12 8NR	Pair of late Victorian villas in yellow brick with shallow pitch slated roof. Bay windows to ground floor, existing portcullis to number 267. Part of the original Moss Hall estate development.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
40.	HT00912	The Elephant Inn PH, No. 283 Ballards Lane, N12 8NR	A landmark corner building at 3 storeys with brick detailed chimneys set in traditional plain clay tile roof with small gable dormers. Leaded glass windows, in opening lights on ground floor and throughout first and second floor windows. Cast iron rain water. goods, hoppers and downpipes. Ground floor stucco and green glazed tile materials.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
41.	HT00913	Finchley United Services Club, No. 307 Ballards Lane, N12 8LY	A two storey yellow brick building with red brick dressings featuring two ground and first storey projecting bays. Natural slate roof. A stone war memorial on a stone plinth set behind railings was statutorily listed in April 2019. The building that stands behind the Finchley War Memorial was erected in 1925 in the then front garden of the building. This memorial was unveiled by Viscount Lascelles in November 1925. The new information is that this memorial was not the original memorial to Finchley's losses in the Great War (Finchley sent over 5,000 men to the forces and one out of every five never returned). Finchley's original war memorial was in fact this building, known as "St Kilda's". At a "Town Meeting" held in May 1919 it was	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Historical Interest

			<p>resolved that the Finchley war memorial should take the form of a club or institute for ex-servicemen, in preference to a formal monument or an extension to the Finchley Cottage Hospital (although in the vent these too were subsequently established (see above as to the monument, whilst the extension to the cottage hospital was opened in 1922 (when the hospital was renamed Finchley memorial Hospital).</p> <p>St Kilda's was acquired as the original memorial by the Trustees of the Finchley United Services Club in September 1921 with the aid of public subscriptions and support from the United Services Fund (the successor to the Army Canteen Fund, which held surplus funds from wartime military canteens). A 1921 Trust Deed records that the Fund provided £1,400 towards the project and that one of the objects of the club was "to raise the standard of citizenship both from a social and educational standpoint."</p>			
42.	HT00915	Boundary Marker (West side of road), left of gate to No. 120 Barnet Hill	A cast metal post that bears coat of arms with animal supporters (perhaps a stag and a lion) but hard to identify shield, probably turnpike trust.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
43.	HT00027	Priors Corner, Barnet Lane, N20 8AL	Substantial and characterful detached house in the Arts and Crafts style with walls of roughcast render on a brick plinth with random stone inserts and mullioned timber windows with leaded lights. Steeply pitched roof of hand-made clay tiles with three corbelled brick stacks. Catslide roofs to advanced ground floor bays each side of central entrance door with timber framed gable above the porch. An advertisement from The Standard (4 July 1914) mentions "Prior's Corner, Totteridge" confirming its age as similar to Pound House. Also referenced in Cherry & Pevsner (1998, p 189): "... Pound House by J Leonard Williams 1911, a trim villa in the Old English tradition with roughcast, half-timbering and	Existing	Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

			shaped bargeboards; the neighbouring Priors Corner is in a similar spirit"			
44.	HT00916	Arkley Lodge, No. 80 Barnet Road, EN5 3HA	Detached, white painted Georgian property, with projecting eaves, glazed detail fanlight and solid wood painted door. Timber sliding sash windows with raised mouldings stone and cills. The front ground floor windows are a combination of two 4 section windows and a sash window with sidelights to make a triple set.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Architectural Interest
45.	HT00917	The Gate PH, No. 195 Barnet Road, EN5 3LA	The Gate Public House, with a hipped roof of traditional plain clay tiles, white painted walls and modern windows. Additions have been made to the property but are all subordinate to the main buildings and in matching materials. It is said that Trevor Howard drank himself to death in this pub.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
46.	HT00918	Nos. 22-34 Baronsmere Road, N2 9QE	A series of 2 storey, terraced brick built residential properties with prominent chimneys most of which still retain the pots. Roof materials vary but some properties still include their decorative ridge tiles. Wooden decorative barge boards and two decorative brick detail or stucco courses define internal floor arrangements. Constructed from red and yellow buff brick, windows are decorated with white painted stucco. Terraces are punctuated with Dutch and Flemish gables. Kellys Directory shows occupation in 1888/89 edition but not 1886/87.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Group Value	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
47.	HT00919	Bedford Mansions (Flats 1-4), Bedford Avenue, EN5 2EN	A two storey building with traditional plain clay roof tiles punctuated with decorative brick chimneys and pots. First floor is white render with casement windows and projecting gable to centre includes scalloped terracotta hung tiles. Either end of the building is marked with two storey projecting bays which include white painted windows and red brick ground floor. The front door is a solid wood and glazed decorative item with glazed panelling either side. Windows are casement throughout.	Nominated	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
48.	HT00920	No. 2 Bedford Road, N2 9DA	A Victorian plaque on the front elevation at first floor celebrates Empire and the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign. Complete with scroll detailing at the top with the inscription "1897" and square plaque detailing below denotes the countries	Nominated	Age and Rarity	Historical Interest

			of the Empire with a relief of Queen Victoria's face in the centre. The plaque also includes 4 crowns and 4 lions.			
49.	HT00921	Nos. 94-110 Bedford Road, N2 9DA	Block of Edwardian terraces, with decorative ridge tiles traditional plain clay roof tiles and chimney compete with pots. 2 story projecting bays include gable marked with timber detailing, wooden barge boards painted white, and finials. First floor is pebble dash render with brick quoin detailing marking the separation between properties. Decorative ground floor tile detailing in terracotta and scalloped tiles. Semi-detached porches include white painted decorative timber boards and black and white tiled paths leading to them.	Nominated	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
50.	HT01218	Nos. 1 - 40 Beech Lawns, Torrington Park, N12 9PP	Three storey block of white rendered apartments in modern 1930's style. Projecting balconies and flat roof. Set in spacious landscaped grounds.	Nominated	Group Value, Landmark Qualities, Intactness	Architectural Interest
51.	HT00028	Cattle trough, Bell Lane	Stone cattle trough, located on a traffic island at the junction of Bell Lane and Brent Street, was erected in 1902. The trough bears the side inscription "Be kind and merciful to animals" and end inscription "the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain & Cattle Trough Association".	Existing	Intactness, Age and Rarity	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
52.	HT00029	Nos. 1-7 Bellevue Road, N11 3ET	Edwardian era semi-detached terraces. Brick dressings at first floor windows, continuous porch roofs at ground floor with spindle details. Brick corbelling at chimney, dividing roof partitions. London stock brick, Flemish bond.	Existing	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
53.	HT00922	Lych Gate, Bells Hill, EN5 2ST	Victorian Lych gate of pleasing design - plaque "burial ground provided by Friends from the Chancel Estate founded by James Rowenscroft founded 1895". Two large timber and railed metal detailed gates open into the main brick structure which includes projecting eaves with timber support. Built from brick the structure is defined with stone detailing and two narrow slit windows. The arch section of the Lych gate includes decorative timber frame and inscription.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

54.	HT00030	Nos. 1-3 Bigwood Road, NW11 7BB	Asymmetrical paired houses by Sidney Caulfield, 1912. Three full height central projecting gable wings with sprocketed eaves, tile creased kneelers beneath. Timber sashes. Sprocketed eaves to main roof, brick stacks. Projecting pent roof entrance porches with side windows, brick pilasters to doors.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
55.	HT00037	Nos 2-4 Bigwood Road, NW11 7BD	Asymmetrical pair by Bunney & Makins, 1912. No 4 has double projecting gable wings and cantilevered bay with a pitch tiled roof. No. 2 has a catslide mansard with a flat roof tile hung dormer. Single projecting gable wing. First floor side oriel window. White roughcast. Timber casements. Sprocketed eaves.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
56.	HT00031	Nos. 5-7 Bigwood Road, NW11 7BB	Semi-detached houses by Bunney & Makins, 1909-10. Central catslide with first and second floor three casement hipped dormers, paired integral garages and recessed entrance porches. Full height projecting gable wings with sprocketed eaves at each end. Flat roof lead cheeked first floor side dormer and second floor hipped side dormer. White roughcast. Timber casements. Bullseye ground floor windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
57.	HT00038	Nos. 6-8 Bigwood Road, NW11 7BD	Paired house by Bunney & Makins, 1912. for the Garden Suburb Development Company (Hampstead) Ltd. Double projecting gable wings with over sailing eaves, canted oriel window below, flat roof canted bay to ground floor. Hipped two casement dormer in mansard catslide on either side of gable wings. Recessed entrance doors with tile creased arch. White roughcast. Timber casements. Recessed stack at each end.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
58.	HT00032	No. 9 Bigwood Road, NW11 7BB	Detached house by Paul Faraday, 1911, on large corner plot. Three storey half hip projecting wing on front elevation. White roughcast. Cantilevered bay window. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
59.	HT00039	No. 10 Bigwood Road, NW11 7BD	Detached 'L' shaped plan house by Fox-Jones, 1909. Catslide mansard with flat roofed five casement dormer. Sprocketed eaves to projecting gable wing. Open loggia to front entrance. Two casement hipped dormer to side elevation. White roughcast. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

60.	HT00033	No. 11 Bigwood Road, NW11 7BG	Detached house by Paul Faraday, 1911. Three storey half hip projecting wing on front elevation. White roughcast. Cantilevered bay window. Mirror house on opposite corner to number 9.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
61.	HT00040	Nos. 12-14 Bigwood Road, NW11 7BD	Paired house by Bunney & Makins, 1912, for the Garden Suburb Development Company (Hampstead) Ltd. Double projecting gable wings with oversailing eaves, canted oriel window below, flat roof canted bay to ground floor. Hipped tile hung three casement dormer in mansard catslide at each side. Recessed entrance doors with tile creased arch. White roughcast. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
62.	HT00034	No. 13 Bigwood Road, NW11 7BG	Detached house by G. A. Hall, 1909 for Co-Partnership Tenants Ltd. Gabled roof Left hand gable has tile creased kneeler. Right hand gable has waney boarding, cantilevered oriel window below. Two casement front dormer. White roughcast. Leaded light casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
63.	HT00035	No. 15 Bigwood Road, NW11 7BG	Detached house by Bunney & Makins, 1911, for the Garden Suburb Development Co (Hampstead) Ltd. Full height projecting gable wing. Two gablets to side elevation roofslope. White roughcast. Timber casements. Principal stack centralised in ridge of roof, secondary stack on side elevation roofslope.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
64.	HT00041	No. 16 Bigwood Road, NW11 7BD	Lucas, 1909-10 for Garden Suburb Development Company (Hampstead) Ltd. Three storey detached house. Central projecting gable wing with flat roof canopy to front entrance door. Half hipped full height projecting gable wing to right hand side. White roughcast. Leaded light casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
65.	HT00036	No. 17 Bigwood Road, NW11 7BG	Detached house by Bunney & Makins, 1911, for the Garden Suburb Development Co (Hampstead) Ltd. Two full height projecting gable wings, central catslide with single casement flat roof dormer. Central entrance door with flat roof canopy. White roughcast. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
66.	HT00042	No. 18 Bigwood Road, NW11 7BD	Bunney & Makins, 1910. Double full height projecting tile hung gable wings, oversailing eaves, canted bay window below. Central single casement dormer in between. Flat roof canopy to entrance	Existing	Group Value, Aesthetic	Architectural Interest

			door, leaded light side panels. White roughcast. Timber casements.		Merits, Intactness	
67.	HT00043	Nos. 20-22 Bigwood Road, NW11 7BD	Badcock for Soutar, 1920. Paired white roughcast houses, brick built side wings, recessed front entrance porches. Hipped tile hung six pane front dormers, ground floor bay windows. Timber casements.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
68.	HT00044	No. 3 (Allonim) Bishops Grove, N2 0BP	Neo-Georgian revival. Symmetrical façade, Front entrance with pedimented doorway and pilasters, semi-circular fanlight, oval windows either side. Ground floor bowed bay windows. Multi-light timber sash windows. Stock London brick, Flemish bond, hipped roof, plain clay tiles. Timber soffits.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
69.	HT00045	No. 45 (Nusantara), Bishops Grove, N2 0BP	Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia. Projecting central section and front entrance. Symmetrical design, gabled roof, plain clay tiles, dormer windows. Stock London brick, Flemish bond. Timber sash windows, ground floor windows arched central section. Decorative ironwork front entrance gate.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
70.	HT00046	Mill Hill East Underground Station, Bittacy Hill, NW7 1BS	Remaining largely in its original form, this main low brick building is typical of the style developed by the GNR. The single-storey building is built of gault brick and has a pitched roof in the centre. Mill Hill East is served by a single rather than dual railway track.	Existing	Social and Communal Value, Group Value, Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
71.	HT00048	Eleanor Palmers Cottages, Nos. 1, 1a and 2 Blenheim Road, EN5 4NE	Single storey cottages built in brown brick with a hipped clay tile roof in the vernacular style with red-brick dressings and built in a quadrangle. The bungalows are in a Home Counties vernacular, both reminiscent of Lutyens around the turn of the 20th century. The houses are linked by garden walls with gateways surmounted by projecting brick hoods with ball-and-post accents. The central court is formally laid out as lawn with a central sundial. The houses have both individual and shared rear gardens. The	Existing	Social and Communal Value, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness, Landmark Qualities	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest

			ensemble is a classic of Edwardian philanthropy and communitarianism.			
72.	HT00049	Nos. 1 and 2 Blenheim Road, EN5 4NF	A pair of three-storey semi-detached dwellings, in the garden suburb style pioneered by Norman Shaw. Built in red brick with moulded and carved panels, prominent gables, and octagonal towers with spires at road junctions. Several ornate wooden porches and stained-glass doorways survive. This pair of semi-detached houses effectively terminates the vista west along Ravenscroft Park. Raised ground floors above semi-basements, full-width arched 1st-floor windows and extravagant black and white half-timbered gables give them the extra height and scale needed to be read from a distance. Closer up, they display a wealth of ornamental detail including carved brick, terracotta corbels, turned wooden porch posts and balcony balustrades, stained glass in front doors and spiralling glazing bar patterns (though some upper-floor bars have been lost).	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
73.	HT00924	Brampton Court (Flats No. 1 - 28), Brampton Grove, NW4 4AJ	Brampton Court is an inter-war mansion block of 4 storeys in multi-stock brick above stone plinth. Timber sliding sash windows with brick heads and keystones. White rendered balconies to some second floor flats. Stone parapet and stone banding between third and fourth floors. Recessed pair of part timber, part glazed entrance doors below projecting canopy.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
74.	HT00925	No. 129 Brent Street, NW4 2DX	A prominent three storey corner building with a brick pediment including two courses of brick detailing and stone band. The ground floor includes a stone facade.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
75.	HT00926	Windmill Cottage, Brickhill Lane, EN5 3LD	This cottage is part of the Windmill House estate. The estate consists of Windmill House, the Grade II Listed barn, and the grade II listed windmill and this cottage which was originally the guest or staff cottage. Windmill House is an early 20th century Arts & Craft style country house but the cottage predates it perhaps to the date of the windmill which was built in 1826. It still has the original roof, the original timber sash windows, yellow stock bricks and original porch.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest

76.	HT00051	Barn adjacent to Brockley Grange, Brockley Hill, HA7 4LW	Timber framed infilled with red stock brick panels; half-hipped clay tile roof; replacement windows and doors. Converted for residential use. Adjoins Brockley Grange Farm (Grade II listed), an 18th century timbered farmhouse.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
77.	HT00052	Nos. 1-6 (Consecutive) Brookland Garth, NW11 6DR	Close of linked cottages by Cecil George Butler, 1924. Painted roughcast with brick plinths, number 6 unpainted. Weather boarded gable projections. Sprocketed eaves. Creased kneelers. Numbers 3-4 at the head of the close are distinguished by a brick double gabled projection. Canted bay windows. Timber canopies to entrance doors.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
78.	HT00054	Nos. 1 to 3 Brookland Hill, NW11 6DU	Butler, 1923 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Paired cottages with full height projecting double gable wing, tile hung gables. Tile creased kneelers. Unpainted roughcast, brick plinth. Side entrance doors. Central stack. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
79.	HT00063	Nos. 2 to 4 Brookland Hill, NW11 6DX	Paired house by Butler, 1924. Projecting double gable wing, tile kneelers. First floor painted roughcast, ground floor brick. Timber casements. Side entrance doors.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
80.	HT00055	Nos. 5 to 7 Brookland Hill, NW11 6DU	Butler, 1923 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Paired flat fronted cottages. Unpainted roughcast, brick plinth. Plat band below first floor windows. Side entrance doors. Tile creased kneelers. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
81.	HT00064	Nos. 6 to 8 Brookland Hill, NW11 6DX	Paired house by Butler, 1924. First floor painted roughcast except for number 8 where the roughcast is unpainted, ground floor brick. Projecting double gable wing, tile kneelers. Timber casements. Side entrance doors.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
82.	HT00056	Nos. 9 to 11 Brookland Hill, NW11 6DU	Butler, 1923. Paired flat fronted cottages, mirror numbers 5-7. Unpainted roughcast, brick plinth. Plat band below first floor windows. Side entrance doors. Tile creased kneelers. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

83.	HT00065	Nos. 10 to 12 Brookland Hill, NW11 6DX	Paired house by Butler, 1924. Projecting double gable wing, tile kneelers. First floor painted roughcast, ground floor brick. Timber casements. Side entrance doors.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
84.	HT00057	Nos. 13-15 Brookland Hill, NW11 6DU	Butler, 1924 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Paired cottages, with full height projecting double gable wing, tile hung gables. Roughcast and brick plinth has been painted white. Tile creased kneelers. Side entrance doors. Central stack. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
85.	HT00066	Nos. 14-16 Brookland Hill, NW11 6DX	Butler, 1924, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Projecting double gable wing, tile kneelers. First floor painted roughcast, ground floor brick. Timber casements. Side entrance doors.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
86.	HT00058	Nos. 17-19 Brookland Hill, NW11 6DU	Butler, 1924, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Paired flat fronted cottages. Number 17 painted roughcast, number 19 unpainted. Brick plinth. Plat band below first floor windows. Side entrance doors. Tile creased kneelers. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
87.	HT00067	Nos. 18-20 Brookland Hill, NW11 6DX	Butler, 1924, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Flat fronted paired houses. Three casement half dormers to front, three casement ground floor windows lined up below. Front entrance doors with flat roofed canopies. Painted roughcast. Plat band. Tile creased kneelers. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
88.	HT00059	Nos. 21-23 Brookland Hill, NW11 6DU	Butler, 1924, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Paired cottages. Number 21 white roughcast, number 23 unpainted. Brick plinth. Side entrance doors. Full height projecting double gable wing, tile hung gables. Central stack. Tile creased kneelers. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
89.	HT00068	Nos. 22-24 Brookland Hill, NW11 6DX	Butler, 1924, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Flat fronted paired houses. Three casement half dormers to front, three casement ground floor windows lined up below. Front entrance doors with flat roofed canopies. Painted roughcast. Plat band. Tile creased kneelers. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

90.	HT00060	Nos. 25-27 Brookland Hill, NW11 6DU	Butler, 1924, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Paired cottages. Painted roughcast, brick plinth. Half dormers with tile hung gable, ground floor bay windows lined through below. Plat band below first floor windows. Entrance doors on front elevation, flat roofed canopies. Tile creased kneelers. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
91.	HT00069	Nos. 26-28 Brookland Hill, NW11 6DU	Butler, 1924, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Paired house with full height projecting double gable wing, tile hung gables. Tile creased kneelers, (painted white at number 28). Painted roughcast, brick plinth (painted white at number 28). Side entrance doors. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
92.	HT00061	Nos. 29-31 Brookland Hill, NW`11 6DU	Butler, 1924. Paired cottages. Painted roughcast, brick plinth. Half dormers with tile hung gable, ground floor bay windows lined through below. Plat band below first floor windows. Entrance doors on front elevation, flat roofed canopies. Tile creased kneelers. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
93.	HT00070	Nos. 30-32 Brookland Hill, NW11 6DX	Butler, 1924. Paired flat fronted cottages. Ground floor canted bay window. Unpainted roughcast, brick plinth (number 30). Roughcast has been painted white in the case of number 32. Plat band below first floor windows. Front entrance doors with flat roofed canopies. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
94.	HT00062	Nos. 33-35 Brookland Hill, NW11 6DU	Butler, 1924. Paired houses. 'L' shaped plan. Full height gable wing to number 33. Flat roofed canopies to front entrance doors. Brick. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
95.	HT00071	Nos. 34-36 Brookland Hill, NW11 6DX	Butler, 1924, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Paired flat fronted cottages. Both houses have white painted roughcast and brick plinth. Plat band below first floor windows. Front entrance doors with flat roofed canopies. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
96.	HT00073	Nos. 38-40 Brookland Hill, NW11 6DX	Butler, 1924 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Brick L plan paired house. (Mirror to 33-35). Full height gable wing to number 38. Flat roofed canopies to front entrance doors. Timber casements. Part of the Hampstead Garden Suburb expansion north of the A1 post-1918.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

97.	HT00074	Nos. 5 and 7 Brookland Rise, NW11 6DN	Pair of houses. 1922. To the designs of J.C.S. Soutar for Associated Housing Ltd. Brick with tile hanging to first floor. Tile roof. 'S' shaped plan forming the corner of the road junction. Timber casements. Brick stacks to ridge of roof and junction of crosswings. Forms a group with numbers 6-8, 9-11 and 10-12. Soutar succeeded Raymond Unwin as Architect to the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust from 1915-1951.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
98.	HT00076	Nos. 6 and 8 Brookland Rise, NW11 6DL	Paired houses, J.C.S. Soutar, 1922, for Second Hampstead Tenants Ltd. Brick with tile hanging to first floor. Timber casements. Brick stacks to ridge of roof and junction of crosswings. Soutar succeeded Raymond Unwin as Architect to the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust from 1915-1951.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
99.	HT00075	Nos. 9 and 11 Brookland Rise, NW11 6DN	Paired houses, J.C.S. Soutar, 1922, for Hampstead Heath Extension Tenants Ltd. Brick with tile hanging to first floor. Timber casements. Brick stacks to ridge of roof and junction of crosswings. Soutar succeeded Raymond Unwin as Architect to the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust from 1915-1951.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
100.	HT00077	Nos. 10 and 12 Brookland Rise, NW11 6DP	Paired houses, J.C.S. Soutar, 1922. Brick with tile hanging to first floor. Timber casements. Brick stacks to ridge of roof and junction of crosswings. Soutar succeeded Raymond Unwin as Architect to the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust from 1915-1951.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
101.	HT00078	Nos. 79 and 81 Brookland Rise, NW11 6DT	Paired houses, Butler, 1924 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. 'S' shaped plan forming the corner with the road junction. Sprocketed eaves. Brick. Timber casements. Canted ground floor bay to number 81.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
102.	HT00079	Nos. 1-17 (odd) Brunner Close, NW11 6NP	A close of white rendered semi-detached houses designed by Crickmer & Foxley, 1925, for Hampstead Heath Extension Tenants Ltd. Numbers 5, 7, & 9 form a group of three with brick arched recessed entrance door, infilled brick arch & and bullseye first floor windows to number 7. Full height bay windows and projecting wing to 5 & 9. Timber casements. Detached houses (numbers 15 and 16) mark each corner at the head of the Close, a semi-detached pair (17 & 18) at the head.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest

103.	HT00080	Nos. 2-18 (even) Brunner Close, NW11 6NP	A close of white rendered semi-detached houses designed by Crickmer & Foxley, 1925, for Hampstead Heath Extension Tenants Ltd. Numbers 6, 8, 8a & 10 form a group of four with a decorative pargetted panel above 8 & 8a and the year of construction (1927). Full height bay windows to number 6 & 10. Timber casements. Detached houses (numbers 15 and 16) mark each corner at the head of the Close, a semi-detached pair (17 & 18) at the head. Original drawings in London Metropolitan Archive, HGS Archive.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
104.	HT00927	New Southgate Recreation Ground, Brunswick Park Road, N11 1LB	Set within the recreational ground this is a purpose built brick air raid shelter built in WWII as part of the public access shelters erected at the time. Its purpose was to provide shelter from flying debris for approximately 100 residents.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
105.	HT01126	New Southgate Cemetery Gatepiers, Brunswick Park Road, N11 1JJ	This pair of tall, prominent and highly decorative stone gatepiers in Brunswick Park Road, N11 are in a Landmark position - signalling the entrance to New Southgate Cemetery and Crematorium (previously the Great Northern Cemetery). Their design reflects details of the Cemetery's 1861 chapel, and they are likely to be the 1860-61 work of the same architect, Edmund Alexander Spurr, F.R.I.B.A. (1813-72). An identical second pair stood originally on the opposite side of the road, at the entrance to the western section of the cemetery. But they were moved twice when parts of the western section were successively sold for development and are now in a prominent position close to the 1861 chapel, at the entrance to the Baha'i part of the cemetery. As is the case with the chapel, both pairs of gatepiers have Early English (or English Gothic) type features - although, naturally, on a smaller scale and fewer than the chapel's. The tall, open stone lanterns at the top of each pier have typical Early English-style clusters of slender columns framing typical lancet-shaped tall thin openings. Reaching half-way up the piers are vertical buttresses, a reasonable support for this style and topped with outward-facing	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest

			Gothic-type gables. Small gargoyle-like creatures reach out from the stone lanterns, but not as medieval-style water-spouts; they are purely decorative.			
106.	HT01127	Grave of Shoghi Effendi, Brunswick Park Road, N11 1JJ	The column built over Shoghi Effendi's grave has a Corinthian capitol, is approximately 4 metres in height, and is made from the same white marble Effendi had chosen for the resting places of members of his family in Haifa. The column is surmounted by a globe, the outline of Africa facing forward to symbolize the high regard that Effendi had for the continent and the spirituality of its peoples. Atop the globe sits a large gilded bronze eagle, a reproduction of a Japanese sculpture which Effendi had placed in his own room and admired for its realism and beauty. The column is approached through a garden approximately 11 metres in width and 19 metres in length surrounded by a low brick wall. The column is set within a paved area enclosed within a low stone balustrade wall, approximately 11 metres in width and 11 metres in length.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
107.	HT01125	New Southgate Cemetery Chapel and Crematorium, Brunswick Park Road, N11 1JJ	The Chapel, constructed in brick and dressed stone, has been described in both the 1860s and later as unusually large for a cemetery chapel, "impressive", and "one of London's finest cemetery chapels". It is sited at the centre and highest point of New Southgate Cemetery and Crematorium (previously Great Northern Cemetery), was consecrated in July 1861 by the Bishop of Rochester as an episcopal chapel (Church of England). Both the Chapel and the cemetery itself (originally 150 acres) were designed by architect Edmund Alexander Spurr, F.R.I.B.A. (1813-72). It is at the centre point for twelve wide gravel paths that radiate outwards "like the spokes of a wheel" (Dawes) to a wide outer perimeter circle. Historically the cemetery and its chapel were built as one of the new large Outer London burial places established by private cemetery companies after the closure of Inner London graveyards in the 1850s. It also has the re-interred remains from City churches destroyed in the 1666 Fire of London.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest

			<p>The Chapel's imposing 150-ft. (46m.) broach spire rises steeply from within a lower-pitched pyramid at the top of its tall square tower. Archetypal Early English-style paired, slender, pointed-arch lancet windows on the spire are duplicates of larger lancets, framed and emphasised in stone, at the top and middle levels of the tower, and further emphasised by quatrefoil plate tracery within the pointed arches of the stone surrounds. Typical Early English tall, narrow and prominent vertical buttresses support the tower at its three lower levels. The necessarily wide front entrance into the Chapel combines utility with aesthetic quality. It is set within the centre of a high gabled facade and then a lower wide-gabled entrance porch. High above the entrance door, on the facade, a large group of three stepped lancets is not only framed by slender columns with typical leaf-patterned capitals but also edged with earlier Norman-type carved zig-zag. Below, the wide doorway is classic Early English: a wide, shallow-pointed arch framed by clustered columns with deeply undercut leaf-patterned capitals and deeply-grooved arch moulding above. A slender arched stone hood immediately above this, terminating on each side in undercut and hollowed-out leaf patterning, adds a final touch to this remarkable doorway. Close by, a slender stone turret with lancets and intricate carving, set between the church's tall, lanceted brick tower and the gabled brick entrance facade, emphasises again the delicacy and fineness of the Chapel's stonework and the careful detailing that went into the Chapel's design.</p>			
108.	HT00929	Stone block (corner of Plantagenet Road, low down on base of shop pilaster) Bulwer Road	<p>A rectangular joint stone tablet set back within decorative edge in shop wall. Left hand side indicates East Barnet parish, right hand side Barnet Vale. Top left indicates actual boundary is 4ft" east of boundary line on tablet.</p>	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Landmark Qualities	Historical Interest

109.	HT00928	No. 5 Constable House (flats), Former Police Station, Bulwer Road, EN5 5JD	Now solicitors' chambers and called Constable House, No 5 Bulwer Road used to be the local police station. The black drainage hopper head has the date 1907. It is a red brick two-storey building with a gabled grey slate roof. It has a 6-panelled wooden front door and attractive arched fanlight set in an open pediment doorcase. The decoration in the pediment is of swags and tails either side of a shield engraved with DOC. On the front boundary there are wrought iron railings, a gate and overthrow which supports the iconic blue police lamp although obviously the word "police" no longer appears. The railings are set between two brick piers capped with stone ball finials.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
110.	HT00930	Stone block (on bridge near No. 48 High Street) Burnt Oak Broadway, HA8 7EF	A small rectangular stone block about 1ft wide, inscribed Hendon 1865.	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest
111.	HT00932	No. 218 (Flavours) Burnt Oak Broadway, HA8 OAP	(Formerly the Prince of Wales PH) A three storey detached building. Built in the revival style it includes decorative brick chimneys and plain tiled roof. The gables are render with timber clad detailing and decorative bargeboards. Below the windows on the second floor there is a herringbone detail of brickwork that adds further colour and interest. The ground floor includes two rounded bay glazed windows. Windows on the first and second floor are timber casement painted in dark stain.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
112.	HT00081	Burtonhole Farm Stable Block, Burtonhole Farm Cottages, Burtonhole Lane, NW7 1AR	Traditional farm stable block building. Timber weatherboarded with slate roof.	Existing	Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Architectural Interest

113.	HT00082	Oakfield House, Burtonhole Lane, NW7 1AT	Large detached former house set in landscaped grounds. Red brick with stone dressings. Corner tower in slate with copper finial. Square projecting bays to ground and first floors with stone balustrades above. Projecting stone porch.	Existing	Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
114.	HT00083	Whitewebbs, Camlet Way, EN4 0NJ	A large Tudorbethan house with leaded light fenestration. It is white rendered with a red tiled roof and some hanging tiles on the front elevation. It has three gable ends facing the front and two tall chimneys characteristic of the period.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
115.	HT00084	Nos.1-14 Campion Terrace, NW2 6QN	Terraced 'back-to-back' housing. Majority of original features remain, including sash windows, segmented brick window arches, shared chimney stacks, remains of outdoor brick 'privys' now converted to utility garden sheds. Houses have individual front gardens.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
116.	HT00933	Nos.35 & 37 Capel Road, EN4 8JD	A pair of Edwardian detached houses with red brick decorative brick work, casement white windows, no. 35 includes a brick recessed porch with oblong glass fan light and two slim glazed sections either side. No. 37 includes an Edwardian white painted timber porch with balustrade detailing.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
117.	HT00934	No. 41 Carnarvon Road, EN5 4LX	Two storey detached yellow brick building with slate roof. Projecting forward facing gables, corner plot. Flemish bond. Shallow brick window arches in red brick, timber sash windows. Decorative alternate Brick bond at roof eaves. Slate roof tiles, terracotta ridge tiles. Porched roof with scalloped barge boards.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
118.	HT00935	No.37 Cedars Close, NW4 1TR	Two storey detached brick house with low slung hipped gable roof and brick chimney including traditional plain clay roof tiles. Built in the Arts and Crafts style the first floor oriel window projects with timber detailing. Leaded casement windows throughout and a tiled and timber substantial porch leads to the solid wood door with three vertical lights. The first floor is a combination of white painted brick work and tiled hung.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
119.	HT01294	Nos. 1-16 Cenacle Close,	A cul-de-sac development of 16 houses built in 1970. Two storey finished in white render with horizontal boarded eaves detail and	Nominated	Intactness, Group Value,	Architectural Interest

		West Heath Road, NW3 7UE	very shallow pitch roof. Dark stained timber windows with integral garages. Ted Levy Benjamin & Partners, led by the architect Ted Levy (1931-1986), designed a number of developments and one-off houses in north London throughout the 1970s and early '80s which are notable for their clever harnessing of natural light. The practice comprising three South African émigrés came to define contemporary architecture in north London in the 1970s. Ted Levy's ethos was to provide light and space which he achieved by pitching the ceilings in either the principal bedrooms or reception rooms to give them double height.		Aesthetic Merits	
120.	HT01047	Nos.1 - 10 Central Circus, NW4 3JS	North-west and South-east quadrants of Hendon Central Circus, on either side of Vivian Avenue fronting Hendon Way. Stone pilasters and columns at ground floor. Tumbled and herringbone brick infill window arch inset reveals at first floor. Stock red brick at first and second floors. Stone quoins. Pedimented corner window at first floor. Balustraded upstand at ground floor/first floor junction. Lead domed 'oriental' style roof with ball finial, pair of stone urns on roof. The Bank is notable in its own right and has a double hipped roof (one on top of the other), stone pilasters and columns at ground floor, stone corbel course coving, dental coving at eaves with a pedimented corner window at first floor. It has a pair of stone urns at roof level and lead domed 'oriental' style roof with ball finial.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
121.	HT00937	The Cock Inn PH, Chalk Lane, EN4 9HU	A two storey white rendered building with hipped roof with green glazed pantiles and white rendered chimney. There are two symmetrical curved bays projecting from the gables. The central entrance is marked with three arched fanlights and the centre arch as a window with doors either side.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
122.	HT01205	Hendon Methodist	Hendon Methodist Church, built in 1937, is a large, well-executed example of a 1930's Modernist church on a prominent and	Nominated	Social and Communal	Architectural Interest

		Church, Chapel Walk, The Burroughs, NW4 4EH	significant suburban site. Almost opposite Hendon Town Hall, it contributes dramatically to this townscape because of its scale, location, visibility and contrasting architectural style. The architects, Herbert A. Welch and Felix J. Lander, had recently won the London Architecture Bronze Medal. The plans for their new Methodist church confirm that its structure is typical Modernist concrete and steel with rectangular emphasis. Exterior facing bricks are in purple and brown tones. The interior, filled with light, has plain high walls, tall rectangular and also high clerestory windows, and tall Modernist curtain-walling effects. High on the East wall is a stained glass window by Christopher Webb, "The Risen Christ and the Work of Women".		Value, Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits	
123.	HT00047	Flats 1-9, Officers Mess House (Former Officers Mess, Inglis Barracks), Charles Sevrigh Way, NW7 1FF	Inglis Barracks was built in 1904 and was home to the Middlesex Regiment to 2007. The former Officers' Mess building has the form of a red brick Palladian villa, with Central Italianate open pediment above entrance with porte cochere; symmetrical main wings with central canted window bay; recessed side wings each of four bays; slate roofs. One-over-one sash frames to all windows. Converted to 9 flats as part of the development of the former Barracks for residential purposes from 2012.	Existing	Social and Communal Value, Group Value, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
124.	HT00086	Nos.1-10 (consecutive) Chatham Close, NW11 6HE	1 & 2 by Wilson, 1910, mirrored with 9 & 10, Half hipped dormers (number 2). 3 & 4 Parker and Unwin, 1910 for the Garden Suburb Development Company (Hampstead) Ltd. 5 & 6 Bunney and Makins, 1909 for the Garden Suburb Development Company (Hampstead) Ltd. 7 & 8 Parker and Unwin, 1910. Low white painted timber fencing. White roughcast. Sprocketed eaves.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
125.	HT00087	Nos.1-6 (consecutive) Childs Way, NW11 6XU	Terrace of cottages by Parker & Unwin, 1912. Red brick with clay tile pitched roof and full height gables marking the ends of the group. Arched, open passageways between the houses to access the rear gardens. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
126.	HT00089	Garden Suburb Junior and	Detached building by W.G. Wilson, 1913. Red brick, single storey building with pitched roof with dormers forming accommodation	Existing	Landmark Qualities,	Architectural Interest

		Infants School and School Keepers House, Childs Way, NW11 6XU	in the loft space. Full height gables mark the ends of the main building. Brick Herringbone details above the first floor windows in the gables. A large later extension to the left hand side of the main building. Mostly timber windows. The School Keepers House in the same style as the main school building with redbrick, and gables with brick herringbone detail above the fenestration. Timber casement windows.		Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	
127.	HT00091	Water and Gas Pressure Tower, known as The Water Tower, Christ Church Lane, EN5 4PL	Simple but well-proportioned two-storey stock brick with red arches, bands and dog-toothing, and a hipped slate roof. Originally built for the East Barnet Gas & Water Co. by Samuel Pontifex, a company engineer, in 1870. The lower floor presumably housed pumping engines and the upper floor a water tank. It was converted to residential use in 1977 by local architect W.S.Bryant.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities, Intactness	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
128.	HT00090	Nos.16-26 Christchurch Avenue, N12 0DE	Grouping of semi-detached 2 storey distinctive houses. Features include leaded and stained glass casement windows, columned mullions, decorative gable bargeboards, pediments, pebbledash and faux timber frame panelling.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
129.	HT00938	No. 53 Christchurch Avenue, N12 0DG	An Edwardian two and three storey red brick detached building. Front facing gable. Detailed stone dressings, stone brackets, brick pilasters with stone capitals. Pedimented front entrance. Terracotta plaques at ground floor window headers, hung tiles at roof gable eave. Timber sash windows, polygonal turreted bay.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
130.	HT00939	Rose Cottage, Church End, NW4 4JT	A detached cottage with three projecting gables from the roof including wooden barge boards. The roof is made from traditional plain clay tiles and punctuated centrally with a large chimney compete with pots. The projecting gables are in the revival style with mock timber framing and mock mullioned windows. The building is white rough cast and includes casement windows throughout. The entrance is marked worth a simple-le flat roof projecting open porch with timber detailing and a solid wooden stained front door. The dater 1908 is marked on the front of the property.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest

131.	HT00093	The Chequers PH, No. 20 Church End, NW4 4JT	Late 19th century, the Chequers is a much modified building, but the moulded sign and embellishments on the upper floor are original, as are the window surrounds. Two storeys high and stucco rendered with a dentilated eaves cornice which wraps around the gable walls, the building was extended in the 1990s on its southern side with further additional single storey extensions to the north and rear. The Chequers Public House is positioned on a prominent corner and originally formed the end of a terrace of houses that ran along Church End, which was demolished in the 1970s to make way for the Meritage Club.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
132.	HT00092	Church House, No. 49 Church End, NW4 4JT	Church House, c.1890, is a two storey roughcast rendered building with an eaves cornice and clay tile roof. Six bays each with six over six pane sash windows with dentilated red brick surrounds, and front door, which is a modern replacement, with a hooded shell canopy. Gable to road has truncated chimney stack. Stucco rendered plinth and corner pilasters. Two storey rear extension in stock brick with arched first floor window. Refurbished 2016 and used by St Mary's Church as a community facility together with rented space, including to the nearby Middlesex University.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
133.	HT00094	The Greyhound PH, No. 50 Church End, NW4 4JT	The Greyhound Inn stands on the former site of the Church House built 1676, where parish meetings took place. From the outset, the building had an alcohol licence and it was used for vestry meetings until 1878 after which it simply served as a pub. The name and a plaque inside the pub commemorates the first greyhound race meeting in England, which occurred in Hendon in 1876, although it did not catch on in Britain as a popular spectator sport until 1926. The Greyhound Inn however has been known as such since at least 1794, although the original weatherboarded building was replaced by the current structure in 1896. The inn, which is still owned by a trust of St Mary's, has the church's Commandment boards hanging in one of the bars. A white painted brick building of two storeys, the main elevation has a central dormer protruding from the steeply pitched clay tile roof. Four tall	Existing	Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest

			chimney stacks rise above the roof line. A single storey extension projects off the east side of the building. The main elevation has four differently sized, multi-light casement windows across the first floor. The ground floor is composed of a bay window/door combination to the west side and several single part timber/glazed doors (most of which are fixed shut) and narrow timber casement windows.			
134.	HT00095	Sharpe Family Monument in St Marys Churchyard, Church Hill Road	The monument has a tall distinctive canopy containing an urn, with an inscription on the west side that reads: 'In memory of the Sharpes of Little Grove and South Lodge.' It was erected by Mary Sharpe, the only daughter of Fane William Sharpe and Mary Sharpe after their deaths (1771 and 1766 respectively).	Existing	Age and Rarity, Intactness, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
135.	HT00941	Mill Hill County High School, Oak Hill Campus, Church Farm, Church Hill Road, EN4 8XE	(Formerly Church Farm and The Boys' Industrial School) A collection of buildings, one with a significant mansard roof punctuated by regular flat roof dormers, tile hung and white rough cast render at ground floor. This building also includes a copper clock tower and large simple chimney. The next building is a three storey and 4 storey yellow buff brick structure with tile hung third floor white painted casement windows and clay tiled roof. The third building is a brick and tile structure with arched windows to ground floor and bay window. The upper floor includes three blanked windows set in four arched apertures. Lt Col Gillum bought a farmhouse, a farm cottage and 50 acres of land at East Barnet called Church Farm. The Boys Farm Home was opened in 1860, nominal rent £2 per acre. Prior to this, Church Farm had been used in the Crimean War. It was finally closed in 1980.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Intactness, Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
136.	HT00940	Nos. 132 & 134 Church Hill Road, EN4 8XD	A pair of semi detached red brick plain detailed cottages with projecting lintels and sills. The roof is traditional plain clay tiles with respective chimneys and pots located on the rear roofscape. Symmetrical in design these properties are in a garden city style. Thought to be originally workers cottages for the nearby Church Farm.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

137.	HT00096	Nos. 15 and 17 Church Lane, N2 8DX	Two storey pair of dwellings built of brick with a slate roof built between 1830 and 1890. No 15 has a front door with semi-circular arch over and sash window to left with swept arch over at ground floor, single central sash window at first floor. No.17 is double fronted with doorway to centre, semi-circular arch over, bricked in above door, with a sash windows to each side, swept brick arch over and two windows at first floor. Stone cills to all windows.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
138.	HT00098	Nos. 23 and 25 Church Lane, N2 8DX	A pair of semi detached houses of two storeys with a roof pitching on 4 sides sloping up to the central wall with two chimney stacks. Houses are flat fronted with side entrance extensions. There is 1 window per floor per house, which is symmetrical. They are rendered, with band course at first floor cill level. Windows are flat headed with significant moulded feature above the head to ground floor - and band running around under eaves at first floor with wide eaves.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
139.	HT00099	Nos. 27 - 33 (odd) Church Lane, N2 8DX	This two storey terrace of 4 houses, built as a group, have retained their original front elevation, slate roof and form. The entrances, one at each end and a central pair, are set in the brick wall which is slightly set back, doors are set into an opening with stone pilasters and corbelled head at the ground floor and sash window at first floor with a semi-circular head. Sash windows retain their original divisions with fine mullions.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
140.	HT00097	Nos. 28 and 30 Church Lane, N2 8DT	Pair of semi detached buildings. No 28 has a front extension with an original shop front. The main house is two storey brick with a pitched and hipped slate roof, with red hip tiles, rising to 2 brick chimney stacks with square pots on the party line and with a front dormer to the front roof of each house, sash windows at ground and first floor have stone cills and stone pilasters, head with corbelling. No. 30 has a side entrance extension with pilasters, flat head over door and stone / plaster over.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
141.	HT00100	No. 32 Church Lane, N2 8DT	A double fronted 2 storey brick built house forms the end to a terrace of smaller dwellings with single storey shop fronts. The house has an attached brick single storey to the front to the right	Existing	Intactness, Group Value,	Architectural Interest

			end, echoing the form of the shop fronts further along. The house has a central front door with a sash window to each side, and above are 3 sash windows symmetrically placed. All window openings have decorative surrounds.		Aesthetic Merits	
142.	HT00942	No. 42 Church Lane, N2 8DT	Ground floor corner classic Victorian shop front. Includes a white painted Corinthian capital cast column and cornice consul bracket which extends to the original shop front turning the corner again punctuated with the cornice consul bracket. Projecting fascia and timber framed windows include a double door into the unit. The covered area externally also includes a red, white and green tiled entrance.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
143.	HT00102	The Hyde Institute (Formerly No. 2 The Old Library), Church Passage, EN5 4QS	Designed in 1903-4 by Thomas Graham Jackson, famous for his work in Oxford & Cambridge. Originally "Literary Institute and Reading Rooms" bequeathed in 1888 by Julia Hyde in memory of her late husband, Henry, it became Barnet public library, and is now art and design studios for Barnet & Southgate College. The entrance passage originally gave access to a double-height reading room with an open timber roof and galleries; a floor has since been inserted with offices, etc. Behind is a generous top-lit extension for meetings, lectures and/or practical classes. It has a Free Classical façade, with a pitched roof behind its parapet balustrade and traces of a former lantern or ventilator. The façade is unified by a subtle grid. It is dominated by two pairs of six-light windows of stone, derived from Hardwick and other Elizabethan halls. Through them can be seen the original gallery balustrade. They are framed by Ionic pilasters, their lower third solid and upper two-thirds fluted in Mannerist style, which stand on a plinth and support a dentil course. These are mainly in red brick, expertly carved. Across them, continuing the transom lines, run two stone courses, tying in the central commemorative plaque and the oval window above the entrance arch.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest

144.	HT00943	Nos. 93 - 95 Church Road, NW4 4DS	Fine neo-Wrenaissance bank building c. 1920. 7 bays wide with recessed side bays. Continuous arcade of Tuscan columns to ground floor. Stone architraves to first floor windows with bracketed cornices and triangular pediments to second and fourth bays. Timber, double hung, sliding sashes subdivided by glazing bars at first floor level; replaced at second floor level. Dormer windows with casements and leaded lights to pitched tiled roof above parapet cornice. Two prominent chimney stacks.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
145.	HT00947	Clitterhouse Farm, No. 60 Claremount Road, NW2 1AP	Two storey detached house in grey brick with red brick detailing. Shallow pitch slated roof with flanking chimneys. Semi-circular heads to ground floor windows and square heads to first floor windows. Timber sliding sashes.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities, Intactness	Architectural Interest
146.	HT00104	Nos. 1-49 (odd) Claverley Grove, N3 2DJ	High-quality terrace of Edwardian housing. Continuous building line, plot size and uniform street frontage. Vigorous and highly eclectic decoration. Good quality London stock brick and Suffolk gault. Roofs originally of red clay tiles, Welsh slates or a combination of the two. Terracotta ridge-tiles on principal bays are ubiquitous, often with a simple finial decoration to every second or third tile. Decorative bargeboards and wall panels are common. High quality entrance porches, with joined, turned, pierced and carved timber detail. Porches generally fill the whole space between the front bay window and the party wall on each front elevation. Front doors are of hardwood, with raised and fielded panels and half-glazed with decorative glazing bars and ornate, sometimes flamboyant stained glass. Fenestration is primarily high quality timber sash multi-light casements. Bay windows decorated with dental plasterwork, pediments and shallow brick arches. Front boundary wall treatments include decorative brick-rubble and kiln waster walls.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
147.	HT00103	Nos. 2-46 (even) Claverley Grove, N3 2DH	High-quality terrace of Edwardian housing. Continuous building line, plot size and uniform street frontage. Vigorous and highly eclectic decoration. Good quality London stock brick and Suffolk	Existing	Intactness, Group Value,	Architectural Interest

			gault. Roofs originally of red clay tiles, Welsh slates or a combination of the two. Terracotta ridge-tiles on principal bays are ubiquitous, often with a simple finial decoration to every second or third tile. Decorative bargeboards and wall panels are common. High quality entrance porches, with joined, turned, pierced and carved timber detail. Porches generally fill the whole space between the front bay window and the party wall on each front elevation. Front doors are of hardwood, with raised and fielded panels and half-glazed with decorative glazing bars and ornate, sometimes flamboyant stained glass. Fenestration is primarily high quality timber sash multi-light casements. Bay windows decorated with dental plasterwork, pediments and shallow brick arches. Front boundary wall treatments include decorative brick-rubble and kiln waster walls.		Aesthetic Merits	
148.	HT00946	Tudor Park Cricket Pavilion, Clifford Road, EN5 5NY	Built in 1920 by S. Maw & Sons, manufacturer of medical supplies, as a pavilion to serve its sports grounds (now Tudor Park), this building is the only remaining building associated with Maws Factory, which was a major employer and a striking landmark in New Barnet. The pavilion is built in a neo-Georgian style and bears the logo of S. Maw along with the date. The sports ground was bought by the local authority in the late 1930s and became a public park. As a consequence the pavilion has been used by the community for eighty years and is much loved as a result.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Age and Rarity, Landmark Qualities	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
149.	HT00945	Nos. 7 and 9 Clifford Road, EN5 5PG	Clifford Road was one of a number of roads laid out as the northward extension of New Barnet after the British Land Company bought the Woodcock farm estate in 1868. Nos 7 & 9 are two storey, Edwardian, part brick, part render semi-detached houses which have retained many of their original features built after that time. The red tiled roofs have decorative ridge tiles. Both houses have kept the turrets over the first floor bay windows. The red tiles which stretch over both ground floor bay windows and both front doors have a row of round edged tiles as a decorative feature. The unusual sash windows have four small	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Architectural Interest

			panes over two larger panes on their top half and these have been retained on both floors of both houses. The front doors are identical in design and both houses have the same wooden porch decorations.			
150.	HT00114	Nos. 1-33 (odd) Coleridge Walk, NW11 6AT	Groups of terraces by Welch and Lander, 1910. Yellow London Stock Brick with clay tile roofs. Half dormers to front with hipped roofs. Full height projecting gable wing at the end of each terrace, with brick arch detailing over the windows in the gables. Number 33 with 34 at the head of the close have a timber framing detail with rendered panels to the first floor. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
151.	HT00115	Nos. 2-34 (even) Coleridge Walk, NW11 6AT	Groups of terraces by Welch and Lander, 1910. Yellow London Stock Brick with clay tile roofs. Half dormers to front with hipped roofs. Full height projecting gable wing at the end of each terrace, with brick arch detailing over the windows in the gables. Number 33 with 34 at the head of the close have a timber framing detail with rendered panels to the first floor. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
152.	HT00948	The Chandos Arms PH, Colindale Avenue, NW9 5DS	A two storey building with plain clay tile roof with outward facing gables that include large bargeboards and decorative timber detailing. The first floor is white painted render and the ground floor brick in English Bond. The building turns the corner with the chimney as the feature, including a brick plaque detailing at first floor inlaid with the Chandos Arms painted sign. Boxed oriel windows at first floor include timber casement windows.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Social and Communal Value, Intactness, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest
153.	HT00949	Nos. 89 - 107 Colindeep Lane, NW9 6DJ	This is a group of houses designed by Ernest Trobridge around 1924-26 for a local developer. Trobridge (1884-1942) was a visionary architect who specialised in timber-framed houses, all neo-vernacular in appearance. There are a large number of his buildings in Kingsbury and Brent organised an exhibition of his work in 2010. Trobridge was noted for his use of natural building materials, including green elm wood, and winding, spiralling chimneys and haphazard window arrangements are typical of his work. 89-107 have tile-hung fronts and tiled roofs. Numbers 101-	Nominated	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

			107 still have their original front-doors (check) with Trobridge's patented design of tapered greenwood planks. Nos 97 to 99 seem to have been altered and lost a number of the original characteristic features.			
154.	HT00105	Nos. 9 and 10 College Terrace, N3 1DT	Semi-detached, two storey workers cottages. Stock London brick, shallow brick arch at ground floor, timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
155.	HT00950	Nos. 210-212 Colney Hatch Lane, N10 1EU	Edwardian pair of semi detached houses. The roofscape is hipped with two projecting gables and two gable dormers. Where finials would normally be sited at the end of each ridge there are impressive terracotta winged mythical beasts (dragons) in a series of poses, a particular favourite of the Victorians. The roof is in traditional plain clay tiles with decorative ridge tiles.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Group Value, Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
156.	HT00951	No. 244 Colney Hatch Lane, N10 1BD	A 2 storey yellow buff brick detached house with banding. Timber sash windows, with painted and decorated rendered moulded decoration. Projecting ground floor bay window and first floor oriel window. House shown on 1894 map.	Nominated	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
157.	HT00952	Nos. 260 - 262 (consecutive) Colney Hatch Lane, N10 1BD	A detached three storey Victorian building with accommodation in the roof space. A slate mansard roof with large chimney, parapet and cornice detailing. The building is painted render, with part stucco detailing to ground floor. The windows include pediments and aedicules, which appear in tact. Building is on the 1894 OS map.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest
158.	HT00106	No. 1 Constable Close, NW11 6UA	Detached house by Dale, 1915. Red brick with tile hipped roof. Full height bay window to the front, terminating in a half dormer with hip roof. Engraved plaque to the front. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
159.	HT00112	No. 2 Constable Close, NW11 6TY	Detached house by Cooke and Davies, 1922. Brick with hipped roof with dropped eaves. Three half dormers with flat roofs breaking through the dropped eaves to the front and rear. Raised	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group	Architectural Interest

			brick string course above ground floor windows. Central front door with timber door case with triangular pediment. Timber sash windows. 64		Value, Intactness	
160.	HT00107	No. 3 Constable Close, NW11 6UA	Detached house by Quennell, 1925. Provincial Georgian in style, red brick with corbelled brick pilasters to the corners and raised brick panel above the front door. Pitched roof with two hipped gables projecting off the rear. Chimney stacks at either end on the gables. Dormer window with hipped roof to the front. Flat roof bracketed canopy over the front door. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
161.	HT00108	No. 5 Constable Close, NW11 6UA	Detached house by Hart, 1923. Red brick with tile hipped roof. Matching gables to the front and rear. Two dormer windows to the front and rear, one with hipped roof and one with flat roof. Engraved plaque to the front gable end. Central front door with flat roofed canopy. Timber framed windows with steel opening casements and leaded lights.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
162.	HT00109	No. 7 Constable Close, NW11 6UA	Detached house by Baillie Scott, 1922. Red brick with tile crown roof and brick parapet. Hipped gable to the front right. Full height central bay window to the rear with parapetted top forming a balcony balustrade. Timber framed windows with steel casements and leaded lights.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
163.	HT00110	No. 9 Constable Close, NW11 6UA	Detached house by Soutar, 1923. Red brick with pitched roof, dropped eaves to the front. Gable to the front left with hipped roof. Stair tower with wrap around windows between the front elevation and projecting gable. Two hipped dormers to the front. Bullseye window to the ground floor gable end. Steel casement windows with leaded lights, gable end windows with brick mullions.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
164.	HT00111	No. 11 Constable Close, NW11 6UA	No.11 Constable Close was built in 1923/24 by John Carrick Stuart Soutar for Edwin John Tanner and Caroline Louise Tanner. Edwin was the son of Sir Henry Tanner (1849–1935), Architect to HM Office of Works and designer of many post offices, telephone exchanges etc. throughout the country. No. 11 Constable Close is	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest

			<p>Soutar’s most accomplished design on the Suburb in his refined Early Georgian manner, informed by the Unwin and Lutyens houses of the pre-war period and illustrating his interest in Artisan Mannerism and provincial Georgian prototypes. It is a lavish house for a wealthy and demanding client. The high quality finishes and detailing and the unusual plan mark the house apart from much of Soutar’s output, where he was building groups of speculative houses for the market. The breadth of the double plot provides space for the accommodation of the service wing, with garages to house the two cars demanded by a successful businessman by this date. The house is built of purple/brown brick with red brick dressings and a step tiled roof with eaves cornice and two large asymmetrically placed chimneys. Dormers have leaded casements and segmental heads. It is two storeys plus attic and has an ‘H’ plan with recessed centre and projecting hipped flanking wings. Recessed angle pilasters form the corners and a giant order of pilasters rise through the central core with capitals formed of brick and tile. Windows are cruciform leaded casements to the ground floor and two-light casements to the first floor, the central ones with segmental heads. Ground floor window heads are protected by projecting brick and tile hood moulds. The front elevation is a complex study of early English provincial classicism. Seemingly symmetrical in form at first glance, the house is wilfully asymmetric and eccentric in detail.</p>			
165.	HT00113	No. 14 Constable Close, NW11 6TY	<p>Detached house by Soutar, 1923. Red brick with hipped roof and dropped eaves. Hipped gable to the front right and rear left. Bay window with leaded flat roof to the front gable. Three half dormer windows with hipped roofs breaking through the dropped eaves at the front. Front door recessed behind a brick archway. Steel opening casements with leaded lights and brick mullions. Dormer windows with timber subframes, steel casements, and leaded lights.</p>	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

166.	HT01285	No. 42 Coppetts Road, N10 1JX	2 storey substantial brick house built 1906 with tiled roof. Corner property. Number of detailed reliefs on brickwork reading '107 Sutton Road' '1906 AD and 'Coppetts Lodge'. Corner property that makes a substantial contribution to the local townscape and that interest is increased by the number of detailed reliefs around the building adding significant interest and aesthetic appeal. This building also contains 107 Sutton Road.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
167.	HT00117	No. 56 (with No. 57 Rotherwick Road) Corringham Road, NW11 7BU	Parker and Unwin, 1910. 'L' shaped corner house at the junction with Rotherwick Road. Hipped roof. Sprocketed eaves, brick kneelers. Full height projecting gable wing. Hipped and half hipped dormers. Timber casements. Brick stack.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
168.	HT00118	Nos. 58 and 60 Corringham Road, NW11 7BX	Parker and Unwin, 1910. Paired brick house. Hipped roof. Sprocketed eaves, brick kneelers. Brick stacks. Full height projecting canted bay wings. Hipped front dormers. Timber casements.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
169.	HT00116	Nos. 73-79 (odd) Corringham Road, NW11 7DL	Group of paired houses by Welch, 1910. Plain tile hipped roof, central and side stacks. Double full height rendered gable wing projections with canted bays, sprocketed eaves, brick kneelers. Recessed arched entrance porches. Timber casements, ground floor bullseye windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
170.	HT00119	Nos. 1-7 (odd) Cotman Close, NW11 6QD	1 and 7 are detached with garage links to either side of numbers 1 and 3 which form a central semi-detached pair. Brick houses with tiled hipped roofs. Central gable with parapet roof and brick pilasters to the front of each house, above which sits a two casement dormer window with hipped roof. Central timber door cases with triangular pediments. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
171.	HT00120	Nos. 2-8 (even) Cotman Close, NW11 6PT	2 and 8 are detached with garage links to either side of numbers 4 and 6 which form a central semi-detached pair. Brick houses with tiled hipped roofs. Central gable with parapet roof and brick pilasters to the front of each house, above which sits a two casement dormer window with hipped roof. Central timber door	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			cases with triangular pediments. Timber casement windows. 464			
172.	HT00953	No. 60 Courthouse Road, N12 7PJ	Plaque at wall 'Harry Beck designer of the London Underground map lived here 1936-1960'. Typical two storey semi-detached suburban house. Painted roughcast render. Faux timber panelling at gable eave. Arched full height bays	Nominated	Social and Communal Value	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
173.	HT00956	Metal Tombstone marker (south side) at Nos. 199-201 Creighton Avenue	Metal tombstone post marked Borough of Finchley 1934 adjacent to stump of what was probably a Hornsey mark.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
174.	HT00957	Metal Tombstone marker (north side 80yds west of Church Avenue) Creighton Avenue	Metal tombstone post marked Borough of Finchley 1934 adjacent to Hornsey mark.	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Landmark Qualities	Historical Interest
175.	HT00954	Memorial Plaque (on green fronting Nos. 11-27 Crescent Way) Crescent Road, N12 ORD	Memorial plaque to first world war fallen in stone with red brick edging and polished stone fountain set on edge of green space.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Age and Rarity, Social and Communal Value, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest
176.	HT00955	Fountain, (on green fronting fronting Nos. 11-27 Crescent	A stone circular drinking fountain on a stone column, with an inscription. The drinking fountain is granite and was built to ensure a readily available supply of clean drinking water.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Landmark	Historical Interest

		Way) Crescent Road, N12 ORD			Qualities, Social and Communal Value	
177.	HT00121	Nos. 1-27 (odd) Creswick Walk, NW11 6AN	Designed by Sutcliffe, 1911 for Suburb Leaseholds Ltd. Groups of white rendered terraces, the central blocks pushed far back in their plots to create an open green effect. Front bay windows are prominent, with side bays on the ends of terraces. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
178.	HT00122	Nos. 2-28 (even) Creswick Walk, NW11 6AN	Designed by Sutcliffe, 1911 for Suburb Leaseholds Ltd. Groups of white rendered terraces, the central blocks pushed far back in their plots to create an open green effect. Front bay windows are prominent, with side bays on the ends of terraces. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
179.	HT00124	Nos. 1-6 Burlington Parade, Cricklewood Broadway, NW2 6QG	The building is three storeys high but only approximately 6 metres deep as it fits within the landscaped bank in front of Gratton Terrace. Six shops with flats above. The building is red brick with undressed stone window details. The shops are serviced from Gratton Terrace and most of the original low level delivery hatches have been retained.	Existing	Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
180.	HT00123	No. 318 Cricklewood Broadway, NW2 6QD	Prominent Edwardian era development in red brick. Wide two-storey building with projecting central gable with brick arched front entrance and tall chimney stacks. Single aisled shallow pitch roof. Brick voussoir detailing at window arches in red brick. Unusual triple height windows. Central brick course banding. .	Existing	Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
181.	HT00125	The former Cricklewood Tavern PH, No.	Sited at the end of an Edwardian terrace of houses this building completes the rhythm of the terrace and forms a natural landmark. The Tavern's appearance changed little in the 1915-	Existing	Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic	Architectural Interest

		75 Cricklewood Lane, NW2 1HR	2015 period. It retains its decorative green tiles featuring Neptune and the original brickwork, windows, coping and roof are all intact. The hipped roof, two chimney stacks and chimney pots are intact and the decorative parapet and upper floor brickwork. The four pane sash windows are intact, with arched stone lintels above. The Tavern marks the boundary of development in Cricklewood Lane pre 1902-1915 periods. The area between the Tavern and Childs Hill is farmland. The Tavern is also the only public house and possibly coaching house / staging point between the former Castle Public House on Childs Hill and The Crown on Cricklewood Broadway. The buildings at the rear of the Tavern may have been stables common to coaching houses of this period. In 2017 the Tavern is the only remaining example of a public house on Cricklewood Lane from this period. Now in use as a restaurant.		Merits, Social and Communal Value	
182.	HT00126	Nos. 51 and 53 Cyprus Avenue, N3 1SS	Two storey semi-detached, Arts and Crafts style houses in white render with tile hanging. The left gable is wood barge boards. The right is three black boards with masonry replacement white masonry but tile hung (red) in-between houses. Vertical masonry divider painted white separates house windows on each side. Small timber porches with tiled lean -to roofs with wood supports. Roof looks original, windows new in keeping, chimney original, garden walls new, black iron gate may be original, timber front doors probably original.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
183.	HT00127	Nos. 33 and 33A Deansway, N2 0NF	Semi-detached pair by Mauger, 1935. Red brick with pitched pantile roof, catslide roof to the garage. Balconies to the front first floor with a honeycombe brick balustrade. Arched front doors with a brick arch detailed doorway. Steel windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
184.	HT00128	No. 49 Deansway, N2 0HX	Detached house by C.A. Williams, 1935. Building in the same style as Edmunds Walk with reclaimed brick and clay tiled crown roof. Hipped dormer to the side. Central gable with timber framing and rendered panels. Steel windows with leaded lights set in timber sub-frames. 464	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest

185.	HT00129	Nos. 51-53 (odd) Deansway, N2 OHX	Pair of detached houses by Penty and Farrar, 1934, in the same Old English style as Edmunds Walk. Reclaimed brick with clay tiled hipped roofs. Details of timber framing with rendered panels. Tile hanging to the gable ends. Steel windows with leaded lights set in timber sub-frames. 464	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
186.	HT00131	Nos. 56-62 (even) Deansway, N2 OJE	Group of detached houses by L. Williams, 1935, in the same Old English style as Edmunds Walk. Reclaimed brick with clay tiled hipped roofs. Details of timber framing with rendered panels. Steel windows with leaded lights set in timber sub-frames. Number 62 has a cast iron wall plate depicting a lion to the front elevation. 4	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
187.	HT00130	No. 59 Deansway, N2 OHX	Detached house by R.H Williams, 1938, in the same Old English style as Edmunds Walk. Reclaimed brick with clay tiled hipped roofs. Details of timber framing with rendered panels. Tile hanging to the first floor of the side extension. Steel windows with leaded lights set in timber sub-frames.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
188.	HT00132	Nos. 64-66 Deansway, N2 OHY	Pair of detached houses by C.A. Williams, 1934, in the same Old English style as Edmunds Walk. Reclaimed brick with clay tiled hipped roofs. Details of timber framing with rendered panels. Steel windows with leaded lights set in timber sub-frames. Number 64 turns the corner onto Vivian Way. 64	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
189.	HT00958	Tree mounted plaque (In back garden of house near Little Wood) No. 33 Denman Drive, NW11 6RD	Tree mounted rhomboid (but almost square) plate with unequal raised edges and bearing Finchley monogram and down-pointing arrow.	Nominated	Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
190.	HT00959	Tree mounted plaque (In back	Tall metal tombstone type post of typical Finchley pattern. Marked Finchley Parish 1864.	Nominated	Age and Rarity	Historical Interest

		garden of house near Little Wood) No. 33 Denman Drive, NW11 6RD				
191.	HT00133	Nos. 1 and 3 Denman Drive, NW11 6RE	Semi-detached pair by Bunney and Makins, 1910. White rendered with plain tile pitched roof. Central gable. Dropped eaves with half dormers to the first floors. Central flat roofed bay window to the middle of each house. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
192.	HT00134	Nos. 2 and 4 Denman Drive, NW11 6RG	Semi-detached mirrored pair by Bunney and Makins, 1910. White rendered with plain tile pitched roof. Dropped eaves with half dormers to the first floors. Full height bay window to the front of each house. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
193.	HT00135	Nos. 15-71 (odd) Denman Drive North, NW11 6RD	White painted roughcast terraced and semi-detached cottages by Sutcliffe, 1912. Tiled hipped roofs with dropped eaves and half dormers. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
194.	HT00136	Nos. 16-74 (even) Denman Drive South, NW11 6RH	White painted roughcast terraced and semi-detached cottages by Sutcliffe, 1912. Tiled hipped roofs with dropped eaves and half dormers. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
195.	HT00137	Railway Viaduct, Dollis Road	The railway viaduct's 13 red brick segmented arches with parapet carry it across the valley of the Dollis Brook and over Dollis Road. Each arch spans 32 feet (9.8 m) at the springer level, and is based on tapered piers. In each pier there is an opening with an arched soffit and a dished invert. The viaduct is constructed from red brick and carries the line between Finchley Central and Mill Hill East Tube Stations. It is the highest point on both the Northern line and the highest point on the London Underground above ground level, reaching nearly 60 feet (18 m). 1863-1867 by Sir John Fowler and Walter Marr Brydone.	Existing	Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest

196.	HT00960	Nos. 14-22a Durham Road, N2 9DN	A short terrace of brick built, two storey dwelling houses with bay windows comprising strong subdivision features. The roof is slate with decorative roof tiles, large chimney and pots. The projecting gables include terracotta hanging scalloped tiles and rendered panels. End dwelling (22a) on junction with Leicester Road is three storey to bookend this particular terrace. The odd numbered terrace is adjacent to the Listed All Saints Church. Clearly built at similar time by same builder. They are pre-1894 construction based on mapping evidence.	Nominated	Intactness, Group Value	Architectural Interest
197.	HT00961	Nos. 19-35 Durham Road, N2 9DP	A terrace of brick built, two storey dwelling houses with bay windows. The roof is slate and decorative ridge tiles with large chimneys most with the existing pots. The projecting bay windows include white painted barge boards and scalloped tile hung gables comprising strong subdivision features and rendered panels. The windows are white painted casement windows with rendered panels. Recessed front doors.	Nominated	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
198.	HT00138	No. 2 Dury Road, EN5 5PU	This is a white rendered property with clay tiled roof and tall chimneys. A Regency-style house with sash windows, decorative modillions, plaster mouldings and a fine carved doorcase. The front elevation faces the rear garden and the flank of the house and entrance faces Dury Road.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
199.	HT00962	Nos. 12 - 16 Dury Road, EN5 5PU	This is a small group of early Victorian cottages that form the end of a larger terrace. They are brick built, but now painted white and have the same configuration of a front door and one window on the ground floor and a single window on the first floor. They have all retained original features including, chimneys, natural slate roofs and timber sash windows. No.16 fronts the common and features a number of bay windows on the ground floor. The cottages are referred to in the Monken Hadley Conservation Area Character Appraisal.	Nominated	Group Value, Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
200.	HT00963	Kingsdowne Care Home, No.	Single aisled detached building with cross axial gable. Pitch roof with plain clay tiles. Rear plain brick, front façade partially	Nominated	Social and Communal Value,	Architectural Interest

		37 Dury Road, EN5 5PU	rendered with partial low slung cat slide roof. Front facing dormer windows.		Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	
201.	HT00966	The Railway Tavern PH, No. 3 East Barnet Road, EN4 0RR	The Railway Tavern is an attractive pub on the main East Barnet Road and as such forms a landmark. The front and side elevations are white pebbledash. The gable roof is low-pitched grey slate. There is one large chimney at one end, the other chimney is now attached to the modern neighbouring building. The central door is flanked either side by leaded fenestration with three sash windows on the first floor. There are four pilasters on the front elevation with attractive capitals. Under the eaves are white painted wooden modillions.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
202.	HT00964	The Railway Bell PH, No. 13 East Barnet Road, EN4 8RR	A detached building with white roughcast painted render and painted brick. Hipped roof with slate tiles and central large in tack brick chimney with detailing and pots. Timber casement windows and two projecting bay door entrances to the street. There is also an attractive set of wooden gates in a timber frame structure with tiled roof to the side.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
203.	HT00965	Barclays Bank, No. 253 East Barnet Road, EN4 8SX	Bank. Stone pilasters at ground floor with stone coving trim and corbel detail. Stone quoins at first and second floors. Buff stock brick, English bond.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
204.	HT00968	East Finchley Cemetery, East End Road, N2 0RZ	Octagonal stone shaft with fluted sides supporting a central cross with fine foliate detailing incorporating Chi Rho christogram. Column is supported by inscribed quadrilateral block. Dedicated to a vicar of St Neots.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
205.	HT00969	East Finchley Cemetery, East	Detailed granite 'globe' with continents in relief, mounted on tall square granite plinth. Dedicated to Henry Walter Bates, "for 27	Nominated	Social and Communal Value,	Historical Interest

		End Road, N2 ORZ	years secretary of the Royal Geographic Society", b. 8 February 1825, d. 16 February 1892 .		Aesthetic Merits	
206.	HT00970	East Finchley Cemetery, East End Road, N2 ORZ	Cownie family mausoleum in Portland stone - principally to Stanley George Cownie R.F.C. "killed whilst flying" d. 13 October 1917. Temple type with pediment and shallow stone roof with cross on apex of pediment; pilastered corners; plaque and offset wooden panelled front door. Integral gutter cut into roof on both sides with lead outflows at rear.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
207.	HT00971	East Finchley Cemetery, East End Road, N2 ORZ	Monument to Western Montague. Stepped art deco monument with curved screen wall to enclose family plot. Stone, with bronze details including stylised wreath and integrated bird bath with small bronze dove. Dedicated to various members of the Montague family, principally Weston Montague, d. 29 May 1934.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
208.	HT00972	East Finchley Cemetery, East End Road, N2 ORZ	Winged angel beneath roof supported on four columns. Portland stone. Laurel wreaths and other embellishments. Scroll and monogram with initials WAS. Plaque dedicated to the memory of William Alfred Sparrow and wife Faith, d.1910.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
209.	HT00973	East Finchley Cemetery, East End Road, N2 ORZ	WWII Memorial to civilians who were killed by enemy action in St Marylebone. Portland stone three-panel backplate with inscriptions to centre panel and inscribed wreaths on either side. Stepped plinth. Bas relief bay garland border.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
210.	HT01275	No. 63 East End Road, N2 OSE	Victorian Wall-mounted post box.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest
211.	HT00967	No. 164 (Fairacres) East End Road, N2 ORR	A large detached white rendered Georgian Villa set back from the road. With a hipped roof, of slate, it is balanced by two large painted chimneys. The front elevation retains the hierarchy of recessed timber sliding sash windows with a central entrance door and fanlight, which includes a pedimented door surround.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Intactness,	Architectural Interest

					Aesthetic Merits	
212.	HT00141	Nos. 1-31 (odd) Eastholm, NW11 6LR	Row of semi-detached houses by Aston and Sutcliffe, 1912. 1-19 and 29-31 redbrick on the ground floor with brick with roughcast panels to the first floor. 21-31 entirely roughcast. Tiled hipped roofs. Timber canopies over front doors. Timber casement windows. Central chimneys.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
213.	HT00142	Nos. 2-32 (even) Eastholm, NW11 6LR	Row of semi-detached houses by Aston and Sutcliffe, 1912. 2-18 and 30-32 redbrick on the ground floor with brick with roughcast panels to the first floor. 22-28 entirely roughcast. Tiled hipped roofs. Timber canopies over front doors. Timber casement windows. Central chimneys.	Existing	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
214.	HT00976	Kings Parade, Nos. 1 - 23 (Odd) Edgwarebury Lane, HA8 8LH	A 1930's stucco and render semi circle purpose built shopping parade. In the centre it is marked with a stucco parapet which includes a raised sign reading King's Parade. First floor windows are casement with Art deco boards in black with white detailing. Ground floor is marked with a number of commercial shop fronts.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
215.	HT00144	Nos. 1 - 53 (odd) Edmunds Walk, N2 0HU	21-33(odd) by R.H. Williams, 1936. 35-53 (odd) by Burgess Holden and Watson,1937. Group of detached and semi-detached houses in an Old English style. Houses are mostly reclaimed brick with details of timber framing with rendered panels. Clay tiled hipped roofs. Steel windows with leaded lights in timber subframes.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
216.	HT00143	Nos. 2-18 (even) Edmunds Walk, N2 0HU	Group of detached and semi-detached houses by R.H. Williams, 1936, Old English style. Houses are mostly reclaimed brick with details of timber framing with rendered panels. Clay tiled hipped roofs. Steel windows with leaded lights in timber subframes.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
217.	HT00977	Our Lady of Dolours Church, Egerton	Built in 1863 and designed by Gilbert Blount, in 1927 its orientation was reversed and a new chancel and transepts built to designs by T.H.B. Scott. Ragstone, quatrefoils and trefoil arched windows. Stone quoins.	Nominated	Intactness, Social and Communal Value,	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest

		Gardens, NW4 4BA			Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities	
218.	HT00145	Kingsley, Cosway, Stowe, Carpenter, Beaufort and Abington Houses, Emmott Close, NW11 6QB	Large Arts and Crafts, two storey blocks of flats set around a central green, by Hendry & Schooling, 1928. Red brick with tiled hipped roofs, dropped eaves with dormer windows. Steel casement windows.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
219.	HT00146	No. 15 Erskine Hill, NW11 6EY	Detached house by Crickmer, 1910. White painted render with clay tile hipped roof. House set on an L shaped plan. Oriel window to the first floor side, supported by timber brackets. Door canopy to central front door. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
220.	HT00151	Nos. 16-18 (even) Erskine Hill, NW11 6HD	Pair of semi-detached houses by Lucas, 1909. White rendered with clay tile hipped roof with catslides to either side, half dormers to the first floor. Front doors set underneath the catslide roof. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
221.	HT00147	Nos. 17-75 (odd) Erskine Hill, NW11 6EY	Series of terraces by Hubbard and Moore, 1909. White rendered with clay tile hipped roofs with sprocketed eaves. Full height gables mark the ends or middle of the groups, all gables detailed with tile kneelers and open vents. Some front doors recessed into an open, arched porch. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
222.	HT00152	No. 20 Erskine Hill, NW11 6HD	Detached house by Bunney and Makins, 1909. White rendered with clay tile pitched roof and catslide to the rear. Arched timber door canopy set on brackets. Timber casement windows with timber shutters to the ground floor.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
223.	HT00153	Nos. 26-68 (even) Erskine Hill, NW11 6HD	Series of terraces and semi-detached cottages by Bunney and Makins, 1909. Largely white rendered with some exposed brickwork under the catslide gables to the fronts. Large clay tile pitched roofs with gables jettied over bay windows. Dormers to	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			the first floors. The gables to the front of numbers 32-38 and 52-58 have catslide roofs over arched recessed porches to one side and timber framed hip roofed porches to the other.			
224.	HT00154	Nos. 70-72 (even) Erskine Hill, NW11 6HG	Semi-detached pair of cottages by Bunney and Makins, 1909. White rendered with clay tile pitched roof, dropped eaves with a central gable to the front and rear. Timber casement windows. Front doors set on the side elevation in a recessed porch with brick archway.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
225.	HT00155	Nos. 74-78 (even) Erskine Hill, NW11 6HG	Terrace of cottages by Parker and Unwin, 1909. White rendered with clay tile pitched roof, dropped eaves and gable to one end. Half dormer windows to the first floor. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
226.	HT00148	Nos. 77 (and 56 Asmunds Hill) Erskine Hill, NW11 6EY	Paired houses by Hubbard & Moore, 1916, at the junction with Erskine Hill. Roughcast rendered elevations, half white painted (77 Erskine Hill) half unpainted, (56 Asmunds Hill). Bell mouth hood moulds above timber sashes. Recessed entrance porches. Plain tile ridge roof with double gable bay projection to front, catslide on either side, sprocketed eaves with tile creased kneelers beneath, brick stacks.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
227.	HT00149	Nos. 79-83(odd) Erskine Hill, NW11 6HJ	Terrace of houses by Parker & Unwin, 1909. White rendered with clay tile pitched roof with hipped half-dormers. Gable to number 83 with small gable window. Central recessed arched porch with brick detailing to the archway. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
228.	HT00156	Nos. 80-116 (even) Erskine Hill, NW11 6HG	Series of semi-detached pairs of cottages by Crickmer, 1910. Double gables on the front centre of each pair. Red brick to the ground floors and gables, white render to the first floors. Half dormers to the first floors. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
229.	HT00150	Nos. 85-123 (odd) Erskine Hill, NW11 6HJ	Groups of terraces by Crickmer, 1910. Red brick to the ground floor with white render to the first floor, with the exception of half gables marking the ends of groups, which are also red brick. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

230.	HT00157	Nos. 1-2 Fairway Close, NW11 6TR	Detached houses by C.H James, 1929. Timber casements and brick parapets with pitched clay pantiled roofs. Mix of red and grey bricks, red brick dressings. Number 1 has two flat roof front dormers. Prostyle classical front portico, decorative fanlight above entrance door. Number 2 has a brick on edge plat band over first floor windows. Pedimented front doorcase and staircase window.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
231.	HT00436	Nos. 2-12 (even) The Market Place, Falloden Way, NW11 6JG	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1922. Two storey block of flats, with shops to the ground floor. Brick building with tile hipped roof, flat roofed dormers to the flats in the roof space. Recessed first and second floor forming a balcony over the ground floor. Block turns the corner onto Northway on a butterfly plan. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
232.	HT00437	Nos. 14-56 (even) The Market Place, Falloden Way, NW11 6JJ	Cecil George Butler, 1933. Three story block of flats with shops to the ground floor. Brick with clay tiled roof. Shaped gables punctuate the roof above art deco entrance doors. Stone window casement in the centre of each individual unit. Steel casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
233.	HT00435	Nos. 1-15 (odd) The Market Place, Falloden Way, NW11 6LB	Cecil George Butler, 1938. Three storey block of flats with shops to the ground floor and mansard roof forming the third floor. Brick with clay tile roof. Central gable with tile creasing kneelers and tile basket weave detail above the first floor balcony door. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
234.	HT00168	Nos. 90 Falloden Way (with 1A, 1B, 1C Oakwood Road), NW11 6JD	Corner house on the junction of Oakwood Road. Painted roughcast with full height brick gable on Falloden Way frontage. Hipped oriel windows on the corner. Arched recessed entrance. Bullseye window.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
235.	HT00169	Nos. 94 and 96 (even) Falloden Way, NW11 6JD	Series of paired and terraced brick cottages by Sutcliffe or Sutcliffe and Aston, 1913 -1915 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, unless stated otherwise. Flat roofed half dormers. Timber casements. Brick arches over windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

236.	HT00170	Nos. 98-128 (even) Falloden Way, NW11 6JD	Series of paired and terraced brick cottages by Sutcliffe or Sutcliffe and Aston, 1913 -1915 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, unless stated otherwise. Flat roofed half dormers. Timber casements. Brick arches over windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
237.	HT00171	Nos. 130-144 (even) Falloden Way, NW11 6JD	Series of paired and terraced brick cottages by Sutcliffe or Sutcliffe and Aston, 1913 -1915 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, unless stated otherwise. Flat roofed half dormers. Timber casements. Brick arches over windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
238.	HT00172	Nos. 146-152 (even) Falloden Way, NW11 6JE	Series of paired and terraced brick cottages by Sutcliffe or Sutcliffe and Aston, 1913 -1915 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, unless stated otherwise. Flat roofed half dormers. Timber casements. Brick arches over windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
239.	HT00158	Nos. 153-159 (odd) Falloden Way, NW11 6LG	Group of paired and terraced brick cottages by Sutcliffe or Sutcliffe and Aston, 1913 -1915 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, unless stated otherwise. Flat roofed half dormers. Timber casements. Brick arches over windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
240.	HT00173	Nos. 154-176 (even) Falloden Way, NW11 6JE	Series of paired and terraced brick cottages by Sutcliffe or Sutcliffe and Aston, 1913 -1915 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, unless stated otherwise. Flat roofed half dormers. Timber casements. Brick arches over windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
241.	HT00159	Nos. 161-167 (odd) Falloden Way, NW11 6LG	Group of paired and terraced brick cottages by Sutcliffe or Sutcliffe and Aston, 1913 -1915 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, unless stated otherwise. Flat roofed half dormers. Timber casements. Brick arches over windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
242.	HT00160	Nos. 169-175 (odd) Falloden Way, NW11 6LG	Group of paired and terraced brick cottages by Sutcliffe or Sutcliffe and Aston, 1913 -1915 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, unless stated otherwise. Flat roofed half dormers. Timber casements. Brick arches over windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
243.	HT00161	Nos. 177-183 (odd) Falloden Way, NW11 6LJ	Group of paired and terraced brick cottages by Sutcliffe or Sutcliffe and Aston, 1913 -1915 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, unless stated otherwise. Flat roofed half dormers. Timber casements. Brick arches over windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

244.	HT00174	Nos. 178-184 (even) Falloden Way, NW11 6JE	Series of paired and terraced brick cottages by Sutcliffe or Sutcliffe and Aston, 1913 -1915 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, unless stated otherwise. Flat roofed half dormers. Timber casements. Brick arches over windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
245.	HT00162	Nos. 185-195 (odd) Falloden Way, NW11 6LJ	Group of paired and terraced brick cottages by Sutcliffe or Sutcliffe and Aston, 1913 -1915 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, unless stated otherwise. Flat roofed half dormers. Timber casements. Brick arches over windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
246.	HT00175	Nos. 186-200 (even) Falloden Way, NW11 6JE	Series of paired and terraced brick cottages by Sutcliffe or Sutcliffe and Aston, 1913 -1915 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, unless stated otherwise. Flat roofed half dormers. Timber casements. Brick arches over windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
247.	HT00163	Nos. 197-219 (odd) Falloden Way, NW11 6LJ	Group of paired and terraced brick cottages by Sutcliffe or Sutcliffe and Aston, 1913 -1915 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, unless stated otherwise. Flat roofed half dormers. Timber casements. Brick arches over windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
248.	HT00176	Nos. 202-208 (even) Falloden Way, NW11 6JE	Series of paired and terraced brick cottages by Sutcliffe or Sutcliffe and Aston, 1913 -1915 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, unless stated otherwise. Flat roofed half dormers. Timber casements. Brick arches over windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
249.	HT00164	Nos. 221-235 (odd) Falloden Way, NW11 6LP	Group of paired and terraced brick cottages by Sutcliffe or Sutcliffe and Aston, 1913 -1915 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, unless stated otherwise. Flat roofed half dormers. Timber casements. Brick arches over windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
250.	HT00165	Nos. 237-243 (odd) Falloden Way, NW11 6LS	Group of paired and terraced brick cottages by Sutcliffe or Sutcliffe and Aston, 1913 -1915 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, unless stated otherwise. Flat roofed half dormers. Timber casements. Brick arches over windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
251.	HT00166	Nos. 245-255 (odd) Falloden Way, NW11 6LS	Group of paired and terraced brick cottages by Sutcliffe or Sutcliffe and Aston, 1913 -1915 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, unless stated otherwise. Flat roofed half dormers. Timber casements. Brick arches over windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

252.	HT00167	Nos. 257-263 (odd) Fallogen Way, NW11 6LU	Group of paired and terraced brick cottages by Sutcliffe or Sutcliffe and Aston, 1913 -1915 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, unless stated otherwise. Flat roofed half dormers. Timber casements. Brick arches over windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
253.	HT00978	Hendon Baptist Church, Finchley Lane, NW4 1DJ	Erected in 1886, designed by the architect J.E. Sears as an individualistic version of a 13th century Gothic Church. Designed to seat 600 it is a ailed cruciformed building, with a crypt which serves as a church hall. Constructed from stone it includes bar-tracery rose windows incorporated into larger gothic arched windows. Built in light rubble stone it includes many gothic references including a central turret and two decorative spire / towers with stone crosses at the top with a grey slate roof.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
254.	HT00178	Nos. 1 and 2 Finchley Villas (No. 2 is 2A and 2B) Finchley Park, N12 9JT	A large, striking two-storey semi-detached property that appears on the 1863-5 Middlesex Ordinance Survey map. Its wide-gabled facade in original yellow brick has flights of steps leading up to the two raised entrance doors with their semi-circular fanlights. The contrasting prominent red-brick detail includes an array of window heads in straight, round-arched, cambered and lancet shapes.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
255.	HT00979	Nos. 18 - 20 Finchley Park, N12 9JN	18-20 Finchley Park are among a group of houses built in attractive and distinctive designs in the mid- to late-19th century in this side-road (originally "Finsbury Road") off the Great North Road. This pair, nos. 18 & 20, in original brick with sash windows and straight window heads, and in the same workmen's cottage style as the 22-30 group, have retained more original features than some in the larger group. Because of the narrowness of their two plots and the dividing space between them and 22-30, one of this pair has a side entrance door. No. 18's front entrance on the facade has a rectangular straight-headed entrance leading into a porch and then front door. The low pitched roof has a central dividing ridge and shared chimney with chimney pots.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest

256.	HT00181	Nos. 22 - 30 Finchley Park, N12 9JN	This plain terrace of five two-storey houses in original brick was built in simple "economic Georgian" style. The flat facades have appropriate round-arched entrances, most of which have retained their inset porches. Most of the windows remain sash-type, but a ground-floor angled bay window with a half-hipped roof has been added to one of them. Front doors are in a variety of styles. These are among a group of houses built in attractive and distinctive designs in the mid- to late-19th century in this side-road (originally "Finsbury Road") off the Great North Road.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
257.	HT00179	No. 35 Finchley Park, N12 9JS	This is among a group of houses built in attractive and distinctive designs in the mid- to late-19th century (or 20th century) in this side-road (originally "Finsbury Road") off the Great North Road. This unusual red-brick single-storey cottage-type design has a higher storey visible at the rear. An 1896 Directory showed this site as occupied by the "London Co-operative Society Ltd (stables)". The unusual shape and features of Lime Cottage may well be based on an original well-designed set of stables (or, indeed, on the features of a small village school). A central ground-floor entrance is flanked on the west by a north-facing ground-floor gable and on the east by an east-facing second gable. The central round-arched front door is adjoined, on its east, by two large casement windows with semi-circular fanlights. Red-brick piers between door and windows and rising into the red-brick arched surrounds give the impression that door and windows are inset into the wall. White brackets below the ground-floor roof line and prominent decorative bargeboards on both ground-floor gables emphasise further the unusual shape of this house. Behind the ground-floor storey, high gable-ends draw attention to the higher storey at the rear. Large windows in the gables have prominent red-brick window heads.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
258.	HT00980	No. 40 Croft Cottage,	40 Finchley Park (Croft Cottage) is among a group of houses built in attractive and distinctive designs in the mid- to late-19th century. Croft Cottage is a detached red brick house with a large	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

		Finchley Park, N12 9JN	forward-facing gable and a smaller one set further back within the roof, both with large windows within their gables. A square bay below the larger gable has a half-hipped roof supported by white brackets, larger carved white brackets support the two gables, and there are further distinctive brackets at the roof line. Other decorative elements include window heads in contrasting red brick (two cambered, one a broad lancet-type) above the modern-style.			
259.	HT00180	The Croft (Nos. 44-50 consecutive), Finchley Park, N12 9JL	The Croft is a terraced group of four two-storey double-fronted cottages in vernacular style. The two central cottages have, between them, four picturesque, narrow, forward-facing gables set into a continuous pitched roof. This central pair of cottages is flanked on either side by an end cottage with a much wider gabled facade. Within each of these six gables is a tall pair of first-floor windows. Tall chimneys with numerous chimney pots continue this striking period style. These are among a group of houses built in attractive and distinctive designs in the mid- to late-19th century in this side-road (originally "Finsbury Road") off the Great North Road.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
260.	HT00981	Nos. 78 and 80 Finchley Park, N12 9JL	78 and 80 Finchley Park are among a group of houses built in attractive and distinctive designs in the mid- to late-19th century. This pair of semi-detached houses is in simple Georgian style. The large ground-floor triple sash windows of each house, with dramatic stone surrounds and half-hipped, are set against a plain flat facade of original brick, with a slender column with capital set between each sash window. The first-floor triple sashes, slightly smaller, also have prominent surrounds. The entrance doors are at the sides - out of keeping for the style, but necessary because of the narrowness of the two single plots on which the pair are built. A shared single chimney stack rises from the hipped roof. This pair appear to be in a good state of intactness.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

261.	HT00982	Nos. 82 and 84 Finchley Park, N12 9JL	82-92 Finchley Villas. are among a group of houses built in attractive and distinctive designs in the mid- to late-19th century. This is a group of three pairs of tall, striking white or pale cream semi-detached houses with rough-cast gabled facades and side entrances on narrow plots. They vary in some of their details, and their degrees of intactness differ. Each of 82 and 84, in pale cream, has a large, dominant, angled bay window on both ground and first floors, with prominent half-hips over their first-floor bays. Within each semi-detached half of the gable is a small, plain second-floor window, and decorative brick emphasises dramatically both the steep roof-line and the first-floor half-hip roof-line. All windows are sash, with cambered heads. This pair appears to be in a good state of intactness.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
262.	HT00983	No. 94 Finchley Park, N12 9JL	94 Finchley Park is among a group of houses built in attractive and distinctive designs in the mid- to late-19th century. This single detached house on a narrow plot has a great deal of careful detail and a high level of original intactness. The gabled facade, in light original brick, has contrasting red brick quoins all the way up from the ground to the eaves, and these colour contrasts in brick are continued at three levels across the facade. Red-brick string courses link horizontally to the quoins the first-floor red-brick cambered window heads and keystones, the first-floor white window-sills, and the large, central, ground-floor angled and half-hipped bay window. There are decorative white bargeboards, and a small oriel window on the west side supported by brackets. A well-designed narrow, glazed 1.5-storey modern extension, with new entrance door, is attached to the original stock-brick east side of the house.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
263.	HT00190	Water troughs at The War Memorial, Finchley Road	Pair of granite watering troughs on pedestal supports each with a single bell-profiled finial at one end.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest

264.	HT00988	Stone Column (West side, near Henley's corner on bridge over Mutton Brook) Finchley Road	A squat rectangular stone column with pyramidal top. Marked F.B. 1845. Other lettering possible but indecipherable.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
265.	HT00989	Stone Tablet (West side, near Henley's corner on bridge over Mutton Brook) Finchley Road	Large stone tablet bearing initials St J.H.P. There is other lettering referring to boundary of Hampstead Parish, but it is too weathered to make out perfectly.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
266.	HT00986	Ashbourne Parade, Nos. 1 - 12 Finchley Road, NW11 0AD	(Former American Golf Shop on ground floor) What marks out the Temple Fortune section of the Finchley Road are the three parades of shops with dark brick flats above - all probably dating from the mid-20th century. This is the most attractive and largest of the three. Built of a dark brick, with Georgian effect windows - very few of which are now original. There are two stories of flats; the central section has a high pitched roof, the "wings" on either side have a lower pitched roof disguised by a low parapet. The central section has a pediment with an attractive cornice on either side.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
267.	HT00184	Clarendon Court, Finchley Road, NW11 6AD	One of three large consecutive mansion blocks (with Dudley Court and Montrose Court), all 1934 by Godard and Smith, forming a symmetrical group to the main road. Built in the neo-Georgian style Clarendon Court is red brick, three storeys high with a clay tile roof and seven stacks. The front elevation has 14 bays with 12-over-12 pane sash windows. Bays 4 and 11 have moulded and pedimented entrance double doors each with a 16-over-16 pane sash window above. Set back behind a low stone boundary wall with brick copings and raised brick piers with avenue trees in a wide pavement, the group forms an harmonious piece of	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			townscape to the busy road and a characterful boundary to the Hampstead Garden Suburb.			
268.	HT00185	Dudley Court, Finchley Road, NW11 6AE	Largest of three consecutive mansion blocks (with Montrose Court and Clarendon Court), all 1934 by Godard and Smith, forming a symmetrical group to the main road. Built in the neo-Georgian style Dudley Court is in brindled red brick with flush red brick quoins, four storeys high with a clay tile hipped roof and seven stacks. The front elevation is set back from the adjoining Montrose and Clarendon Courts and has an advanced 3-bay central section with a central parapeted pediment and blank roundel window, and symmetrical wings each of 9 bays. Bays 4 and 18 have entrance double doors each moulded and pedimented with 12-over-12 pane sash window above. Timber sash windows intact throughout. Set back behind symmetrical lawned gardens and a low stone boundary wall with brick copings and raised brick piers with avenue trees in a wide pavement, the group forms a harmonious piece of townscape to the busy road and a fitting boundary to the Hampstead Garden Suburb.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
269.	HT00186	Montrose Court, Finchley Road, NW11 6AG	One of three large consecutive mansion blocks (with Dudley Court and Clarendon Court), all 1934 by Godard and Smith, forming a symmetrical group to the main road. Built in the neo-Georgian style Montrose Court is red brick, three storeys high with a clay tile roof and seven stacks. The front elevation has 14 bays with 12-over-12 pane sash windows. Bays 4 and 11 have main entrance double doors each with a moulded and pedimented 16-over-16 pane sash window above. Set back behind a low stone boundary wall with brick copings and raised brick piers with avenue trees in a wide pavement, the group forms a harmonious piece of townscape to the busy road and a fitting boundary to the Hampstead Garden Suburb. Montrose Court turns the corner into Addison Way with a linked perpendicular block of 5 bays.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

270.	HT00281	The Garden Pavillion (Rear of Arcade House, No. 16 Arcade House), Hampstead Way, NW11 7TL	Small detached building by Penty, 1910. Originally a small garden pavillion for the Arcade House flats. Red brick with clay tile hipped roof. Large arched doorway and window. Timber windows. Now a commercial picture framers.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
271.	HT00187	Nos. 616-642 The Parade, Finchley Road, NW11 7RR	Part of an architecturally unified corner parade of shops with Nos 2-38 North End Road and in a similarly exuberant late Victorian style. Four storeys in red brick with stone detailing and pedimented windows throughout the first and second floors; third floor has decorative Dutch and pedimented gables; cupola over three storeys of bay windows at the corner. Modern shop fronts with large original console brackets between modern fascia signs. A notable townscape feature on the busy road junction.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
272.	HT00987	No. 858 Finchley Road, NW11 6AB	Resources for Autism (Also has an entrance on Willifield Way). No 858 has two bay windows flanking a door and two hipped dormer windows on a low hipped roof. The Willifield Way frontage is more successful with a porch defined by a circular arch with attractive brickwork. Above this is a gable that interrupts the otherwise hipped roofs throughout. The roof appears to be a crown roof, though no gables in the upper roof.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
273.	HT00182	Offices of the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust Ltd., Nos. 860-864 (even) Finchley Road, NW11 6AB	Detached two-storey building by Soutar, 1935. Designed in a mock Queen Anne style, with polychromatic brickwork, with grey and red brick quoins. Tiled crown roof with dormer windows. Timber door casement. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
274.	HT00188	Nos. 867-893, Crescent Parade, Finchley	Part of an architecturally unified corner parade of shops with Nos 1-21 Crescent Parade in Golders Green Road, all in an eclectic Queen Anne revival style. Four storeys comprising grouped brown brick units with mansard roofs and semi-hexagonal dormer	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

		Road, NW11 8RR	windows with lead finials, interspersed with single red brick units with gables to the street. All units have bay windows in stone at first and second floor. Modern shop fronts with large terracotta console brackets between modern fascia signs.			
275.	HT00189	The Refectory PH, No. 911 Finchley Road, NW11 7PE	Three storey stucco rendered neo-Georgian public house attributed to Herbert Welch (Golders Green Town Centre Conservation Area Character Appraisal). Occupies a slender angled site on the south side of the railway bridge, which gives the building its unusual form. Five six-over-nine pane sash windows at first floor, the central one pedimented; five six-over-six sash windows at second floor with a high parapet wall above. Modern restaurant frontage on the ground floor.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest
276.	HT00990	No. 1069 Finchley Road, NW11 0PU	Former Police Station, 1916, by John Dixon Butler, architect, for the Metropolitan Police. Red brick with slated roof, 2 storeys plus five dormer windows, four unequal bays, first with bay window, second with entrance, third with paired windows and fourth with ground floor vehicle entrance to rear yard; sash windows, end chimney stacks. One of three London police stations built during the Great War	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Historical Interest
277.	HT00991	Nos. 2-8 Fortis Green, N2 9EL	A group of Victorian terraces in brick with three red brick courses. There is a central brick chimney with red brick detailing compete with pots and terraces are divided with a brick ridge. Windows are white painted pediments at second floor with decorative mullions, arched windows at first floor and rounded arch windows to projecting bays also with decorative white mullions at ground floor. Doors are marked with distinctive pediment surrounds and matching mullions to ground floor windows, with a recessed front door.	Nominated	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
278.	HT00191	Nos. 58-64 Fortis Green, N2 9EN	No 58 is a two storey brick built with slate roof. Diagonal pattern to slate roof on Durham Road elevation. No. 60 is a 2 storey brick with tiled roof. Nos. 62-64 brick with slate roof and adjacent coach house altered to modern garage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

279.	HT00992	Nos. 22 - 32 Frederick's Place, N12 8QE	Terrace of 6 houses, of appearance suggesting an early 19th or 18th C date, and so possibly among the oldest houses in North Finchley. They are rendered and painted with a parapet and some include cornice detailing, windows are recessed and some remain as sash. Front doors are recessed from the main facade.	Nominated	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
280.	HT00993	Friary House, Friary Park, Friary Road, N20 0NR	Friary House was built as a family home in 1871 in the present Friary Park. A large house was first built on this site more than 450 years ago, in the 1550s, when the manorial landowners, St. Paul's Cathedral, ordered that "one Convenient Mansion" be built here. The present 1871 brick house was built by Edmund Richardson, company secretary of the Planet Building Society, who had bought some of the land once owned by St. Paul's. The position of the house is significant - aligned carefully with the nearby parish church of St. James, so that anyone standing on the entrance steps of the house can see the spire of the parish church directly down the long, tree-lined drive and across Friary Road. But there is also an additional and very unusual architectural alignment. Richardson (who became a parish churchwarden) included in the house a tall, broad-based spire that is very similar in appearance to the church's spire. Standing in the Friary House drive, one can look north to see the church's spire, and south to see the house's spire. Another notable feature, is the number of its Victorian Gothic-style gables. The largest and most decorative pair, on the north-facade house frontage facing down the drive, has patterned red-brick stilted arches within each gable; among other noteworthy elements on the frontage are stone-framed tall ground-floor canted bay windows, a central entrance framed by large square piers with capitals, and other red-brick and stone detail. The south facade has a large and a small gable, with canted bays below the larger gable. The east facade has a large and a small gable. The west facade (acting as the "rear" of the building) has a tall chimney against its capital-decorated gable-end.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest

281.	HT00994	No. 139 Friern Barnet Lane, N20 ONP	Queen Elizabeth's Well, is a stone monument with the inscription recording the site of the former village pond opposite St James Church and the widening of Friern Barnet Lane in 1926. The edifice originally contained a drinking fountain which has now been removed.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest
282.	HT00995	Nos. 264 & 266 Friern Barnet Lane, N20 ONH	A triangular iron post marking the boundary between Finchley Borough and Friern Barnet Urban District. Inscriptions in raised capitals. The date "1937" appears on the marker. The marker is intact and in good condition.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest
283.	HT00996	No. 267 Friern Barnet Lane, N20 OND	IRON STICK MARKER. INSCRIPTION READS, LEFT HAND SIDE "BOROUGH OF FINCHLEY", RIGHT HAND SIDE "FRIERN BARNET UDC". Tall metal triangular section column with tombstone type top (dated 1937) and inscribed Borough of Finchley and Friern Barnet UDC up faces.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value	Historical Interest
284.	HT00997	Friern Barnet War Memorial, Friern Barnet Lane, N20 ONL	A free standing stone war memorial with cross and raised inscriptions around the base and plinth. Dedicated on the 4th June 1921 it is set within the Churchyard of St James The Great in Friern Barnet Lane.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
285.	HT00193	Golf Club House and Outbuildings, North Middlesex Golf Club, Friern Barnet Lane, N20 ONL	Symmetrical three-storey stucco rendered building with pedimented central block, slate roof and mansard wings advancing slightly to the front and rear. Large flat-roofed conservatory at rear overlooks the golf course. 1905 by Willie Park Junior, Open Championship winner 1887 and 1889. Park Junior was one of the first golf course architects designing 170 courses in total including Sunningdale Old and many in the USA.	Existing	Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

286.	HT00192	Nos. 266-270 (even) Friern Barnet Lane, N20 ONH	This terrace of three two-storey cottages has a datestone of 1865. In original dark brick, the cottages have string courses in contrasting red brick and other contrasting brick patterning. Windows are set within three original roof gables that have carved ornamental barge boards. Entrance doors are round arched, two at the front and one at the side, with projecting porches, which again are decorated with carved white barge boards. All of the cottages are in a good state of originality and intactness.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
287.	HT00194	Friern House, Friern Barnet Lane, N20 OLS	This two-storey house was built in an early Victorian classical style and is shown on the 1863-5 Ordnance Survey map. Its wide frontage faces the road, and has a curved carriage drive with separate entrance and exit with original front boundary wall, copings and brick gate posts. A central stone porch with square pillars supports a dentilated entablature with blocking course above, protecting a slightly recessed front door with a semi-circular fanlight. The plain yellow-brick facade has a tripartite ground-floor sash window on each side of the central entrance, with moulded surrounds and a dentilated entablature above. Three smaller two-over-two pane first-floor sash windows. The slate roof is low-pitched and hipped.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
288.	HT00923	Christchurch Lecture Hall, Bellvue Road, N11 3ER	A red brick building with brick buttresses at gable front that includes a stone pediment, including decorative relief and plaque with the relief 'Christ Church Lecture Hall 1883'. There are two wooden doors at the entrance on stone steps into the building. The symmetrical detailing is balanced with arch pediment to the windows, with quoin detailing and circular windows above the door.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
289.	HT00196	Friern Barnet Community Library, Friern Barnet Road, N11 3DS	A single storey neo-Tudor building in multi-red brick with stone dressings (painted) and clay tiled roof. The main elevation is symmetrical with a central arch-headed panelled oak double door flanked by fluted stone pilasters and entablature above; three equal gables with raised verges and stone finials, the centre gable has a clock in a stone frame. Transomed and mullioned windows	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Social and Communal Value,	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest

			with 9- and 12 -pane leaded lights. Built in 1934 by Middlesex County Council, the library contained a lending section, a reference section, reading room and librarian's room. There is a now one large common space which includes a children's area and computer area, and separate kitchen and bathroom facilities. Closed by Barnet Council in 2011 and subsequently re-opened as a Community Library run by local volunteers.		Landmark Qualities	
290.	HT00998	No. 133 Friern Barnet Road, N11 3DY	Two storey detached house with distinctive tower feature, and front facing gable end. Yellow brick with stone detailing to windows. Bay windows to front elevation and side entrance porch.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
291.	HT00984	Boundary marker (North side) at Nos. 34-36 Finchley Park	A 1937 triangular section iron post reflecting boundary of Finchley Borough and Friern Barnet Urban District after borough boundary change.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
292.	HT00985	Boundary marker (south side) at Nos. 27-29 Finchley Park	A 1937 triangular section iron post reflecting boundary of Finchley Borough and Friern Barnet Urban District after borough boundary change.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
293.	HT01001	Nos. 1 - 62 The Lindens, Friern Park, N12 9DJ	Arrangement of apartment blocks of two and three storeys of regular and symmetrical design, cream render, brick plinths and hung tile aproned bays. Crittal style windows. Cast iron rainwater goods remain. Central section brick to eaves.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
294.	HT01000	No. 1 Friern Park, N12 9DE	Three storey brown brick building with red dressings. Built in 1863 and designed by Gilbert Blount, in 1927 its orientation was reversed and a new chancel and transepts built to designs by T.H.B. Scott. Ragstone, quatrefoils and trefoil arched windows. Stone quoins.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Historical Interest
295.	HT01002	Clarence Court Flats (1 - 7), No. 64 Friern Park, N12 9LA	Four storey Victorian house in yellow brick with stone dressings. Mansard roof clad in slate with dormer windows. 64 Friern Park is one of the 32 surviving houses built on the 256 long, narrow plots of the 1851 Middlesex Freehold Land Association's plots in Friern Park, N12 and side-roads. The common history of these 32	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest

			survivors derives from a significant mid-Victorian venture: to enable more people, and particularly "the working man", to buy land cheaply and, through their ownership of land, to have the right to vote in Parliamentary elections. Established in 1851 to pursue these "political" and "commercial" aims, the Association was one of the very earliest freehold land societies to be set up in the south after the virtual collapse in 1848 of the national Chartist movement. By 1852 the Association had bought farming fields in present-day North Finchley and divided them into the plots that became Friern Park and its side-roads (including Torrington Grove and Grove Road).			
296.	HT01003	Nos. 66 and 68 Friern Park, N12 9LA	Built 1860, nos. 66 & 68 Friern Park are Late Georgian-style plain, tall and thin three-storey houses that conform closely to the principles of the style. Their plain flat brick facades have a hierarchy of symmetrically arranged sash windows, and semi-circular arched entrances in recessed porches have semi-circle fanlights above the front doors. Windows at the front have straight heads in contrasting brick, and at the rear are set into cambered arches. A string course in contrasting brick runs across the facades of both houses, with the porch arches resting visually on it. The high walls terminate on all sides in a simple projecting three-course brick cornice in contrasting brick - an economical but also classical-style approach to the roof-line in place of a parapet. Most original sash windows remain in 66, together with some original internal cornicing and internal shutters with their surrounding panelling. All information on this house and its history has been taken from "The Old Freehold Houses of Friern" by Pauline Ashbridge. (88 pages, 2014, with footnotes on all sources)	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
297.	HT01004	No. 91 Friern Park, N12 9UD	Built 1904, no.91 Friern Park is the surviving half of a two-storey semi-detached pair in Late-Victorian style. The original pair of houses each had two prominent full-height bays and 16 sash windows at the front, four of which, in a central position between the two houses, took the place of central entrance doors - a fairly	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Group Value, Social and	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest

			common architectural response to the freehold land society's narrow plots. The windows on both floors are separated by red brick piers and classical capitals, with contrasting vernacular gables and carved white bargeboards above . The 1904 solution to lack of door-space at the front - an entrance and porch at the side for each house - remains here. Having retained its original state and variety of decorative detail, 91 provides evidence also of the lost house. All information on this house and its history has been taken from "The Old Freehold Houses of Friern" by Pauline Ashbridge (88 pages, 2014).		Communal Value	
298.	HT01006	No. 107 Friern Park, N12 9LH	Built 1877-80, 107 Friern Park was designed as a classically-styled two-storey detached villa on five of the freehold land society's plots. Harmonious proportions include the symmetrical alignment of ground and first-floor windows and central portico, but with emphasis on the ground floor's large sash windows surmounted by very large semi-circular Italianate arches in contrasting brick. The facade's centre-piece is its projecting stone portico with inset delicate stone tracery. Supporting the portico are slender classical columns with capitals, and carved into the stone portico above the columns are roundels - an archetypal Italian Renaissance feature. The overhanging low-pitched roof , with carved brackets under the eaves, is also Italianate. The only non-classical elements in this masterly facade are the three skyward-pointing Gothic-type details of the portico - a reminder, perhaps, from the villa's first owner that he was for many years the organist at nearby Christ Church, North Finchley. Despite conversion to flats, this impressive exterior remains intact. All information on this house and its history has been taken from "The Old Freehold Houses of Friern" by Pauline Ashbridge (88 pages, 2014, with footnotes on all sources).	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
299.	HT01007	Nos. 115, 117, 119 and 121	Built 1903, the two pairs of prominent semi-detached houses at 115, 117, 119 & 121 Friern Park have unifying features that include their Queen Anne Revival-style red and white facades, their four	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Group Value, Social	Architectural Interest,

		Friern Park, N12 9LH	large two-storey bays, and their vernacular vs. classical variations at roof level. 115, 117, 119 & 121 Friern Park are four of the 32 surviving houses built on the 256 long, narrow plots of the 1851 Middlesex Freehold Land Association's plots in Friern Park, N12 and side-roads. The common history of these 32 survivors derives from a significant mid-Victorian venture: to enable more people, and particularly "the working man", to buy land cheaply and, through their ownership of land, to have the right to vote in Parliamentary elections. Established in 1851 to pursue these "political" and "commercial" aims, the Association was one of the very earliest freehold land societies to be set up in the south after the virtual collapse in 1848 of the national Chartist movement.		and Communal Value	Historical Interest
300.	HT01008	No. 127 Friern Park, N12 9LH	Mid-Victorian, two storey surviving western half of a pair now rendered. Timber sliding sash windows with tall chimney stack with brick chimney and pot and flat topped pediment to front door. The front door is recessed and includes a solid wood door with two vertical windows and a fan light. They are, by definition, rare: the products of the arrival in this part of outer Middlesex of a very early post-Chartist freehold land association.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Group Value, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
301.	HT01009	No. 128 Friern Park, N12 9LN	Built 1863, 128 Friern Park was designed as a detached rural villa in large grounds, and retains its original classical features. It has a harmonious and symmetrical flat façade with horizontal emphasis. The large wide ground and first floor windows align with each other, with the ground floor pair appropriately larger. The central porch aligns with the central first-floor window and with prominent brackets under the eaves. The visually dominant front windows have striking, shallow cambered arches, further emphasised by wide projecting surrounds in white stucco with central keystones. The prominent central porch is framed by a pair of pilasters on which rests the flat, weighty, rectangular entablature. This 1860s white-stuccoed house with its intact original classical design remains a noticeable feature in the road.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Group Value, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest

302.	HT01010	Nos. 147, 149, 151 and 153 Friern Park, N12 9LR	Built 1865-70, Nos. 147, 149, 151 & 153 Friern Park is a striking group of four tall (three-storey) terraced houses in a prominent position at the junction of Friern Park and Torrington Grove. These houses have retained all of their extensive brick facade and also the brick of the two-storey Victorian rear extensions. The facade has four two-storey bays, capped with shallow roofs and with brick piers separating each bay window. The group conforms carefully with styles of its period. Georgian-style features include semi-circular arches in contrasting brick above the four porch entrances, semi-circular fanlights above the recessed front doors, and straight window-heads in contrasting brick above the ground and first floor windows. Window hierarchy is observed on the top floor, where they are smaller. Externally this group retains almost entirely its original state. All information on this house and its history has been taken from "The Old Freehold Houses of Friern" by Pauline Ashbridge (88 pages, 2014, with footnotes on all sources).	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Group Value, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
303.	HT01011	Boundary marker (in spinny inside golf course about 150ft ESE) Frith Lane	A borough of Finchley mark where boundary line alters course. Dated 1934 Image taken August 2002 now removed and stored safely.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest
304.	HT01012	Boundary marker (east side in bushes 270ft north of railway bridge) Frith Lane	A weathered Borough of Finchley metal tombstone mark, date hidden but almost certainly 1934.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest
305.	HT00198	Nether Court (now Finchley Golf Club), Frith Lane, NW7 1PU	Nether Court was designed by Percy Stone for businessman Henry Tubbs and completed in 1883 as his family home. Tubbs established a 9-hole golf course in the grounds in 1892, but he died in 1917 and the house lay vacant for some years. It was	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark	Architectural Interest

			purchased by Finchley UDC in 1928 and was subsequently used by Finchley Golf Club. The house was requisitioned by the army from 1939 to 1946, after which the golf club was re-established. Semi-quadrangular plan with two wings and coach house on the west side. Red brick with stone dressings the house is two storeys with attic accommodation in seven gables facing the courtyard. Nether Court had 15 bedrooms and dining room, saloon, hall and main staircase with six stained glass windows with initialled monograms of Tubbs (HTT) and his wife (MLT) flanking the Tubbs Heraldic Arms, whilst below there are three cartoons representing three moments in the daily life of a farm labourer and his family: "Morning", "Noon" and "Night".		Qualities, Social and Communal Value	
306.	HT00200	Nos. 10-16A Games Road, EN4 9HN	Terrace of 5 two-storey cottages c.1750 located inside gates marking the transition from public highway to land that is part of Monken Hadley Common, a remnant of Enfield Chase. Brindled brick with hipped clay tile roof. Nos 12-18 have 19th century sash windows; No 10 has original rustic arbour porch with clay tile roof. Nos 12-16 have porches rebuilt in brick to same proportions.	Existing	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
307.	HT00201	Ludgrove Hall, 61-65 Games Road (Flats 1-16), EN4 9HX	Ludgrove Hall has an L-shaped plan and was extended substantially in the late 1990s. The building is stucco rendered and has two storeys with an attic storey in a slate mansard roof to the front. Georgian and bull's-eye windows fenestrate the front elevation The current building dates from the 1830s and until 1890 was the home of Francis Bevan, a chairman of Barclays Bank. From 1892 to 1937 Ludgrove Hall was a boys preparatory school; it was compulsorily purchased in 1950 and became part of Middlesex Polytechnic, later Middlesex University. C.1999 the building was converted into apartments by St James Homes and detached houses built in the grounds. Ludgrove Hall was built on part of the Ludgrove estate and before 1422 was known as Ludgrove Farm.	Existing	Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
308.	HT00085	West Farm Court (formerly	West Farm Court is a two storey double pile stucco rendered building with a slate roof. Formerly known as West Farm House	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group	Architectural Interest

		West Farm Place), Gatcombe Lane, EN4 9TT	and first recorded in 1572 when it was a principal farm in the hamlet of Cockfosters, the original farmhouse is now barely identifiable behind later alterations and extensions. Converted to flats / apartments in the early 21st century, the building has a simplified appearance with semi-elliptical fan lights over doorways being one of the few distinguishing features.		Value, Intactness	
309.	HT01014	No. 16 Glendale Avenue, HA8 8HG	Distinctive detached building in the style of a chapel. One to one and a half storeys in height with front facing gable end. White painted rough cast render with green pantiled roof. Narrow window openings with both square and semi-circular heads.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
310.	HT01274	Pillar box (on junction with Richmond Road) Gloucester Road	Victorian Red Pillar Box	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest
311.	HT01015	No. 74 Gloucester Road, EN5 1LZ	Large detached two storey house in red brick with clay tiled roof and decorative prominent timber detailing to gable. Original Boundary Wall and gate piers to front of property.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
312.	HT01016	No. 76 Gloucester Road, EN5 1LZ	Large detached two storey house in red brick with clay tiled roof and decorative prominent timber detailing to gable. Original brick boundary wall and gate piers to front of property.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
313.	HT01017	No. 78 Gloucester Road, EN5 1LZ	Large detached two storey house with redbrick and rough cast render to first floor. Prominent gable end with decorative timber detailing, clay tile roof with tall chimney stack to side roof slope. Recessed entrance with part timber and glazed door.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
314.	HT00205	Water Troughs (at the War Memorial) Golders Green Road	Pair of granite watering troughs on pedestal supports each with a single bell-profiled finial at one end.	Existing	Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
315.	HT00202	Exchange Mansions (Flats 1-10), Golders	1920s by Herbert Welch. 4 storey block of residential apartments with shops on the ground floor and attic accommodation in the roof space. Red brick with steeply pitched clay tile roof and 6	Existing	Intactness, Group Value,	Architectural Interest

		Green Road, NW11 8HP	stacks. Built in a neo-Georgian style with two full-height stucco rendered stairwells with pilasters and original entrance doors.		Aesthetic Merits	
316.	HT00203	Nos. 2-2a Golders Green Road, NW11 8LH	Striking 1930's 'moderne' building by Erno Goldfinger. Three storeys with first floor large panes and curved corner glazing at all floors. Prominent oversailing curved soffit and steel rail detail. Top floor window 'Crittall' style casements. Slated roof with curved corner feature.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
317.	HT00204	Nos. 1-21 Crescent Parade, Golders Green Road, NW11 8DY	Shopping parade of 4 storeys. Queen Anne revival with Dutch and Flemish gables, pedimented windows, some with segmented arches, decorative masonry scroll, swags and dressings, bowed bay windows. Prominent leaded turret.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
318.	HT00206	Nos. 19-25 (odd) Goldsmith Road, N11 3JA	Two pairs of double-fronted two-storey semi-detached houses distinguished by a full length glazed canopy on ornamental cast iron supports and decorative ceramic tiles across the whole of the ground floor front elevation. Each dwelling has French windows on each side of a central panelled and glazed entrance door, and 3 bipartite sash windows supporting moulded stone lintels at first floor, all original. At first floor Nos. 19 and 25 are red brick, but Nos. 21 and 23 have been rendered. Goldsmith Road was one of several roads developed on the Southgate Park estate in the 1890s.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
319.	HT00207	Grange House, Grange Avenue, N20 8AD	Wide two storey Georgian property with steep pitched butterfly roof of red tile with central clock tower. Two full height canted bay windows on front elevation. White timber painted sash windows, half tile hung with red tiles.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Architectural Interest
320.	HT00208	Grange Lodge ,Grange Avenue, N20 8AD	Two storey cottage with white painted timber casement windows, tall brick chimney, sited on the corner of Grange Avenue and Totteridge Common. Steep pitched half hipped tiled roof. Gabled dormer windows set within roof. Projecting porch to front entrance	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Architectural Interest

321.	HT01022	No. 30 Granville Road, EN5 4DS	Two storey modern house with flat roof. Designed in 1958 and completed in 1960 by Fred Hobart, then an Associate with the prominent firm of Trehearne and Norman, Preston & Partners, it sits neatly between older villas. The ground floor is of dark red brick common in the area. In contrast, the first floor floats over it on cantilevers to front and sides, its lightness emphasised by a naturally pale-coloured corrugated aluminium boarding. The flat-roofed volume has a bold three dimensional clarity that is enriched on its street façade by two asymmetrically-placed steel-framed windows: one a plain rectangle punched into the cladding, the other combined with a plywood panel above and mosaic panel below forming a full-height break in the cladding to mark the front door below. Its historical value is enhanced by being largely self-built by the architect and his father in a style pioneered by Le Corbusier but only popularised in Britain by the 1951 Festival of Britain, and by its remarkably intact interior finishes and furnishings.	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Intactness	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
322.	HT00209	Nos. 1-40 Gratton Terrace, NW2 6QE	Late Victorian two storey terraces, polychromatic brick courses, stone dressings, deep recessed front porch entrances, pitched roofs, corner buildings with gable ends, ground floor bay windows with slated roofs. Shared chimney stacks. Sash windows, shallow stone arches.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
323.	HT00210	Flora and Gothic Cottages, Gravel Hill, N3 3RJ	A group of Late Victorian two and three storey cottages in red brick with stone quoins, with grey slate roof, brick chimneys and pots. Each property has a ground floor bay window with stone mullions and first floor windows have white painted surrounds. There are decorative barge boards painted white with finials.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
324.	HT01023	Drinking Fountain (on Hadley Green) Great North Road, EN5 5TD	Erected in 1885, the drinking fountain is of pink granite and was built to ensure a readily available supply of clean drinking water both for human and canine use. It is in original state this fountain stood near to a smithy marked on the 1896 ordinance survey map, as is the fountain, just outside Hadley Infant School.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest

325.	HT01024	Stone Block (West of road between Hadley Green Road and Sydney Chapman Way) Great North Road	An East Barnet Valley Local Board created 1863. A rectangular stone block with face marked E.B.V. L.B.	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest
326.	HT00680	Bishops Court (10 Flats), The Great North Road, N2 ONP	1914 by Sutcliffe. Two storey neo Georgian block of flats with dormer windows in the roof space on the upper storey. Red brick with clay tiled roof. Projecting bays flank the to front elevation. Full height stone porch detail to central bay, with simple pilasters flanking the doorway and first floor window. Brick chimney stacks.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
327.	HT00315	The Old White Lion PH, Great North Road, N2 ONW	Large detached Mock Tudor public house with distinctive black and white timber panelling. Central aisle design with two gabled wings each end. Northern gable has is jettied supported by timber brackets. Central dormer entrance. Clay tile roof with swept valley gutters. Central roof has three eyebrow dormer windows and glazed balcony walkway between the wings.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
328.	HT00211	No. 1 Green Close, NW11 6UX	Soutar, 1935. Large detached house with hipped roof bays at each corner. Crown roof. Curved headers to side dormers, flat roofed rear dormers. Pedimented front portico. Red and grey bricks with red brick quoins and dressings. Leaded light casements.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
329.	HT00212	No. 2 Green Close, NW11 6UX	Soutar, 1935. Large detached Neo Georgian house at the head of the Close. Plain tiled crown roof with two flat roofed front dormers. Red and grey bricks, red brick dressings. Pedimented central front portico. Timber casements.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
330.	HT00213	No. 3 Green Close, NW11 6UX	C.H. James, 1930. Detached house. Clay pantiled crown roof, flat roof dormers to front and sides. Mix of grey and red bricks, red brick dressings. Timber sashes with painted shutters to first floor windows.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

331.	HT00931	Stone block (rear of former Church Farmhouse Museum) Greyhound Hill, NW4 4JR	A square section stone block with pyramidal top. One face marked Hendon Local Board, another marked Hendon LB 1880 (year following LB being set up).	Nominated	Intactness, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
332.	HT00214	Model Farm House, Greyhound Hill, NW4 4JS	Detached two storey yellow brick building with first floor in tile hanging and half timbering. Prominent gable ends and pitched slated roof with prominent chimney stacks. White painted timber casement windows throughout. A model dairy farm built in the 1880s. Originally attached to either Church Farm or Church End Farm. Is little altered since its construction. Now part of Middlesex University. One of three surviving buildings that formed the model farm.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
333.	HT01005	Nos. 96 and 98 Grove Road, N12 9EA	Built 1862, with a datestone high on the facade, 96 & 98 Grove Road are an outstandingly original response to the restrictions of the freehold road's long but narrow plots. A dramatic forward-facing gable creates a wide, shared facade for this semi-detached pair, and intricately carved white bargeboards at the roof line emphasise the height and width of the facade. The front and sides of the building are in original light brick English Bond, with red brick details creating attractive colour contrasts. A narrow red brick string course runs at mid-height around the building, further emphasising width, as do red brick quoins at the corners, from ground to eaves. Sash windows have attractive red brick patterning on their straight heads and sides. The "front" doors at the sides gave wider access, as well, to the long rear Victorian gardens, and some other owners of the freehold road's narrow plots also chose this entrance solution. But this shared-gable variation is particularly unusual. Information on the history relating to this house has been taken from "The Old Freehold	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Architectural Interest

			Houses of Friern" by Pauline Ashbridge (88 pages., 2014, with footnotes on all sources).			
334.	HT00215	Nos. 19-41 (odd) Gurney Drive, N2 0DF	Group of semi-detached houses by Hepworth, 1931. Brick with plain tile pitched roofs. All houses have a flat roofed bay window to the front. A mixture of triangular pediment door cases and canopies. Timber shutters are common in this group. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
335.	HT00216	Nos. 34-36 Gurney Drive, N2 0DE	Semi-detached pair by Hepworth, 1931. Brick with flush red brick quoins, tiled pitched roof. String course under first floor windows. Door cases with triangular pediment. Timber shutters to ground floor windows. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
336.	HT00217	Nos. 38-70 (even) Gurney Drive, N2 0DE	Group of semi-detached houses by Hepworth, 1931. Brick with plain tile pitched roofs. All houses have a flat roofed bay window to the front. A mixture of triangular pediment door cases and canopies. Timber shutters are common in this group. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
337.	HT00225	The Pound, Hadley Common	One of a number of timber pounds (or pinfolds) and strayfields situated on the Chase at the time of its enclosure. These were places where stray livestock were kept in a dedicated enclosure until claimed by their owners or sold to cover the costs of impounding. The Pound, was last repaired thanks to the generosity of Spike Milligan, who lived in nearby Monkenhurst.	Existing	Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
338.	HT00218	The Rectory, Rectory Close, Hadley Common, EN5 5QD	The Rectory is two storey building of red brick with leaded light fenestration. It was built in 1824 with an East facing front with Tudor dripstones. Later additions in 1846 by Street were in a more solid domestic Gothic and were his first secular work designed at the same time as he was restoring the interior of the nearby parish church of St Mary the Virgin. The original Rectory (architect unknown) was built for the incumbent of St Mary the Virgin, Hadley, in 1824. In 1846 it was extended to the west in red brick with stone dressings and clay tiled roofs, with a Gothic pointed front door, windows and an elaborate ground-floor bay. It was extended later in milder Gothic style by another architect.	Existing	Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

			Street designed the Rectory extension while working for another great Victorian architect, George Gilbert Scott - possibly on the latter's nearby Christ Church. The following year he got the commission to restore the Church of St Mary the Virgin, and left Scott's employment in 1849. The Rectory and Church are among the first commissions of his independent practice, and already display the exceptional understanding of the Gothic style that was to become a hallmark of his later reputation. Mentioned in Pevsner,			
339.	HT01026	St Mary's Rectory, Hadley Common, EN5 5QD	In 1846 the Rectory was extended to the West in red brick with stone dressings and clay tiled roofs, with a Gothic pointed front door, windows and an elaborate ground-floor bay. It was extended later in a milder Gothic style by another architect. Together they form a pleasant, if slightly disparate, group. Street designed the Rectory extension while working for another great Victorian architect, George Gilbert Scott - possibly on the latter's nearby Christ Church. The next year he got the commission to restore the Church of St Mary the Virgin, and left Scott's employment in 1849. The Rectory and Church are among the first commissions of his independent practice, and already display the exceptional understanding of the Gothic style that was to become a hallmark of his later reputation.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
340.	HT00219	Barn at Rectory Close, Hadley Common, EN5 5QD	The barn attached to The Rectory on Hadley Green Road is a weather-board construction with a wooden hayloft door in a red clay tiled hipped roof. The Rectory was built in 1824 with additions in 1846, so the barn is probably contemporaneous.	Existing	Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
341.	HT00220	No. 4 Hadley Hurst Cottages, Hadley Common, EN5 5QF	Hadley Hurst Cottages (1-3) were built as stables to the 18th century Hadley Hurst and are statutorily listed. Number 4 lies to the rear of these and has a different built character, comprising a two storey core in brown stock brick and a slate roof with several later single storey extensions in red brick. Has group value with the other three properties which are red brick with hipped tile roofs.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

342.	HT01025	Church House, Camlet Way, EN5 5PZ	This is a two storey red brick building with sash windows and a red tiled roof. Four windows wide, with main elevations in red brick with a hipped tiled roof, other elevations rendered. There are two single storey side extensions and it has an altered interior. Largely hidden from view, Church House is the church hall of St Mary the Virgin Church, Monken Hadley and as such serves as the premises for many local activities including Girl Guides and many church-based organisation. It stands behind the Grade II* listed parish church and its graveyard and forms a group with the church, The Rectory and the Pagitt's Almshouses. Formerly stables, now parish rooms. Converted from a stable to a house for priests, refugees from the French Revolution, at the end of the 18th century and used since 1910 as parish rooms for Monken Hadley parish.	Nominated	Intactness, Social and Communal Value, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest
343.	HT01027	Finger Post (A1000 at junction with Dury Road) Hadley Green, EN5 4PU	Fingerpost with roundel. This striking black and white striped signpost dates from sometime before 1963 in the days of the East Barnet Valley Urban District Council - the EBV UDC seen at the top of the signpost. This district council comprised the three civil parishes of East Barnet, Barnet Vale and Monken Hadley. It was abolished by the London Government Act of 1963 when the district council was transferred from Hertfordshire into Greater London.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
344.	HT01028	Carriage Step (outside The Grove and Little Pipers), Hadley Green Road, EN5 5PY	Believed locally to be a carriage step, this is situated on the pavement outside Little Pipers and The Grove on Hadley Green Road. Carriage steps in the 18th and 19th centuries were often situated near churches as wealthy members of the church congregation would need them when attending church services. The parish church of St Mary the Virgin is only a few yards from this carriage step.	Nominated	Intactness, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
345.	HT01029	Stone Block (West side, immediately north of pond)	As East Barnet Valley local board mark (board created 1863) A rectangular stone block with face marked E.B.V.L.B.	Nominated	Age and Rarity	Historical Interest

		Hadley Green Road				
346.	HT01035	Pond House, Hadley Highstone, EN5 4PS	One of several large houses along Hadley Highstone overlooking Hadley Green, Pond House is a fine Regency-style red brick and white rendered house of three storeys with a red clay tiled roof and chimneys intact. It has sash windows and an impressive 4-light bow window on the ground and first floors which creates a balcony for the smaller second floor.	Nominated	Intactness, Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
347.	HT00221	Windmill House, Hadley Green, EN5 4PT	Windmill House stands on the site of the old Hadley windmill. Built in 1870 this large detached house is in red brick with a slate roof, front and side gable ends and prominent chimney stacks. It has polychromatic brick Gothic arches and stone kneelers to the windows and doors. Part of the Windmill House estate with the Grade II listed barn and windmill.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
348.	HT01031	Nos. 1 and 2 Clyde Villas, Hadley Green Road, EN5 5PP	1 and 2 Clyde Villas are two semi-detached Victorian villas with basements built in 1871. Number 3 Clyde Villas is a modern addition but built in the style of Numbers 1 and 2. It is believed the two villas were built by Julia Hyde, owner of the Manor House which became derelict and was demolished in the 1930s to make way for the entrance to King George's Fields. The villas are white rendered brick with a grey slate gabled roof with two gable ends fronting Hadley Green Road which have decorative edging. The central chimney serving both villas has been retained. Both villas have retained the sash windows.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
349.	HT01030	Chalkidons, Hadley Green Road, EN5 5PR	Detached Georgian villa with hipped roof made with traditional plain clay tiles and two substantial brick detailed chimneys. The building includes over-hanging eaves, rendered exterior and recessed timber sash windows. The front entrance has a detailed classical stone pediment and columns with 'Chalkidons' inscripted above the front door in place of a fan light. The front door is a solid wood panel stained door.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

350.	HT01033	Nos. 1-13 Hadley Grove, EN5 4PH	A group consisting of pairs of two storey Edwardian houses with plain clay tile roof and rendered chimneys compete with pots. They include outward facing gables and projecting two storey gables marked with wood barge boards, terracotta finials and timber framed patterns. Windows include bracketed sills and a combination of white timber sash windows with mullion details. Some properties include triangular oriel windows above front doors which are distinctive in timber porches painted in white, the front doors are recessed. Ground floor is brick, first floor is painted render.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
351.	HT01034	Nos. 2-16 Hadley Grove, EN5 4PH	A group consisting of pairs of two storey Edwardian houses with plain clay tile roof and rendered chimneys compete with pots. They include outward facing gables and projecting two storey gables marked with wood barge boards, terracotta finials and timber framed patterns. Windows include bracketed sills and a combination of white timber sash windows with mullion details. Some properties include triangular oriel windows above front doors which are distinctive in timber porches painted in white, the front doors are recessed. Ground floor is brick, first floor is painted render.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
352.	HT00408	Baskets Lot, Kitts End Road, EN5 4QD	This is a two-storey white rendered property. The tiled roof has a central brick chimney with two stone pots. Sash windows are set in attractive frames with fluted corbel supports at either end of the sills. The front door, centrally placed on the northern side of the property, has an attractive porch with metal roof and diamond lattice trellis sides. Attached at right angles to the main house is a single storey, barn or stable block. The gabled roof is tiled and there is a tall central brick chimney with terracotta pot. The bricks on the north side of this single storey are painted white and black in traditional Tudor style. Originally, Hadley Highstone was part of Enfield Chase which was divided into lots in 1776 and parts were sold for houses. One built by Mr Turpin Bastick is now called Basket's Lot	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest

353.	HT00222	No. 1 Hadley Highstone, EN5 4PU	1897 pebble dash rendered two storey detached house with transomed ground floor windows flanking advanced central bay and tiled roof porch. Two flat-roofed dormers. Arts and Crafts style. Pair of chimneys on ridge of gable ended clay tiled pitched roof.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest
354.	HT01036	Nos. 15 - 27 (Odd) Hadley Highstone, EN5 4PU	Terrace of two storey Victorian cottages of red brick with slated roofs with timber sliding sash windows. 15-27 Hadley Highstone are mentioned in the Monken Hadley Character Appraisal document as "a notable group of properties which have retained many of their original features". Built in 1908, the seven cottages are called Warwick Terrace according to a central plaque, presumably after the Earl of Warwick who was killed in the nearby Battle of Barnet in 1471. They all have original slate roofs with chimneys and pots, and have all retained sash windows with attractive coloured quarter lights at the top. The porches have decorative cast iron supports and central pillars, with tiled roofs above. The ground floor windows are in square bays with a fluted central pillar. All the front doors are in keeping with the period.	Nominated	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
355.	HT00223	No. 22 The Old School House, Hadley Highstone, EN5 4PU	The Old School House is a two storey white painted brick building with sash windows with black painted shutters on its western frontage which match the windows on the attached 17th century property, formerly the King William IV pub (statutorily listed). The front door is to the side of the property and it has a slate tiled roof.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
356.	HT01037	Nos. 46-50 (Even) Hadley Highstone, EN5 4PU	Terrace of 3 two storey cottages, red brick 3 individual pitched slate roofs with tall chimneys, brick built, timber sliding sash windows, front entrance porches and middle access alley as only example of this style in this road. Age approximately 1890. Set back approximately 80 feet from road.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
357.	HT01038	Nos. 72 - 74 Hadley Highstone, EN5 4PY	Roughcast semi-detached pair of three storeys with projecting single storey bay windows. Rubbed brick window arches and stucco detailing at first floor. Stone quoins. Forward facing gables.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			Terracotta ridge tiles. Roof ball finials. Timber sash windows. Covered porch.			
358.	HT00224	The Hadley Hotel, No. 113 Hadley Road, EN5 5QN	The Hadley Hotel is a largely unaltered imposing three-storey yellow stock brick-built pub with a portico entrance. Sash windows have been retained on the ground floor. Replacement windows on the first and second floors are in keeping with the rest of the building. Slightly paler bricks on the corners and edges of bays give the appearance of stone quoins. Three large chimneys top the low-pitched slate roof. Standing on the corner of Hadley Road and Tudor Road it has landmark qualities.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Intactness	Architectural Interest
359.	HT01040	Edgware Library, Hale Lane, HA8 8NN	Architectural historians Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner describe Edgware Library as a “pleasant L-shaped building with shallow copper roofs and a dominant glazed gable end, light interiors with large windows in a welcoming manner favoured by post war libraries.” The library is pleasingly set back from the road to allow an area of greenery at the front. The library has a wide selection of books as well as a reference library in a gallery above the main library. It frequently hosts both students revising for exams and the retired reading the day’s newspapers. The library host a large variety of community services such as IT taster sessions for absolute beginners and a conversation café to help new English speakers. There is also “Baby Rhyme Time” and “Toddler Read and Rhyme” for young children as well as Edgware Reading group, Age UK coffee mornings and various other education charities thus every part of the community can be helped there. It also serves the community by hosting councillor surgeries. Up until the Second World War Edgware had no branch library, until in 1945 it was provided with a mobile one. In 1952 services were upgraded with a pre-fabricated building being constructed but this too proved inadequate to demand. The current Edgware Library in Hale Lane was built in 1961 by Hendon Borough Council and was designed by B Bancroft, Chief Assistant	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Intactness, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest

			Architect who would go on later to design Burnt Oak Library in a similar style in 1968.			
360.	HT01039	NatWest Bank, No. 317 Hale Lane, HA8 7AX	Three storey landmark building in grey brick with red brick dressings. English bond. Columned porch entrance with arched pediment. Symmetrical pilasters with stucco column headers. Arched multi-light sash window casements. Rubbed brick voussoirs. Stucco swag decorations at roof eaves.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
361.	HT99998	Retail Trust Cottages (Part of Marshall Estate) Nos. 1-70 (not including 21-28, 37-44, and 48b) Hammers Lane, NW7 4DH	Arts & Crafts style one and two storey one bedroom cottages. Designed by George Hornblower and established in 1897. Consists of 61 cottages, red brick with half timbering or roughcast, arranged around a garden. Tiled front facing gables and projecting cross wings, decorative timber roof console brackets. Tall decorative chimneys with brick features.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
362.	HT99999	No's 59-129 Chalet Estate (includes Grose House and Cohen House) Hammers Lane, NW7 4DN	Arts & Crafts style single storey one bedroom cottages. Tiled front facing gables and projecting cross wings, decorative timber roof console brackets. Tall decorative chimney with brick features. Built in 1927, 71 cottages informally sited around a two story block of one storey flats. Former Retail Trust Cottages.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
363.	HT00228	Hollydene, Hammers Lane, NW7 4DY	Two storey yellow brick dwelling with white render at ground floor and shallow brick window arches. A hipped gable ended slate roof, brick corbelling at eaves, sash windows. Has a rear single pile extension and windowless flank wall.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
364.	HT00227	The Laurels, Hammers Lane, NW7 4DY	Single pile two storey detached dwelling, partially rendered, hipped gable ended clay tile roof. Blind window above front door entrance.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

365.	HT00226	White Lodge, Hammers Lane, NW7 4DY	Part two-storey part single storey building originally a coach house to the adjoining early 19th century West Grove (Grade II listed). White rendered with slate roof, later windows and single storey front extension.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
366.	HT00230	Nos. 1-23 (odd) Hampden Road, N10 2HP	2 Storey rendered white painted cottages with regency features. Date mark 1929. Decorated covers over some doors/windows. Some oval windows. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
367.	HT01279	Pillar Box at Onslow Parade, Hampden Square	Victorian Red Pillar Box	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest
368.	HT00232	No. 1 Hampstead Way, NW11 7JA	Detached house by C.H. James, 1922. Brick, plain tile ridge, front parapet. Three flat roofed tile hung front dormers. Timber sash windows with white painted timber shutters to front and sides.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
369.	HT00233	Nos. 3-5 (odd) Hampstead Way, NW11 7JA	Semi-detached pair by Parker & Unwin, 1912. Brick, plain tile ridge roof. Projecting gable wing at each end with half gabled sprocketed eaves addition. Leaded light casements. High level blind niche to brick stacks.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
370.	HT00265	No. 6 Hampstead Way, NW11 7LH	Detached house by Holdgate and Harrison, 1908. Arts and Crafts, Brown brick with plain tiled, sprocketed roof, unusual plan designed to overlook the Heath Extension.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
371.	HT00234	Nos. 7 -11 (odd) Hampstead Way, NW11 7JA	Detached brick houses by C.H.B. Quennell, 1914. Characterised by hipped dormers, leaded light casements, contrasting brick quoins.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
372.	HT00266	Nos. 10-12 (even) Hampstead Way, NW11 7LS	Symmetrical pair of semi-detached houses by H.R. Bird, 1919. Red brick with brick quoins, plain tile crown roof with hipped dormers to front. Leaded light casement windows in timber sub-frame, with steel opening casements. Timber canopies over front doors.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

373.	HT00267	No. 14 Hampstead Way, NW11 7LS	Detached house by Quennell, 1920, Neo-Georgian in style. Red brick with quoins, plain tile hipped roof with hipped dormer to front. Timber canopy over front door. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
374.	HT00235	No. 15 Hampstead Way, NW11 7JE	Detached brick house by C.H.B. Quennell, 1914. Characterised by hipped dormers, leaded light casements, contrasting brick quoins.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
375.	HT00268	Nos. 16 -18 (even) Hampstead Way, NW11 7LS	Identical pair of detached house by Bunney and Makins, 1910, Neo-Georgian in style. Redbrick with raised brick string course above ground floor windows. Plain tiled hipped roofs with hipped dormers to the fronts. Timber casement windows. Timber door cases.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
376.	HT00236	No. 17 Hampstead Way, NW11 7JE	Detached brick house by C.H.B. Quennell, 1914. Projecting hipped wings, sprocketed eaves, brick kneelers. Central pedimented front dormer. Central pedimented doorcase with side lights. Timber casements, contrasting brick arches over the lintels of the ground floor windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
377.	HT00237	No. 19 Hampstead Way, NW11 7JE	Detached house by Soutar, 1932. Plain tiled roof, sprocketed eaves, projecting hipped wing to left hand side. Pedimented doorcase. Mix of grey and red bricks, contrasting brick quoins.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
378.	HT00269	No. 20 Hampstead Way, NW11 7LS	Detached house by Dawber 1910. White painted render, plain tile hipped roof with hipped half-dormers. Protruding central gable to front with double height bay window. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
379.	HT00238	No. 27 Hampstead Way, NW11 7HN	Detached house by Herbert Welch, 1914. Plain tiled roof, sprocketed eaves, two brick stacks to front of roof. Red brick with contrasting quoins and dressings. Central pedimented front dormer. Central white niched panel set in pilasters. Pedimented front portico ridge. Timber sash windows. Bullseye window to ground floor.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

380.	HT00270	Nos. 32 and 34 Hampstead Way, NW11 7JL	Parker and Unwin, 1911. Detached house with central gable. Flat roofed half dormers. Curved headed timber casements. Prominent stepped chimney back and decorative stack on Hampstead Way elevation. Curved hooded entrance porch. Yellow stock brick.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
381.	HT00271	No. 36 Hampstead Way, NW11 7JL	Detached house by Dawber, 1907. Double gable projecting wing on one side, projecting hipped wing with oversailing eaves on the other, canted bay below. Catslide roof with gablet, timber framed entrance loggia below. White roughcast with brick plinth. Decorative diamond motif to gable end. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
382.	HT00272	No. 38 Hampstead Way, NW11 7JL	Bunney and Makins, 1910. Detached house with plain tiled pitched roof. Three hipped half dormers to front. Central tiled pitched roof entrance porch. White roughcast with brick plinth. Prominent stepped brick chimney back on side elevation. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
383.	HT00273	No. 40 Hampstead Way, NW11 7JL	Dale, 1909. L shaped plan. Half hipped roof with oversailing sprocketed eaves. Corner infilled with canted oriel window projection with hipped gable. Decorative pargetting to same. Curved oriel window. Canted bay with tiled pitched roof over. White roughcast. Brick plinth. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
384.	HT00274	No. 42 Hampstead Way, NW11 7XX	Lucas, 1908. Detached house with central gable. Plain tiled half hipped roof. Brick arched entrance porch. Flat roofed bay window. White roughcast with brick plinth. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
385.	HT00239	Nos. 45 - 47 (odd) Hampstead Way, NW11 7DY	Detached brick house by Parker & Unwin, 1911. Plain tiled ridge roof, sprocketed eaves, brick kneelers. Three hipped front dormers with sprocketed eaves. Leaded light casements. Timber flat roofed canopy to front door.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
386.	HT00275	No. 46 Hampstead Way, NW11 7XX	Wilson, 1908. White rendered detached house with front projecting gable wing with catslide. Oversailing eaves. Full height projecting hipped square bay extension to one side with decorative pargetted motif. Central hipped half dormer. Bullseye window. Leaded light casements. Red tile drips and cills.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

387.	HT00276	Nos. 50-52 (even) Hampstead Way, NW11 7XX	Henderson, 1919. Paired house. Hipped roof with central full height double gable projection, sprocketed eaves, canted bay windows. Flat roof side dormers. Flat roof timber door canopy linked to canted oriel window. Timber casements. White roughcast.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
388.	HT00240	Nos. 53 - 55 (odd) Hampstead Way, NW11 7DP	Half hip gabled brick houses by Parker & Unwin, 1911. Sprocketed eaves, brick kneelers, hipped dormers with sprocketed eaves. Front balconies with decorative balustrades. Leaded light casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
389.	HT00277	No. 54 Hampstead Way, NW11 7XX	Allen and Hoar, 1908. Hipped roof, sprocketed eaves. Flat roof timber door canopy. Canted bay window. White roughcast. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
390.	HT00278	Nos. 56-58 (even) Hampstead Way, NW11 7XX	Allen, 1908. Paired house. Hipped roof, sprocketed eaves. Full height gable wing, sprocketed eaves, creased kneelers. Small diamond shaped gable window, square bay window. Flat roof timber canopies linking door and side window. Prominent stepped brick chimney back on side elevations. White roughcast. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
391.	HT00241	Nos. 69-71 (odd) Hampstead Way, NW11 7LG	Semi-detached pair by Welch, 1919. Red brick with brick quoins, plain tiled hipped roof. Double height bay with parapet finish over the front door of number 71. Protruding hipped gable to the front of 69. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
392.	HT00242	No. 75 Hampstead Way, NW11 7LG	Detached house by Bunney and Makins, 1910, Arts and Crafts in style. Red brick with plain tiled hipped roof with hipped dormers. Oriel windows to either corner. Large, Lutyen's style chimney. Leaded light windows in steel opening casements with timber sub-frames. Original drawings in the London Metropolitan Archive, HGS Archive. 464	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
393.	HT00243	No. 77 Hampstead Way, NW11 7LG	Detached house by Bunney and Makins, 1910, Neo-Georgian in style. Red brick with plain tiled pitched roof. Bay windows with flat	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group	Architectural Interest

			leaded roofs either side of a central front door. Timber canopy over front door. Timber casement windows.		Value, Intactness	
394.	HT00244	No. 83 Hampstead Way, NW11 7LG	Detached house by Bunney and Makins, 1908, Arts and Crafts in style. Red brick, with plain tile pitched roof and dropped eaves with hipped dormers to the first floor and leaded flat roofed dormers to the second floor. Two protruding gables to the front with a herringbone brick pattern to the tops of the gable ends. Timber casement windows. 64	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
395.	HT00245	No. 91 Hampstead Way, NW11 7LG	Detached house by Crouch and Butler, 1909, arts and crafts in style. White painted roughcast, plain tiled pitched roof with dropped eaves and a catslide dormer to the front. Bay window on front gable with hipped roof. Leaded light windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
396.	HT00246	Nos. 93-95 Hampstead Way, NW11 7LR	Symmetrical semi-detached pair by Welch, 1910. Red brick with raised brick pilasters and string course. Plain tiled pitched roof. Shaped gable. Bay window to the front of number 95. Stone door case. Timber casement windows. Original drawings in the London Metropolitan Archive, HGS Archive.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
397.	HT00247	No. 97 Hampstead Way, NW11 7LR	Detached house by Welch and Lander, 1911. Brick with tiled hipped roof with dropped eaves and half dormers. Timber porch with balcony with balustrade over. Leaded lights in timber sub-frames.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
398.	HT00248	Nos. 99-101 Hampstead Way, NW11 7LR	Semi-detached pair by Welch, 1909, Arts and Crafts in style. Red brick with flush brick arches over fenestration. Plain tiled pitched roof. Tudor-style decorated brick chimneys. 101 has a double height bay to the front with tile hanging and hipped roof. Timber framed windows with leaded lights. 4	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
399.	HT00249	No. 109 Hampstead Way, NW11 7LR	Detached house by M. Smith, 1912. Painted brick with plain tiled pitched roof with central gable to the front. Canopy over central front door. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

400.	HT00279	Nos. 110-114 (even) Hampstead Way, NW11 7XY	Terraced group, half white roughcast, half red brick. Brick arch over ground floor windows. Hipped roof, sprocketed eaves. Central flat roof timber door canopy linking circular bay windows. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
401.	HT00250	Nos. 121-123 (odd) Hampstead Way, NW11 7JN	Symmetrical semi-detached pair by Morley and Horden, 1907. Plain tile ridge roof. Two projecting tile hung gable wings with ground floor lean to additions in white roughcast. Pitched roof white roughcast entrance porches. Main body of house half roughcast, half tile hung. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
402.	HT00251	Nos. 125-127 (odd) Hampstead Way, NW11 7JN	Semi-detached pair by Lucas, 1908. Plain tile half hipped roof with catslide. Sprocketed eaves. Brick stacks. White roughcast with red brick quoins. Projecting gable wings with central pitched roof lean to. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
403.	HT00252	Nos. 135-141 (odd) Hampstead Way, NW11 7JN	Group by Curtis Green, date unknown. Hipped roof. Double projecting hipped wings with catslide between at each end. Sprocketed eaves. Brick stacks. Central ground floor pitched roof addition. White roughcast. Timber casements. 4	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
404.	HT00253	Nos. 143-145 (odd) Hampstead Way, NW11 7YA	Parker and Unwin, 1907. Semi-detached pair. Projecting half hipped wings. Sprocketed eaves. Full height canted bay windows. White roughcast. Central tiled pitched roof porch. Timber casements. Original drawings in the London Metropolitan Archive, HGS Archive.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
405.	HT00254	Nos. 147-149 (odd) Hampstead Way, NW11 7YA	Parker and Unwin, 1907. Semi-detached pair. Projecting half hipped wings. Sprocketed eaves. Full height canted bay windows. White roughcast. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
406.	HT00255	Nos. 151-153 (odd) Hampstead Way, NW11 7YA	Tatchell, 1908. Gabled pair. Plain tile hipped roof. Semi-circular headed first floor windows. White roughcast. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

407.	HT00256	No. 161 Hampstead Way, NW11 7YA	Detached house by Parker and Unwin, 1908. L shaped plan. Plain tile half hipped roof with catslide. Half dormers. White roughcast. Leaded light casements. 64	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
408.	HT00257	Nos. 163-165 (odd) Hampstead Way, NW11 7YA	Semi detached house by two different architects. Wilson number 163. Fairburn number 165. 1908. White roughcast with brick plinth. Timber casements. Number 163 has a catslide roof and a full height canted bay extension with ground floor bullseye window. Number 165 is distinguished by a full height half timbered projecting gable wing with canted bay windows, sprocketed eaves. Timber flat roof canopy to entrance door.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
409.	HT00258	Nos. 167-169 (odd) Hampstead Way, NW11 7YA	Allen, 1909. Projecting hipped gable wings. Central catslide with two flat roofed dormers. Sprocketed eaves. Canted bay windows. Unpainted roughcast. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
410.	HT00259	Nos. 171-173 (odd) Hampstead Way, NW11 7YA	Allen and Hoar, 1907. Semi-detached pair. Plain tile ridge roof. Central gable with two ground floor canted bay windows with pitched tile roof. Timber flat roof canopy to entrance doors. White roughcast. Brick plinth. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
411.	HT00260	Nos. 175-177 (odd) Hampstead Way, NW11 7YA	Allen and Hoar, 1907. Semi-detached pair. L shaped plan. Plain tile hipped roof. Circular bay window to number 175. Projecting gable wing to number 173. Sprocketed eaves. Timber flat roof entrance door canopies. White roughcast. Brick plinth. Timber casements. 4	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
412.	HT00261	Nos. 195-199 (odd) Hampstead Way, Nw11 7YB	Group by Parker and Unwin, 1909. Hipped roof. Sprocketed eaves. Tile hipped wings to each end. Timber flat roof entrance door canopies. Half white roughcast, half yellow stock brick. Scalloped string course. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
413.	HT00262	No. 207 Hampstead Way, NW11 7YB	Welch, 1908. Detached gabled house. Contrasting diamond brick motif on gable end. Sprocketed eaves. Leaded light casements. White roughcast.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

414.	HT00263	Nos.209-213 (odd) Hampstead Way, NW11 7YB	Joseph and Smitham, 1908. Gabled group of three houses. String course on gables. Hipped roof with central catslide and half dormer. Flat roof bay windows. Timber casements. White roughcast with brick plinth.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
415.	HT00264	No. 215 Hampstead Way, NW11 7YB	B.J. Payne, 1908. Plain tile half hipped roof with catslide. Tile hipped dormer. Central full height hipped projection. Tiled pitched roof entrance porch. Leaded light windows. White roughcast.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
416.	HT01041	Mill Hill Library, Hartley Avenue, NW7 2HX	Mill Hill Library is a single storey Neo-Georgian building in red brick with stone portico and slate roof. The building serves the community in myriad ways. It was built in 1937 and was designed by architects A O Knight & Arthur Smith, who also designed Golders Green library. As well as serving as a traditional library with pleasant original book stacks, the library is also host to the NW7 Hub which provides a centre for the community and has events and activities like art classes, a music club, coffee mornings, meditation classes and much else.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
417.	HT01280	Mill Hill Fire Station, No. 15 Hartley Avenue, NW7 2HX	"Built in 1929, the Fire Station is of two storeys with pitched roof and distinctive tower. Mill Hill has had a separate fire station since 1899 with the current one in Hartley Avenue having been built in 1929 in a similar style to the Library but just a touch less traditional. It retains its original brick boundary treatment including brick piers with stone copings and iron railings. It provides vital protection for the local community and has played a crucial role during fires on the M1. "	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
418.	HT00050	Nos. 1-27 Carmel Gate (Former Carmelite Monastery), Havana Drive, NW11 9BB	The Carmelite Monastery at Golders Green was founded in 1908. It was designed by D. Powell of the architectural practice Sinnott, Sinnott and Powell, in the Gothic Revival style. It is of two storeys plus attic and built in yellow stock brick with red brick and stone dressings, with a slate roof. The external doors are solid, plank style and painted dark green. The frontage of the monastery is set well back from Bridge Lane, behind a tall, yellow stock brick	Existing	Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value, Intactness, Age and	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest

		<p>boundary wall with iron gates. Close to the main entrance is a two-storey, detached house also in stock brick with a slate roof. A tall, brick wall with substantial buttresses encloses the rear gardens on their western boundary and a close-boarded timber fence runs along the south and eastern boundaries. The secluded nature of the monastery and its gardens combined with its fascinating history and setting. is considered to be an important part of its character. The monastery building provides the dominant historic and unique setting in the conservation area. It consists of four ranges built around a central courtyard and has a bell tower in the south-east corner. Around the courtyard is a stone flagged corridor lit by timber windows with leaded lights, creating an indoor cloister. The north-facing main entrance of the monastery features a tall gable with niche below, which until recently contained a statue of the Virgin Mary and child. The windows on the main façade are of original leaded lights and to the east of the entrance is a projecting turret with stone battlements. The chapel is located to the east of the front entrance and is distinguished by five pairs of lancet windows on the first floor, with contrasting red brick and yellow stone panels above, set within semi-circular arches. The west and south-facing elevations of the domestic part of the building are somewhat plainer with casement windows set at regular intervals on ground and first floors with red brick arches and stone cills. White painted, dormer windows three panes-wide are set within the west and south-facing roofslopes. These historic features combined with the building’s pre-eminence in the conservation area and its cohesiveness created by the perimeter wall and landscaping give the area its authentic and pleasing setting and character. The building appears today, much as it was originally intended and despite some uPVC window replacement, the architectural integrity of the building remains intact.</p>		<p>Rarity, Aesthetic Merits</p>	
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419.	HT00282	Nos. 17 and 19 Heather Walk, HA8 9TS	<p>Detached two storey houses of multi-stock brick with upper floors tile hung and clay tiled roofs with tall distinctive chimney stacks. Houses designed by Ernest George Trobridge (1884 -1942) who built similarly designed homes across North West London the first half of the 20th Century, many of which have been statutory listed. Trobridge drew heavily on the past these buildings have a neo-vernacular style, resembling 16th Century cottages and can be considered the pinnacle of the Tudor Revival movement. The houses have several features which are typical of Trobridge's buildings. One of them is the elm boarding, he believed the inexpensive wood could be used to help alleviate the demand for new housing after the First World War. They also have exaggerated and beautiful roofs and chimneys with the usual imaginative rustic style. Trobridge lived in one of the houses and it features a blue plaque listing Trobridge as an "Architectural Extraordinaire". Trobridge was a man of strong moral conviction and believed that poor people believed to live in beautiful homes just like the rich. The Times of Edgware described his work as "Rural charm with a dash of Swedish mysticism... with their spiralling chimneys, bizarre window arrangements, and in some cases even castle ramparts and arrow slits, they often appear to be the work of a fantasist." Architectural historian, Dr David Brady explains his style and why he used such exaggerated roofs and chimneys: "If you ask a child to draw a home you will get a big roof and a big chimney - even if the child lives in a block of flats. So that's what Trobridge built to try to really make you feel at home. Gavin Stamp in the 2006 edition of the journal Architectural History says of Trobridge: "if the historian seeks originality, in whatever language, then Ernest Trobridge is the unsung genius of twentieth-century neo-Tudor".</p>	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
420.	HT00283	No. 9 Heathgate, NW11 7AR	<p>Detached house by Welch, 1915. Burnt ochre brick with red brick quoins and tiled hipped roof. Full height bay window to the front with hipped roof and tile hanging between the ground and first</p>	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			floors. Front door with timber door casement and leaded hipped canopy. Gable to rear. One dormer window to front and two to side. Three brick chimneys. Timber sash windows. Original drawings in London Metropolitan Archive, HGS Archive.			
421.	HT00284	No. 1 Hendon Avenue, N3 1UL	Vernacular Arts and Crafts detached house. Two storeys plus attic accommodation. Ground floor in roughcast render with tile hanging to first floor and gables. Full height bay window with casement windows to side elevation; 1-over-1 sash windows to front. Red clay tile roof with single stack.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
422.	HT00285	No. 2 (Grass Farm Lodge) Hendon Avenue, N3 1UE	Vernacular 'Arts & Crafts' style, two storey with hung tiles, fish-scale clay roof tiles, multi-light casement windows, decorative barge boards, timber clad gables, prominent chimney stack and ridge finials.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
423.	HT01042	No. 5 Hendon Avenue, N3 1UL	Two storey suburban villa in orange brick of mixed styles including Queen Anne, mock Tudor. Central gable, hipped roofs with dormer windows. Brickwork in Flemish bond with roughcast infill panels and faux timber cladding. Corner polygonal tower with led steepled roof. Plain clay roof tiles. Central covered porch.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
424.	HT01043	No. 6 Hendon Avenue, N3 1UE	Large two storey suburban villa in orange brick of mixed styles including Queen Anne, mock Tudor. Brickwork in Flemish bond, faux timber cladding. Corner polygonal tower with led steepled roof. Plain clay roof tiles. Hung tiles at first floor. Elizabethan style windows. Now used as a school.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
425.	HT01044	No. 9 Hendon Avenue, N3 1UL	Two storey suburban villa in orange brick of mixed styles including Queen Anne, mock Tudor. Brickwork in Flemish bond, faux timber cladding. Hung tiles at first floor. Plain clay roof tiles. Hung tiles at first floor. Elizabethan style leaded window casements. Low slung front gable. Dormer windows in roof. Arched canopy porch.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
426.	HT01045	No. 13 Hendon Avenue, N3 1UL	Two storey suburban villa of mixed styles including mock Tudor. Roughcast first floor. Ground floor orange brick, Flemish bond, faux timber cladding. Plain clay roof tiles. Hung tiles at first floor. Elizabethan style leaded window casements. Arched ground floor window. Jettied front facing gable.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

427.	HT01282	No. 15 Hendon Avenue, N3 1UL	Large two storey detached house with front facing gables and distinctive chimney stacks. Mock Tudor, built in orange brick with jettied first storey bay and corner tower feature above. White painted timber casement windows with leaded lights and clay tile roof.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
428.	HT01283	No. 18 Hendon Avenue, N3 1UE	Large detached two storey villa with orange brick ground floor and first floor in roughcast render. Clay tiled roof with trio of tall chimney stacks and central dormer window. Projecting front facing gable with circular window. Retains original front boundary wall with red brick coping.	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Intactness	Architectural Interest
429.	HT01284	No. 19 Hendon Avenue, N3 1UJ	Large detached two storey house with front facing twin gables. Built in orange brick with matching tile hanging. Tall chimney stacks with clay tile roof and central dormer window. White painted casement windows with leaded lights.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
430.	HT01276	Pillar Box (on junction with Gravel Hill) Hendon Lane	Victorian Red Pillar Box	Nominated	Intactness, Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest
431.	HT00289	Morningside Cottage, Hendon Lane, N3 1TT	Two storey detached dwelling built from yellow London buff brick with white painted windows and French doors to ground floor elevation. Grey slate shallow pitch roof with two chimneys, one at either end of the gables.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
432.	HT00288	Nos. 1-4 Park Cottages, Hendon Lane, N3 1TU	Terrace of two storey cottages built from yellow London buff brick with white painted windows and French doors to ground floor elevation. Grey slate shallow pitch roof with two chimneys, one at either end of the gables.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
433.	HT00286	Shopping parade at nos. 9-19 (including Edward House) Hendon Lane, N3 1RT	No 9 is part of a flatiron building (Grade II listed) at the corner of Hendon Lane and Regents Park Road and is red brick with stone dressings. Nos 11-19 are architecturally distinct in red brick with 2 full height bays between the first and third floors with gables to the street. 3 storeys plus attic accommodation. Modern shop fronts at ground floor separated by stone console brackets.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

434.	HT00291	Shopping parade at nos. 2-20 Hendon Lane, N3 1TR	Edwardian shopping parade with residential accommodation above. 3 storeys, red brick with stone dressings (all painted except No 20) and a tiled roof. Hexagonal corner turret with red tiled roof and inscription "Manor Farm Dairy" below the eaves at the junction with Victoria Avenue. Units 4-20 have a large tripartite sash windows at first and second floor and a Dutch gable to the roof. Each unit separated by a glazed brick pilaster with a large console bracket above. Modern shop fronts.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
435.	HT00292	No. 28 and Blue Beetle Hall adjacent to St. Marys Church, Hendon Lane, N3 1TR	Two storey Edwardian house with contiguous Church Hall in the Arts and Crafts style. Red brick at ground floor and roughcast render to the first floor, separated by a string course of dog tooth brickwork. Clay tiled roof. Casement windows, except NE elevation which has modern replacements. It is linked to the Hall which has a front porch and a half hipped roof to the rear.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
436.	HT00287	Shopping parade at nos. 44-54 Hendon Lane, N3 1TT	3 storeys in red brick with string courses in flush buff brick and pyramidal brown brick between windows. Dog tooth coursing below brick eaves cornice. Cambered lintels to windows heads with projecting keystones at first floor. Ground floor flat roofed front extensions with modern shop fronts separated by console brackets on stone pilasters.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
437.	HT01048	Electricity Sub-station adjoining No. 176 Hendon Way, NW11 9EE	The main building is two storeys with a symmetrical elevation of painted brick with a projecting band that holds the original inscription 'Electricity supply' in gold lettering. It has a hipped pantile roof with over hanging eaves. Centrally located in the roof is a clock and glass cupula with a copper decorative roof. Ground floor windows have decorative pediments.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest
438.	HT00298	Nos. 15-31 Hertford Road, N2 9BX	Terrace of nine two-storey dwellings of brindled ochre brick with flush red brick quoins and window surrounds. End dwellings (Nos 15 and 31) and the centre dwelling (No 23) have full height bay windows with pyramidal slate roofs; the other dwellings have ground floor bays only. All have porches with stone surrounds and one-over-one sash windows at first floor. The terrace makes a	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			strong statement in the local townscape and form a coherent group dating from between 1894-1911 based on OS mapping evidence.			
439.	HT00299	Nos. 33-35 Hertford Road, N2 9BX	Simple but well designed two-storey pair of London stock built dwellings with flush red brick quoins and window surrounds. Each dwelling has a canted bay window at ground floor with a slate roof and 3 equal one-over-one sash windows at first floor. Glazed and panelled front doors within an open porch with a dado of glazed ceramic tiles. The dwellings make a significant contribution to the street scene and local townscape along with 15-31 and Victoria Terrace. They were built in the period 1894-1911 based on mapping evidence.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
440.	HT00297	Victoria Terrace, Nos. 37-75 Hertford Road, N2 9BX	Largely intact terrace of 20 two storey London stock brick dwellings with single red brick string courses running between ground floor and first floor windows. Square bay windows at ground floor with bi-partite sash windows and a slate roof; bipartite and single sash window at first floor. Stone pilasters to the porch entrance. The dwellings make a significant contribution to the street scene and local townscape along with Nos 15-35.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
441.	HT00295	No. 76 Hertford Road, N2 9BU	One half of a semi-detached pair of two storey Edwardian red brick dwelling with stone detailing. Decorative cast iron filigree porch detail. Bay window with stucco decoration at ground floor. Timber sliding sash windows with multiple lights and single pane. Retains original checker board path to front door and front boundary wall. House largely retains original features.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
442.	HT00296	Nos. 88-94 (even) Hertford Road, N2 9BU	Two pairs of 2 storey red brick dwellings constructed post 1911. Each dwelling has a ground floor bay window with a hipped tile roof, with each pair of bays connected by a tiled roof supported by a filigree beam on two columns. At first floor each dwelling has a tripartite first floor sash window with a tile-hung gable above and a smaller triangulated oriel window. Larger plot size than other plots in the road illustrating the changing fortunes of East Finchley.	Existing	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

443.	HT01062	Two Iron Boundary Markers, alongside No. 1448 High Road, N20 9PH	Two iron plate markers. Left hand one reads: "Finchley Parish 1864", right hand one reads "FBP 1877" FBP stands for Friern Barnet Parish	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest
444.	HT01066	Boundary marker (east side, corner with Oakleigh Road North) High Road	Metal tombstone type post about 10" visible bearing inscription Finchley Parish but date not visible.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest
445.	HT01067	Boundary Marker (east side, against North wall of access towards Travelodge) High Road	Metal tombstone type post about 30" high bearing inscription Finchley Parish 1864.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest
446.	HT01068	Boundary marker (west side near junction with Great North Road and Walfield Avenue) High Road	An 1864 Finchley Parish post against a wall.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest
447.	HT01069	Boundary marker (on north side of car park of Willowdene	Tall metal tombstone marked Finchley Park 1864	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest

		Court), No. 1498 High Road				
448.	HT01070	Boundary marker (on north side of car park of Willowdene Court), No. 1498 High Road	Short metal tombstone post for Friern Barnet, of usual style. Top marked FBP but rest of post sunk below ground level.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Historical Interest
449.	HT01071	Boundary marker (in garden of No. 1534 behind boundary fence) High Road, N20 9PT	A typical Friern Barnet mark (near blank) on this occasion marking boundary running along northern fence line (at right) on other side of which was East Barnet.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest
450.	HT01049	Nos. 54 - 82, High Road, N2 9PN	3 storey shopping parade of 14 elements with bookend building. Shopfronts on ground floor. Constructed from brick and stone the building also has a shallow pitched roofs behind sculpted pediments. Queen Anne revival, decorative roof parapets with corncing, urn finials, decorative stucco window panels, brick arched windows at first floor, dividing pilasters.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
451.	HT01050	Nos. 61 - 63 High Road, N2 8AB	A double fronted shop in a detached brick built Edwardian villa dating from 1907. The shop window has a plinth of timber panelling with a central recessed entrance porch. The single glazed door has a large fanlight above it, and the porch floor retains its decorative red and white floor tiling, with a contrasting band of blue and red patterned tiles. The front elevation sash windows above the shop front are divided by white plaster pilasters. Decorative plaster plat bands run the entire width of the building above the first and top floor windows, with a brick parapet atop.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest

			What would have been the carriage entrance can still be seen on the right hand side. It may have been the intention to have an adjoining building or terrace next to it which was never built. The brick keys can still be seen running down the left hand corner of the building.			
452.	HT00316	The Bald Faced Stag PH, High Road, N2 8AB	Prominently located three storey public house on corner site. Principal façade has protruding central bay, topped by Stag sculpture and first floor balconette with decorative iron railings. Main ground floor entrance doorway with crescent fanlight and porch and ground floor pilasters. Façade return has two floor bay. Sash window casements throughout. Slate hipped roof.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
453.	HT00317	East Finchley Methodist Church, High Road, N2 8AJ	Red brick Gothic revival chapel built in 1897. Strong presence to the High Road with large stone tracery window high in the front gable and tall leaded windows with Gothic arch heads. Hall and school rooms to the side and rear were added in 1908. Notable townscape feature on the corner with Park Road.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
454.	HT01053	(Sea Rock) No. 672 High Road, N12 9PT	Prominent three storey corner building with large pedimented arch parapet with floral scroll, masonry cornice with dental moulding. Former bank building. Central full height bay window. Masonry pilaster columns with decorative floral capitals. Masonry window mullions. Flemish bond stock red brick.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
455.	HT00301	No. 677a High Road, N12 0DA	Two storey building in render and red brick on a prominent corner location. Polygonal clay tiled corner roof. Slated flanked roof returns with crested ridge terracotta tiles. Decorative stone panels. Stone window mullions at first floor principal façade. Brick	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness,	Architectural Interest

			arched ground floor entrance with glazed brick and stone pilasters.		Landmark Qualities	
456.	HT00302	No. 705 High Road, N12 0BU	Double fronted commercial and residential building. There are two outward facing gables with terracotta detailing, render and a circular window in each. Below the gables are interesting six pane oriel windows, brick band leading to intact historic shop front. Red clay roof tiles include decorative scalloped detailing and decorative ridge tiles. Chimneys are both in brick without any pots.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
457.	HT00300	Tally Ho PH, No. 749 High Road N12 0BP	Very prominently located three storey public house, constructed in 1927 by the Charrington Brewery. White render upper floors with brick to ground floor. Prominent gable ends, one of which contains clock face fronting High Street. The design is gabled all round with "Shavian Ipswich" windows [Pevsner & Cherry]. The public house is named after Tally Ho Corner, where in the 1820s and 30s the first change of horses for the Birmingham mail coach took place.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
458.	HT01054	(Santander) No. 760 High Road, N12 9QH	A three storey art deco building - ground floor set to commercial shop front use, the upper floors are painted stucco with elaborate vertical decorative windows separated by two art deco pilasters.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
459.	HT01055	The Bohemia PH, Nos. 762-764 High Road, N12 9QH	A three storey 1930's building with crittal windows and decorative frieze, painted stucco and vertical detailing between first and second floor windows. The ground floor has a recessed entrance to the public house.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
460.	HT01253	Nos. 767-769 High Road, N12 8JY	A three storey end of terrace former bank building in orange brick with generous stone detailing to front and side elevations. Date of	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Social	Architectural Interest

			1908 is set below pediment at second floor level. Modern shopfront at ground floor.		and Communal Value	
461.	HT01287	Nos. 778 -780 High Road, N12 9QR	Distinctive five storey building on corner plot dating from 1906, faced in red brick with significant stonework to upper storeys. Corner tower features set within steep pitched roof. Date of building set within recessed panel at roof level on flank. Casement windows with leaded lights. Historic street sign fixed to side elevation. Modern shop front to ground floor.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
462.	HT01056	(NatWest Bank) No. 786 High Road, N12 9QT	Bank. Single-storey stylised classical with giant order pilasters. Corbelled cornice at eaves. Flat roof behind parapet.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
463.	HT00303	No. 790 High Road, N12 9QR	A five storey prominent structure within a shopping parade. Constructed from red brick with a yellow stone detailing that includes decorative bracketed cornice, string course, parapet to central third floor window and quoin detail to two storey canted (angled) bay windows. The ground floor has a modern shop front but the brick detailing remains.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
464.	HT01254	Barclays Bank, 810 High Road, N12 9QY	Three storey building at end of terrace in red brick with stone dressings. Corner of building is canted to face High Road with stone door surround and pediment, now painted. Square headed windows to first floor and round headed window openings to second floor.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
465.	HT01057	(Maydanoz Restaurant) No. 860 High Road, N12 9RH	Prominent two storey corner building including pedimented arch parapet with floral scroll, masonry cornice with dental moulding at eave. Central full height bay window. Glazed tile window mullions.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness,	Architectural Interest

			Flemish bond stock red brick. Tall chimney with protruding courses.		Social and Communal Value	
466.	HT01058	No. 884 High Road, N12 9RH	Prominent two storey corner building, former bank bookended with No. 860, including pedimented arch parapet with floral scroll, masonry cornice with dental moulding at eave. Central full height bay window. Glazed tile window mullions. Flemish bond stock red brick. Tall chimney with protruding courses.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
467.	HT01072	(Former Malt and Hops PH), No. 891 High Road, N12 8QA	Former public house (Malt and Hops) of two storeys. Rendered upper storey with stone detailing to ground floor bay. Arched openings on either side of main façade. The opening on left providing vehicular access to rear of site. Dark stained casement windows with clay tile roof.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
468.	HT01059	Nos. 981 - 987 High Road, N12 8QR	A 3 storey Edwardian block of retail units with residential flats above. Orange brick with decorative stone detailing to windows, including decorative pediments to those on first floor. Slate roof with centred chimney stacks.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
469.	HT00304	Nos. 1007-1023 (odd) High Road, N20 0QA	Highly decorative group of terraced three storey houses of Queen Anne style in red brick. Triangular gable ends with barge board features and stucco. Timber sliding sash windows with upper sash windows divided by glazing bars. Fish scale tiled shallow hipped roof to projecting ground floor bays. Decorative cast iron detailing and timber spindles on front entrances. Mainly retain original features.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
470.	HT01060	(El-Vaquero) No. 1105 High Road, N20 0PT	A detached 1930's commercial building, in white painted render with symmetrical, horizontal frontage that includes original	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness,	Architectural Interest

			windows at first floor and a ground floor extension. Typical of the period it is balanced and in the art deco style.		Social and Communal Value	
471.	HT00312	St Johns Church Vicarage, No. 1163 High Road, N20 OPG	Red brick three storey building with brick arch detailing above windows and stone lintels and sills. Grey slate roof with red decorative brick chimneys. Gable dormers with white painted bargeboards and decorative terracotta finials. Over hanging bracketed eaves and black painted cast iron rain water goods.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
472.	HT00313	The Three Horseshoes PH, No. 1166 High Road, N20 ORA	Two storey end of terrace Victorian building in prominent corner location. Porched front entrance, original stucco features, shuttered window casements, rendered, some remaining cast iron rainwater goods.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
473.	HT00311	The Griffin PH, No. 1262 High Road, N20 9HH	Neo-Tudor public house with random stone quoins and window surrounds and stucco render at first floor. Fascia beam supported by timber console brackets with carved figureheads. Timber carriage entrance door with Tudor gothic arch head. Mullioned and transomed windows at first floor; and timber framing to 3 dormer windows with leaded lights and tiled roofs. Tall deep Tudor-style chimney stacks on stone bases. Steeply pitched clay tiled roof. The stone in front of the building located between two cast iron bollards is known as the Whetstone and is reportedly a mounting block, which may have been connected to the toll gate erected by the Whetstone & Highgate Turnpike Trust c.1730. The earliest evidence for the existence of the stone is a photograph taken in 1861 which shows it much closer to The Griffin than it is now. The stone was moved to its present location when the toll gate was removed in 1863.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest

474.	HT00310	Nos. 1282-1286 (even) High Road, N20 9HH	Stucco rendered three storey building with crested clay ridge tiles and dormer gables. No 1286 retains sash windows at the gable end, panelled entrance door with fluted pilasters and profiled barge board. Modern shop fronts.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
475.	HT01061	Nos. 1288 - 1290 High Road, N20 9HJ	Three storey red brick corner building with decorative stone detailing. Corner tower detailing with copper cupola. Large stone detailing to upper floor exteriors.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
476.	HT00314	No. 1363 (Shop front), High Road, N20 9LN	Red brick, three storey commercial building. Edwardian shopfront with adjoining pilasters, recessed front entrance, canopies. Leaded casement windows to front elevation at first and second floor. Diaper work on flank elevations. Red soldier course arches to first floor windows. Formerly an original Sainsbury's grocery store.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
477.	HT01063	Boundary Marker outside No. 1541 High Road, N20 9PP	Iron plate marker. Inscription reads: "Finchley Parish 1884".	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest
478.	HT00334	Former Ridgeway Methodist Church, High Street, NW7 1QU	Orange brick building on corner location. Decorative stained glass windows, arched brick voussoirs. Brick buttresses and unusual tiled steeple. Clay tile roof with terracotta cresting & swept valley gutters. Fish scale tiled above side flank windows. Now occupied by The Brotherhood of the Cross and Star, an African church next to the Village Pond at the junction of Milesplit Hill, High Street and The Ridgeway.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
479.	HT00327	Drinking Fountain, adjoins junction with Hadley	Set on a pink granite octagonal plinth, this is a decorative drinking fountain with four bell shaped bowls and bowls at the base for domestic animals. The inscription says '1885' and the top is in a decorative bell shape.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

		Green Road, High Street				
480.	HT00914	Stone Plaque, Queen Elizabeth Girl's School, High Street, EN5 5RR	This plaque sits on the front of Queen Elizabeth Girls' School recording the date of the formation of the original Queen Elizabeth Grammar School in 1573 and then the Girls' School a few centuries later in 1888. It also records the name of the architect - J Ladds and has two royal coat of arms above the wording.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Landmark Qualities	Historical Interest
481.	HT01080	Queen Elizabeth Girl's School, High Street, EN5 5RR	A collection of original school buildings which have been altered and extended from 1890 to 1909 by John Ladds (1835-1926), who in 1880 had completed a new boys' school for Christ Church nearby. Modest two-storey gable ended red brick building with stone plaque, fronts High Street. Larger two storey terrace of buildings with gable ends and original timber casement windows and slated roof sits within the site. The two-storey classroom building arrays multiple rendered and half-timbered gables above red brick buttressed walls, in the attractive domestic manner of early Norman Shaw (whose Grims Dyke had begun in 1870 not far away, in Harrow) – rather different from the grander, more formal London Board Schools of the same period. Only the Arts and Crafts façade of Ladd's old assembly hall (1909, now gym) registers on the High Street, and its fine trusses can be glimpsed through the windows. The classroom building is visible from Meadway. It is Ladds' complex that is nominated for listing, not the Neo-Georgian extension of 1924-7 by J. W. Fisher or later additions.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
482.	HT01081	The Spires, No. 111 High Street, EN5 5XY	The twin stone spires are all that survive of the former Methodist Chapel built in 1891 (architect unknown). Now integrated within a modern frontage, they remain vital landmarks in the High Street, built from grey slate tiles and stone.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest

483.	HT00330	Nos. 2-8 (Consecutive) Avenue Cottages, High Street, NW7 1QY	Terrace of two storey workers' cottages. Yellow brick, Flemish bond. All retain slate roof and sash windows. Ground floor window apertures have shallow brick arches. No 3 now rendered roughcast and painted white.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
484.	HT00335	Nursery Cottage, High Street, NW7 1QY	Two storeys, detached cottage in white render and shallow pitch slate roof. Front façade rendered white, flanks and plinth white timber weatherboard. Retains sliding sash windows. Central chimney stack and central front entrance.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
485.	HT00332	Rose Cottage, High Street, NW7 1QY	Red brick two storey building with red clay tile roof and distinctive gable set within roof. Clay eave cresting. Roughcast, pebbledash first floor. Brick parapet roof partition. Decorative brick architrave corbelling at chimney cowl height. Semi-detached with neighbouring Shenley Cottage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
486.	HT00331	Shenley Cottage, High Street, NW7 1QY	Red brick two storey building with red clay tile roof and distinctive gable set within roof. Clay eave cresting. Roughcast, pebbledash first floor. Brick parapet roof partition. Decorative brick architrave corbelling at chimney cowl height. Semi-detached with neighbouring Rose Cottage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
487.	HT00329	St. Augustines Cottage and Ridgeway Cottage, High Street, NW7 1QY	Two storeys in roughcast render with tile-hung gables, stucco pentice, swept valley gutters, clay tile roof. 1911 by M.S Briggs. Similar style to that of Hampstead Garden Suburb.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
488.	HT00336	The Orchard, High Street, NW7 1QY	A two storey detached property in red brick, stretcher bond. Hipped, clay tiled roof. Tall chimney stack, with pots string course, two storey bay window and large ground floor bay windows. Windows are white timber painted casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
489.	HT01073	No. 7 High Street, EN5 5UE	A symmetrical three storey building in multi-stock brick with decorative stone dressings. Projecting brick quoins to first and second floors and stone quoins to main entrance. White painted	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness,	Architectural Interest

			timber sash windows with clay tile roof. Modern shopfronts at ground floor.		Social and Communal Value	
490.	HT00328	Barnet Court House, 11A High Street, EN5 5UJ	Neo-Georgian landmark building in red brick with hipped steep pitched tiled roof and two gable dormers located at the front, and a central cupula. White painted cornice, replica Georgian lead traps and down pipe, classical style door and surrounds with pediment, symmetrical facade with white painted timber sash windows and red brick detailing above windows. A central stone band is inscribed with 'Court House' and a date of '1916' is included within the pediment of the front door.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest
491.	HT00333	No. 12 (Former Post Office) now called 'Old General Store', High Street, NW7 1QY	Two storey white painted weatherboarded cottage which forms bookend to adjoining almshouses. Timber sliding sash windows with slated roof.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
492.	HT00319	(Former NatWest Bank) No. 42 High Street, EN5 5RU	Built in 1892 as the London County & Westminster Bank Ltd, later becoming the National Westminster Bank it was a bank for over 100 years. At four storeys high, it has a decorative façade and side, with gables and a corner turret, and cream stone lintels and stringcourses contrasting with the red brickwork. Its highly decorative doorway includes carved pilasters and a tympanum also in cream stone. The casement windows all match (although replacement plastic windows have been put in on the top storey) with the upper third of each window divided into smaller panes.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
493.	HT01082	No. 47 High Street, EN5 5UW	Former Crown and Anchor PH. A three storey brick, render and stone building it includes a projecting two storey gabled oriel window counter levered above the stone ground floor entrance. Built in the revival-style with mock timber framing, mullion windows and decorative barge boards. The roof is made with clay tiles and balanced either end with two decorative brick detailed	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest

			chimneys. The central timber board carries the words 'The Crown and Anchor' and above are decorative render reliefs.			
494.	HT00320	No. 50 High Street, EN5 5SJ	A three-storey yellow stock brick building with attractive red brick lintels and stringcourses. The vertically sliding sash windows on the first and second floors are retained.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
495.	HT00321	Nos. 60 and 62 High Street, EN5 5SJ	A three-storey terrace of yellow stock brick. There is detailing at the top of the façade consistent across the whole terrace. The vertically sliding sash windows and chimneys are retained. The archway through to the back of the buildings, between Nos 62 and 64, is a reminder of the importance of Barnet as a coaching stop on the Great North Road in the 18th century.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
496.	HT01074	Nos. 59-61 High Street, EN5 5UR	This is a three storey block in prominent location on the High Street. Pale yellow brick with red brick arches to windows and horizontal banding. Projecting dental course above first floor with gabled dormer windows to second floor. Stone fronted shopfront to number 59 with semi-circular arched openings to doors and windows. Tall chimney stacks with clay pots.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
497.	HT00322	The Post Office, No 63 High Street, EN5 5UU	Built c.1903-4 in red brick and stone. Pitched roofs above, largely hidden by a gable and parapet. No.63 has a ground-floor gated passage for post vans through to the sorting office behind in typical Arts & Crafts fashion, the facade mixes motifs. No.63's balustrade caps a two-storey square flush with its neighbour, No.61.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
498.	HT00323	No. 64 High Street, EN5 5SJ	Part of a three-storey terrace of yellow stock brick although No 64 has had the brickwork painted cream to match No 66, a statutorily listed building. There is detailing at the top of the façade consistent across the whole terrace. The vertically sliding sash windows and chimneys are retained. The archway through to the back of the buildings, between Nos 62 and 64, is a reminder of the importance of Barnet as a coaching stop on the Great North Road in the 18th century.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
499.	HT01076	The Bull, Susi Earnshaw	Formerly a pub called The Bull, dating back to at least 1855. Two storey building with shallow pitched grey slate roof with render	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits,	Architectural Interest,

		Theatre School, No. 68 High Street, EN5 5SJ	and glazed tile detailing to the frontage. Windows are recessed timber sash painted white with painted quoin detailing. The two doorways that punctuate the front project as bay-ed entrances. When the publican was Mrs Elizabeth Godfrey, the building was purchased by the Barnet Urban District Council in 1963 with a view to demolishing it to provide an access road to a bypass planned to run parallel to Barnet High Street. The plan never came to fruition hence the building was inherited by the London Borough of Barnet when the boroughs were merged in 1965. It was eventually opened in 1975 as the Old Bull Arts Centre. The buildings at the rear would probably have been stables for the original pub, although they have been modernised. 68 High Street is mentioned in the Wood Street Conservation Area character appraisal statement as making a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area.		Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Historical Interest
500.	HT00324	No. 85 High Street, EN5 5UR	Two storey red brick building with dormers set within steeply pitched clay tile roof. Originally with one central doorway, it now has a central window above a stallriser with heavy wooden doors either side. It has a stone ornamental cornice surround with a swan-necked pediment and finial rising between the scrolls above the central window. Above the pediment is a raised brick arch decoration. The lead guttering across the width of the building is ornamentally decorated and is therefore probably original.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
501.	HT01075	Nos. 90 - 94 (Even) High Street, EN5 5SN	A three storey Victorian terrace in red brick with gable ended dormer windows. Clay tile roof with decorative ridge tiles. Timber sliding sash windows. Modern shop fronts but retaining original pilasters and corbels.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Group Value, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
502.	HT01077	Nos. 95 - 97 Barclays Bank,	A three storey orange brick bank building on corner site. Alternate white quoins to sides of building on façade. White painted sash	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness,	Architectural Interest

		High Street, EN5 5UX	windows with keystones above. Decorative cornice between first and second floors on front elevation.		Social and Communal Value	
503.	HT01078	(HSBC Bank) No. 140 High Street, EN5 5XW	Narrow, two storey building in red brick with stone dressings. It has an appearance of being an extensive, three-dimensional classical portico, created by projecting its half-round columns and deep over-sailing cornice, and by setting its first floor well back behind a substantial stone balustrade with rusticated piers behind the columns.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
504.	HT00318	Nos. 183-187 (odd) High Street, EN5 5SU	Georgian terraced houses. They consist of two storeys with an upper storey of dormer windows set in the grey slate roof. They are white rendered with the front doors to one side of ground floor sash windows. The sash windows on the first floor have balcony railings which match the railings surrounding the three houses at street level.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
505.	HT01079	No. 196 High Street, EN5 5SZ	Three storey mid-terrace building, in multi stock brick with red brick detailing and a shallow pitch slated roof. Brick chimneys either end with prominent feature courses. Brick coving at roof eaves. Plain balance façade with terracotta signature plaques. Timber sash windows, masonry lintels and sills with moulded arris detail. Terracotta ridge tiles and date stamp of 1887.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
506.	HT00325	No. 210 High Street, EN5 5SZ	Two storey double-fronted semi-detached Georgian cottage set back from the main high street. Dating back to the 1700s it is built of brick and rendered in lime. To one side of the central front door, there are two bricked-up window openings and it is not known if these were an original feature. There is a hipped slate roof with a chimney on the northern end.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Architectural Interest
507.	HT00326	(Grove Dental Practise) No. 236 High Street, EN5 5TD	Narrow, two storey, mid-terraced property in white painted roughcast render with slate roof and chimney stack. The shop front is a Victorian design. It has a four-panelled glass central door, with the windows either side each having eight glass panels. Running over both the door and the two windows are five very narrow panes of glass, acting almost as fanlights. The door and	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			windows are timber framed with timber glazing bars. The two windows are set above brick stallrisers. Original sliding sash window is retained at first floor.			
508.	HT00344	Highwood Hill Cottage, Highwood Hill, NW7 4EX	Two storey detached building in white weatherboarding. Steep pitch hipped roof with tiles and plain ridge tile detail, over hung eaves and two brick chimneys complete with pots. The building is white timber clad with casement style windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
509.	HT00342	Highwood Lodge and Coachhouse, Highwood Hill, NW7 4HB	Large two storey building in cream stucco with slate roof and tall chimney stacks. Dormers on side roof slope. Decorative bargeboards with finials. Stucco hood mould features. Crenellated detail to ground floor front bay and single storey wing to side. Two storey coachhouse located to front at back edge of pavement.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
510.	HT00337	Nos. 1-5 (consecutive) Hendon Park Cottages, Highwood Hill, NW7 4HE	Two storey estate cottages (estate which had belonged to Lord William Russell, executed 1683). One pile deep, clay tile roof. Dark brick in Flemish bond. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
511.	HT00340	Hill Cottage, Highwood Hill, NW7 4HG	A semi detached two storey Edwardian cottage in the Arts and Craft's style. Includes clay tile roof with plain ridge tiles, highly decorate and ornate brick chimneys, some with existing pots and black painted barge boards. Timber framed black and white patterned gables also include half clay tile hung sections. A coach entrance separates the properties which could be read as one building. Windows are black painted frames with leaded glass.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
512.	HT00339	Oak Cottage, Highwood Hill, NW7 4HG	c1900. Two storey, half timbered with hung tiles, partial roughcast, central carriageway, ornamental geometric chimney stack, clay roof tiles. Ground floor bullseye casements. Ornamental pentice board at first floor.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
513.	HT00338	Edgehill Manor, Highwood Hill, NW7 4HP	An Edwardian residence built in a Palladian style, well screened from the road. Two storeys in stucco render, brick quoins, baroque roundel windows at gable eaves. Front entrance marble columned terrace. Four pitched gabled eaves with brackets.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

514.	HT00345	No. 1 Hill Close, NW11 7JP	Detached house by Spalding and Spalding, 1910. Deep catslide with oversailing eaves, square bay below. Hipped dormer. White roughcast. Timber casements. Cream render and brick plinth, plain clay tiled roof with dormer window, forward facing gable with terracotta pentice detail. Multi-light casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
515.	HT00347	No. 2 Hill Close, NW11 7JP	Detached house by Hart, 1910. Front gable projection. Catslide with hipped dormer. Leaded light casements. White roughcast. Revival style, painted Flemish bond stock brick, brick corner pillars. Plain clay roof tile, forward facing gable, prominent chimney stack, multi-light casement windows.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
516.	HT00348	Nos. 4-6 (even) Hill Close, NW11 7JP	M. Bunney and C.C. Makins. Paired houses with projecting gable wings at each end. White roughcast to gable wings, upper section of main body of house tile hung. Sprocketed eaves. Arched headers to windows. Timber casements. Original drawings in London Metropolitan Archives, HGS Archive. Revival style, painted Flemish bond stock brick. Plain clay roof tile, forward facing gable, prominent chimney stacks, multi-light casement windows with inset shallow arch detail. First floors tile hung.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
517.	HT00346	No. 7 Hill Close, NW11 7JP	Rowntree, 1912. Detached house with half hipped roof at the head of the Close. Deep catslide with oversailing eaves, segmented bay window below. Sprocketed eaves. Central projecting gable wing, brick quoins, creased kneelers. Creased moulded mullions and surrounds to first floor window. White roughcast, brick plinth. Revival style, partially painted roughcast Flemish bond stock brick, brick corner pillars, brick mullions. Plain clay roof tile, forward facing gable, flat roofed dormer windows, deep eaves, suntrap corner window.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
518.	HT00349	No. 8 Hill Close, NW11 7JP	Johnson and Boddy, 1910. Half hipped detached house at the head of the Close. Oversailing eaves, circular tile hung bay projection below. White roughcast. Half timbered jettied elevation to right of bay. Sprocketed eaves. Creased kneelers. Leaded light casements. Original drawings in London Metropolitan Archives, HGS Archive. Revival style, painted roughcast Flemish bond stock	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			brick. Plain clay roof tile, forward facing hipped gable, prominent chimney stacks, multi-light casement windows, tile hung round bay window at ground and first floors. Bracketed eaves.			
519.	HT00350	No. 34A Hill Top, NW11 6EE	Groups of flats by Cecil George Butler, 1928, set back in a horizontal arrangement. Hipped roof. Canted bay windows. Recessed arched entrance porches on front elevations. Hexagonal oculus windows to ground floor. Arched passages to rear with tile creased surround and keystone. Flat roofed timber canopies to side entrance doors, herring bone brick panel above. Timber casements.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
520.	HT00351	Nos. 36-40 (even) Hill Top, NW11 6EE	Groups of flats by Cecil George Butler, 1928, set back in a horizontal arrangement. Hipped roof. Canted bay windows. Recessed arched entrance porches on front elevations. Hexagonal oculus windows to ground floor. Arched passages to rear with tile creased surround and keystone. Flat roofed timber canopies to side entrance doors, herring bone brick panel above. Timber casements.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
521.	HT00352	Nos. 42-72 (even) Hill Top, NW11 6EE	Groups of flats by Cecil George Butler, 1928, set back in a horizontal arrangement. Hipped roof. Canted bay windows. Recessed arched entrance porches on front elevations. Hexagonal oculus windows to ground floor. Arched passages to rear with tile creased surround and keystone. Flat roofed timber canopies to side entrance doors, herring bone brick panel above. Timber casements. The main block facing the road (numbers 50-56) is distinguished by a central parapetted projection with a hipped roof and central stack, ball finials marking the corners of the parapet. Circular bullseye window to first floor.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
522.	HT00353	Nos. 88 - 90 Hill Top, NW11 6DY	Cecil George Butler, 1924. Detached mirror houses on corner plots. 'L' shaped plan. Crown roof, sprocketed eaves. Full height hipped wing. Flat roofed canopies to front entrance doors. Brick. Timber casements.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

523.	HT00877	Hertswood Court (formerly Allen Secondary School), Hillside Gardens, EN5 4AU	Single and two storey L-shaped building on corner site. Yellow brick with red brick dressings, timber sliding sash windows, both slate and clay tile roofs with series of dove-cote-style ventilation flues on central roof ridges. Distinguished by brick pedimented central bays. Includes plaque, referring to 'Elizabeth Allen School 1874-1923. Former school building, now in residential use.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
524.	HT00354	Nos. 1-35 (odd) Hogarth Hill, NW11 6AY	Groups of semi-detached cottages by Parker & Unwin, 1910. White rendered with clay tile hipped roofs and half dormer windows. Timber casement windows. Most front doors placed on the sides.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
525.	HT00355	Nos. 2-6 (even) Hogarth Hill, NW11 6AX	Parker & Unwin 1910. Number 2 forms half of a semi-detached pair set diagonally on its plot to turn the corner onto Willifield Way. Red brick with front gables, ending in a catslide roof to either end. Double height bay windows in the gables on either end. Timber casement windows. Numbers 4-6 are white rendered semi-detached pair of cottages. Number 4 with a full height gable with catslide roof to the side. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
526.	HT00356	Nos. 8-14 (even) Hogarth Hill, NW11 6AX	Semi-detached pairs of cottages by Parker & Unwin 1910. Central gables with half-hipped roofs with sprocketed eaves. Very small timber windows to the middle ground floor of the gables. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
527.	HT00357	Nos. 16-26 (even) Hogarth Hill, NW11 6BA	Pairs of white rendered semi-detached cottages by Parker & Unwin, 1910. Clay tile half-hipped roofs with dropped eaves and half-dormers to the first floor. Front doors are set on the sides of the cottages. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
528.	HT01084	Marian House, Holden Avenue, N12 8HY	A large two storey detached Victorian house with rooms in roof space on corner plot. Red brick with clay tiled roof and tall, prominent chimney stacks with pots. Canted bay windows to each elevation, some with crenelated parapets. Timber windows of both sliding sash and casement. Four panel timber door below semi-circular entrance canopy with capitals and keystone. Double height window above entrance with decorative tiling in-between.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest

			Stone plaque centred in chimney stack to side elevation featuring St. George on horseback.			
529.	HT00359	St. Barnabas Church, Holden Road, N12 7DN	A typical large J.S Alder church. Built in orange brick with stone detailing and clay tiled roof. The Church took two years to build. In October 1912 the foundation stone for the new St Barnabas church in Holden Road was laid by Princess Marie-Louise of Schelswig-Holstein (grand-daughter of Queen Victoria). and was consecrated by the Bishop of Willesden on 14th March 1914.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
530.	HT01085	Nos. 17 - 19 Holden Road, N12 8HP	Pair of semi-detached Edwardian houses of two storeys with rooms within roof space. Red brick façade with projecting gable ends in white painted roughcast render. Square bay windows to ground and first floors with timber sliding sash windows. Stone detailing to windows including pilasters and pediments on ground floor. Projecting semi-circular entrance canopies with fanlights supported by timber brackets. Pairs of timber entrance doors to each opening with elliptical patterned stained glass to each leaf. Raised firebreak subdivides houses at roof level.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
531.	HT01086	Nos. 22 - 28 Holden Road, N12 8HT	Pair of semi-detached Edwardian houses, built in 1908, in red brick with tile hanging to first floor. Projecting veranda at ground floor with tiled roof, timber supports and square bay windows. Pairs of square bay windows to each house at first floor with half-timbered gable ends above. Clay tiled roof with tall central chimney stacks and on both flanks. Timber sliding sash windows.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
532.	HT01087	No. 33 Holden Road, N12 8HS	Large detached two storey Victorian villa in yellow brick with slated roof. White painted sash windows with margin lights. Deep recessed entrance doorway below semi-circular arched opening with capitals and keystone. Deep eaves to roof with supporting timber brackets. Small window opening set within gable end to roof. Tall chimney stacks. Double height bay on side elevation.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

533.	HT01088	Nos. 112 and 114 Holden Road, N12 7EA	Pair of semi-detached houses, dating from between 1896 and 1913 (OS maps). These are tiled hipped roofs with rendered chimneys and gable dormers. First floor includes at either end an oriel bay window with gable above, including a finial. First floor is cream render, ground floor is brick with coarse detailing and brick detail surrounds in an arched design leading to a recessed front door that is solid wood and glazed arch panels with fan light above. Windows are timber casement.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
534.	HT01288	Milestone near crematorium, Holders Hill Road, NW7 1NB	Historic milestone set at back edge of footway with faded inscription but indicating 'London'	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest
535.	HT00360	Hendon Cemetery Chapel, Holders Hill Road, NW7 1NB	Neat flint faced chapel with perpendicular flushwork detail, flanked by an archway beneath a tower with corner turret and spike. The Crematorium was added in 1922, built within cloisters that adjoined the chapel. At that time the word 'Crematorium' was added to the Gothic stone lettering at the entrance.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
536.	HT00361	Hendon Cemetery Gatehouse, Holders Hill Road, NW7 1NB	Neat flint faced chapel with perpendicular flushwork detail, flanked by an archway beneath a tower with corner turret and spike. The Crematorium was added in 1922, built within cloisters that adjoined the chapel. At that time the word 'Crematorium' was added to the Gothic stone lettering at the entrance.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities, Intactness	Architectural Interest
537.	HT00362	17 (electricity sub-station) Holne Chase, N2 0QL	Detached building by Soutar, 1935. Façade of the building Georgian in style. Brick with red brick quoins, recessed panels above and below the fenestration. Clay tile hipped roof with single central chimney, and brick parapet. Timber sash windows. Timber door casement. Building extends to the rear to house the electricity sub-station.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

538.	HT00363	Telephone Exchange, Hoop Lane, NW11 HAS	Built in the neo-Georgian style, it includes steeped pitched, tiled hipped roof. There is a detailed white cornice and over hanging bracketed eaves painted white. Replica Georgian lead traps and down pipes with a balanced symmetrical façade that includes white wooden sash windows with white painted sills. There is two stone courses and the entrance is a classical styled door and surrounds with a pediment porch. White painted key stones and brick detailing are above the ground floor windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
539.	HT01052	Huntingdon Works, Huntingdon Road, N2 9DX	Two storey brick building with Arch to one side leading to mews court behind. London stock brick with decorated red brick surrounds to windows. Slate roof. Prominent feature in the street scene. One of a pair with Leicester Mews on adjacent Leicester Road. Built between 1894-1911 period based on mapping evidence. Brysons printers has long been in occupation at site and is a noted family in Finchley. previous Bryson family members served on Finchley urban District Council (Alderman Bryson) in the 1940's-50's.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
540.	HT00364	No. 1 Hurst Close, NW11 7BE	Detached house by Wilson 1915. Brick house with double ridge tiled roof with gable ends. Brick chimneys situated in the middle of the double ridge. Half dormer with tiled hipped roof to front elevation. Full height bay window to rear with hipped roof and close boarded finish between the ground and first floor windows. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
541.	HT00367	No. 2 Hurst Close, NW11 7BE	Detached house by Bunney and Makins, 1912. Brick with tiled roof and gable ends. Arched brick and tile creasing detail over fenestration. Half dormer window with hipped roof to the side. Front door on the side elevation. Vent with tile detail on the gable ends.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
542.	HT00365	Nos. 3-5 Hurst Close, NW7 7BE	Semi-detached pair of houses by Parker and Unwin, 1909. White rendered with brick plinth below the ground floor windows. Tiled roof with projecting gables either end of the front elevation and a diamond tile creasing detail within the gable end. Two, three	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

			casement dormers to the front elevation. 4 leaded flat roof bays to the rear. Timber casement windows.			
543.	HT00368	Nos. 4-6 Hurst Close, NW11 7BE	Semi-detached pair of houses by Parker and Unwin, 1909. White rendered with brick plinth below the ground floor windows. Tiled roof with projecting gables either end of the front elevation and a diamond tile creasing detail within the gable end. Two, three casement dormers to the front elevation. 4 leaded flat roof bays to the rear. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
544.	HT00366	No. 7 Hurst Close, NW11 7BE	Detached house by Townsend Morgan, 1909. White rendered with brick plinth below the ground floor windows. L-shaped plan with a tiled hipped roof and projecting gable to the rear. Leaded flat roof canopy set diagonally between the two wings of the house. Chimney stack with tiled wing. Leaded flat roof bay window to rear. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
545.	HT00369	No. 8 Hurst Close, NW11 7BE	Detached house by Curtis-Green, 1910. Unpainted roughcast house built to an L-shaped plan with hipped roof. Catslide roof to the rear with single dormer window on the first floor. Timber framed windows with steel opening casements with leaded lights.	Existing	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
546.	HT00370	No. 1 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TG	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1934. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Red brick dressings. Flat roofed front dormers. Central square ground floor bay projection with parapet, ball finials on each corner. Pedimented doorcase. Timber sashes.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
547.	HT00390	No. 2 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TL	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1937. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Two flat roof front and side dormers. Central prostyle pedimented square front portico. Semi-circular ground floor bay windows. Timber sashes. Painted shutters to first floor windows. Attached side garage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
548.	HT00371	No. 3 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TG	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1933. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Red brick dressings and plat band. Canted bay windows. Full height central square bay projection with semi-circular pediment. Pedimented doorcase. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

549.	HT00391	No. 4 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TL	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1935. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Flat roof side dormers. Brick pilasters to front elevation. Red brick quoins and dressings. Gauged red brick voussoirs to ground floor windows. Circular flat roofed canopy with decorative wrought iron detail to main entrance. Timber sashes. Attached side garage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
550.	HT00372	No. 5 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TG	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1932. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Recessed arch entrance porch with tile creased surround. Red brick quoins and plat band. Two flat roof front dormers, single side dormer. Timber casements. Attached side garage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
551.	HT00392	No. 6 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TL	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1934. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Flat roof front dormers. Central square bay projection with pediment. Prostyle front portico with semi-circular pediment. Red brick quoins and dressings. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Timber sashes. Side brick screen walls with arch and corner ball finial.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
552.	HT00373	No. 7 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TG	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1932. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Sprocketed eaves. Three flat roofed front dormers. Central pedimented doorcase. Red brick quoins. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Timber casements. Attached side garage. It should be noted that the rear of the building has been demolished and reconstructed whilst retaining the front elevation.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
553.	HT00393	No. 8 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TL	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1932. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Semi-circular prostyle front portico. Red brick quoins and dressings. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Timber casements. Painted shutters to front elevation windows. It should be noted that the rear of the building has been demolished and reconstructed whilst retaining the front elevation.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
554.	HT00374	No. 9 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TG	John Carrick Stuart Soutar 1932. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Lantern rooflights. Sprocketed eaves. Flat roofed side dormers. Central doorcase with flat roof canopy. Red brick quoins.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Timber sashes. Painted shutters to first floor front windows.			
555.	HT00375	No. 11 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TG	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1932. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Sprocketed eaves. Flat roofed side dormers. Full height central segmental bay projection with hipped roof, staircase sash window with tile creased pilaster on either side. Recessed arched entrance porch with tile creased surround and keystones to right hand side. Red brick quoins and dressings. Timber casements. Two storey double garage side wing.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
556.	HT00376	No. 13 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TG	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1932. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Sprocketed eaves. Three flat roofed front dormers, side dormer. Central ground floor square bay projection. Pedimented doorcase, double entrance doors. Red brick quoins and dressings. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Timber sashes. Detached double garage to left hand side.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
557.	HT00377	No. 15 Ingram Avenue, Nw11 6TG	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1932. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Sprocketed eaves. Three flat roofed front and side dormers. Central doorcase with keystone, double entrance doors. Red brick quoins and dressings. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Timber sashes.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
558.	HT00378	No. 17 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TG	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1932. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Sprocketed eaves. Single flat roofed front dormer and side dormers. Circular bay windows to ground floor. Semi-circular prostyle entrance portico. Red brick quoins and dressings. Timber sashes. Two storey hipped double garage wing to right hand side, added in the 1960s.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
559.	HT00379	No. 19 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TG	Church, 1931. Detached brick house. Central recessed arched entrance porch with gauged brick surround. Full height hipped bay projections on either side. Leaded light casements. Half hipped linked garage extension to left hand side added in 2005.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
560.	HT00394	No. 20 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TL	Hobden and Porri, 1933. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Three segmental pedimented front dormers, flat roofed side dormers. Semi-circular pediment to central front doorcase. Red	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group	Architectural Interest

			brick quoins and dressings. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Timber sashes. Attached side garage.		Value, Intactness	
561.	HT00380	No. 21 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TG	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1934. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Sprocketed eaves. Three flat roofed front dormers. Semi-circular prostyle entrance portico. Red brick rusticated quoins. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Timber sashes. Side garage wing enlarged 2015.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
562.	HT00395	No. 22 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TL	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1936. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Flat roof front and side dormers. Central square bay projection with pediment. Prostyle square portico. Red brick quoins and dressings. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Timber sashes.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
563.	HT00381	No. 23 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TG	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1934. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Sprocketed eaves. Four segmental pedimented front dormers. Central colonnaded balcony with stone balustrade. Prostyle square entrance portico. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Timber sashes.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
564.	HT00382	No. 25 Ingram Avenue, NW11 7JL	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1933. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Sprocketed eaves. Three segmental pedimented front and side dormers. Prostyle square entrance portico. Red brick quoins and dressings. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Timber sashes. Flat roof garage wing to left hand side.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
565.	HT00383	No. 29 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TG	Willett, 1933. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Three flat roofed front dormers, side dormers. Central pedimented enclosed square front portico. Red brick quoins and dressings. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Timber sashes.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
566.	HT00396	No. 30 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TL	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1936. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Flat roof side dormers. Central square bay projection with brick parapet. Pedimented prostyle square front portico, staircase window above. Palladian windows to ground floor. Painted shutters to first floor windows. Red brick quoins and dressings. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Timber sashes. Attached side garage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

567.	HT00384	No. 31 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TG	Webber, 1934. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Single segmental pedimented front dormers, flat roofed side dormers. Central pedimented prostyle square front portico below arched headed staircase window. Hipped square bay projections on either side. Recessed arch ground floor windows. Red brick quoins and dressings. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Timber sashes. Attached side garage. Demolished and rebuilt 2014-17, front façade retained. It should be noted that the rear of the building has been demolished and reconstructed whilst retaining the front elevation.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
568.	HT00397	No. 32 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TL	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1936. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Full height hipped square bay wings at each side, with canted bay projections. Central flat roof and side dormers. Prostyle square front portico with flat roof, staircase sash window above. Red brick quoins and dressings. Timber casements. Large side wing with crown roof. Attached garage to other side.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
569.	HT00385	No. 33 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TG	Willett, 1934. Detached brick house. Brick parapet, plain tile crown roof behind. Hipped square bay projections to each side. Palladian ground floor windows. Single segmental headed front dormer. Semi-circular prostyle entrance portico. Red brick quoins and dressings. Timber sashes. Attached side garage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
570.	HT00386	No. 35 Ingram Avenue, NW1 6TG	Newman Levinson, 1936. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Three flat roofed front dormers, side dormers. Central prostyle square front portico. Semi-circular front bay windows. Painted shutters to first floor windows. Red brick quoins and dressings. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Timber sashes. Flat roof wings to left hand side. Attached double garage to the right hand side.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
571.	HT00387	No. 37 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TG	Symonds, 1934. Detached brick house. Plain tile hipped roof. Central flat roofed front and side dormers with leaded light casements. Timber sashes to main body of house. Painted shutters to first floor windows. Hipped square bay projections on either	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			side, central balcony with timber balustrade supported on square columns between. Attached side garage and wing.			
572.	HT00388	No. 39 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TG	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1934. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Three flat roof front dormers. Central doorcase with flat roof canopy over. Red brick quoins and plat band. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Timber casements. Attached ground floor side addition with crown roof.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
573.	HT00389	No. 41 Ingram Avenue, NW11 6TG	Forbes and Tate, 1933. Detached brick house. Central full height gable projection. Hipped front and side dormers. Stone mullions and surrounds to leaded light casement windows. Detached garage to one side.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
574.	HT00398	Nos. 1-40 Johnston Terrace, NW2 6QJ	Terraced two storey 'back-to-back' housing. Majority of original features remain, including sash windows, segmented brick window arches, shared chimney stacks, remains of outdoor brick 'privys' now converted to utility garden sheds. Slated pitched roofs. The terraced houses front a communal lawn.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
575.	HT00400	Bedegars Lea, Kenwood Close, NW3 7JL	Red brick quoins and dressings. Red brick voussoirs to ground floor windows. Brick parapet with ball finials to each front corner. Plain tile crown roof. Four semi-circular headed front dormers. Flat roof side dormers. Central square bay ground floor projection with parapet and ball finials to each corner. Pedimented front doorcase. Painted shutters to first floor windows. Timber sashes.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
576.	HT00401	Cardale House (formerly known as Stafford House), Kenwood Close, NW3 7JL	Grey and red brick with red brick quoins and dressings. Red brick voussoirs to ground floor windows. Brick parapet with plain tile crown roof behind. Three semi-circular headed front dormers. Flat roof side dormers. Central full height square bay projection. Doorcase with flat roof canopy over. Staircase window above. Painted shutters to first floor windows. Timber sashes.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
577.	HT00399	Kenwood House, Kenwood Close, NW3 7JL	Grey and red brick with red brick quoins and dressings. Red brick voussoirs to ground floor windows. Brick parapet with plain tile crown roof behind. Three semi-circular headed front dormers. Flat roof side dormers. Central full height semi-circular bay projection.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

			Doorcase with flat roof canopy over. Staircase window above. Painted shutters to first floor windows. Timber sashes.			
578.	HT00407	Stanhope House, No. 1 King Street, N2 8EA	This two storey double fronted villa, built in London stock brick, stands at the corner of King Street and Church Lane. The map of 1894 shows the house detached. The attached terrace to the right is a later addition. The frontage of the house has a central doorway on the ground floor with decorative pilasters and flat arch. The sash windows to either side, and 3 on the first floor have swept arches, stone cills and decorative surrounds. The flank wall on Church Lane has door and windows in the extended 2 storey element. This 2 storey extension shows on the 1894 map which suggests that the main portion was significantly earlier. There is a later single storey extension.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
579.	HT00402	Nos. 1-12 Kingsley Close, N2 0ES	Cul de sac of semi-detached modern movement houses by Herbert Arthur Welch, Cachemaille-Day and Lander 1934. All characterised by curved glass steel casement windows, horizontal glazing bars. White render. Square recessed entrance porches.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
580.	HT00433	Kernes Nursery (formerly Lyttelton Playing Fields Sports Pavillion), Lyttelton Road, N2 0EH Nos. 26 and 27 Manor Road	"Art deco, brick, flat roofed building. Two storey central element with recessed central element forming a covered balcony with a rendered beam running across. Steel doors and windows, with windows turning the corner onto the covered balcony. Single storey extended wings to either side." "	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
581.	HT00405	Nos. 14 and 16 Kingsley Way (with 1-12 Consecutive Kingsley Close), N2 0ER	Herbert Arthur Welch, Cachemaille-Day and Lander, 1934. Modern movement detached corner houses marking the end of Kingsley Close. Curved glass steel casement windows, white render, decorative wrought iron art nouveau style curved balcony above garage and entrance porch. Large side staircase window. Crown roof.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest

582.	HT00403	No. 99 Kingsley Way, N2 0EL	Detached brick house by Philip Dalton Hepworth, 1931. Brick parapet, pitched roof behind. Central front entrance flat roof doorcase with fanlight. Canted bay projections on either side. Timber sashes.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
583.	HT00406	No. 104 Kingsley Way, N2 0EN	S. Cook, 1933. Detached brick butterfly house. Hipped roof with central hipped projection, recessed arched entrance below. Blind arches over ground floor windows. Steel casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
584.	HT01295	Thomas Watson Cottages, Nos. 1-12 (consecutive) Leecroft Road, EN5 2TJ	Eight single-storey dwellings, four individual and four semi-detached (for 11 singles and couples plus Sheltered Housing Manager) on three sides of an open-sided square, symmetrically composed about the axis of a central hall for dining and social activities. The cottages are in Home Counties vernacular and the hall a more formal Queen Anne style, both reminiscent of Lutyens around the turn of the 20th century. They are unified by brown brick and clay tiles with red brick dressings, and the homes are linked by garden walls with gateways surmounted by projecting brick hoods with ball-and-post accents. The architects were Bouchier, Burmester & Galsworthy, and the partner in charge was John Burmester (1858-1940). The estate was opened in 1914. Thomas Watson, General Manager and later proprietor of Sutton & Co., Hauliers, died in 1910, and his daughters Annie and Florence commissioned this estate for "Old and Loyal Employees of Messrs Sutton & Co. Carriers" in his memory.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
585.	HT01289	No. 1 Leicester Mews, N2 9EJ	Two storey brick building with Arch to one side leading to mews court behind. London stock brick with decorated red brick surrounds to windows. Slate roof. Prominent feature in the street scene. One of a pair with Huntingdon Works on adjacent Huntingdon Road. Built between 1894-1911 period based on mapping evidence.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
586.	HT01089	Entrance gates to Highland Gardens, corner	A hipped roof design in free standing timber lychgate structure with hipped roof of grey slate. The gates are simple hardwood with a diagonal panel detailing. Highlands Gardens opened as a	Nominated	Social and Communal Value,	Historical Interest

		of Leicester Road and Abbotts Road, EN5 5DN	public park in 1931 in the grounds of Highlands House, built in 1897 but demolished in the 1960s.		Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities, Age and Rarity	
587.	HT01090	Ghost Sign, (Junction of No. 136 High Road and Leicester Road), N2 9ED	Set in a stucco relief frame the sign is a vertical element stretching over the first and second floor. The cream lettering indicating 'wine's, spirits, and beers'. Ghost signs are rapidly disappearing from our city landscapes and provide useful clues to the past. This one is above the premises of a current corner shop and continues to be applicable to the past use.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest
588.	HT00412	Nos. 18-20 (even) Leicester Road, N2 9EA	This is a pair of two storey brick built late Victorian dwellings in London Stock brick with orangey brickwork over windows and doors and each window capped by a keystone. Buildings appear on the 1894 Ordnance Survey maps.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
589.	HT00410	Nos. 39-41 (odd) Leicester Road, N2 9DY	Pair of semi-detached houses, two storeys with gable dormers in the roof and a visible dividing wall centrally and brick chimneys. Two storey bay windows to the frontage linked by white painted wooden Edwardian style porches with tiled roofs and solid timber doors with glazed sections and fanlights. Decorative terracotta detailing to bays and as a course on the front elevation. These buildings are two of oldest properties on Leicester Road and are shown on the 1894 OS map.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
590.	HT00411	No. 61 Leicester Road, N2 9DY	Two storey end of terrace symmetrical house. The entrance consists of a central door and glazed panels and fan light surround. Decorative stone mullion detailing to windows and sills painted in white. Contrasting red brick colour used to give quoin detailing around windows and definition to the entrance and dividing sections. A two storey double bay brick built dwelling with central doorway with slate roof. Windows are of stone and red brickwork used to highlight window surrounds. Metalwork above doorway. Building is not on 1894 OS maps but does appear on the 1911 update giving a late Victorian/Edwardian date for the building.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

591.	HT00414	Cedar Cottage, Lime Grove, N20 8PX	This two storey cottage is brick, painted white on two sides and is unpainted at its rear, which looks out onto a public footpath and bridleway. The side of the cottage facing the A5109 has a single gabled roof and a ground floor bay window. The windows have leaded glass and exterior white shutters. The original features of the cottage are well preserved on the Lime Grove side, and exceptionally well preserved on the side facing the public footpath, a factor that adds to its architectural and historical significance.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
592.	HT00415	Wayside, Lime Grove, N20 8PX	This two storey cottage is of red brick. Six sets of casement windows (three of them dormers) all face directly onto cobbled Lime Grove. The front door to the Red Cottage does not open directly into Lime Grove; it has a side-garden entrance. Original features are well preserved at the side of the cottage that looks onto the public footpath, which adds to its architectural significance.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
593.	HT00416	The Red Cottage, No. 3 Lime Grove, N20 8PX	This two storey cottage is of red brick. Six sets of casement windows (three of them dormers) all face directly onto cobbled Lime Grove. The front door to the Red Cottage does not open directly into Lime Grove; it has a side-garden entrance. Original features are well preserved at the side of the cottage that looks onto the public footpath, which adds to its architectural significance.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
594.	HT00421	No. 1 Linnell Drive, NW11 7LP	One half of a semi-detached pair by Quennell, 1919. Red brick with tile hipped roof, hipped dormer to front elevation. Flat roofed bay window at front. Single storey side extension with honeycomb tile detail balustrade. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
595.	HT00417	No. 2 Linnell Drive, NW11 7LJ	Detached house by Hennell and James, 1922. Red brick with tiled crown roof, dormer windows. Central front door. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

596.	HT00422	No. 3 Linnell Drive, NW11 7LP	One half of a semi-detached pair by C.H.B. Quennell, 1919. Red brick with tile hipped roof, hipped dormer to front elevation. Flat roofed bay window at front. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
597.	HT00418	No. 4 Linnell Drive, NW11 7LJ	Detached house by Soutar, 1921. Red brick, with flush red brick quoins, tiled hipped roof. Corniced eaves with dentil detailing. Central front door with pedimented door case. Leaded lights with steel opening casements, timber sub-frames.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
598.	HT00423	No. 5 Linnell Drive, NW11 7LL	Detached house by John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1923. Red brick with tiled hipped roof, hipped dormers. Pronounced brick pilaster detailing, with pronounced brick string course. Central brick porch with honeycomb brick detailing forming the balustrade. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
599.	HT00419	No. 8 Linnell Drive, NW11 7LJ	Detached house by Soutar 1923. Red brick with tiled crown roof. Corniced eaves. Central arched window to first floor with bullseye window underneath at ground floor. Leaded lights in timber sub-frames.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
600.	HT00420	No. 10 Linnell Drive, NW11 7LJ	Large detached house on corner plot overlooking the Heath extension, by Welch, 1914. Brick with tiled hipped roof. Large chimneys. Palladian window. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
601.	HT00424	Nos. 37-39 Litchfield Way, NW11 6NS	Detached mirrored corner house by Peter Caspari, 1937. Crown roof. Strong sprocketed eaves. Horizontality to front elevation given by row of single first floor casements. Integral front garage. Steel windows. Curved glass staircase window, entrance door with full height side lights to side corner.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
602.	HT00425	Nos. 42-44 Litchfield Way, NW11 6NG	Matching paired brick houses. Brick parapet over brick on edge plat band, flat roof behind. Painted doorcase with flat roof canopy to front entrance in canted bay projections. Central integral garages with arched headers. Leaded light casements.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
603.	HT00426	Nos. 46-48 Litchfield Way, NW11 6NG	Matching paired brick houses. Brick parapet over brick on edge plat band, flat roof behind. Painted doorcase with flat roof canopy	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group	Architectural Interest

			to front entrance in canted bay projections. Central integral garages with arched headers. Leaded light casements.		Value, Intactness	
604.	HT01091	St Mary's C of E Primary School, Littlegrove, EN4 8SR	A single and two storey gable ended school building fronting both Church Hill Road and Littlegrove. Of brick with stone mullioned windows, some tiered. The steep roof has prominent gables at each end, and a third, lower, one by the main entrance, all supported on curved brackets. A fourth tiny gable, once probably for ventilation, completes the picturesque effect. The original timber window and gothic entrance door frames have been lost, and a chimney stack has been shortened, but otherwise the building is remarkably intact externally. This elementary school opened in 1872, two years after the game-changing 1870 Education Act requiring schools to be built where existing church or charitable places were insufficient. The original single-storey building, facing Church Hill, is partly screened by a high fence, but combines dignity with a gentle scale appropriate for children. Behind it, along Littlegrove, additions have accumulated in styles characteristic of later periods, but without detracting from the mother building.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits, Social and Communal Value	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
605.	HT01092	Nos. 25 - 29 (Odd) Lodge Lane, N12 8JG	Terrace of three modest two storey workers cottages. Shallow pitched roofs with chimneys with rendered frontages. Nos 27 & 29 slated and remaining cast iron wall braces.	Nominated	Group Value, Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
606.	HT01093	Nos. 31-35 Lodge Lane, N12 8JG	Group of two storey terraced houses in yellow London buff brick with hipped roof and brick chimneys complete with pots. Brick detailing to window lintels and arched recessed doorways. Windows are white painted, some sash frame.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
607.	HT00427	Nos. 45-53 Lodge Lane, N12 8JG	Mid Victorian two storey terraced housing. London stock brick, Flemish bond, voussoired window arches, masonry reveals, sash windows. Shallow ridge slated roofs.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

608.	HT01094	Nos. 55 - 63 (Odd) Lodge Lane, N12 8JG	Grouping of two storey terraced houses. Shallow pitched roof with prominent chimneys with tall clay pots. White painted render. Painted white window reveals and cills.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
609.	HT01095	Nos. 65 - 81 (Odd) Lodge Lane, N12 8JG	Grouping of two storey terraced houses. Shallow pitched roof. Many houses retain original white painted timber sliding sash windows. Ground floor shallow brick arches at windows. Buff stock brick, Flemish bond.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
610.	HT01097	No. 18 Long Lane, N3 2PT	Large detached building in yellow brick with stone and red brick dressing. Gothic revival. Steep pitch slate roof, full height bay window. Full height bay window with polygonal roof turret and front facing gable. Shallow brick window arches, pointed window arch at second floor.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
611.	HT01260	No. 368 Long Lane, N2 8JX	Small cottage of Gothic design in red brick stone quoins and window surrounds. Shallow pitch slated roof. Decorative bargeboard to front gable.	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
612.	HT01099	No. 10 The Cottage, Longland Drive, N20 8HE	Single storey, mock Tudor detached corner building, originally built as a workman's meal and rest room in relation to the construction of the surrounding residential estate. Clay tiled roof with casement windows.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
613.	HT01100	No. 4 Loring Road, N20 0HU	A two storey detached Edwardian house. Elaborate porch including cast iron and timber fretwork. Roughcast façade and red stock brick with red brick string courses. Pitched roof with slate roof tiles. Original white painted casement windows with fanlights. Original timber front door with side lights. Retains original stone front boundary wall.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
614.	HT01101	Nos. 6 - 8 Loring Road, N20 0HU	Semi-detached symmetrical Edwardian pair of houses retaining original features. Forward facing gable ends with Mock Tudor detailing. Full height projecting bays with timber sliding sash windows with multi-light upper sash section. First floor oriel	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			windows. Ground floor oval windows with gauged red brick, masonry keystones and block.			
615.	HT00428	Garden Wall to rear of properties 1-9 Lovers Walk, N3 1JH	Substantial red brick garden wall in Flemish bond with wooden doorways leading to private gardens beyond. A boundary to Lover's Walk, it was once part of the garden wall to Sellar's Hall.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
616.	HT01102	Boundary marker (south side about 50 yds from junction with Frith Lane) Lovers Walk	A well buried metal tombstone post with words "Borough of" visible at top. Of style similar to the Borough of Finchley's 1934 plates but date buried.	Nominated	Intactness, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
617.	HT01103	Nos. 29 - 31 Lyonsdown Avenue, EN5 1DU	Semi-detached symmetrical pair in Mock-Tudor style in render and half-timbering. Jettied first floor over bay windows and central halls-adjointing porches. Steeply pitched roof rising to a central cluster of chimneys, each one separately expressed, a dramatic feature in the skyline. Eaves to main roof slopes and large dormers with boldly expressed rafter feet. Extraordinary double dormers to the side elevations, adding to the interest and complexity of the roof. No. 29 and 31	Nominated	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
618.	HT01105	No. 38 Lyonsdown Avenue, EN5 1DX	A detached double-fronted house of brick with a stone string courses and eaves band and stone mullions to the two-storey bay windows. The façade to the street is symmetrical with a central integral porch under a generous round arch opening with a bold keystone. Stained glass to upper lights of bays and to central window over porch. Original recessed entrance with front door with paired oval windows. Slate roof with boldly expressed rafter feet. Retains original front stone boundary wall. This house is in a largely original condition but has benefitted from extensions to both sides of the property although, these are set back from the main building line and do not distract from the appearance.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

619.	HT01106	Nos. 49 - 59 (Odd) Lyonsdown Avenue, EN5 1DX	<p>A striking and attractive sequence of six large detached houses all built before 1913 on the upmarket Lyonsdown estate all in Arts and Crafts inspired style which later dominated suburbs but here is an early example. Each is a unique and individual design but with basically vernacular details of southern England, then being popularised by architects such as C.F.A. Voysey and Raymond Unwin of Hampstead Garden Suburb (first phase 1907-15). No. 49: Detached house in Voysey style with plenty of southern England vernacular details, including catslide roof, battered at the bottom so that the walls spread out, hoods over the ground-floor windows, tall chimneys, pitched roof dormer. No. 51: smaller detached house in render with half-timbering. Wide-spreading clay tile roof with a pretty sequence of dormers, one with bay window and another with chimney stack rising through its gable end. Jettied first floor to front over bay window and integral porch and sloping angle buttresses supporting the jettied corners. No. 53 and 55: semi-detached pair in pebble-dash and half-timbering. Steeply pitched roof rising to a central cluster of chimneys, each one separately expressed, a dramatic feature in the skyline. Jettied first floor over bay windows and corner porches. Eaves to main roof slopes and large dormers with boldly expressed rafter feet. No. 57: detached house in brick with render details, with clay tile roof, featuring interlocking gable ends facing street with porch at the intersection. Asymmetrical fenestration including a double-height window in the right-hand gable lighting the staircase. The chimneys are stepped out at the top representing machicolation. Original front door with round window with multiple glazing bars. No. 59: Built in 1908 (date stamp on leadwork by front door), No. 59 is the biggest and most impressive house of the sequence in brick, some laid in herringbone pattern, with tile hanging and tall, steeply pitched clay tile roofs. Magnificent and varied set of chimney stacks, the tallest is externally expressed and all the way to the ground and has a recessed panel. The chimney stack to the</p>	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
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			principal roof is wide and octagonal. Leaded light windows including one with a fanlight expressed in the leadwork. Like a Sussex farmhouse planted in north London. Prominent corner location.			
620.	HT01272	Pillar Box (on junction with Eversleigh Road), Lyonsdown Road	Victorian wall mounted Red Pillar Box.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest
621.	HT01110	Holy Trinity Church, Lyonsdown Road, EN5 1JE	Built in 1865 an early work by Ewan Christian. Stock brick with red brick banding. Strong rounded apse to the fore flanked by curved chapels. Transepts and large sweeping slated roof. Elaborate stone dressings to Gothic style windows. Pair of porches to side entrances. Prominent slim design bell tower with slate. Retains original brick boundary wall. Landmark building on prominent corner site.	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
622.	HT01109	No. 33 Lyonsdown Road, EN5 1JG	Large two storey detached house in the Italianate style. Yellow stock brick with stone dressings. Shallow pitch roof. Landmark site at corner of Lyonsdown Road and Richmond Road. Intact features: the unique bridge porch/conservatory with entrance from Lyonsdown Road, veranda, decorative roof detail, stained glass windows. Built 1907 as Lyonsdown School, later became a home for unmarried mothers and then (1950s) headquarters of the Society for African Missions.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Social and Communal Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
623.	HT01108	No. 81 Lyonsdown Avenue, EN5 1JT	Large detached two storey house in render, red brick and tile hanging. No. 81 dates from before 1913 and has a complex and original plan; it is a double pile with an interconnecting asymmetrical gable-ended wing at right angles. On the gable end is an externally expressed chimney stack rising one side of the gable ridge. Next to this is a canted bay and then an extraordinary massive porch of stone construction with an oversized keystone.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

624.	HT00430	Lyttelton Court, Lyttelton Road, N2 0EB	Three storey block of flats by Cecil George Butler, 1929. Brick building with red brick quoin details at the corners and around the fenestration. Tiled hipped roofs and hipped dormers to the loft flats. Large Lutyens style chimneys to either end of the blocks. Open balconies, flush with the rest of the building. Art Deco style door casings to all entrances. Steel windows set in timber sub-frames.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
625.	HT00431	Widcombe Court, Lyttelton Road, N2 0HN	Three storey block of flats by Crickmer. Red brick with flush brick quoins, tiled hipped roof with hipped dormers. Art Deco door canopy. Steel windows.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
626.	HT00432	Nos. 40-44 (even) Lyttelton Road, N2 0TW	Green painted pan tile mansard and steep pitched hipped roof with central brick chimneys. Flat roof dormers and white metal painted windows set in yellow buff brick with red brick quoin detailing. Additional personalisation of white painted wooden shutters to windows on brick elevations. Under croft garage and black decorative metal hand rail leads to the front door with fan light.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
627.	HT01111	Nos. 23 - 31 Lytton Road, EN5 5BX	Numbers 23-31 Lytton Road is a row of five terraced, two storey, late Victorian or Edwardian red brick cottages. They have remained virtually unaltered, with grey slate roofs, they have all retained the turrets over the first floor bay windows and the sash windows. All the ground floor porches have retained the same glazed tiling and the design of all the front doors is in keeping with the period.	Nominated	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
628.	HT00434	Nos. 26 and 27 Manor Road, EN5 2LE	Two storey Art's and Craft's inspired house in render with grey slate tile roof, yellow buff brick detailed chimneys and pots. Projecting gables are decorated with slit window detailing, cast iron hoppers and down pipes, and leaded glass windows in white painted frames. Entrances are recessed within brick porches featuring receding arches in the style of Norman Shaw and early Lutyens. Doorways are painted wooden with glazed sections.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

629.	HT01112	Nos. 1 - 7 (Odd) Marriot Road, EN5 4NJ	Two pairs of late Victorian houses. Nos. 1 and 3 are two storeys with brick built front dormers and nos. 5 and 7 are two storeys. Stock London brick. Two storey height canted bay windows with stone mullions. Dressed and polychromatic brick detailing and string courses. Shallow brick window arches. Roof eave brackets.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Group Value	Architectural Interest
630.	HT00438	Vale Farm, Mays Lane, EN5 2AQ	Detached two storey building in painted brick with grey slate roof and red brick chimneystack. White timber painted sash windows. The entrance includes a partially enclosed porch with pediment and plain columns with ionic capitals.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
631.	HT01113	Nos. 13 - 63 and 83 - 177 Mays Lane, EN5 2EF	These were the first council houses ever built by Barnet UDC, in 1911, according to local historians Percy Reboul & John Heathfield. Their significance is therefore as much historical as architectural. Nos.13-63 comprise four terraces and one pair of semi-detached houses, in modest Edwardian vernacular style. The two-storey homes have projecting single-storey porches, and the buff stock brickwork is enlivened by red brick bands and lintels. Nos. 83 - 177 each comprise groups of four two-storey terraces. Materials are more basic: pebble-dashed walls, with the only decoration red brick arches over the entrance doorways. The houses resemble contemporary LCC cottage estates. The westernmost house, white-rendered with buttresses, echoes Voysey's pioneering Arts & Crafts houses.	Nominated	Group Value, Intactness, Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits, Social and Communal Value	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
632.	HT01114	Boundary marker (northwest side of Thornton Way surrounded by hedge) Nos. 61-63 Meadway	Borough of Finchley mark of 'standard' 1934 design.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
633.	HT00446	No. 2 Meadway, NW11 7JX	House designed by Edwin Palser 1911. White rendered detached house with brick plinth beneath the ground floor windows. Brick chimney at both gable ends. Steel casement windows with leaded lights and unusual butt hinges. Two full height bay windows with	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			hipped roofs on the front elevation, the left hand of which is fully glazed from ground floor to the eaves. Bivalve front door with timber frame porch with tiled hipped roof.			
634.	HT00447	Nos. 28-30 (even) Meadway, NW11 7AY	Semi-detached pair by Holder, 1919. Red brick with tiled hipped roofs. Two hipped dormers to the front elevation and matching to the rear. Hipped gables at the rear of both properties. Front doors with timber casement. 2 Bullseye windows on the front elevation. Bay windows with hipped roofs at the sides. Loggias to the rear with timber fenced balconies. Brick chimneys.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
635.	HT00439	No. 35 Meadway, NW11 7AT	House deigned by Parker and Unwin 1912. Red brick house with tiled half-hipped roof. Bay window with hipped roof off of the projecting bay. Tiled projecting gable to the rear. M shaped double hipped gable on the receding front elevation. Timber framed glazed porch with hipped roof. 3 brick chimney stacks. Brick archway and tiled hipped capping link the house to its neighbour.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
636.	HT00440	No. 39 Meadway, NW11 7AX	House by Rushton, 1910. Red brick house with tiled hipped roof with 4 casement dormer to front and 3 casement dormer to side. Hipped gable to front with leaded flat roofed bay window. Bay to front with hipped roof and loggia to form the porch. 2 brick chimneys.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
637.	HT00449	Nos. 44-46 (even) Meadway, NW11 6PR	Semi-detached pair by Goodchild, 1912. Red brick with tiled hipped roof with sprocket eaves. Projecting gables either ends of the front elevation. Red brick chimneys with vent detail. Brick arched integral porch, originally semi enclosed with glazing as seen on number 44, the porch at number 46 has been enclosed in brick. Stair tower with high windows wrapping around the corners at both junctions to the gables. Leaded flat roof bay window to the gable of 46. Full height bay window at the rear of 46. Timber framed windows with steel opening casements with leaded lights.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
638.	HT00441	Nos. 45-47 Meadway, NW11 7AX	Semi-detached pair of houses by Caulfield, 1912. White rendered with hipped tiled roof. Leaded flat roofed bay windows off of a central double gable. Tiled hipped porch with front door with brick	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			door case. Timber sash windows with tile creasing detail to the cills.			
639.	HT00442	Nos. 49-51 (odd) Meadway, NW11 6PL	Semi-detached pair of houses by Bunney and Makins, 1912. White rendered with hipped tiled roof. 49 has a single projecting gable to the front, 51 has a double projecting gable to the front and single gable to the rear. Oriel window to the side of 49, supported by a timber bracket. Catslide roof to 51 over the garage. A porch with catslide roof links between the gables of the two properties. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
640.	HT00450	No. 50 Meadway, NW11 6PS	Semi-detached house by Soutar, 1924. Red brick with tiled hipped roof. Projecting hipped gable at the front and rear. Projecting brick string course below first floor windows. Front door set diagonally between the junction with the gable. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
641.	HT00451	No. 52 Meadway, NW11 6QE	Semi-detached house by Soutar, 1924. Red brick with tiled hipped roof. Projecting hipped gable at the front and rear. Projecting brick string course below first floor windows. Front door set diagonally between the junction with the gable. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
642.	HT00443	Nos. 53-55 (odd) Meadway, NW11 6PP	Semi-detached pair of houses by Soutar, 1922. Red brick with tiled hipped roof. Projecting hipped gable to the front of number 53, with a mirroring gable to the back of 55. Two hipped roof dormers to the front, and a single flat roofed dormer to the side of 53. Leaded flat roofed bay window off of the gables. Half dormer with segmental pediment to the front gable of 53, and half dormer with triangular pediment at the front and rear of 55. Bay window with parapet and full height arched window to the side of 55. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
643.	HT00452	Nos. 66-68 (even) Meadway, NW11 6QH	Paired corner house by John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1930. Half hipped gable roof. Side catslide. Two large niched brick chimney stacks with decorative diamond brickwork. Leaded light casements. Recessed arched front entrance porches.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
644.	HT00445	Nos. 85-87 Meadway, NW11 6QH	Paired corner house by John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1930. Half hipped gable roof. Side catslide. Leaded light casements. Flat roof canopies to front doors.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness,	Architectural Interest

					Aesthetic Merits	
645.	HT00453	No. 3 Meadway Close, NW11 7BA	Detached house by Halley, 1909. Brick house with tiled crown roof. Bay window with flat leaded roof to front. Two casement dormer window with hipped roof to front. Flush brick quoins detail all fenestration. Timber casement windows with leaded lights.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
646.	HT00456	Nos. 4-6 (even) Meadway Close, NW11 7BA	Soutar, 1922. Pair of houses linked in the middle by connecting garages. Brick with tiled crown roofs and projecting gables with tiled kneelers either ends of the front elevation. Gable of number 4 has timber framing with brick insets. Half dormer windows with hipped roofs to first floor. Timber framed windows with steel casements and leaded lights.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
647.	HT00454	Nos. 5-7 (odd) Meadway Close, NW11 7BA	Semi-detached pair of houses by Soutar, 1913. Brick with tiled roof, gable ends project forward either end of the front elevation with catslide roofs at either end. Bay window with flat leaded roof on the front of the projecting gables. Leaded flat roof canopies over the front doors. Small central gables at the rear with arched leaded roof. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
648.	HT00457	Nos. 8-10 (even) Meadway Close, NW11 7BA	Soutar, 1922. Pair of houses linked in the middle by connecting garages. Brick with tiled crown roofs and projecting gables with tiled kneelers either ends of the front elevation. Gable of number 10 has timber framing with brick insets. Half dormer windows with hipped roofs to first floor. Timber framed windows with steel casements and leaded lights.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
649.	HT00455	Nos. 9-11 (odd) Meadway Close, NW11 7BA	Semi-detached pair of houses by Soutar, 1922. Red brick with tiled crown roof. Projecting gables at either end of the front elevation, with timber framed detail to the gable ends, supported on timber brackets projecting over full height bay windows. Catslide roofs at either end of the pair terminating above the garage door. Four half dormer windows with hipped roofs at the rear. Four bay windows with flat leaded roofs at the rear. Steel framed windows with leaded lights and brick mullions.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

650.	HT00458	Nos. 12-14 (even) Meadway Close, NW11 7BA	Semi-detached pair of houses by Soutar 1922. Red brick with tiled hipped roof. Central projecting gables with triangular pediment and brick pilasters. Four dormer windows with hipped roofs to front, two dormer windows with hipped roofs to the rear. Three brick chimney stacks with recessed brick panel detail. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
651.	HT00459	Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough, Meadway Gate	Stone trough 6ft 6in granolithic. Date erected- 28 June 1912. Original location Hendon -Hoop Lane, Temple Fortune Lane Wild Hatch. The Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association was an association set up in London by Samuel Gurney, a Member of Parliament, and philanthropist and Edward Thomas Wakefield, a barrister, in 1859 to provide free drinking water. Originally called the Metropolitan Free Drinking Fountain Association it changed its name to include cattle troughs in 1867, to also support animal welfare. The Society was inaugurated in 1859 with the requirement "That no fountain be erected or promoted by the Association which shall not be so constructed as to ensure by filters, or other suitable means, the perfect purity and coldness of the water." Gift of Lady Banbury. Although this is a Banbury trough it does not contain the normal inscription.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
652.	HT00460	Timber pergola on traffic island, Meadway Gate	The Gateway garden is bisected by a pergola wound round with wisteria; the view through the pergola draws the eye up Meadway to focus on the elevation of No. 16 Heathgate at the Heathgate/Meadway junction.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
653.	HT00477	Lodge House and Archway Gate, 1 Meldex Close, Milesplit Hill, NW7 2RW	Detached two storey building in dark red brick, Flemish bond with footings of dark blue/grey brick. Archway gate topped with geometric stone coping with steel gate leaves, two pedestrian side entrances and larger central vehicle entrance. The Lodge has gauged brick window arches on ground and first floors, clay tiled roof.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

654.	HT00461	No. 31 Middleton Road, NW11 7NR	Vernacular revival. Well-detailed house, symmetrical plan. Plain clay pitched roof with pitched dormer windows. Ground floor bay windows, black stone lintels. Brick corner quoin and window mullion dressings. London sock brick, Flemish bond. Timber window casements.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
655.	HT01115	Boundary marker (between No. 9 Middleway and No. 15 Southwood Court), Middleway	Weathered Borough of Finchley mark of 'standard' 1934 design.	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest
656.	HT00462	No. 12 Middleway, NW11 6SP	Detached house by Makins and Paul Badcock, 1929. Brick, tile hung upper sections. Hipped roof, tile hung flat roofed side dormers, hipped roof front dormer. Pitched roof tile hung garage attached to right hand side of the house. Recessed central square entrance porch. Leaded light casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
657.	HT00463	No. 14 Middleway, NW11 6SP	Paul Badcock, 1927. Detached house with half hipped roof. Brick, tile hung upper sections. Half hipped roof, tile hung flat roofed side dormer, hipped roof front dormer. Pitched roof tile hung garage attached to left hand side catslide. Flat roof timber door canopy. Leaded light casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
658.	HT00464	No. 20 Middleway, NW11 6SP	Detached brick house by Lidbetter, 1927. Hipped pantiled roof. Attached plain tiled hipped roof double garage wing to left hand side. Central recessed arched entrance door. Decorative blind brick arches over ground floor windows. Steel casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
659.	HT00467	No. 23 Middleway (with No. 19 Thornton Way), NW11 6SN	Cecil George Butler, 1925. Red brick corner house paired with 19 Thornton Way. Brick entrance porch canted across the corner. Canted bay windows. Side catslide with flat roof dormer and integral garage below. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

660.	HT00465	No. 24 Middleway (with No. 17 Thornton Way), NW11 6SP	Cecil George Butler, 1925. Red brick corner house paired with 17 Thornton Way. Hipped roof. Sprocketed eaves. Full height hipped roof wing to right hand side. Brick entrance porch canted across the corner. Canted bay windows. Side catslide with flat roof dormer and integral garage below. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
661.	HT00468	No. 25 Middleway (with No. 24 Thornton Way), NW11 6SH	Cecil George Butler, 1925. Red brick corner house paired with 24 Thornton Way. Matching house to numbers 24, 26 and 23. Brick entrance porch canted across the corner. Canted bay windows. Side catslide with flat roof dormer and integral garage below. Timber casements.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
662.	HT00466	No. 26 Middleway (with No. 22 Thornton Way), NW11 6SG	Cecil George Butler, 1925. Red brick corner house paired with 22 Thornton Way. Matching house to number 24 on the opposite corner. Brick entrance porch canted across the corner. Canted bay windows. Side catslide with flat roof dormer and integral garage below. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
663.	HT00469	Nos. 1-47 (odd) Midholm, NW11 6LL	Groups of semi-detached and terraced houses, numbers 1-40 by Sutcliffe, 1914, numbers 41-48 by Butler, 1926. Soutar houses are red brick on the ground floor with roughcast, some painted white, on the first floor. Tiled hipped roofs. Timber casement windows. The Butler houses 41-43 mirror the Soutar houses, however numbers 45-47 turn the corner and are red brick with a tiled hipped roof.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
664.	HT00470	Nos. 2-48 (even) Midholm, NW11 6LN	Groups of semi-detached and terraced houses, numbers 1-40 by Sutcliffe, 1914, numbers 41-48 by Butler, 1926. Soutar houses are red brick on the ground floor with roughcast, some painted white, on the first floor. Tiled hipped roofs. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
665.	HT00471	Nos. 1-8 (consecutive) Midholm Close, NW11 6EB	Group of maisonettes by Cecil George Butler, 1927. Brick with tiled hipped roof. Central brick balcony over archway to access rear garden. Central bullseye window over the balcony.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
666.	HT00472	Nos. 9-12 (consecutive)	Group of maisonettes by Butler, 1927. Brick with tiled hipped roof. Central brick balcony over archway to access rear garden. Central bullseye window over the balcony.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group	Architectural Interest

		Midholm Close, NW11 6EB			Value, Intactness	
667.	HT00473	Nos. 12-16 (consecutive) Midholm Close, NW11 6EB	Group of maisonettes by Butler, 1927. Brick with tiled hipped roof. Central brick balcony over archway to access rear garden. Central bullseye window over the balcony.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
668.	HT00474	Nos. 17-24 (consecutive) Midholm Close, NW11 6EB	Group of maisonettes by Butler, 1927. Brick with tiled hipped roof. Central brick balcony over archway to access rear garden. Central bullseye window over the balcony.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
669.	HT00483	Nos. 1-44 Midland Terrace, NW2 6QH	Terraced two storey 'back-to-back' housing. Majority of original features remain, including sash windows, segmented brick window arches, shared chimney stacks, remains of outdoor brick 'privys' now converted to utility garden sheds. Slated pitched roofs. The terraced houses front a communal lawn.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
670.	HT00476	Mill Hill Cemetery Chapel, Milesplit Hill, NW7 2RR	A large modernist edifice in dark brown brick with polygonal apse and blocky geometric façade. Designed by Mr. E. E. Lofting in 1933.	Existing	Social and Communal Value, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
671.	HT01117	Ayesha Community School, No. 10A Montague Road, NW4 3ES	Former Montague Primary. Built in 1901, this former school comprises a pair of single-storey buildings arranged in an L-shape enclosing a playground facing the street. The playground facades have similarities: both are of stock brick with red brick dressings, red terracotta parapets and mouldings, and clay tiled roofs. Each also has a tall central stepped brick gable, topped with a round arch and finial, and flanked by big dormer windows with plastered gables. But a closer look shows intriguing variations of window shape, size and decoration. The end of the L facing the street repeats the materials and forms of the playground facades, but	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

			again with variations. The composition fits effortlessly onto a steep site and into its Victorian residential street context, with bold but not overbearing forms and an impressive quantity and quality of Arts & Crafts details. The roof also includes a cupola and, chimneys that have been capped.			
672.	HT01116	St Alphege Church, Montrose Avenue, HA8 0DN	A plain brick building with a clay tiled roof. It has a Basilican plan in the early Christian style restored in 1952 after war damage. Designed to serve the new parish which covered the Watling Estate and was the living gift of the Bishop of London. It has a festive interior, all white, with low arcades on peers, and a lofty ceiling with heavy tie-beams on gilded modillions.	Nominated	Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
673.	HT00478	No. 1 Morland Close, NW11 7JG	Potter, 1909. Red brick with decorative grey brick stepping over main entrance. Canted flat roof bay to left hand side. Half hipped front dormers. Central hipped front dormer. Brick stacks. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
674.	HT00479	No. 2 Morland Close, NW11 7JG	Jackson, 1923. L shaped brick house with chamfered corner infill, chamfered flat roofed dormer over. Hipped dormers on side roofslope. Brick stacks. Timber shutters to first floor windows. Leaded light casements. Timber canopy to front entrance door.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
675.	HT01296	3 Morland Close, NW11 7JG	Bunney & Makins, 1914. Plain tiled roof, side dormer. Catslide addition with dormer to right hand side. Brick Stacks. Timber shutters to first floor windows. Leaded light casements. Parapeted with entrance porch. Original drawings in the London Metropolitan Archive, HGS Archive.	Nominated	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
676.	HT00480	Nos. 4 to 5 Morland Close, NW11 7JG	C.H. B. Quennell, 1924. Linked red brick houses plain tiled roof, sprocketed eaves, side brick stacks. Single front flat roofed dormers, timber shutters to first floor windows, contrasting grey brick diamond patterning between. Timber casements. Parapeted white entrance porches.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

677.	HT00481	No. 6 Morland Close, NW11 7JG	C.H.B. Quennell, 1920. Red brick, contrasting brick quoins. Plain tiled pitched roof, sprocketed eaves. Hipped half dormer over staircase window. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
678.	HT00482	No. 7 Morland Close, NW11 7JG	C.H.B. Quennell, 1920. Red brick. Pitched plain tile roof with three hipped front dormers. Timber casements. Timber entrance canopy.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
679.	HT01118	St John's Church, Mowbray Road, EN5 1RH	Concertina detailed roof designed by Finlayson and Lainglands with natural slate tiles. Yellow brick with red brick detail. Low squat entrance and lower brick section of church. Opened on the 3rd May 1969, led by it's Minister Rev. Philip Eastman, it received the civic Trust Award the following year for good design.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value, Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
680.	HT01119	No. 11 Moxon Street, EN5 5TY	Two storey house in yellow brick with slate roof on prominent corner site. No 11 is next door to a Grade II statutorily listed Georgian house and has many similar characteristics to that building, including the muted yellow brickwork which is in good repair. It is therefore probably of the same age. The roof is new but the chimneys have been retained. The windows are sash and the two ground floor bay windows match.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
681.	HT01120	Nos. 18 - 28 Moxon Street, EN5 5TS	This row of two storey Victorian terraced cottages in Moxon St has remained remarkably intact, with the chimneys, stepped roofline and recessed porches all retained. Some of the windows have been changed and modernised but the square bays are still intact. The brickwork is good with none of the properties rendered. The ground floor bay windows include white painted mullion detailing and red brick pillars, all windows include white painted pediments and recessed doorways are marked with white painted pediments also.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest

682.	HT01256	Nos. 4 and 6 Myddelton Park, N20 0HX	Pair of semi-detached houses of two storeys with rooms in the roof space. Red brick with flanking chimneys and single dormer windows on front roof slope. Symmetrical design.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
683.	HT01257	Nos. 8 and 10 Myddelton Park, N20 0HX	Semi-detached pair of three storey houses with two storey side wings. Front square bays with balustrade balcony above. Sash windows.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
684.	HT00341	Gable Cottage, Nan Clarks Lane, NW7 4HH	A semi detached two storey Edwardian cottage in the Arts and Craft's style. Includes clay tile roof with plain ridge tiles, highly decorate and ornate brick chimneys, some with existing pots and black painted barge boards. Timber framed black and white patterned gables also include half clay tile hung sections. A coach entrance separates the properties which could be read as one building. Windows are black painted frames with leaded glass.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
685.	HT00485	Mote End, Nan Clarks Lane, NW7 4HH	Two storey end of terrace house. Flemish bond, roughcast pebbledash first floor. Casement windows. Clay tile roof. Front facing shared gable.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
686.	HT00489	Mote Lodge, Nan Clarks Lane, NW7 4HH	Two storey detached house featuring unusual textured stucco rendering. Italianate brick detailing at first floor, above recessed brick arched front door entrance. Turquoise glazed pantiles, pigeon loft style chimney stacks.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
687.	HT00486	Pond Cottage, Nan Clarks Lane, NW7 4HH	Simple whitewashed, single storey bungalow in Flemish bond brick with slate roof. Some shallow arched windows. Porthole window and identical pair of finials adorning each roof ridge.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
688.	HT00488	Coach House and Garage Flat, Nan Clarks Lane, NW7 4HH	Whitewashed, single storey property in Flemish bond brick with slate roof. Semi-circular arched windows at first floor. Slate roof, vane tower, casement windows and roof brackets.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
689.	HT00487	The Studio, Nan Clarks Lane, NW7 4HH	Simple whitewashed, single storey bungalow in Flemish bond brick with slate roof. Some shallow arched windows. Porthole windows and identical pair of finials adorning each roof ridge.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

690.	HT00484	Nos. 1-3 Highwood Cottages, Nan Clarks Lane, NW7 4HJ	Group of three 1930's two storey houses. Flemish bond, roughcast pebbledash first floors. Casement windows. Clay tile roofs. Nos 1 dormer window at eaves, Nos 2&3 front facing shared gables.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
691.	HT00490	Nos. 1-4 Neale Close, N2 OLE	Series of maisonettes and linked houses by Cecil George Butler, 1929. Brick built. Recessed arched entrance porches. Mix of hipped and half hipped roof with flat roofed half dormer. Tile hung gable projections with creased kneelers. Canted bay windows. Hexagonal bullseye ground floor windows. Arched passageway to rear with tile creased edging. Herringbone brick panels above side doorcases. Timber casements.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
692.	HT00491	Nos. 5-12 Neale Close, N2 OLE	Series of maisonettes and linked houses by Cecil George Butler, 1929. Brick built. Recessed arched entrance porches. Mix of hipped and half hipped roof with flat roofed half dormer. Tile hung gable projections with creased kneelers. Canted bay windows. Hexagonal bullseye ground floor windows. Arched passageway to rear with tile creased edging. Herringbone brick panels above side doorcases. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
693.	HT00492	Nos. 12-20 Neale Close, N2 OLE	Series of maisonettes and linked houses by Cecil George Butler, 1929. Brick built. Recessed arched entrance porches. Mix of hipped and half hipped roof with flat roofed half dormer. Tile hung gable projections with creased kneelers. Canted bay windows. Hexagonal bullseye ground floor windows. Arched passageway to rear with tile creased edging. Herringbone brick panels above side doorcases. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
694.	HT00493	Nos. 21-28 Neale Close, N2 OLE	Series of maisonettes and linked houses by Cecil George Butler, 1929. Brick built. Recessed arched entrance porches. Mix of hipped and half hipped roof with flat roofed half dormer. Tile hung gable projections with creased kneelers. Canted bay windows. Hexagonal bullseye ground floor windows. Arched passageway to rear with tile creased edging. Herringbone brick panels above side doorcases. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

695.	HT00494	Nos. 29-36 Neale Close, N2 OLF	Series of maisonettes and linked houses by Cecil George Butler, 1929. Brick built. Recessed arched entrance porches. Mix of hipped and half hipped roof with flat roofed half dormer. Tile hung gable projections with creased kneelers. Canted bay windows. Hexagonal bullseye ground floor windows. Arched passageway to rear with tile creased edging. Herringbone brick panels above side doorcases. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
696.	HT00495	Nos. 37-44 Neale Close, N2 OLF	Series of maisonettes and linked houses by Cecil George Butler, 1929. Brick built. Recessed arched entrance porches. Mix of hipped and half hipped roof with flat roofed half dormer. Tile hung gable projections with creased kneelers. Canted bay windows. Hexagonal bullseye ground floor windows. Arched passageway to rear with tile creased edging. Herringbone brick panels above side doorcases.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
697.	HT00496	Nos. 45-52 Neale Close, N2 OLF	Series of maisonettes and linked houses by Cecil George Butler, 1929. Brick built. Recessed arched entrance porches. Mix of hipped and half hipped roof with flat roofed half dormer. Tile hung gable projections with creased kneelers. Canted bay windows. Hexagonal bullseye ground floor windows. Arched passageway to rear with tile creased edging. Herringbone brick panels above side doorcases. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
698.	HT00497	Nos. 53-56 Neale Close, N2 OLF	Series of maisonettes and linked houses by Cecil George Butler, 1929. Brick built. Recessed arched entrance porches. Mix of hipped and half hipped roof with flat roofed half dormer. Tile hung gable projections with creased kneelers. Canted bay windows. Hexagonal bullseye ground floor windows. Arched passageway to rear with tile creased edging. Herringbone brick panels above side doorcases. Timber casements.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
699.	HT00498	Nos. 1-38 Needham Terrace, NW2 6QL	Two storey terraced 'back-to-back' housing. Majority of original features remain, including sash windows, segmented brick window arches, shared chimney stacks, remains of outdoor brick 'privys' now converted to utility garden sheds. Slated pitched roofs. These houses have small individual front gardens.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest

700.	HT00499	St Michael's Catholic Grammar School, Nether Street, N12 7NH	Detached two storey building in red brick with slated pitched roofs, hipped gables and dormer windows. Stone quoin dressing to Flemish bond stock brick. Arched Italianate windows, dental cornice, decorative roof soffit brackets, sash windows with multi-lights. Glazed conservatory with stained glass transoms.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
701.	HT01123	Gainsborough Court (Flats 1-33), Nether Street, N12 8AE	1930's two storey flatted development set in landscaped grounds in Moderne style. Multi-colour brick with upper storey in painted render. Inverted balconies to first floor. Some original Crittal windows and timber chevron design doors remain. Tall pitched roof in clay tiles.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
702.	HT00501	West Finchley Underground Station, Foot Bridge and Platform Waiting Rooms, Nether Street, N3 1NT	A cast iron criss cross tracery detailed foot bridge painted in dark green and cream supported by cast iron columns. It is one of the main features of the station, integral to it's original design. The footbridge was relocated from Winterset and Ryhill, near Barnsley. Traditionally designed waiting rooms can be found on each platform with timber sliding sash windows and natural slate roofs.	Existing	Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
703.	HT01121	Dr French Memorial Home, No. 13 Nether Street, N12 7NN	Two storey Victorian building in red brick with shallow pitch roof. Canted bay windows with bracketed decorative eaves constructed from red brick in Flemish bond with quoins. Arched central window and door entrance as a joint pediment includes stucco and columns.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
704.	HT01122	Trinity Church and Church Hall, No. 15 Nether Street, N12 7NN	Gothic revival church. Ragstone walls with buttresses. Pointed arched windows with decorative tracery and inset quatrefoils. Leaded windows. Masonry string courses. Adjoined contemporary single storeyed side annexe. Gargoyled steeple located beside nave. Pitched slated roof.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest

705.	HT01124	Nos. 126-128 Nether Street, N3 1NS	A large two storey residential building in yellow brick with red brick dressings to windows. Projecting gable ended wings to front elevation. Tall clay tiled roof with dominating chimney stacks on flanks and in centre. Leaded light windows set within stone mullions.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
706.	HT00500	Fursby House, No. 146 Nether Street, N3 1PG	Detached two storey building in brick with rendered ground floor. Hipped plain tiled roof with trio of front facing gables, centrally located smaller gable with scalloped barge boards. Central entrance porch with refined canopy and slender columns. Arched sash windows at first floor with brick arches and masonry keystone.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
707.	HT00502	Moss Hall Nursery School, No. 189 Nether Street, N3 1NR	Large detached two storey late Victorian residence, formerly known as benchfield. London stock brick, Flemish bond. Roof brackets at eaves, masonry dressing at window lintels and porch pilasters. Dormer windows, string course. '1876' date plaque at first floor.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
708.	HT01263	Brent Lodge, 200 Nether Street, N3 1JD	Former gate lodge to Brent Lodge, which is now demolished. Single storey to front elevation with shallow pitched slated roof. Pairs of leaded light casement windows on either side of front entrance. Part timber, part glazed front door.	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
709.	HT00503	Nos 1-17 (odd) Netherfield Road, N12 8DP	Late Victorian two storey terraced houses in red brick with double height front bay windows below gable ends. Decorative elements include stucco eaves and gables, stucco plaques. Spindle work at front porches, terracotta ridge tiles. Multi-light timber sash windows. Plain clay tiled front porches. Segmented bay windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
710.	HT01268	Oakleigh Park Railway Station, Netherlands Road, EN5 1BU	A small two storey weather-boarded platform station building with shallow pitch slate roof. Retains original timber windows and prominent chimney stack set within gable end. Platform waiting rooms are also original. It opened to passenger traffic on 1 December 1873. The station was completely rebuilt in 1891/2 with two island platforms, a new footbridge and booking office.	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Group Value, Social and Communal Value	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest

711.	HT00404	(Bunkers Dip) Neville Drive, N2 OQR	Detached house by Philip Hepworth, 1930. Brick with pitched, pantile roof. Central turret with hipped roof, set next to a single, chimney. Timber arched windows to first floor, timber casement windows to ground floor. Very limited fenestration to the ground floor.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
712.	HT00504	No. 1 Neville Drive, N2 OQS	Detached house by E. Unwin, 1934. White rendered with pitched pantile roof. Two art deco influenced curved front bays, forming balconies to the first floor. Central front door with cantilevered door canopy. Steel windows.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
713.	HT00505	No. 5 Neville Drive, N2 OQS	Detached house by Lebor, 1938. House turned the corner onto Spencer Drive. Red brick with clay tiled crown roof, flat roofed front dormer. Central flat roofed porch with tile creasing detail around the doorway. Chimneys to either side of the house with tiled wings. Steel framed windows with leaded lights set in a timber sub-frame.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
714.	HT00507	No. 14 Neville Drive, N2 OQR	Detached house by Ernst Freud, 1935. Art deco in style. Brick with tiled pitched roof with exaggerated sprocket, flat roofed side dormers. Steel windows grouped centrally in the facade, the ground floor windows terminate in an open porch to the front door. House has had a two storey, flat roofed, side extension. There is a distinct horizontality to this house.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
715.	HT00508	No. 16 Neville Drive, N2 OQR	Detached house by Lidbetter, 1935. Front façade largely timber boarded, with the exception of the garage which is built in brick. There is a projecting shaped gable to the front, built in brick and painted white. Arched front door set into the gable, with stone arch detail and stone quoins, all painted white. Pantile roof hipped to one end and terminating in a gable end with single chimney at the other end. Steel casements with leaded lights. Shutters to first floor gable window.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
716.	HT00506	No. 21 Neville Drive, N2 OQS	Detached house by Booth, 1935. White rendered art deco house set far back in it's plot. Flat roof with glazed rooftop room. Front left corner of the house curves the corner, terminating in a balcony supported by a single pillar. Steel windows, all of which	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			either set into the corner of the house or curve with the line of the corner.			
717.	HT00509	No. 22 Neville Drive, N2 0QR	Detached house by Butler, 1935. Yellow London Stock Brick with green pantile roof. House set on an L-shaped plan with exaggerated shaped gable facing the road. Two flat roofed dormers to the front. Canopy over front door supported on large columns. Steel windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
718.	HT01133	Nos. 11-25 Normandy Avenue, EN5 2HU	A run of 8 two storey Edwardian houses where original features have largely survived intact. All featuring 'arts & crafts' influenced wooden porches, ornate front doors and decorative window frames. Detailed differences include some ariel windows and small bays ground and upper floors. Front walls largely lost to hard standing. One side chimney lost to side extension. No. 13 has added modern porch.	Nominated	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
719.	HT00510	Nos. 33-35 (odd) Norrice Lea, N2 0RD	Detached symmetrical pair of houses by Cecil George Butler, 1936. Brick with red brick quoins, pantile hipped roofs with dormer windows. A pair of garages link the houses. Timber door cases. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
720.	HT00511	No. 37 Norrice Lea, N2 0RD	Detached house by Butler, 1936. Red brick with flush red brick quoins. Central bay window. Plain tile crown roof with dormer windows. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
721.	HT00512	Nos. 39-41 (odd) Norrice Lea, N2 0RD	Detached symmetrical pair of houses by Butler, 1936. Brick with red brick quoins, pantile hipped roofs with dormer windows. A pair of garages link the houses. Timber door cases. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
722.	HT00513	No. 43 Norrice Lea, N2 0RD	Detached house by Butler, 1936, that turns the corner on to Church Mount. Red brick with flush red brick quoins. Tiled crown roof with dormer windows. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
723.	HT00516	Boundary Stone outside 1-2	Approximately 12 inches tall this is a tomb stone style boundary marker. The initials are hard to make out but appear to represent SJH.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest

		Golders Hill, North End Road				
724.	HT01018	Stone Marker, Golders Hill Park, North End Road	Small tombstone style stone marker.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
725.	HT01019	Stone Marker, Golders Hill Park, North End Road	Small stone block, very weathered but seemingly carrying marks St J.H.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
726.	HT00518	West Heath Court, North End Road, NW11 7RE	Two large red brick mansion blocks block of varying styles, including 'moderne', Georgian revival and Italianate, four and five storeys in height. Central entrance columned portico with mock Juliet balcony, loggias, ground floor arches and partially rendered façade.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
727.	HT01267	Golders Green Underground Station, North End Road, NW11 7RN	Two storey red brick building with stone dentilled cornice. Brick quoins to main façade. Single storey extension to frontage and two storey extension to west. Retains original platform architecture including cast iron supported platform canopies with decorative timber bargeboards, some original timber benches and original platform clock. Golders Green station was opened on 22 June 1907. It was one of the railway's two northern terminals and was also the site of the railway's depot. The Golders Green station has three tracks running through it which serve a side platform and two island platforms.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
728.	HT00517	Nos. 2-38 (even) North End Road, NW11 7PH	Four storey shopping parade; Queen Anne revival with Dutch and Flemish gables, pedimented windows, some with segmented arches, decorative masonry scroll, swags and dressings, bowed bay windows. Prominent leaded turret.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
729.	HT00515	Ivy House, Middlesex University University (former New	Ivy House is a three storey building with a large balconied terrace to the rear. Multiple gables, tile hung and pseudo Elizabethan timber cladding. The former home of the London Jewish Cultural Centre (LJCC) and Russian prima ballerina Anna Pavlova. The 18th	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest

		College of Speech and Drama), North End Road, NW11 7SX	century building, which overlooks Golders Hill Park and was said to once be occupied by painter J.M.W. Turner.			
730.	HT00514	Hillside, (Golders Hill Health Centre), No. 151 North End Road, NW11 7HT	Large detached two storey house with dormer windows set into roof slope. Georgian revival, symmetrical façade. Columned semi-circular entrance portico with Juliet balcony.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
731.	HT00519	The Studio, No. 16 North Square, NW11 7AB	Detached house by Wilson, 1927, set far back on its plot behind the Friend's Meeting House. Arts and Crafts. Red brick with clay tile hipped roof, with hipped dormers. Steel windows with diamond leaded lights, set in a timber sub-frame.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
732.	HT01130	No. 3 Northumberland Road, EN5 1EF	Large detached Arts and Crafts house of two storeys with hipped, catslide and gable roof. Flat roof dormer with timber casement windows all painted white. Roughcast unpainted render to building and chimney. Oriel and bay windows to front elevation. Retains original features.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
733.	HT01129	No. 6 Northumberland Road, EN5 1ED	Large detached red brick house of two storeys with plain clay tiles roof and decorative brick chimneys together with pots. Wooden barge boards and timber frame patterns on gable ends. Timber casement windows all painted white with sills painted in black. Gables include white painted render and rough cast render. There is also a canted bay window to the front elevation.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
734.	HT01131	Boundary marker (Southside between Southwood Court and 40	Weathered Borough of Finchley mark of 'standard' 1934 design.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest

		Northway), Northway				
735.	HT01132	Boundary marker (North side) between Nos. 37 and 41 Northway, NW11 6PB	Weathered Borough of Finchley mark of 'standard' 1934 design	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
736.	HT01290	Park Shelter, Northway Gardens, NW11 6RJ	Timber park shelter with pitch roof supported by timber posts on all sides. Provides seating area for local park users.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
737.	HT00527	Free Church Hall, Northway, NW11 6PB	Detached building by Meredith (with Fox & Penfold), 1925. Arts and Crafts in style. Red brick to the ground floor with tile hanging to the first floor and gable ends. Clay tile hipped roof. Brick pilasters to ground floor. Steel casement windows with leaded lights set in timber subframes.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
738.	HT00520	Nos. 19-25 (odd) Northway, NW11 6PB	Group of four brick detached houses by Butler, 1923. Plain tile hipped roof, sprocketed eaves, tile creased kneelers. Mix of hipped and flat roof half dormers. Canted bay windows. Timber canopies over front door. Timber casements. Red brick plat band. Full height gabled wing with blind brick arch over first floor window to numbers 19, 23 and 25.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
739.	HT00524	Nos. 76-78 Northway, NW11 6PA	Paired house by Butler, 1925. Number 76 unpainted roughcast, number 78 painted. Red brick plinth, prominent red brick quoins and plat band. Hipped roof. Hipped square bay wing, side entrance door, to number 76. Recessed cantilevered entrance porch with red brick surround, stepped side brick chimney back, to number 78. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

740.	HT00525	No. 80 Northway, NW11 6PA	"Butler, 1935. Detached house. Linked garages to neighbouring houses on both sides. Half hipped plain tile roof. Central hipped half dormer. Painted roughcast. Red brick plinth, prominent red brick quoins and plat band. Recessed cantilevered front entrance porch with red brick surround, stepped side brick chimney back. Timber casements. "	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
741.	HT00521	Nos. 81-83 Northway, NW11 6PD	Semi-detached pair by Aston, 1920 on corner plot. Painted roughcast with red brick plinth, prominent red brick quoins and plat band. Recessed cantilevered entrance porch with red brick surround. Prominent brick stepped side chimney back. Hipped roof, sprocketed eaves. Full height hipped roof square bay projection. Tile hung hipped projected entrance porch. (Number 81). Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
742.	HT00526	Nos. 82-84 Northway, NW11 , NW11 6PA	Butler, 1925. Painted roughcast. Half hipped plain tile roof (number 82). Red brick plinth, prominent red brick quoins and plat band. Hipped square bay wing with side entrance door in brick chimney back (number 84). Recessed cantilevered entrance porch with red brick surround, stepped side brick chimney back, to number 82. Timber casements.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
743.	HT00522	Nos. 85-87 Northway, NW11 6NY	Aston, 1920. Mirrored pair to numbers 81-83 on opposite corner. Painted roughcast with red brick plinth, prominent red brick quoins and plat band. Recessed cantilevered entrance porch with red brick surround. Prominent brick stepped side chimney back. Hipped roof, sprocketed eaves. Full height hipped roof square bay projection. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
744.	HT00523	Nos. 88-91 Northway, NW11 6NY	Semi-detached pair by Aston, 1920. Painted roughcast with red brick plinth, prominent red brick quoins and plat band. Recessed brick arched entrance porch with red brick surround. Canted bay window. Prominent brick stepped side chimney back. Hipped roof, sprocketed eaves. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
745.	HT00528	Oak Lane Clinic (Former CAV	Purpose built brick building, erected in 1939 this forms a typical commercial building of it's period with art deco style. This 2 storey	Existing	Social and Communal	Architectural Interest

		office building, The Grange), Oak Lane, N2 8LT	clinic building was built in the modernist style in an era when public services were proudly provided in thoughtfully designed buildings. The entrance is clearly marked with a brick and glazed section punctuating the horizontal two storey glazed sections. Windows would have been originally metal frames and are still white painted. At the same time the Grange estate, opposite, and the Library on the High Road East Finchley (listed) were built by the Borough.		Value, Landmark Qualities, Intactness	
746.	HT01134	East House, Oaklands Lane, EN5 3JN	Detached two storey villa in yellow London buff brick with red brick detailed window arches. Sliding sash windows all painted white with two vertical glazing bars and one horizontal. The windows are all recessed. Brickwork also includes to string coarse and brick pediment to mark the front door which includes a fan light and ornamental door bell. Six panel solid wood door and stone step to property. The roof is grey slate and bracketed under the eaves.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
747.	HT01135	No. 8 Oakleigh Avenue, N20 9JH	Large two storey detached house of symmetrical design in red brick with clay tiled roof. Pair of large flanking chimney stacks with linked single storey wing on north side. Casement and sliding sash windows. Panelled entrance door set within projecting porch. Retains original features.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
748.	HT01136	No. 14 Oakleigh Avenue, N20 9JH	Two storey large detached house in Tudor style. Dark red brick, tile hanging with steep pitched roof and dominant chimney stacks. Large front facing gable. Leaded light black painted windows set in timber frames.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
749.	HT01144	War Memorial, All Saints Church, Oakleigh Road North, N20 9EZ	Stone War memorial, Oakleigh Road North (corner with Myddelton Road) N20: First and Second World War memorial in form of crucifix inscribed 'Our Glorious Dead'. Sits on the corner of Oakleigh Road North and Myddelton Road.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest
750.	HT01138	Christ Church United Reformed	Built from red brick with clay tile, it includes a large gothic tracery window with recessed arched surround and two brick towers including vertical slit windows. This is a landmark building which	Nominated	Intactness, Landmark Qualities,	Architectural Interest

		Church, Oakleigh Park North, N20 9AR	sits on a prominent corner site and is currently a United Reformed Church.		Social and Communal Value, Aesthetic Merits	
751.	HT01137	No. 8 Oakleigh Park North, N20 9AR	A large two storey detached house in the mock-Tudor style with pair of dominant front facing gables. Leaded light windows. Very tall chimney stacks in traditional plain clay tiled roof.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
752.	HT00529	No. 12 Oakleigh Park North, N20 9AR	Large detached two storey house in red brick with clay tile roof. Front entrance porch with brick quoin detail and brick diamond motif, arched eave. First floor bay windows. Hipped & dormered roof, tall brick chimney stacks. This property was built around 1910 and is one of the few original houses in this road. In 1924 the house was called 'Hillmorton' but in that year it was given the number 12.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
753.	HT00530	No. 28 (Oaklands) Oakleigh Park North, N20 9AR	This large detached two storey brick built house is in the style of a small French chateau. The house was originally called 'Blewbury' but in 1932 it was given the number 28 and the name changed to 'Oaklands'. Scrolled pedimented central bay. Slate roof. Eave turrets with finials and ridge cresting. Masonry eave brackets, sash windows. Crescent front door fanlight.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
754.	HT00531	No. 3 Oakleigh Park South, N20 9JS	Detached two storey house in red brick. Projecting ground floor bay and porch roof, arched front entrance. Plain clay roof tiles, Flemish bond brickwork. Arched mullion details. Casement windows at ground floor.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
755.	HT00532	No. 5 Oakleigh Park South, N20 9JS	Detached two storey house in red brick. Symmetrical layout, projecting gable ends. Tile hung gables and central bay first floor. Brick arch dressing details at windows. Quoin detail brick dressing. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
756.	HT01139	No. 18 Newlands, Oakleigh Park South, N20 9JU	A large detached two storey building with a grey slate roof punctuated by three brick gable dormers with arched windows, parapet and detailed brick cornice. The main building is constructed from yellow buff brick and includes string course	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

			details. Brick headers and sills are painted cream and windows are arched, timber sash at first floor and oblong sash painted white at ground floor with bracketed sills. There is a central brick porch which extends to enclose the front door marked with Newlands 18' in the glass section above. The porch roof is matching slate with white barge boards and finial.			
757.	HT01140	No. 38 Oakleigh Park South, N20 9JN	Two storey detached house with projecting front gable end in half timbering. Built in plum brick with red brick detailing. Stone mullioned windows to front bay. Dominant chimney stacks.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
758.	HT01141	No. 40 Oakleigh Park South, N20 9JN	Two storey detached house with red brick ground floor with roughcast render first floor. A double valley and gable tiled roof with decorative brick chimneys. Rendered and timber detailing at first floor, string course and ground floor in brick. White timber casement windows.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
759.	HT00533	No. 43 Oakleigh Park South, N20 9JR	Detached two storey house, Flemish bond soft red brick at ground floor, roughcast rendered first floor. Leaded bay window at ground floor, arched brick lintel at first floor. This property was built by Mattock Bros of Wood Green. In 1924 the house was called 'Staye'.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
760.	HT01142	No. 56 Oakleigh Park South, N20 9JN	Large detached three storey building with half hipped and gable roofs, decorative roof tiles and finials, windows are white timber casement, rain water goods are cast iron including the hopper and the gables are marked with render, decorative barge boards and timber detailing. The red brickwork is marked with quoins and there is a projecting sill at first and second floor, oriel windows and over hangs that provide interest to the frontage.	Nominated	Intactness	Architectural Interest
761.	HT01143	No. 59 Oakleigh Park South, N20 9JL	Detached two storey Victorian house with basement in yellow brick with canted bay window, decorative barge boards, finials, gable dormer window, brick chimney and pots and bracketed cornice eaves detailing. Windows are white painted timber casement with decorative red brick arches.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

762.	HT00534	Nos. 1-7 (odd) Oakwood Road, NW11 6QU	Semi-detached cottages by Sutcliffe, 1913. White rendered with plain tile pitched roofs with dropped eaves and half dormers to the first floors. Canted bays to the fronts. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
763.	HT00535	1A, 1B, 1C Oakwood Road (With 90 Falloden Way), NW11 6QU	Cul de sac of semi-detached modern movement houses by Herbert Arthur Welch, Cachemaille-Day and Lander 1934. All characterised by curved glass steel casement windows, horizontal glazing bars. White render. Square recessed entrance porches.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
764.	HT00547	Nos. 2-12 (even) Oakwood Road, NW11 6QX	Group of terraced cottages by Sutcliffe, 1912, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Numbers 2-4 and 10-12 at each end have double hipped half dormers and staircase windows. Hipped gables and a single bullseye window to numbers 6 and 8. Flat roofed timber entrance canopies. Timber casements. Sprocketed eaves. Painted roughcast.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
765.	HT00536	Nos. 9 and 11,13 and 15 Oakwood Road, NW11 6QU	9 and 11 Sutcliffe, 1913 for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Paired cottages. Half hipped dormers. Painted roughcast with red brick quoins, brick plinth. Flat roofed canted bay windows to ground floor. Side entrance doors. Timber casements. Brick chimney stacks with tiled chimney wing to each side elevation, main central stack. Original drawings in London Metropolitan Archive. Paired cottage with identical features to 9 and 11.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
766.	HT00548	Nos. 14-20 (even) Oakwood Road, NW11 6QY	Two paired cottages by Sutcliffe, 1912, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Half hip ridge roof. Sprocketed eaves. Central double hipped half dormers. Staircase windows. Flat roofed timber entrance canopies. Painted roughcast, brick plinth. Brick quoins. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
767.	HT00537	Nos. 17-23 (odd) Oakwood Road, NW11 6QU	Sutcliffe, 1913, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Terrace of four cottages, punctuated by a central passageway with an entrance door on either side, linking flat roof timber door canopies. Projecting tile hipped side entrance porch to number 17. Number 23 has attached garage and entrance door with flat roof timber canopy. Canted flat roofed ground floor bay window to each end cottage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			Half hipped dormers. Tile creased kneelers. Painted roughcast. Timber casements.			
768.	HT00549	Nos. 22-26 (even) Oakwood Road, NW11 6QY	Group of three by Sutcliffe, 1912, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Half hip ridge roof. Sprocketed eaves. Central double hipped gables. Flat roofed timber canopies to side and front entrance doors. Painted roughcast, brick plinth. Brick quoins. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
769.	HT00539	Nos. 25-31 (odd) Oakwood Road, NW11 6QU	25-27 (odd) Sutcliffe, 1913, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Paired flat fronted cottages. Front elevation entrance doors with side lights, flat roof timber canopies. Half hipped central dormers. Painted roughcast, brick plinth. Timber casements. Brick stacks with tiled wing to each side elevation, main central stack. Number 25 has attached garage set well back. Detached hipped roof garage to number 27. Original drawings in London Metropolitan Archive. 29-31 Sutcliffe, 1913, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Paired flat fronted cottages, mirror to 25-27. No garages.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
770.	HT00550	Nos. 28-36 (even) Oakwood Road, NW11 6RL	Sutcliffe, 1912, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Half hip ridge roof. Double hipped half dormers to numbers 28-30 and 34-36. Hipped gable and single bullseye to number 32. Flat roofed timber door canopies. Painted roughcast, brick plinth. Timber casements. Attached garage to number 36.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
771.	HT00538	Nos. 33-39 (odd) Oakwood Road, NW11 6RJ	25-27 (odd) Sutcliffe, 1913, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Paired flat fronted cottages. Front elevation entrance doors with side lights, flat roof timber canopies. Half hipped central dormers. Painted roughcast, brick plinth. Timber casements. Brick stacks with tiled wing to each side elevation, main central stack. Number 25 has attached garage set well back. Detached hipped roof garage to number 27.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
772.	HT00551	Nos. 38-44 (even) Oakwood Road, NW11 6RL	Terrace of four cottages by Sutcliffe, 1913, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, punctuated by central passage way. Canted flat roofed bay windows. Sprocketed eaves. Painted roughcast. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

773.	HT00540	Nos. 41-43 (odd) Oakwood Road, NW11 6RJ	Sutcliffe, 1913, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Paired flat fronted cottages, mirror to numbers 25-27 and 29-31. Front elevation entrance doors with side lights, flat roof timber canopies. Half hipped central dormers. Painted roughcast, brick plinth. Timber casements. Brick stacks with tiled wing to each side elevation, main central stack.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
774.	HT00541	Nos. 45-51 (odd) Oakwood Road, NW11 6RJ	Sutcliffe, 1913, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Series of two paired flat fronted cottages. Painted roughcast. Bell mouth hood moulds above timber casements and entrance doors. Central stack. Number 49 has attached garage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
775.	HT00552	Nos. 46-52 (even) Oakwood Road, NW11 6RL	Terrace of four cottages by Sutcliffe, 1913, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Flat roofed half dormers. Central hipped gable with passageway below. Sprocketed eaves. Painted roughcast. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
776.	HT00542	Nos. 53-75 (odd) Oakwood Road, NW11 6RJ	Sutcliffe, 1913, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Series of two paired flat fronted cottages. Painted roughcast. Bell mouth hood moulds above timber casements and entrance doors. Central stack. Number 49 has attached garage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
777.	HT00553	Nos. 62-68 (even) Oakwood Road, NW11 6RL	Terrace of linked cottages by Sutcliffe, 1913, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, punctuated by passage ways. Flat roofed half dormers and flat roofed canted bay windows to numbers 54-60. Hipped half dormers to numbers 62 and 64. Sprocketed eaves, tiled kneelers. Painted roughcast. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
778.	HT00554	Nos. 70-76 (even) Oakwood Road, NW11 6RN	Terrace of linked cottages by Sutcliffe, 1913, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, punctuated by passage ways. Flat roofed half dormers and flat roofed canted bay windows to some of the properties. Hipped half dormers to numbers 62 and 64. Sprocketed eaves, tiled kneelers. Painted roughcast. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
779.	HT00543	Nos. 77-83 (odd) Oakwood Road, NW11 6RJ	Sutcliffe, 1913, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Flat fronted terrace, punctuated by two hipped gables. Painted roughcast. Sprocketed eaves. Tile creased kneelers. Attached garage to number 77.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

780.	HT00555	Nos. 78-84 (even) Oakwood Road, NW11 6RN	Terrace of four cottages by Sutcliffe, 1913, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd, punctuated by central passageway. Recessed entrances to numbers 78 and 84. Flat roofed canted bay window to numbers 80 and 82. Painted roughcast. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
781.	HT00544	Nos. 85-87 (odd) Oakwood Road, NW11 6RJ	Sutcliffe, 1913, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Paired cottages. Flat roofed ground floor bay window. Painted roughcast. Timber casements. Sprocketed eaves. Tile creased kneelers.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
782.	HT00556	Nos. 86-96 (even) and No. 98 Oakwood Road, NW11 6RN	Group of paired cottages with linked garages. Sutcliffe, 1913, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Projecting asymmetrical gable wing with sprocketed eaves and tile kneelers, canted bay window to numbers 86 and 96. Recessed entrance porch with brick dressings (numbers 88 and 94). Flat roofed half dormers. Painted roughcast, brick plinth. Roughcast unpainted at number 92. Original drawings in London Metropolitan Archive. 98 is a detached house by Aston, 1920. Three flat roofed half dormers, central recessed entrance porch with brick dressings. Painted roughcast, brick plinth. Sprocketed eaves, tiled kneelers at each end. Brick stack with tiled chimney wings on each side.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
783.	HT00545	Nos. 89-95 (odd) Oakwood Road, NW11 6RJ	Sutcliffe, 1913, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Mirror group to numbers 77-83 with flat fronted terrace, punctuated by two hipped gables. Painted roughcast. Sprocketed eaves. Tile creased kneelers.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
784.	HT00546	Nos. 97-103 (odd) Oakwood Road, NW11 6RJ	Group by Aston, 1913 for Hampstead Heath Extension Tenants Ltd. Projecting gable wing and catslide with entrance door below to numbers 97 and 103. Projecting hipped entrance porch with sprocketed eaves and tile creased kneelers to numbers 99 and 101. Timber casements. Sprocketed eaves. Painted roughcast.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
785.	HT00570	Warwick Court (maisonettes 1-10), Ossulton Way, N2 0LG	Block of maisonettes by Clarke, 1938. Brick with white rendered upper section, white render plat band above ground floor windows. Staircase windows. Distinctive modernist glazed double entrance doors with flat roofed canopies over. Corner balconies. Steel casements with horizontal glazing bars.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

786.	HT00557	Nos. 49-51 (odd) Ossulton Way, N2 0JY	Pair of white rendered Modernist houses by Oliphant, 1935. Hipped roof with clay pantiles. Sprocketed eaves. Steel casements, horizontal glazing bars. Side staircase windows. Curved glass ground floor windows. Attached side garages.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
787.	HT00558	Nos. 53-55 (odd) Ossulton Way, N2 0JY	Pair of white rendered Modernist house by Oliphant, 1935. Hipped roof with clay pantiles. Sprocketed eaves. Steel casements, horizontal glazing bars. Side staircase windows. Curved glass ground floor windows. Attached side garages.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
788.	HT00559	Nos. 57-59 (odd) Ossulton Way, N2 0JY	Pair of white rendered Modernist houses by Oliphant, 1935. Hipped roof with clay pantiles. Sprocketed eaves. Steel casements, horizontal glazing bars. Side staircase windows. Curved glass ground floor windows. Attached side garages.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
789.	HT00560	Nos. 61-63 (odd) Ossulton Way, N2 0JY	Block of maisonettes by Dixon, 1935. Matching block to 23-26 Holyoake Walk. Brick with white rendered upper section, white render plat band above ground floor windows. Central balcony. Glazed modernist single leaf entrance doors. Steel casements, horizontal glazing bars.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
790.	HT00565	No. 64 Ossulton Way, N2 0LB	Detached corner house by Herbert Arthur Welch, Cachemaille-Day and Lander, 1934. Curved glass steel casement windows to ground and first floor, horizontal glazing bars. White render. Crown roof.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
791.	HT00561	Nos. 65-67 (odd) Ossulton Way, N2 0JY	Pair of white rendered Modernist houses by Oliphant, 1935. Hipped roof with clay pantiles. Sprocketed eaves. Curved glass ground floor and first floor corner windows. Steel casements, horizontal glazing bars. Side staircase windows. Attached side garage to number 67.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
792.	HT00566	Nos. 66-68 (even) Ossulton Way, N2 0LB	Series of semi-detached and grouped houses by Herbert Arthur Welch, Cachemaille-Day and Lander, 1934, set back from the road. Characterised by curved glass steel casements windows, horizontal glazing bars. White rendered elevations. Crown roof. Recessed square entrance porches.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Group Value	Architectural Interest

793.	HT00562	Nos. 69-71 (odd) Ossulton Way, N2 0JY	Pair of white rendered Modernist houses by Oliphant, 1935. Hipped roof with clay pantiles. Sprocketed eaves. Steel casements, horizontal glazing bars. Side staircase windows. Curved glass ground floor windows. Attached side garages.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
794.	HT00567	Nos. 70-80 (even) Ossulton Way, N2 0LB	Series of semi-detached and grouped houses by Herbert Arthur Welch , Cachemaille-Day and Lander, 1934, set back from the road. Characterised by curved glass steel casements windows, horizontal glazing bars. White rendered elevations. Crown roof. Recessed square entrance porches.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
795.	HT00563	Nos. 73-75 (odd) Ossulton Way, N2 0JY	Pair of white rendered Modernist houses by Oliphant, 1935. Hipped roof with clay pantiles. Sprocketed eaves. Steel casements, horizontal glazing bars. Side staircase windows. Curved glass ground floor windows. Attached side garages.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
796.	HT00564	Nos. 77-115 (odd) with Nos. 23-26 Holyoake Walk and 61-65 Denison Close, Ossulton Way, N2 0JS	Three brick built blocks, three storeys high. Tile hung canted bay projections. Pedimented staircase windows above main entrance doors. Steel casements. Original drawings in the London Metropolitan Archive, HGS Archive. 23 - 26 Holyoake Walk - Dixon, 1935. Block of maisonettes. Brick built with white rendered upper section, white render plat band above ground floor windows. Central balcony. Glazed modernist single leaf entrance doors. Steel casements, horizontal glazing bars. Original drawings in the London Metropolitan Archive, HGS Archive. 61 - 65 Denison Close - Block of maisonettes by Dixon, 1935. Matching block to 23-26 Holyoake Walk. Brick with white rendered upper section, white render plat band above ground floor windows. Central balcony. Glazed modernist single leaf entrance doors. Steel casements, horizontal glazing bars.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
797.	HT00568	Nos. 82-84 (even) Ossulton Way, N2 0LB	Series of semi-detached and grouped houses by Herbert Arthur Welch , Cachemaille-Day and Lander, 1934, set back from the road. Characterised by curved glass steel casements windows, horizontal glazing bars. White rendered elevations. Crown roof. Recessed square entrance porches.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

798.	HT00569	No. 86 Ossulton Way, N2 0LB	Detached corner house by Cecil George Butler, 1929. Curved glass steel casement windows to ground and first floor. White render. Crown roof.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
799.	HT01291	Post Box, No. 89 Park Road, EN4 9QX	Wall mounted Victorian post box at entrance to Abbey Arts Centre.	Nominated	Intactness, Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest
800.	HT01146	No. 19 Clovelly Cottage (Flats 1 - 4), Park Road, EN5 5RY	A detached two storey Victorian house which stands out in the road. It is built of pale yellow London stock bricks, with red brick detailing. It has attractive terracotta detailing and a stained glass panel above the front door which can just be identified in the 1895 film negatives so is probably original. The front door is still recessed. Unfortunately the windows are not original. It stood close to the Photographic Works where the owner worked. Formerly Clovelly Cottage, this Victorian building is where Britain's first successful motion picture film (called "Incident at Clovelly Cottage") was produced by Birt Acres and Robert Paul in 1895. The house now looks to be divided into 2 properties but is remarkably unchanged from those times.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
801.	HT01147	No. 36 Park Road, EN5 5SQ	A large Victorian two storey detached house in London stock brick. Timber sash windows with square bay on ground level and balustrade balcony to first floor. Twin gables to front roofslope each with oriel window and central dormer window to main roofscape.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
802.	HT01286	Drinking Fountain (near footpath leading to Park View Gardens), Hendon Park, NW4 2PN	Pink granite drinking fountain dating from 1905. It sits on a York stone octagonal plinth. Features a small water trough for dogs.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest

803.	HT00573	The Lodge (now called The Cottage), Parson Street, NW4 1QJ	Detached Victorian two storey red brick building with decorative barge boards, finial and tower. Roofed in clay plain tiles. The brick structure includes decorative bracketed eaves, decorative banding with darker bricks and string course. Windows are white painted, timber casement and the entrance is within a white painted timber gothic decorative arched door with ornamental black hinges.	Existing	Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Age and Rarity	Architectural Interest
804.	HT00572	Oak Villas (No. 1 and 2, known as Oak House), Parson Street, NW4 1QJ	Three storey semi detached property known as Oak House includes timber bay projecting windows at first floor and French doors at ground floor directly from the street. Entrances are accessed via stairs with dividing wall in white painted render and metal balustrade. Doorways include rectangular fan light and red brick detailing above. Windows are white painted timber casement with red brick arches and white stone sills. There are two brick course details and decorative cornice. Ground floor is white painted and upper floors yellow buff brick. There is a large flat roof dormer in the roof.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
805.	HT00574	The Towers (1-4), Parson Street, NW4 1QU	Formerly known as Ivy Tower (c.1875-1930) Tenterden Tower (1930-1940) The Towers (1940-present). The 3 storey structure is in red brick with lighter brick course detailing at first floor. The windows are white timber frame and the porch is a decorative white timber frame, partially enclosed with wood balustrade detailing. Railings along the crest of the roof and decorative weather vane at the top of the brick and tile tower. Roof is traditional plain clay tiles, with decorative ridge tiles and terracotta finials. Chimneys are brick, decorative and retain their pots. The current property was built in circa 1875 on the footprint of a much older property known as Ivy House. Ivy Cottage, which stands next door, originally formed part of the property. There is a legend that The Towers was once the home of a mistress of the Prince of Wales at the end of the 19th century.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

806.	HT00571	Craymere (No. 9) and Fordhield (No. 11) Cottages, Parson Street, NW4 1QE	An end of terrace three storey house with steps from the pavement edge leading to a recessed doorway at raised ground floor level, with white pediment and surround. Oriel windows to first floor and three symmetrical windows at second floor. Ground floor forms part of a basement with a sperate access directly from the street. The building is yellow brick with red brick detailing in courses and cross shapes.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
807.	HT01281	Lowood House, Partingdale Lane, NW7 1NS	Large detached two storey Victorian House of yellow brick with roughcast rendering. Prominent half-timbered front gable, tall central chimney stack and dormer window in clay tiled roof. Lowood House was originally constructed in 1876, with some additions made in more recent times. In 1965 a detached garage was constructed within the curtilage, and in 1989 a two storey rear extension was added. Lowood House is one of a number of detached properties situated in Partingdale Lane off of The Ridgeway. Little altered characterful house.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
808.	HT01149	Boundary Stone (Junction with Hermitage Lane on island) 85 Platts Lane, NW3 7JL	Boundary stone embedded in surface of pavement, marked St J.H. 1896 and embedded stone kerbs marking boundary line.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Intactness	Historical Interest
809.	HT01150	Nos. 80-82 Pollard Road, N20 0UD	Pair of two storey Edwardian semi-detached houses. Elaborate porch including timber spindles. Buff stock brick side elevations with red brick string courses. Hipped roof with slate roof tiles. Full height bay windows. Timber sash windows with divided upper sections.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
810.	HT01151	Ravenscroft Cottages Almshouses (Jesus Hospital Charity), Nos. 1-	Ravenscroft Cottages is a group of 16 almshouses run by the Jesus Charity. Twelve of the cottages date from the 1920s, three from the 1950s. They are all single storey dwellings with large roofs typical of the design of almshouses in Barnet. They have red clay tiled roofs and red stock brickwork. There are interesting details	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Group Value, Aesthetic	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest

		16 Potters Lane, EN5 5AG	including Dutch gables above some of the doorways and tall brick chimneys.		Merits, Intactness	
811.	HT01152	Nos. 31 - 37 (Odd) Potters Road, EN5 5HS	Two blocks of semi-detached late Victorian or Edwardian houses which have all retained many of their original features. They all have red brick facing but yellow stock brick on the sides. Both blocks have one central chimney serving both houses. There is a decorative brick band below the eaves. The sash windows on all four houses have wooden modillions under the bay windows on both floors. Each porch has a tiled canopy with the same highly decorative wooden brackets.	Nominated	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
812.	HT01207	Quadrant Close (Flats 1-51), The Burroughs, NW4 3BY	Quadrant Close was built in circa 1930 on the site of an old paper works. This large four storey, C-shaped block of flats possesses splendid art deco features and appears to have changed little since it was constructed. It is a landmark in the area, being on the corner of the A41 and The Burroughs. Constructed from a red brick in English bond, the brick is also used in the lintel details and string course. In this 1930's style the extensive facade is punctuated by elongated stucco entrances with double wooden and glazed art deco doors and curved canted bays. Below the parapet there is a stucco cornice band. Windows, are white glazed units but not original.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
813.	HT00575	Nos. 1 to 2 Raeburn Close, NW11 6UE	Semi-detached pair of cottages by Soutar 1923. Red brick with tile hipped roof, and partially tile hung projecting gable to the front centre of each property with a corbelled brick pilaster terminating in an archway over a central window. Balcony to first floor front with punctured brick balustrade. Timber frame jetty with white rendered infill between the two gables, with flat roofed half dormers above. Bay window below the jetty. Timber casement windows with leaded lights.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
814.	HT00576	Nos. 3 to 4 Raeburn Close, NW11 6UE	Semi-detached pair of houses by Soutar, 1923. Red brick with tile hip roof. Projecting gable with hip roof at either end of the front and balcony with punctured brick balustrade running between the	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			gables. Flat roof canopies over the front doors. Timber framed windows with steel casements and leaded lights.			
815.	HT00577	Nos. 5 to 6 Raeburn Close, NW11 6UG	Semi-detached pair of houses by Soutar, 1923. Red brick with tile hip roof. Projecting gable with hip roof at either end of the front and balcony with punctured brick balustrade running between the gables. Flat roof canopies over the front doors. Timber framed windows with steel casements and leaded lights.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
816.	HT00578	No. 7 Raeburn Close, NW11 6UG	Detached house by Soutar, 1923. Red brick with plain clay tile pitched and sprocketed roof with dormers to the front. Tile slip dressings to the fenestration. Central front door with arched light above. Steel casement windows with leaded lights.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
817.	HT00579	Nos. 8 to 9 Raeburn Close, NW11 6UG	Semi-detached pair of houses by Soutar, 1923. Red brick with tile hip roof. Projecting gable with hip roof at either end of the front and balcony with punctured brick balustrade running between the gables. Front doors recessed behind tile detailed arches set underneath the balcony. Steel framed windows with steel casements and leaded lights.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
818.	HT00580	No. 10 Raeburn Close, NW11 6UG	Detached house by Soutar, 1924. Set on an L-shaped plan with pitched roof and hipped gable to the rear. Red brick with corbelled brick string course underneath the first floor windows. Two symmetrical bays with leaded flat roofs to the front. Central front door with corbelled brick door case and tile-detailed triangular pediment. Dormer window with hipped roof to the front. Steel casement windows with leaded lights set in brick mullions.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
819.	HT00581	Nos. 11 to 12 Raeburn Close, NW11 6UG	Semi-detached pair of houses by Soutar, 1923. Red brick with tile hip roof. Projecting gable with hip roof at either end of the front and balcony with punctured brick balustrade running between the gables. Flat roof canopies over the front doors. Timber framed windows with steel casements and leaded lights.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
820.	HT00582	Nos. 13-14 Raeburn Close, NW11 6UH	Semi-detached pair of houses by Soutar, 1923. Red brick with tile hip roof. Projecting gable with hip roof at either end of the front and balcony with punctured brick balustrade running between the	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			gables. Flat roof canopies over the front doors. Timber framed windows with steel casements and leaded lights.			
821.	HT00583	Nos. 15-16 Raeburn Close, NW11 6UH	Semi-detached pair of cottages by Rindl, 1923. Red brick with tile hipped roof, and partially tile hung projecting gable to the front centre of each property with a corbelled brick pilaster terminating in an archway over a central window. Balcony to first floor front with punctured brick balustrade. Timber frame jetty with white rendered infill between the two gables, with flat roofed half dormers above. Bay window below the jetty. Timber casement windows with leaded lights.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
822.	HT01153	Nos. 1-15 (Odd) Portland Terrace, Rasper Road, N20 OLU	Terrace of eight Victorian workmen's cottages is two storeys with a shallow pitch roof, punctuated by firebreak walls and chimney stacks. Has a date stone "18FB79" ("9" unclear), indicating the 1870s. Ground floors have rectangular front doors opening onto the pavement. Also at pavement level, first-floor occupants passed through shared round-arched entrances into a passageway where two opposing doors led to each household's stairs and flat. Numerous bootscrapers built into the long wall of the terrace suggest that the expected occupants are likely to have been outdoor workmen such as labourers and gardeners. Beneath the present rendered white exterior of the terrace can be seen the outlines of standard-sized cut stone. Given the original economic level of the terrace, it is likely that these are sturdy "rubble-stone" cottages: a framework of exterior and interior cut stone (ashlar) and an inner filling of random masonry material. Architecturally, the terrace shows evidence of careful design. Straight window-heads in stone on the flat facade can be seen beneath the white render, and the pattern of rectangular front doors and round-arched entrances gives a Georgian hint. Windows on both floors are of equal size, but those on the ground floor gain extra status by having the same prominent keystones as those above the rectangular doors and round-arched entrances. Two households occupied each cottage - one on the ground floor and one upstairs,	Nominated	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			but with separate entrances. This interesting terrace illustrates aspects of Barnet's social and economic history.			
823.	HT01157	Boundary marker (on the left side of drive at No. 49 Ravensdale Avenue), N12 9HR	A 1937 triangular iron post marking the boundary between Finchley Borough and Friern Barnet Urban District. Inscriptions in raised capitals "FRIERN BARNET U. D." and "BOROUGH OF FINCHLEY". No date appears on the marker. The marker is intact and in good condition. PBM1356-2. The boundary marker for Finchley Parish located to the south, on Woodhouse Road, is listed Grade II (English Heritage Legacy ID: 470687)	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest
824.	HT01156	Boundary stone (South side against park railings), Ravenscroft Park	This stone has apparently been relocated here at some time and this face is inscribed: "This stone was originally a boundary stone of the Whetstone and Highgate turnpike trust which built Barnet Hill about 1823".	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest
825.	HT01271	Pillar box, outside No. 19 Ravenscroft Park	Victorian Red Pillar Box	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest
826.	HT00584	Grimsdyke and The Sun House, Ravenscroft Park, EN5 4ND	The two storey building is white painted stucco with recessed arches at ground floor and symmetrical timber frame sash windows at first floor. Shallow pitched grey tile roof with white render chimneys some include original pots. Porches are partially enclosed with flat roofed pediments, arched doorways and fan lights. The rain water goods appear cast iron including the hoppers. The roof has overhanging bracketed eaves.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
827.	HT01154	Nos. 7 - 17 Ravenscroft Park, EN5 4ND	This is a row of eleven house set back behind front gardens in four small groups. Two storey, grand Victorian houses set behind a Victorian recreation ground on what had been Barnet Common. Red brick with moulded and carved panels, prominent gables, and octagonal towers with spires at road junctions. Several ornate wooden porches and stained-glass doorways survive. These houses have elements from the Arts and Crafts movement. These	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest

			include canted bay windows, dormers, brick detail windows arches, string course and cornice detailing.			
828.	HT01158	North Finchley Library, Ravensdale Avenue, N12 9HP	Two Storey, 5 bay library building. Ground floor red brick, first floor buff brick. Brick mullions. Arched windows at ground floor, recessed arches with gauged detailing and keystones. Upper floor Crittal style casements. Central arched porch with columns. Pantiled hipped roof. A landmark building in a neo-Georgian style with hipped roof and pantiled roof. The brick parapet is inlaid with the word Library in white letters. The first floor has white timber sash windows with contrasting brick surrounds. The ground floor windows are arched with fanlights, again with contrasting brick surrounds. The entrance is a marked with a stone porch and column detail.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
829.	HT01159	Nos. 1 - 33 (Odd) Raydean Road, EN5 1AN	Pairs of two storey houses flanked originally by a garage on one side and by a recessed 1st-floor terrace on the other. The result is a long terrace, but cleverly broken up to give the impression of semi-detached houses. The homes are identical in plan, each pair mirrored and joined to its neighbours. Mainly rendered and painted white, with flat roofs. Nos.1-15 are in the austere geometrical manner of Le Corbusier 10 years earlier, and could almost pass for Dutch or German workers' housing of the period. Perhaps because they didn't sell well, nos.17-33 have added then fashionable Spanish-style pitched-tile copings and porch roofs. These houses were completed in 1935 – the date of the nearby Grade II-listed Odeon cinema at the end of the road – according to modern architectural historian Joshua Abbott. They are one of the few British interwar developments in the International Style, a rare example in Barnet, and in striking contrast to the conventional 'Metroland' semi's opposite.	Nominated	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
830.	HT01277	Pillar box, outside Mayflower	Victorian Red Pillar Box	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest

		Lodge, Regents Park Road				
831.	HT00585	Grove Lodge, No. 287 Regents Park Road, N3 3JY	The main building is 3 storeys in white painted stucco with balanced symmetrical timber sash windows, recessed with projecting lintels and sills at ground floor. The entrance accessed via a flight of stairs leads to a projecting partially enclosed porch with arch entrance and hanging central light. The front door is solid timber, eight panels. A shallow pitched hipped roof with stucco white painted chimneys and pots. The building has been extended on both sides with recessed first storey wings.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
832.	HT00587	Nos. 297-311 Regents Park Road, N3 1DP	Two storey terraced housing in red brick and painted brick. Nos. 297-303 are the Two Brothers Fish and Chip shop. 305-311 front bays remain. First floor decorative window lintels. Shallow slate roof. Retains original chimney stacks. Now used for commercial use.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
833.	HT00588	No. 313 Regents Park Road, N3 1DP	Edwardian detached building in red brick with over hanging pitched roof in traditional plain clay tiles and black painted decorative barge boards. The roof includes highly decorative brick chimneys, terracotta ridge tiles and terracotta finial details including at the parapet. Projecting gables are two storey bay windows with terracotta decorative plaques inlaid into red brickwork throughout first floor. Windows are white painted timber sash, recessed in brickwork. The entrance is a solid timber door with obscure glazed fanlight. There are terracotta and brick detailing above each window throughout the property.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
834.	HT00589	The Catcher in the Rye PH, 317-319 Regents Park, N3 1DP	The original Victorian Public House is two storeys, in red brick with front facing gable end and steep pitched slate roof with decorative ridge tiles, terracotta finials and black painted bargeboards. There is a flat roof extension to the building which is in matching brick and render with arched recessed windows and doorway. The brick building includes decorative yellow brick detail banding at first floor and above the windows. The ground floor includes a flat roof	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest

			bay window and upper floors are arched timber sash windows. A decorative metal sign hangs from the first floor elevation.			
835.	HT00586	Alexandra House (including shopping parade) Nos. 321-333 Regents Park Road, N3 1DP	This is a four storey block that is a continuation wing to the grade II listed King Edward Hall. Shops on the ground floor with residential accommodation above. Orange brick with clay tiled roof and canted bays below gables, tile hung, corbelling at eaves. Arch stone entrance leads to flats on upper floors. Timber white painted casement windows with top hung leaded panes. Dormer windows set into Mansard roof with tall dominant chimney stacks. Brick arch window detail at first floor.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
836.	HT01160	No. 375 - 375A Regents Park Road, N3 1DE	Three storey former bank building in red brick with stone detailing. Distinctive corner tower feature with copper cupula and clock face. Decorative stone entrance canopy with recessed timber doorway. Original composition of ground floor window and frontage.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
837.	HT01161	Lyonsdown School, No. 3 Richmond Road, EN5 1SA	An attractive, three storey, asymmetrical detached house dating from 1890s/early 1900s, in red brick at ground and first storey, and tile hung above. Double width canted bay at ground floor level, incorporating a window either side of the finely worked porch. White painted sliding sash windows.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
838.	HT01162	No. 5 Richmond Road, EN5 1SA	Two Storey, yellow brick with shallow pitched slate roof. Canted bay windows to ground floor and projected open porch. Original timber sliding sash windows. Set behind tall brick wall and gates and piers. Tripartite windows to first floor. A double-fronted detached house dating from the first phase of New Barnet's development and built by 1863. Features a substantial porch with Corinthian columns and pilasters, a large Victorian/Edwardian conservatory and later addition of striking Art Deco style metal gates, dating from the 1930s.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

839.	HT01163	No. 10 Richmond Road, EN5 1SB	A two storey detached property with double valley and gable slate roof. Brick detailed chimney and pots, decorative white painted barge boards and red brick quoin detailing. The main structure is made from gault brick with the same red brick detailing around the windows. There is a small bay window to the front elevation and the front and side entrances are marked with pitched porches of slate, white decorative barge board and finials. Windows are mostly white timber sash and the rain water goods are cast.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
840.	HT01164	No. 15 Richmond Road, EN5 1SA	Two Storey, yellow brick Italianate Villa with pitched roof. Canted bay windows to ground floor and projected open porch. Original timber sliding sash windows. Set behind tall brick wall and gates and piers. Tripartite windows to first floor. No. 15 (St Anne's): a pair to Tara Lodge, St Anne is a double-fronted detached house dating from the 1850s and early 1860s. Features a substantial porch with Corinthian columns and pilasters, original glazing, and wrought iron gates. Original brick front boundary wall.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
841.	HT01165	No. 17 Richmond Road, EN5 1SA	A detached two storey house in white render with shallow pitch slated roof, contrasting quoins, with slate roof and extension, dating from the 1860s/1870s. It includes bracketed eaves and a square bay window to the front elevation. Set back behind attractive front garden.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
842.	HT01166	Nos. 45-47 Richmond Road, EN5 1SF	Pair of two storey, symmetrical gault brick houses with slated roofs and dormer windows in roofspace. Significant central chimney stack. French doors to front ground floor window openings at No.47 with fan lights above. Bracketed eaves cornice. These houses were built in the 1870's as part of a group of 11 properties. The nearby railway line had been extended out of Kings Cross to accommodate the increasing suburban population. New Barnet Station is nearby.	Nominated	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
843.	HT01167	Nos. 53, 55 and 57 Richmond Road, EN5 1SF	Group of three 2 storey houses in gault brick, with slated roofs and all with bracketed eaves cornice. Original dormer windows, two pairs of tall central chimney stacks. French doors to ground floor.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

844.	HT00590	No. 1 Romney Close, NW11 7JD	Harriss & Harriss, 1909. Red brick with contrasting quoins and dressings. Plain tile roof, sprocketed eaves. Full height circular bay to left hand side, circular bay entrance porch and circular ground floor bay window. Leaded light casements. Central hipped front dormer.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
845.	HT00591	No. 2 Romney Close, NW11 7JD	Wrightson Bateson, 1911. Red brick with contrasting quoins, dressings and plinth. Tiled ridge, sprocketed eaves. Full height circular bays on either side of recessed entrance door with flat roofed timber canopy over. Three front flat roofed dormers. Timber casements.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
846.	HT00592	No. 3 Romney Close, NW11 7JD	Quennell, 1922. Red brick with contrasting quoins, central pilasters. Tiled ridge. Canted bays to ground floor, white painted shutters to first floor windows. Hipped central front dormer. Timber canopy over front entrance door. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
847.	HT01168	Nos. 17-25 Rosslyn Avenue, EN4 8DH	Two storey, asymmetrical design, built in white painted roughcast render with tile hung front facing gable. Recessed entrance porch, timber casement windows and clay tiled roof. Distinctive arrow head motif to front elevations. This group of six houses, two detached and four semi-detached, were built in 1907, the first to be built in the road. The railway line had been completed in 1860, Oakleigh Park station was nearby and the surrounding population was increasing. Architecturally designed, the houses have many visible external features still intact, resembling Arts & Crafts era. Several roofs appear to be original. The houses were built on a sloping site towards the view of Oak Hill Park. Unusually the garages were built at basement level and accessed via the side and back of the houses.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
848.	HT00593	Rotherwick Court, Rotherwick Road, NW11 7DE	Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin, 1911. Corner block at the junction between Rotherwick and Middleton Road. Brick built with contrasting red brick quoins and dressings. White portico to main entrance. Plain tiled hip roof with hipped dormers. Side brick stacks. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

849.	HT00594	Nos. 9-11 (odd) Rotherwick Road, NW11 7DG	Herbert Arthur Welch, 1909. Paired house with double projecting hipped extensions with canted bay windows, tile hung panels. Hipped front dormers. Brick arched entrance porches. Brick plat band. Side brick stacks.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
850.	HT00606	Nos. 12-14 (even) Rotherwick Road, NW11 7DA	Welch, 1909. Plain tiled hipped roof. Central and side brick stacks. Hipped front dormers. Double full height projecting hipped wings with canted tile hung bay windows. Brick arched entrance porches. Leaded light casements. Brick arched entrance porches.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
851.	HT00595	Nos. 13-15 (odd) Rotherwick Road, NW11 7DG	Bunney and Makins, 1910. Paired brick house. Half hipped roof with catslide. Sprocketed eaves, brick kneelers. Full height double projecting hipped bay extensions with catslide, white rendered panels. Hipped front dormers. Central brick stack. Timber flat roofed canopy to entrance doors. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
852.	HT00596	Nos. 17-19 (odd) Rotherwick Road, NW11 7DG	Bunney and Makins, 1910. Paired brick house. Half hipped roof with catslide. Sprocketed eaves, brick kneelers. Full height double projecting hipped bay extensions. Hipped front dormers. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
853.	HT00597	Nos. 21-23 (odd) Rotherwick Road, NW11 7DG	Bunney and Makins, 1910. Paired brick house. Half hipped roof with catslide. Sprocketed eaves, brick kneelers. Full height double projecting hipped bay extensions with catslide, white rendered panels. Hipped front dormers, central stack. Timber flat roofed canopy to entrance doors.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
854.	HT00598	Nos. 25-27 (odd) Rotherwick Road, NW11 7DG	Soutar, 1919. Paired house with full height projecting hipped wings at each end, two central hipped dormers. Front loggias. Circular bay windows. Leaded light casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
855.	HT00599	Nos. 37-39 (odd) Rotherwick Road, NW11 7DD	Parker and Unwin, 1910. Matching groups. Plain tiled hipped roof. Brick stacks. Sprocketed eaves. Hipped front dormers. Canted bay window. Full height canted bay extension with hipped roof.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
856.	HT00607	Nos. 40-46 (even)	Parker and Unwin, 1910. Matching groups. Plain tiled hipped roof. Brick stacks. Sprocketed eaves. Hipped front dormers. Canted bay	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group	Architectural Interest

		Rotherwick Road, NW11 7DB	windows. Full height canted bay extension with hipped roof. Timber casements.		Value, Intactness	
857.	HT00600	Nos. 41-47 (odd) Rotherwick Road, NW11 7DD	Parker and Unwin, 1910. Terraced brick group. Plain tile hipped roof. Sprocketed eaves. Brick stacks. Full height projecting canted bay extensions. Recessed arched entrance porches. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
858.	HT00608	Nos. 48-54 (even) Rotherwick Road, NW11 7DB	Parker and Unwin, 1910. Terraced brick group. Plain tile hipped roof. Sprocketed eaves. Brick stacks. Full height projecting canted bay extensions. Recessed arched entrance porches. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
859.	HT00602	Nos. 49-51 (odd) Rotherwick Road, NW11 7DD	Parker and Unwin, 1910. Matching groups. Plain tiled hipped roof. Brick stacks. Sprocketed eaves. Hipped front dormers. Canted bay window. Full height canted bay extension with hipped roof. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
860.	HT00603	Nos. 53 and 55 Rotherwick Road, NW11 7DD	Parker and Unwin, 1910. Matching groups. Plain tiled hipped roof. Brick stacks. Sprocketed eaves. Hipped front dormers. Canted bay window. Full height canted bay extension with hipped roof. Timber casements.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
861.	HT00609	Nos. 56-62 (even) Rotherwick Road, NW11 7DB	Parker and Unwin, 1910. Matching groups. Plain tiled hipped roof. Brick stacks. Sprocketed eaves. Hipped front dormers. Canted bay windows. Full height canted bay extension with hipped roof. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
862.	HT00604	Nos. 57 (with No. 56 Corringham Road) and 59 Rotherwick Road, NW11 7DD	Parker and Unwin, 1910. L shaped house on the corner of Corringham Road. Plain tiled hipped roof. Sprocketed eaves. Projecting flat roofed canted bay extension. Hipped front dormers. Timber casements. Flat canopied doorcase.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

863.	HT00610	Nos. 64-66 (even) Rotherwick Road, NW11 7DB	Parker and Unwin, 1910. Plain tiled hipped roof. Sprocketed eaves. Projecting flat roofed canted bay extension. Hipped front dormers. Timber casements. Flat canopied doorcase.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
864.	HT00611	Nos. 13 & 24 Rowan Walk, N2 0QJ	Built around 1935. Pair of white rendered, art deco houses on opposite sides of the corner between Rowan Walk and Linden Lea. Flat roofed with a roof terrace and small glazed rooftop room. Cantilevered balcony above front doors. Steel windows, with some turning the corners of the house.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
865.	HT00612	Rose Cottage, (No. 47) Rowley Green Road, EN5 3HL	This modest two storey building is white painted timber shiplap with contrasting black painted wooden timber windows. Pitched traditional clay tile roof with decorative black painted bargeboards and finial at the porch, a squat brick chimney complete with pots is located centrally in the roof. White painted picket fence forms the boundary.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
866.	HT01169	Water Tower, Rowley Lane, EN5 3HL	A striking design, constructed from concrete and built in 1965, it is almost unique in the UK as it is constructed in a snowflake design, the only other known example being in Norfolk. Pevsner describes it as a cluster of concrete tanks on many tapering legs. Designed by Scherrer & Hicks.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
867.	HT01170	St Matthias the Apostle C of E Church, Rushgrove Avenue, NW9 6QY	The church was designed by R.W. Hurst in 1972. The exterior is of brick and slate with a slim metal cross jutting out denoting the building as a church. The Buildings of England; London 4: North by Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner notes of the Church;- 'an ungainly exterior profile in brick and slate, but an impressive space within, lit obliquely by narrow slits in a folded E wall, and by big western clerestory windows. W. gallery on tapering concrete piers. Roof-lit baptistery behind.' Mission church for Colindale founded in 1905 and the mission district of St Mathias was founded in 1934. The red brick hall was probably built in the same year and served also as the church. The district became a parish in 1951 and in 1972 a permanent parish church was built behind the	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest

			hall. Together, the Church and the neighbouring Vicarage form a welcome focus of communal activity in an area otherwise made up of residential and commercial buildings. Not immediately obvious, but the church affords a welcome breathing space in otherwise normal suburban streets.			
868.	HT00613	Nos. 1-3 (odd) Ruskin Close, NW11 7AU	Semi-detached pair of houses by Crickmer 1911. White rendered houses with projecting gables either end of the front elevation, with double height bay windows. Tile hanging on the front elevation between the projecting gables. M-shaped central gable to the rear. Tiled pitch roof porch between the front two gables. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
869.	HT00615	Nos. 2-4 (even) Ruskin Close, NW11 7AU	Semi-detached pair of houses by Crickmer 1911. White rendered houses with projecting gables either end of the front elevation, with double height bay windows. Tile hanging on the front elevation between the projecting gables. M-shaped central gable to the rear. Tiled pitch roof porch between the front two gables. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
870.	HT00614	No. 5 Ruskin Close, NW11 7AU	Detached house by Dawber, 1911. White rendered house with double pitched hipped roof and projecting gable at rear with double height dormer. Half dormers with tiled hipped roofs to all first floor fenestration. Catslide roof over front door. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
871.	HT00616	No. 6 Ruskin Close, NW11 7AU	Detached house by Bateman, 1911. White rendered house with double pitched hipped roof and projecting gable at rear with double height dormer. Half dormers with tiled hipped roofs to all first floor fenestration. Catslide roof over front door. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
872.	HT01171	The Cavalier PH, Russell Lane, N20 0BB	1930's two storey public house, in multi coloured red brick. Built in the revival-style it includes mock timber framed mullions, decorative barge boards, and mock timber framing to gables and first floor. The ground floor is built from red brick with decorative bond and brick course detailing. Windows on ground floor are white painted timber casement. The entrance is marked with a	Nominated	Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest

			cantilevered oriel window three leaded glass fan light and solid wood door. In a relatively unaltered condition.			
873.	HT00622	Nos. 1-15 (odd) Sherwood Street, N20 0NB	Two storey terrace in yellow stock brick with red brick banding and arches to windows at ground floor. Large dormer windows set within eaves. Timber casement windows with sliding sash windows to dormers. Steep pitched tiled roof with dominant central chimney stacks. Lean-to canopies to front entrances.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
874.	HT01173	No. 39 Somerset Road, EN5 1RL	Detached house of c.1865-70, of London stock brick with contrasting yellow and rubbed brick for the window openings, string course and quoins. Imposing porch with Corinthian columns and pilasters and original ironwork. Round-headed window in the gable has pleasing glazing bar detail. A dignified house in spite of its relatively modest size.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
875.	HT01174	(Northcliffe) No. 55 Somerset Road, EN5 1RF	Two storey detached yellow brick villa with red brick detailing. Front facing two storey canted bays, timber sash windows, clay tile roof with flanking chimneys. Cantilevered canopy to front entrance doorway. Original boundary treatment with front piers.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest
876.	HT01175	Nos. 57-59 Somerset Road, EN5 1RF	Pair of detached late-Victorian villas with shallow pitch slate roofs, yellow brick. Bay windows to ground and first floor at number 57 and ground floor bay at 59. Recessed entrance porch to both houses.	Nominated	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
877.	HT01176	No. 71 Somerset Road, EN5 1JD	A Victorian two-storey house with rendered facade and arched windows at first floor. Distinctive bays to ground floor and central part glazed porch to front entrance. Chimney stacks to flanks. Slate roof.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
878.	HT01177	Nos. 73-75 Somerset Road, EN5 1JD	Pair of two storey render fronted houses of symmetrical design, with bay windows to ground floor and stucco surrounds to first floor windows, open timber porch.	Nominated	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
879.	HT01178	Boundary marker (north side between	Weathered Borough of Finchley marker of 'standard' 1934 design.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest

		Bigwood Court and No. 31 Southway), Southway				
880.	HT01179	Boundary marker (south side at boundary of Nos. 22 and 24 Southway), Southway	Weathered Borough of Finchley marker of 'standard' 1934 design.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
881.	HT00623	Nos. 6-8 Southway, NW11 6RU	Semi-detached symmetrical pair by Cecil George Butler, 1934, neo-Georgian in style. Red brick with brick quoins, plain tile hipped roof. Hipped dormer. Timber door cases. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
882.	HT00624	Nos. 12-14 Southway, NW11 6RU	Semi-detached symmetrical pair by Potter, 1909. Red brick and partially rendered, hipped roof with dropped eaves. Dormer windows to front. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
883.	HT00625	No. 16 Southway, NW11 6RU	Detached house by Caulfield, 1912. White rendered with brick and detailing around fenestration and tile kneelers to central gable. Large tiled hipped roof with dropped eaves. Large central chimney.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
884.	HT00626	No. 18 Southway, NW11 6RU	Detached Arts and Crafts house by Bunney and Makins, 1911. White painted roughcast, tiled pitched roof with dropped eaves between two front facing gables. Bay windows underneath both gables, central front door with timber canopy. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
885.	HT00627	Nos. 20-22 Southway, NW11 6RU	Semi-detached symmetrical pair by Simmons, 1923. Brick with plain tiled hipped roof. Protruding gable with hipped roof either end of the pair. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

886.	HT00628	No. 26 Southway, NW11 6RU	Moberly, 1927. Detached red brick house with central gable wing projection. Recessed arched front entrance. Blind brick arch with herringbone brickwork above central hallway window. Hipped plain tiled roof with side gables. Sprocketed eaves, creased kneelers. Hipped roof side dormer. Front rooflight. Niched brick stacks. Leaded light casements.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
887.	HT00629	No. 28 Southway, NW11 6RU	C.H. James, 1927. Detached brick house with clay pantiled crown roof. Single flat roofed central front dormer. Entrance door with fanlight to right hand side. Flat roofed timber canopy over. Timber sashes.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
888.	HT00630	Nos. 30-32 Southway, NW11 6RU	C.H. James, 1927. Semi-detached pair with hipped bay projections at each side, central catslide with three flat roofed half dormers. Weather boarded panel below. Clay pantiles. Two central integral garages. Fanlights to entrance and garage doors. Timber casements to first floor, timber sashes ground floor.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
889.	HT00631	No. 34 Southway, NW11 6RU	C.H. James, 1927. Mirror house to number 28, detached brick house with clay pantiled crown roof. Single flat roofed central front dormer. Entrance door with fanlight to left hand side. Flat roofed timber canopy over. Timber sashes. Entrance door to left hand side.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
890.	HT00632	No. 1 Spaniards Close, NW11 6TH	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1931. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Three flat roof front dormers. Flat roof timber canopy to central doorcase. Red brick quoins and dressings. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Semi-circular headed ground floor windows. Painted shutters to first floor windows. Timber sashes. Attached side garage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
891.	HT00637	No. 2 Spaniards Close, NW11 6TH	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1935. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Flat roof side dormers. Prostyle front portico with flat roof. Semi-circular headed staircase window with tile creasing and gauged brickwork surround. Rusticated red brick quoins and dressings. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Timber sashes. Attached side garage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Group Value	Architectural Interest

892.	HT00633	No. 3 Spaniards Close, NW11 6TH	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1932. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Central square bay projection with pediment. Semi circular bay windows to ground floor. Red brick quoins and dressings. Timber sashes. Attached side garage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
893.	HT00638	No. 4 Spaniards Close, NW11 6TH	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1931. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Central hipped front dormer. Prostyle front portico with semi-circular pediment. Red brick pilasters to front elevation. Red brick quoins and dressings. Leaded light casements. Attached side garage and side extension.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
894.	HT00634	No. 5 Spaniards Close, NW11 6TH	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1933. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Two flat roof front dormers. Prostyle front portico with semi-circular pediment, staircase window above. Red brick quoins and dressings. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Painted shutters to first floor windows. Timber sashes. Attached side garage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
895.	HT00635	No. 7 Spaniards Close, NW11 6TH	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1934. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Pedimented front doorcase. Red brick quoins and plat band. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Painted shutters to first floor windows. Timber casements. Attached side garage and full height flat roof square bay side extension.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
896.	HT00640	No. 8 Spaniards Close, NW11 6TH	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1933. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Full height hipped square bay projection. Central hipped front and side dormers. Prostyle front portico with semi-circular "shell" pediment. Red brick pilasters to front elevation. Red brick quoins and dressings. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Leaded light casements. Attached side garage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
897.	HT00636	No. 9 Spaniards Close, NW11 6TH	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1933. Detached house. Plain tile crown roof. Sprocketed eaves. Grey brick with red brick quoins and plat band. Full height hipped square bay projection. Recessed arch front entrance with tile creased surround. Leaded light casement windows with tile creased surround. Two storey side wing with double garage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

898.	HT00641	No. 10 Spaniards Close, NW11 6TH	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1931. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Full height central square bay projection with brick parapet. Ball finials at each corner. Central hipped front and side dormers. Prostyle front portico with semi-circular pediment. Red brick pilasters to front elevation. Red brick quoins and dressings. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Semi-circular headed side staircase window. Painted shutters to first floor front windows. Leaded light casements. Attached side garage and side extension.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
899.	HT00642	No. 12 Spaniards Close, NW11 6TH	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1931. Detached brick house. Plain tile half hipped roof. Front catslide with oversailing eaves. Prominent front chimney back, niched stack. Full height gabled bay projection, timber weather boarding to gable, creased kneelers. Two hipped front dormers. Front canted bay window with timber weather boarded plinth. Leaded light casements. Attached side garage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
900.	HT00643	No. 14 Spaniards Close, NW11 6TH	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1933. Large detached brick house at the head of the Close. Plain tile crown roof. Central front doorcase with semi-circular pediment. Three semi-circular headed front dormers. Red brick quoins and plat band. Gauged red brick voussoirs to windows. Side wings. Attached side garages.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
901.	HT00644	Lion Cottage, No. 2 Spaniards End, NW3 7JG	Forming part of the out buildings to Heath End House. Built in 19th century in stock brick it is two storeys in height. Slated roof with white painted timber frame sash windows, cast iron black painted rain water goods and a parapet. The windows include red brick lintel detailing and front door is a solid wooden structure with sun ray rectangular fan light above.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
902.	HT00645	Spaniards End Cottage, No. 4 Spaniards End, NW3 7JG	Forming part of the out buildings to Heath End House. Built in 19th century in stock brick it is two storeys in height. Slated roof with white painted timber frame sash windows cast iron black painted rain water goods and a parapet. The windows include red brick lintel detailing and front door is a solid wooden structure with elliptical tear shape and circular detailed fan light.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

903.	HT00646	High Beech, No. 6 Spaniards End, NW3 7JG	Forming part of the out buildings to Heath End House. Built in 19th century in stock brick it is two storeys in height. Slated roof with white painted timber frame sash windows, cast iron black painted rain water goods and a parapet. The windows include red brick lintel detailing and front door is a solid wooden structure with sun ray rectangular fan light above.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
904.	HT01180	Boundary marker (outside Spaniards Inn PH), Spaniards Road, NW3 7JJ	Tombstone type mark inscribed FP and stone line marked along pavement showing trajectory of line.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
905.	HT00647	No. 30 Spencer Drive, N2 OQX	Detached house by Burnett and Eprile, 1930. White rendered, art deco house with pantile hipped roof. Central front door with canopy with volute detail. Timber casement windows with timber shutters to the first floor. Original drawings in the London Metropolitan Archive, HGS Archive.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
906.	HT01181	Manorside Primary School, Squires Lane, N3 2AB	A grand building in a quiet residential street of stock brick, with red brick dressings that are richly moulded around each gable segment and frame the windows below them. Its long single-storey renaissance frontage is punctuated rhythmically by slightly projecting bays with round-headed gables. The two hall bays are wider and higher, and the two entrances lower and narrower, than the classroom bays. The street range dates from around 1900. The two halls also have wreaths, and the Infants' and Girls' entrance panels and lettering, of finely carved red brick. The Girls' is embellished sweetly with carved ribbons and flowers. The roofline has a picturesque variety of chimneys, ventilators and cupolas. The only significant alteration to the façade appears to be replacement UPVC windows, but these seem to retain the original glazing proportions. Retains original brick boundary wall, gate piers and gates.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
907.	HT01183	Christ Church burial ground,	This graceful lychgate follows a centuries-old tradition of roofed timber cemetery entrances, and presumably post-dates the	Nominated	Landmark Qualities	Historical Interest

		St. Albans Road, EN5 4LA	foundation, in 1844, of Christ Church diagonally opposite. Its cranked hipped roof, shallow main arches and expression of constructional details are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts movement in the late 19th century. Its designer may well have been William Charles Waymouth, who was a warden of Christ Church and architect of its Pennefather Hall, who worked in that style.			
908.	HT00619	Christ Church Vicarage, St. Albans Road, EN5 4LA	Large detached three storey house in the Vernacular revival style. Flint walled, brick corner quoins, brick mullions, porched bay windows with plain clay tile roofs. Timber sash windows with decorative transoms. Prominent chimney stack.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
909.	HT00618	Nos. 39 and 41 St. Albans Road, EN5 4LN	Early Victorian terraced houses of two storeys. Shallow pitch slate roof, No 43 hipped roof & rendered. No 41 timber sash windows with shallow brick arch at ground floor. Leaded timber front door porch boards.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
910.	HT00617	The White Lion PH, No. 50 St. Albans Road, EN5 4LA	This two storey building is white painted brick with black band painted detailing at the base. Shallow pitched roof with yellow buff brick chimneys at either end complete with pots. A symmetrical and balanced building with two flat roof bay windows at the ground floor and three windows at the first floor. The windows are all white painted timber sash windows. The entrance is marked with two brick steps. Flat roof projecting porch on brackets painted black to a recessed doorway of half leaded glass and solid wood.	Existing	Intactness, Social and Communal Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
911.	HT01182	Red Cross Centre, No. 56 St. Albans Road, EN5 4LA	Formerly Christchurch School. Brick and flint single storey building, with large front facing gable with tall chimney stacks beyond in grounds of Christ Church, Barnet. It is the original church school now housed in Byng road.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
912.	HT00620	Nos. 1-13 (odd) St. Marys Avenue, N3 1SN	A grouping of two storey Edwardian houses, both detached and semi-detached. Each building still comprises original high quality sash windows. No 13 has a dramatic pyramidal roof atop the	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group	Architectural Interest

			central bay. Roof has courses of decorative fish scale clay tiles. Painted white stucco panels above between bay and roof. No 11 side hung clay fish scale tiles, dental moulding on bays and entrance porch, including detailed fret work and relief panels. Nos 7 & 9 semi-detached symmetrical pairing, with high quality fenestration, roof brackets, clay roof tiles. Both painted white rough stucco, with porthole windows in gable eaves. No 5 highly decorative stucco gable eave, clay roof tiles and cresting, domed ground floor bay window. No 3 roughcast pebbledash first floor. No 1 includes decorated bi-colour stucco eaves and leaded turret dome on corner belvedere.		Value, Intactness	
913.	HT00621	Nos. 5-15 (odd) St. Wilfrids Road, EN4 9SB	Row of three storey terraced housing. Simple white rendered facades. Shared chimney stacks, slated pitch roofs. Each house has centrally located dormer window for loft space. Upper ground floors accessed from ground level entrance stairs. Unified cast iron window box decorations. Stucco moulding, shallow window arches at first floor.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
914.	HT00745	(The Limes) No. 100 Stapylton Road, EN5 4JD	Two storey detached double fronted Victorian cottage in red brick with slated roof. Retains original features including chimneys, decorative ridge tiles, timber sash windows, original walls and large pillars to front gate. Sited in prominent corner location.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
915.	HT01269	Woodside Park Underground Station, Station Approach, N12 8SE	Red Victorian wall mounted Post Box	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Historical Interest
916.	HT01265	High Barnet Underground Station, Station Road, EN5 5RP	A group of single and two storey Victorian buildings in yellow brick with shallow pitch slate roof. Timber sliding sash windows set in wide openings. Tall distinctive chimney stacks in yellow brick with red dressings. High Barnet station was planned by the Edgware, Highgate and London Railway and was originally opened on 1 April 1872. The station buildings are little altered and the station still retains much of its original Victorian architectural character today	Nominated	Group Value, Social and Communal Value, Age and Rarity	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest

			with a considerable number of early platform buildings, such as waiting rooms, footbridge and canopy supports. A considerably steep path to the station provides pedestrian access if approaching from the north and a steep approach from the road to station level from the south also remains.			
917.	HT00894	Woodside Park Underground Station and two signal boxes, Station Approach, N12 8SE	Opened 1872 on the Great Northern Railway's Barnet branch. Part of London Underground since c1940. Two storey building in gault brick with shallow pitched slate roof and chimney stacks. Timber sliding sash windows on both ground and first floor façade. Woodside Park station was planned by the Edgware, Highgate and London Railway (EH&LR) and was originally opened as Torrington Park on 1 April 1872 by the Great Northern Railway (which had taken over the EH&LR). The station was on a branch of a line that ran from Finsbury Park to Edgware via Highgate. The station was renamed within a month of opening, and again in 1882., but retaining the historic GNR station design. An original signal box stands just beyond the Barnet end of the down platform. Although no longer used (at least for its original purpose), it is well maintained. The current local list includes two signal boxes, but only one is visible from the station.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
918.	HT01184	Edgware Underground Station, Station Road, HA8 7AW	Designed by architect Stanley Heaps the station was opened on the 18th of August 1924 as the terminus of the second phase of the Underground's extension of the Charing Cross, Euston & Hampstead Railway from Golders Green. Architectural historians Bridget Cherry and Nicholas Pevsner described the station as “a unique variant of the classical style [the architect] used for the stations of the Edgware extension”. The station also remarkably still has the beautiful period art deco doors. Edgware Station is a handsome interwar, neo-Georgian designed building. The main brick structure is fronted by a Portland stone colonnade and has had a brick-pavioured driveway created in the forecourt. This forecourt originally featured a landscaped island and was flanked by wings matching the main building. However the eastern and	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest

			western wings were subsequently demolished. The eastern wing was reconstructed in the style of the original design.			
919.	HT01264	Finchley Central Underground Station, Station Road, N3 2RY	Single storey to main entrance, two storeys to platform. Building in yellow brick with shallow pitch slate roof. Timber sliding sash windows in large openings. Main entrance in semi-circular headed entrance below modest gable. The station, originally named Finchley and Hendon, opened along with the railway to Edgware on 22 August 1867 as part of the line between Finsbury Park and Edgware stations. It has two entrances. The main one, in the original station building, is on the north side of the tracks. The second entrance is to the south of the tracks in Station Road. The station is in a cutting and the two entrances are joined by a footbridge over the tracks from which stairs and lifts connect to the platforms. The station has three platforms. All platforms have original Victorian canopies at their northern ends. The large station car park on the north side of the tracks occupies the site of the former goods yard.	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
920.	HT01190	High Mount (Nos. 1-120) Station Road, NW4 3ST	Large modern flatted development consisting of 5 and 6 storey linked blocks. Built in buff and brown brick with flat roofs and retaining the original steel windows. Set in landscaped communal grounds with numerous mature trees fronting Station Road.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest
921.	HT00651	St. Margarets Church Hall, No. 1 Station Road, HA8 7JE	Modest single storey in brown brick with round nose pitched clay tile roof, decorative barge boards, brick chimney stack and stone hood moulds above the windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
922.	HT01185	No. 26 Station Road, EN5 1QW	Former bank. 3 storey prominent corner building. Stone facade at ground floor. Stone pilasters and coving. Stock red brick at first	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits,	Architectural Interest

			and second floors. Stone string courses. Arched dormer windows with decorated gables. Balustraded roof upstand with ball finials. Arched front entrance with stone brackets and arch pediment.		Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	
923.	HT00650	No. 29 Station Road, EN5 1PH	3 storey detached building in gault brick with stucco detailing. Grey slate mansard roof with flat roof dormer windows. Italianate rounded arched windows at first floor. Ground floor projecting single and two storey bays. Windows are white painted timber sash front entrance is accessed from stone steps leading to solid wood door, rectangular plain fan light and arched stained glass windows either side.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
924.	HT01292	The Midland Hotel PH, No. 29 Station Road, NW4 4PN	Large three storey detached building in prominent location very close to M1 motorway underpass. Finished in white painted roughcast render with front facing half timbered gable ends. First floor balcony with decorative balustrade above central recessed entrance which features glazed green tiles below ground floor windows. Pitch roof with clay tiles and dominant chimney stacks.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
925.	HT00649	East Barnet Town Hall, (Chambers Court), No. 32 Station Road EN5 1PL	Two storey red brick detached building with stone dressings. It was built for the East Barnet Valley Local Board 1891-92 by F W Shenton of Whetstone, winner of a competition to design the building. Mentioned in Pevsner as "modest Italianate with a clock tower". It was converted into a restaurant in 1996 although is now flats. The change of use is signified by the replacement of the gable clock with a Roman statue.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest

926.	HT01186	Nos. 35-37 Station Road, EN5 1PR	Semi-detached pair. Two storeys with basement. Gault brick with red brick dressings, including quoins and window mullions. Two floor bays with dressed masonry. Elaborate front porch entrances with spindle work. Eave brackets. Hipped roof. Multi-light sash windows.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
927.	HT01187	Nos. 39 - 45 Station Road, EN5 1PR	Two semi-detached pairs. 3 storeys in gault brick with red brick and stone dressings. Front facing gable ends with red brick arch detailing, including herringbone coursework. Brick arches at front entrances. Scalloped bargeboards, slate roofs.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
928.	HT01188	No. 54 Orchard House, Station Road, EN5 1QG	54 Station Road is one of the few remaining original Victorian villas, of two storeys in a symmetrical design, left on this road - It is built of yellow stock brick with contrasting red brick quoins and stringcourses. It has a red tiled roof with red decorative ridge tiles. Two tall chimneys remain intact as do the sash windows. The central doorway is set in an impressive red brick doorcase with pilasters and stone detailing above. This was the birth place of Captain Cyril Frisby, who was one of only 3 recipients in Barnet of the Victoria Cross following World War One.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
929.	HT01191	Corner House, No. 154 Stonegrove, HA8 8AF	Two storey detached building in multi colour buff brick with clay tile roof. Pair of large semi-circular projecting wings. Original steel windows. The Corner House pub was built in the mid-1930s, designed by Dawe and Carter for brewers Taylor Walker & Co. Basil Oliver in his book "The Renaissance of the English Public House" said The Corner House is a "most ably planned house with large curved triple windowed ends to the public and saloon bars. Carried up for bedrooms above with rounded roofs over, they certainly add to the attractiveness of the cleverly contrived symmetrical main elevation." Architecture Illustrated magazine featured it in their September 1937 issue. Now used as restaurant.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Intactness	Architectural Interest
930.	HT01194	Boundary marker (North side, near junction with	Metal tombstone post marked Borough of Finchley 1934 adjacent to Hornsey mar. (Original boundary was slightly west).	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest

		Summerlee Gardens) Summerlee Avenue				
931.	HT01192	Boundary marker outside No. 274 Summers Lane, N12 0LE	Iron stick marker. Left hand side "Friern Barnet UDC", right hand side "Borough of Finchley"	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
932.	HT01193	Boundary marker (South side at junction with Woodhouse Road) Summers Lane	A 1937 triangular section iron post reflecting boundary of Finchley Borough and Friern Barnet Urban District after borough boundary change.	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest
933.	HT01195	No. 1 Sunset View, EN5 4LB	Asymmetrical two storey detached house in multi-coloured red brick with clay tile roof and side garage. Tall chimney stack on main front elevation rises above single storey bay. Sunset View was laid out in the early 20th century by William Charles Waymouth, who designed most of the houses. They are attractive variations on Arts and Crafts themes, and together comprise – with the landscape of Old Fold Manor Golf Club – an unusually complete and high-quality development for its period. No.1 Sunset View has a classic ‘butterfly’ plan addressing St Albans Road, and is the most prominent. None of its facades are identical, and they display a considerable variety of well-crafted brickwork, door and window details; but it is unified by consistency of materials, an L-shaped pitched roof and tower-like entrance bay acting as a hinge for the two wings. Waymouth was very much a local man. He lived in Sunset View, was a warden of nearby Christ Church, and was architect of its Pennefather Hall as well as Ewen Hall at the United	Nominated	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

			Reformed Church, Wood Street. This gives his estate unique local architectural and historical value.			
934.	HT01196	Oriels, No. 16-18 Sunset View, EN5 4LB	Large detached two storey house in multi-coloured red brick with variety of front facing gables. Sunset View was laid out in the early 20th century by William Charles Waymouth, who designed most of the houses. They are attractive variations on Arts and Crafts themes, and together comprise – together with the landscape of Old Fold Manor Golf Club – an unusually complete and high-quality development for its period. Oriels is one of the best houses in Sunset View, and distinguished by having been Waymouth's own home. The street façade is pleasantly picturesque, with asymmetrical entrance (and probably later porch), oriel window and gables; but all unified by consistency of materials, pitched roof and bold chimney stacks. The left-hand end was added later, but in similar style. Waymouth was very much a local man. He lived in Sunset View, was a warden of nearby Christ Church, and was architect of its Pennefather Hall as well as Ewen Hall at the United Reformed Church, Wood Street. This gives his estate unique local architectural and historical value.	Nominated	Intactness, Group Value	Architectural Interest
935.	HT01197	No. 107 Sutton Road, N10 1HH	2 storey substantial brick house built 1906 with tiled roof. Corner property. Number of detailed reliefs on brickwork reading '107 Sutton Road' '1906AD' and 'Coppetts Lodge'. Corner property that makes a substantial contribution to the local townscape and whose interest is increased by the number of detailed reliefs around the building adding significant interest and aesthetic appeal. This building also contains 42 Coppetts Road.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
936.	HT01198	Hollickwood Primary School, Sydney Road, N10 2NL	School that is a 2 storey complex of Edwardian, arts and crafts influenced building. Has a bell tower, without bell, which has been used as a land mark feature in more recent surrounding development in Audley Close N10. The building includes a tiled roof, tile hung gables and first floor detailing, red brick ground floor in a Flemish bond, there are white painted timber casement windows. Other parts of the building include yellow buff brick with	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Intactness, Landmark Qualities,	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest

			red brick detailing to lintels, some windows are arched in shape and others long and vertical as you would expect with a school structure.		Aesthetic Merits	
937.	HT00652	Nos. 7 and 8 Taylors Lane, EN5 4QH	These are two semi-detached white rendered Victorian cottages. The properties have low-pitched, slate roofs, with a central brick chimney and a stone chimney and decorative stone pot on the western end of the building. The property numbered 8 has windows either side of the front door, while number 7 is smaller with a front door and a single window to just one side. The windows are recessed timber sash. Number 7 has sash windows with 12 panes of glass. Number 8 has sash windows with a larger pane of glass divided by thinner glazing bars. The front door to Number 8 has an ornamental stone surround with cast iron boot scrapers either side. Number 7 has a wooden porch.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
938.	HT00654	No. 52 Temple Fortune Hill, NW11 7XR	Detached house by Sutcliffe, 1912, however there are also surviving drawings by Lutyens. Red brick with clay tile hipped roof, with catslide to one half of the front elevation, and a gable with triple pitched roof to the other half. Large chimneys in the style of Lutyens. Recessed arched entrance porch with tile creasing detail to the arch. Bullseye window beside the entrance porch. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
939.	HT00653	No. 53 Temple Fortune Hill, NW11 7XR	Detached building by Sutcliffe, 1912. Red brick with clay tile hipped roof with dropped, sprocketed eaves. Some half dormers to the first floor. Hipped gable to the front elevation with full height rendered bay window. Recessed arched porch with tile creasing detail to the arch. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
940.	HT00655	Nos. 2-6 (even) Temple Fortune Lane, NW11 7UD	No. 2 Detached house by Harrison Townsend, 1908. Plain tiled pitched roof. Weather boarded gable end with timber barge board. White roughcast. Timber casements. Original drawings in the London Metropolitan Archive, HGS Archive. No. 4 & 6 Michael Bunney and Makins, 1908. Semi-detached pair. Plain tiled mansard roof with front catslide. Sprocketed eaves. Tile hung central	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

			double gable projection. Half dormers. Timber casements. White roughcast.			
941.	HT00656	Nos. 8-10 (even) Temple Fortune Lane, NW11 7UD	Courtney Melville Crickmer, 1908. Double projecting gable frontage. Catslide with entrance porch below. Timber casements. White roughcast.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
942.	HT00657	Nos. 38-86 (even) Temple Fortune Lane, NW11 7UD	No. 38 - 48 E. Guy Dawber, 1908. Group of detached and semi-detached houses known as Dawber Circus. Gabled frontage. Tile hung canted bay extensions. Mixture of hipped half and full dormers. White roughcast. Brick plinths. Timber casements. No. 50 - 54 Parker and Unwin, 1907. Group of linked houses. Gabled frontage. Plain tiled pitched roof. Creased kneelers. White roughcast. Timber casements. No. 56 - 78 Albert Lakeman, 1908. Series of groups of houses. All white roughcast, timber casements. Number 56 to 68 are set back in a crescent. Gable projections with a deep catslide between. Sprocketed eaves. Flat roofed dormer. Numbers 70 to 74. Group of three houses marked by a full height hipped extension at each end with a tiled pitched roof addition running between. Central flat roofed dormer. Curved hooded canopy over front doors. Sprocketed eaves. Number 76 to 78. Asymmetrical pair. Hipped roof projection to number 76. Sprocketed eaves. Deep flat roof door canopies linked to canted bays. Field and Simmons, 1907. All white roughcast. Timber casements. Numbers 80 to 82. Semi-detached pair with projecting double gable wings. Half tile hung gables with small gable windows. Sprocketed eaves. Numbers 84-86. Projecting gable extensions with oversailing eaves. Half tile hung, half white roughcast. Sprocketed eaves. Canted bay windows. Deep central catslide with large flat roofed dormers. Small hipped dormers above.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
943.	HT00658	Nos. 88-94 (even) Temple	Parker and Unwin, 1910. Group of four houses. Hipped half dormers. Central brick arched passageway to rear garden. Timber flat roofed door canopies. White roughcast. Timber casements.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value,	Architectural Interest

		Fortune Lane, NW11 7TX			Aesthetic Merits	
944.	HT00659	Cattle Trough and drinking fountain, The Avenue, EN5 4JB	Granite cattle trough on pedestal supports at each end with a single bell-profiled finial at one end. Erected by the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain & Cattle Trough Association. The ironwork for the drinking fountain has been removed. Of social interest and it is now a flower trough.	Existing	Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest
945.	HT01200	Nos. 3-4 The Avenue, EN5 4EN	Two storey Victorian semi-detached pair. Continuous roofed porch, plain clay tiles with decorative timber arch lintels. Timber sash windows, multi-light. Segmented arch pediment at first floor bays. Pedimented dormer windows with pitch roofs. Central partition pilaster at roof and shared dormer.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
946.	HT01201	Nos. 9-10 The Avenue, EN5 4EN	Two storey Victorian semi-detached pair. Canopied porch with columns and capitals. Bay windows with classical order pilasters. Multi-light sash windows with gault brick dressing. Dormer windows with pedimented and pitched roofs. Slate hipped roof and shared central chimney stack. Red brick, Flemish bond.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
947.	HT01202	Nos. 13-14 The Avenue, EN5 5EN	Two storey Victorian semi-detached pair. Recessed porch with gauged brick arch and stucco architrave and façade. Full height bays, pointed arch windows at second floor. Multi-light sash windows. Corbelling at eaves. Dormer windows with pedimented and pitched roofs. Slate roof tiles.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
948.	HT00674	No. 56 (Barons Court) The Bishops Avenue, N2 0BE	1900. Two storey house in red brick with slate roof. Colonial Georgian style with huge Tuscan portico. Timber sliding sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
949.	HT00673	No. 54 (Oak Lodge) The Bishops Avenue, N2 0BE	1927. Two storey large house by Soutar, with dormer windows in the roof space on the upper storey. Brick with plain tile roof. Large window openings, including a large two storey curved bay. Stepped door surround. Brick chimney stacks. In largely original condition.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

950.	HT00681	Nos. 1 and 3 (Inglesbey) The Bishops Avenue, N2 0AP	1914-15. Garden city style after Lutyen's early half timbered manner. In white render with front facing gable and catslide clay tile roof. Brick chimney stacks. Varied window styles. Handed pair.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
951.	HT00660	Nos. 2 and 4 The Bishops Avenue, N2 0AN	Pair of detached houses by Sutcliffe 1913. White rendered with plain clay tile pitched roofs with gable to the front. Dropped eaves with half dormer to the front of number 2. Canted bays to the front. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
952.	HT00661	Nos. 6 (Rydal) and 8 (Netherfield) The Bishops Avenue, N2 0AN	Detached house by Sutcliffe, 1913. Rendered with plain clay tile pitched roof. Dropped eaves with one, double casement half dormer in the middle of the first floor. Canted bay to the front. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
953.	HT00662	Nos. 10 (Yardley) and 12 The Bishops Avenue, N2 0AN	Detached house by Sutcliffe, 1910. White rendered with plain tile pitched roof. House is set on an L shaped plan with the front door set diagonally between the two wings of the house. Canted bay to the end of the front wing. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
954.	HT00663	No. 14 The Bishops Avenue, N2 0AN	Detached house by Williams, 1913. Timber framed with rendered panels. Plain clay tile crown roof. Jettied first floor. Moulded fascias to the gable ends. Tile hanging to parts of the first floor. Red brick underneath the ground floor windows. Steel casement windows with leaded lights.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
955.	HT00682	No. 15 (Brook House) The Bishops Avenue, N2 0AP	Post 1935. Two storey house in dark brick of asymmetrical design on corner site. Plain clay tile roof and brick chimney stacks. Some interesting first floor balcony details and overhanging eaves.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
956.	HT00664	No. 16 (Deansgarth) The Bishops Avenue, N2 0AN	Detached house by Sutcliffe, 1913. Red brick with plain clay tile hipped roof. House is set on an L shaped plan to turn the corner onto Deansway. Central front door set diagonally between the two wings. Full height bays at either end of the wings. Steel windows with leaded lights.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

957.	HT00665	No. 18 (Patralonia, Formerly Sherwood) The Bishops Avenue, N2 0AJ	Two storey detached house in red brick with clay tile roof with dormer windows. Timber sliding sash windows. Ionic columns to porch. Neo-Georgian inspired. 1930.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
958.	HT00683	No. 19 (Bishopsbourne) The Bishops Avenue, N2 0AL	1929. Modest sized detached two storey house. Brick and plain tile roof and brick chimney stack. Brick pedimented central bay. Various window shapes including white painted casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
959.	HT00666	No. 20 (Knights Castle) The Bishops Avenue, N2 0AJ	Two storey detached house in red brick with clay tile roof with dormer windows. Timber sliding sash windows. Ionic columns to porch. Neo-Georgian inspired. Small round window to frontage. 1928.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
960.	HT00667	No. 22 (Colwyn House) The Bishops Avenue, N2 0AJ	Two storey detached house in red brick with clay tile roof with dormer windows. Timber sliding sash windows. Ionic columns to porch. Neo-Georgian inspired. Simple column detail to porch. 1931.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
961.	HT00668	No. 24 (Overbrook) The Bishops Avenue, N2 0AJ	Two storey detached house in red brick with clay tile roof. Timber sliding sash windows. Ionic columns to porch. Neo-Georgian inspired. 1931	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
962.	HT00684	No. 27 (Redmays) The Bishops Avenue, N2 0BN	1927. Two storey house with three prominent gables on front elevation. Rendered walls and plain tiled roof. Varied window design, including full height windows between the gable sections. Columned semi-circular projecting porch to the front door.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
963.	HT00685	No. 29 (Woodland House) The Bishops Avenue, N2 0BN	1927. Two storey house with two prominent gables. In red brick and clay tiled roof. Varied window design. Columned porch to the front door.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

964.	HT00669	No. 30 (Gable Lodge) The Bishops Avenue, N2 0BA	Two storey house. 1928 by Philip Hepworth. In Cape Dutch style with large curly gable. Lutyen's inspired chimney balanced asymmetrically, white painted brick walls and roof in glazed pantiles mottled in dark green and brown. Original garage and gate piers.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
965.	HT00670	No. 34 (Stratheden) The Bishops Avenue, N2 0BA	1925 by Philip Hepworth. Large detached two storey with a crow-stepped gable, bright green glazed pantiles over white painted brick walls. Original details include a galleon weather vane and Chinese dragons on the doorcase.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
966.	HT00687	No. 35 (Bishopswood) The Bishops Avenue, N2 0BN	1927. Symmetrical neo-Georgian with post war portico with ionic columns. Two storey house in dark brick with clay tile roof. Full height, columned and pedimented porch. Leaded light windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
967.	HT00671	No. 36 (Inlaks) The Bishops Avenue, N2 0BA	1926. Large detached property of two storeys in brown brick. Symmetrical with three gables. Variegated brickwork with tile creasing and diaper work. Pair of front facing dormer windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
968.	HT00688	No. 39 (The Fountains, Formerly Denecote) The Bishops Avenue, N2 0BN	1926. Two storey house. Grey brick with red brick dressings and clay tile roof of symmetrical design. White painted casement windows. Large front portico with Corinthian columns and pediment.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
969.	HT00672	No. 52 (Kenstead Hall) The Bishops Avenue, N2 0BE	1936, Hollywood Tudor style building of two storeys. Upper storey half-timbered over brick base with elaborate two storey stone bay window. Stable block with cupola. Well screened from road by high brick wall.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
970.	HT00691	No. 57 The Bishops Avenue, N2 0BJ	Large two storey building in cream stucco with dark tiled roof and tall chimney stacks. Dormers on roof slope. Stucco hood mould features. Dark painted timber casement windows. Formerly Fernwood and Wyldeewood	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
971.	HT00675	No. 58 (Murtaza, Formerly	1896, remodelled in 1905 in Olde English domestic style after Norman Shaw. Two storey orange brick with tile hanging and half timbered gables. Includes vast porte-cochere.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Age	Architectural Interest

		Kenmore) The Bishops Avenue, N2 OBE			and Rarity, Intactness	
972.	HT00676	No. 60 (Dane Court) The Bishops Avenue, N2 OBE	1900. Two storey red brick with tile hanging. Neo-Jacobean with turret and stone door case. Half timbered gable ends. Includes freestanding lodge building.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
973.	HT00677	No. 62 (Jersey House) The Bishops Avenue, N2 OBE	1929. In neo-Georgian style, but also more freestyle characteristics, such as the corner windows and deliberate asymmetries. Two storey red brick with brick banded quoins and clay tile roof. Recessed porch with simple column details. Tall brick chimney stacks. Heavily extended.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
974.	HT00678	No. 64 (Marzouq House, Formerly Chelwood) The Bishops Avenue, N2 OBE	1930. Modest sized two storey house in red brick with clay tile roof, with a single dormer window in the roof space on the upper storey. Recessed band brick quoins. Stone porch surround with oriel window above. Symmetrical design with two storey semi-circular bay windows to front elevation.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
975.	HT00679	No. 66 (Heath Lodge) The Bishops Avenue, N2 OBE	1931. Two storey house in red brick with clay tile roof. Neo-Georgian with fine stone semi-circular porch and Corinthian columns. Two projecting bays and sash windows. Distinctive scroll pediment to central bay above entrance.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
976.	HT00693	No. 67 Buxmead (Formerly Leo Baeck House) The Bishops Avenue, N2 OBG	1900. Built for Herbert Neild MPJP. Large half timbered gables and neo-Jacobean stone porch with stained glass windows behind. Two storeys, built in red brick and clay tile, roughcast render. Varied features including dormers, oriel window, gables, and round tower with dome and finial. Includes former coach house of two storeys in red brick and roughcast render with clay tile roof and front facing gables.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
977.	HT01203	Nos. 125-127 The Broadway, NW7 3TG	Former bank. Two storeys in multicolour red brick with stone window surrounds and door case. Corner Portland stone oriel with swag and plaque. Ground floor corner window stone dressed. Front door entrance with pilasters and capitals. Stone mullioned	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Social and Communal	Architectural Interest

			and leaded multi-light windows with hood moulds. Polychromatic brick, Flemish bond. Cast iron rainwater goods. Pitch roof with plain clay tiles. Paired corner brick chimney stacks with ornamental brick detailing.		Value, Landmark Qualities, Intactness	
978.	HT00695	Cattle trough and drinking fountain, outside No. 42 The Burroughs	Granite cattle trough on pedestal supports at each end with a single bell-profiled finial at one end. Erected by the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain & Cattle Trough Association. The ironwork for the drinking fountain has been removed. Of social interest and it is now a flower trough.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
979.	HT01206	Middlesex University, College Building House and Sculpture, The Burroughs, NW4 4BT	This is a fine example of 1930s architecture. Built on farmland just before the outbreak of World War Two, this building was formerly Hendon Technical College. This dark brick building is in Flemish bond with stucco detailing and marked pediment below a iron decorative railed balcony above. The building is a hipped roof with tiles, has a parapet and cornice detail. It is symmetrical in appearance and includes a string course detail. Within it's grounds there is also a bronze sculpture of a being with outstretched arms looking to the sky. This is included on a stone plinth.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
980.	HT01204	Nos. 25-29 The Burroughs, NW4 4 AR	Attractive 3 storey mid-Victorian commercial premises. The building is constructed from yellow brick with red brick detailing. This group of buildings includes outward facing gables, decorative white painted barge boards, finials, red brick detailed lintels to windows, brick coarse detailing and brick detailed chimneys and pots. The facade is opened in the third bay as a coach entrance to the rear. Windows are white timber sash in a mixture of styles. Formerly Hendon fire station.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
981.	HT00694	Nos. 43 and 45 The Burroughs, NW4 4AX	Two storey Victorian buildings with slated pitch roof and shared chimney stack. First floor timber sash windows. No 43 rendered white. No 45 Flemish bond stock brick. Shopfronts at ground floor.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
982.	HT00696	No. 54 The Burroughs, NW4 4AN	Two storey rendered Victorian building with three large sash windows to the first floor frontage. Timber shopfront to ground floor.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

983.	HT00697	Nos. 63-77 (odd) The Burroughs, NW4 4AX	Terrace of Victorian cottages of two storeys in stock brick. Grey slate roof with regular spaced brick chimney stacks. Timber sliding sash windows. Front projecting porches with pitched roof, set behind attractive front gardens with original front boundary walls.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
984.	HT00698	No. 79 The Burroughs, NW4 4AX	Two storey detached building in red brick at ground floor with roughcast render at first floor. Natural slate roof with prominent chimney stacks. Sliding sash windows with shallow bays to front elevation. Retains original features and character in prominent location.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
985.	HT01208	(Thurston) No. 7 The Crescent, EN5 5QQ	Thurston is a two storey Victorian villa built of yellow stock brick with an unusual deep art nouveau frieze running the whole width of the building. It has a low pitch, grey tiled roof, with the chimneys still intact. The Georgian style windows are uniform across the building. The front door is set to the side.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
986.	HT00699	(Monkenhurst) No. 15 The Crescent, EN5 5QQ	Built in 1880 in the Victorian Gothic style to a design by Peter Dollar. It is a red brick building of three and five storeys with a pyramid-capped tower over the entrance. The stained glass windows were acquired from Northumberland House on the Strand, which was demolished in 1874, and show the crests of participants in the Battle of Barnet, a nearby battle fought in 1471 during the Wars of the Roses. The house was enlarged in 1915 and was once the home of comedian Spike Milligan. It is now divided into flats.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
987.	HT00700	(The Laurels) No. 19 The Croft, EN5 2TN	Large detached two storey 19th Century house set in own grounds. Built from London brick with red brick course detailing. Slate roof, detailed brick chimneys and pots. Timber sash windows with two vertical bars. Portico and projecting bay window at the ground floor.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
988.	HT01210	No. 10 The Drive, EN5 1DZ	This is a large, detached two storey house in pebbledash on a red brick plinth, built before 1913. The main block is L-shaped with a square porch in the inner angle; this has a finely detailed pediment on brackets over the door and a balcony above. The gable end to the street has a shallowly curved bay window.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

989.	HT00974	Moon under Water PH, No. 10 Varley Parade, The Hyde, Edgware Road, NW9 6RR	(Former cinema) Purpose built three storey parade and former cinema. Hipped tile roof with two small brick chimneys, stone parapet and cornice. A red brick façade in English bond, punctuated by ten plain boxed columns with ionic capitals. Recessed centre punctuated by circular uniformed windows and crittall oblong windows. Either side are crittall windows/balcony openings leading to a semi circle decorative metal balcony.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
990.	HT00975	Hendon Magistrates Court, The Hyde, Edgware Road, NW9 7BY	A complex of red brick buildings with stone quoins, stone cornice parapet and lintels. Including a stone coarse to the front elevation. Two projecting gables with decorative parapet details, cast iron rain water goods. Windows are sash with pediment and aedicule. The entrance is a red brick arch and six panel solid wood door with a fan light. The side elevations include a combination of arched windows with single vertical glazing bar or casement windows.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
991.	HT01211	Nos. 25-31 The Loning, NW9 6DR	This is a distinctive group of two storey houses designed by Ernest Trobridge probably around the late 1920s. Trobridge (1884-1942) was a visionary architect who specialised in timber-framed houses, all neo-vernacular in appearance. There are a large number of his buildings in Kingsbury and Brent organised an exhibition of his work in 2010. Trobridge was noted for his use of natural building materials, including green elm wood, and winding, spiralling chimneys and haphazard window arrangements are typical of his work. The four detached houses in The Loning share many of the characteristics of his other houses, timber framed with brick infill at ground level and all timber at first floor level. The houses form an identifiable group in a small cul-de-sac.	Nominated	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
992.	HT01262	Fir Island, The Ridgeway, NW7 1AX	Large detached former house set in landscaped grounds. Red brick with stone dressings. Corner tower in slate with copper finial. Square projecting bays to ground and first floors with stone balustrades above. Projecting stone porch.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

993.	HT00703	McClure Music School, The Ridgeway, NW7 1QS	Detached single storey building with large roof space. Roughcast render with brick quoin corner details. Blind arcade to front elevation. Plain tile roof with dormer style vents. Brick and stone porch with broken pediment and motif, including the words 'The McClure Music School'.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
994.	HT00701	Cleveland, The Ridgeway, NW7 1QX	Neo-Georgian detached house dating from 1912. Two storeys in roughcast render with three bay frontage. Large timber sash windows and projecting front porch. Some later extensions.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
995.	HT00702	The Bungalow, The Ridgeway, NW7 1QX	Highly distinctive composition based around half storeys, dormer windows and complex roof form. Brick, render and half timber detail with plain tile roof. Topped by two distinctive round chimneys. Leaded light windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest
996.	HT00705	Provincial House (Formerly The Priory) The Ridgeway, NW7 1RE	Large detached two and three storey building in red brick with plain tile roof. Wilful variation of window styles, types and sizes, including distinctive bay windows, dormers and large picture window. Porch with arched openings. Very prominent chimney designs to front elevation. Timber window frames, mainly with transom openings. Includes two storey gate lodge at entrance.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest
997.	HT01213	St Vincents House, The Ridgeway, NW7 1RG	Large detached two storey red brick building set in landscaped grounds. Combination of hips and gables to a tall clay tiled roof slope, with a significant double-linked chimney stack in centre. Main entrance has decorative stone surround with portico above. White painted timber sash windows.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
998.	HT01212	Adam and Eve PH, The Ridgeway, NW7 1RL	A detached two storey building with a half hipped tile roof with small dormer windows and three significant brick detailed chimneys. Outward facing gables that include timber frame patterns and decorative barge boards, these gables also include rendered boards. Brick detailed courses and stone lintels and sills provide relief in the brick work. Ground floor has been painted but first floor remains plain brick. Windows are timber casements.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and	Architectural Interest

					Communal Value	
999.	HT00704	Courtyard House (Former Missionary Institute London), The Ridgeway, NW7 4BF	Neo-Tudor building complex dating from 1912. Three storeys in red brick with roughcast render and half timbered gables and tiled roofs. Stone window surroundings with stone mullions. Varied bay designs to frontage. Unusually high ground floor with more conventional height at upper floors. Arched vehicular opening through the side of front elevation.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
1000.	HT00706	St. Michaels Church, The Riding, NW11 8HL	Greek Orthodox Church of the Holy Cross and Archangel Michael. This large Gothic church is built of buff brick, was designed by J.T. Lee of Tufnell Park. Two more bays were added to the nave in 1925 and a low north western tower, surmounted by a classic cupola, was added in 1960. Flying buttresses & clocktower. Prominent landmark building.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest
1001.	HT00101	The Windsor Castle PH, The Walks, N2 8DL	A 2 storey building, painted brickwork. Has a later side extension and pitched roof. The main element has central door with semi-circular head, a large window to each side. First floor had 3 full height windows, central one has been bricked up, with flat heads. A building where the Windsor Castle PH stands shows clearly on the (tithe) map of 1811 on land identified as 32. Bulls Lane on that map which is now Church Lane and the Walks exist. The building is also there on the map of 1894.	Existing	Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1002.	HT01214	Boundary stone (West side) No. 9 Thornton Way, NW11 6RY	A small tombstone mark. This is on the 1934 boundary line and is probably in Finchley 1934 post (perhaps cemented over, as some boundary marks were).	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest
1003.	HT00707	No. 3 Thornton Way, NW11 6RY	Detached house by Bell, 1927. Red brick with pitched roof. Gable to front with a double gable to the side. Tile kneelers to gables and tile quoins to corners. Double height bay with leaded flat roof and tile hanging between floors on each gable end. Brick and tile	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			detailed arched loggia under hipped roof forms the entrance. Timber casement windows.			
1004.	HT00708	No. 5 Thornton Way, NW11 6RY	Detached house by Bell, 1927. Red brick with pitched roof, roughcast to the side gables, front loggia, and garage. Gable to front with a double gable to the side. Tile kneelers to gables and tile quoins to corners. Double height bay with leaded flat roof and tile hanging between floors on each gable end. Brick and tile detailed arched loggia under hipped roof forms the entrance. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1005.	HT00709	No. 7 Thornton Way, NW11 6RY	Detached house by Bell, 1927. Red brick with pitched roof. Gable to front with a double gable to the side. Tile kneelers to gables and tile quoins to corners. Double height bay with leaded flat roof and tile hanging between floors on each gable end. Brick and tile detailed arched loggia under hipped roof forms the entrance. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1006.	HT00710	No. 9 Thornton Way, NW11 6RY	Detached house by Badcock, 1924. Red brick with pitched roof and dropped eaves. Two gables to the front with tile hanging to the gable ends, and a jetty over a bay window and front door. Timber casement windows with leaded lights.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1007.	HT00711	No. 17 Thornton Way, NW11 6SE	Corner brick house by Cecil George Butler, 1925, paired with 24 Middleway. Hipped roof, sprocketed eaves. Hipped front and side half dormers. Flat roof timber front canopy and doorcase, balcony with double doors and wrought iron balustrade above. Integral garage. Side canted bay window. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1008.	HT00712	No. 19 Thornton Way, NW11 6SL	Cecil George Butler, 1925, paired with 23 Middleway. Hipped roof, sprocketed eaves. Hipped front and side half dormers. Flat roof timber front canopy and doorcase, balcony with double doors and wrought iron balustrade above. Integral garage. Side canted bay window. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1009.	HT00713	No. 22 Thornton Way, NW11 6SD	Cecil George Butler, 1925, paired with 26 Middleway. Hipped roof, sprocketed eaves. Hipped front and side half dormers. Flat roof timber front canopy and doorcase, balcony with double doors and	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

			wrought iron balustrade above. Integral garage. Side canted bay window. Timber casements.			
1010.	HT00714	No. 24 Thornton Way, NW11 6SJ	Cecil George Butler, 1925, paired with 25 Middleway. Hipped roof addition with flat roofed dormer and integral garage to left hand side. Flat roof timber front canopy and doorcase, balcony with double doors and wrought iron balustrade above. Integral garage. Side canted bay window. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1011.	HT00715	Nos. 1-8 Thyra Grove, N12 8HB	Late Victorian two storey pairs in gault brick and render. Slated pitched roofs with hipped gables and shared central chimney stacks. Timber sash windows. Canted bay windows at ground floor with masonry pilasters. Set beyond landscaped front gardens.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
1012.	HT01216	Nos. 9 and 10 Thyra Grove, N12 8HB	Pair of two storey Victorian villas. Rendered exterior with pairs of bays to ground floor. Recessed entrances with timber doors and fan lights.	Nominated	Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1013.	HT01217	Nos. 2-4 Torrington Grove, N12 9NA	These are two of the 32 surviving houses built on the 256 long, narrow plots of the 1851 Middlesex Freehold Land Association's plots in Friern Park, N12 and side-roads. This two-storey semi-detached pair appear on the 1863-5 Ordnance Survey map and so must have been built between 1853 and 1865. They are therefore among the earliest houses in the freehold road. No.4 still has the full length of the original freehold plot; no.2 has lost about 30 feet at the end of its original plot. They are of brick (London stock, laid in a variation of Sussex Bond). The facade of no.4 has been substantially altered by a large bay window, but the facade of no.2 is intact, with the original two over one sash windows (the larger three-pane sash downstairs having an intact interior shutter). The window heads are segmental arches in London stock. Both have shallow hipped roofs and they share a common chimney stack. Both have modern side-extensions.	Nominated	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1014.	HT01220	Boundary Marker, between Nos.	Two cast iron tablets set in the pavement between No 42 and 44 Torrington Park. They mark the boundary between the parishes of Finchley and Friern Barnet. The Finchley marker has a rounded top	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest

		42 and 44 Torrington Park	and moulded edge with inscription in raised capital letters 'FINCHLEY PARISH 1864'.			
1015.	HT01221	Parish Boundary Marker (North Side to left of No. 44 Torrington Park), N12 9TP	The Friern Barnet tablet is taller and narrower, with inscription in incised capital letters "FB P 1871". The word "Ely" can also be distinguished on the Friern Barnet marker. Both markers are intact and in very good condition.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
1016.	HT01278	Pillar Box (Near Friary Road), Torrington Park	Victorian Red Pillar Box.	Nominated	Intactness, Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest
1017.	HT00718	(Laureenny) No. 3 Totteridge Common, N20 8LL	Narrow detached house in yellow brick with tile roof and prominent dormer windows. Tall chimney. Brick banding detail to porch. Set back from road by gravel driveway.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1018.	HT00721	(Montebello Lodge) No. 17 Totteridge Common, N20 8LR	Single storey gate lodge. Red brick with contrasting detailing and plain tile roof. Decorated ridge tiles, eaves detailing and roof finial.	Existing	Age and Rarity, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1019.	HT00722	(Ellern Mede Farm) No. 39 Totteridge Common, N20 8LS	One and two storey building with rendered walls and plain tile roof. Half hipped roof with tall chimney stacks. White painted timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1020.	HT00719	(West End Cottage) No. 58 Totteridge	Two storey house in dark weatherboarding and render with clay tile roof and brick chimney stacks. Small window openings with sliding sashes. Evidence of sagging to roof structure. Retains original features and character.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Architectural Interest

		Common, N20 8LZ				
1021.	HT00720	(Damson Hill Cottage) No. 63 Totteridge Common, N20 8LU	Detached two storey house with render finish and slated roof. Prominent location.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1022.	HT00724	The Smithy (Formerly Forge House) Totteridge Green, N20 8PB	Two storey Victorian building with rendered wall finish and tiled roof. Large window openings, including Georgian style sashes and transom openings. Brick chimney stacks. Evidence of various extensions over time.	Existing	Age and Rarity, Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest
1023.	HT00723	Grove View, Totteridge Green, N20 8PE	Two storey Victorian building with rendered wall finish and tiled roof. Large window openings, including Georgian style sashes and transom openings. Brick chimney stacks. Evidence of various extensions over time.	Existing	Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Group Value, Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1024.	HT00727	Totteridge and Whetstone Underground Station, Totteridge Lane, N20 9QP	Single storey gault brick structure with twin flanking gable ends. Tall roof with chimney stacks to rear. Retail unit to left hand side. The Totteridge & Whetstone station was planned by the Edgware, Highgate and London Railway (EH&LR) and was originally opened as Whetstone and Totteridge on 1 April 1872 by the Great Northern Railway. The station was on a branch of a line whose main part ran from Finsbury Park to Edgware via Highgate.	Existing	Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
1025.	HT01259	(Colyton) 103 Totteridge Lane, N20 8DX	Two storey detached house of symmetrical appearance built in red brick with tile hanging to first floor. Central curved glazed bay at first floor above double door projecting entrance with side lights.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

			Port hole windows on either side of main doorway. Small hipped central dormer to front roof slope. Tall flanking chimneys. Retains original casement windows.			
1026.	HT00726	(East Ridge) No. 137 Totteridge Lane, N20 8NS	A large detached two storey house in red brick with tile hanging at first floor. Includes a very prominent gable and tall angled bay above the front entrance. Set behind landscaped front garden.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1027.	HT01222	Totteridge War Memorial ,Totteridge Village, N20 8PS	A stone cross on a pillar, ornamented with a continual rose motif. This is set on a stone plinth with tracery details and inscriptions of the names of the fallen.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
1028.	HT00740	St. Andrews School, Totteridge Village, N20 8NX	Adjoining the village green, the school building, in red brick, was designed by Wallis, Gilbert and Partners, better known for their work on factories. The part-hipped roof is tiled, with three dormers and seven ground floor windows looking out towards Totteridge Lane. Above each of the windows is a fanlight with leaded glass in an Art Nouveau style. Each fanlight depicts a New Testament scene (for instance the Last Supper) with an inscription below. Below these windows a string course, with bricks laid vertically rather than horizontally extends along the entire length of the frontage. The school was founded by the Anglican National Society in 1837 and the first school building was completed in 1840. The present buildings date from 1938 (Cherry and Pevsner) or 1939 (Griffiths), when the school was rebuilt on the same site, with extensions in 1954 and 1959.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
1029.	HT00728	The Orange Tree PH, No. 11 Totteridge Village, N20 8NX	There has been a public house on the village green in Totteridge since 1755. Adjoining the village green, its wide, low and plain two-storey façade, now painted, is divided by a central gable, with small-paned square and angled bays and a small gabled entrance porch. During much of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries two public houses, the Orange Tree and the Three Horseshoes, stood almost side by side on the village green with the Smithy. In 1824 the Orange Tree was rebuilt on a slightly different site. The	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest

			present building dates from 1923. It is described by Cherry and Pevsner (1998, p 189) as "a rural pub, much rebuilt".			
1030.	HT00730	(Poynings) No. 34 Totteridge Village, N20 8JN	A large two storey detached house in the vernacular style which dates from the interwar period. The main gable to the right of the entrance door has mock Tudor half-timbering, while the secondary gable in red pantiles, is to the left of the entrance door. The windows are leaded in a diamond pattern and brickwork below the half-timbered gable is partly in a herringbone pattern.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1031.	HT00731	(Pound Cottage) No. 46 Totteridge Village, N20 8PP	T-shaped two storey cottage with rendered finish and clay tiled roof. Leaded light windows. Now appear to be a single property with Pound House.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1032.	HT00732	(Pound House) No. 50 Totteridge Village, N20 8PR	Pound House is a large two storey house in the vernacular style by J Leonard Williams 1911. A trim villa in the Old English tradition with roughcast, half-timbering and shaped bargeboards. Now appears to be a single property with Pound Cottage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1033.	HT00733	(The Gables) No. 60 Totteridge Village, N20 8PS	This two storey gable ended house is one part red brick and one part yellow brick. Slated roof with dormers and decorative bargeboarding. Sited at the corner of Lime Grove and Totteridge Village.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1034.	HT00734	(Old Totteridge Farm) No. 70 Totteridge Village, N20 8AE	This former two storey Georgian farm is built in plain red brick with a hipped slated roof. Timber sliding sash windows with central first floor blind window. Now subdivided into two properties with pair of entrance doors on the main facade - one of which is false.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1035.	HT00735	(No. 2 Totteridge Farm) No. 72 Totteridge Village, N20 8AE	This former two storey Georgian farm is built in plain red brick with a hipped slated roof. Timber sliding sash windows with central first floor blind window. Now subdivided into two properties with pair of entrance doors on the main facade - one of which is false.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1036.	HT00736	(Clematis Cottage) No. 86	Two-storey small cottage on a narrow site with an entrance to the side. The façade is plain, the rendered brickwork is white with a slated roof and there is centred window on each floor. The cottage	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

		Totteridge Village, N20 8AE	retains much of its original character and predates the 1863 OS map.			
1037.	HT00737	(The Little Shop) No. 88 Totteridge Village, N20 8AE	This is a wide, symmetrical two storey house, in render with a basically plain Georgian-type façade. Three sash windows on the upper floor surmount the two large later bay windows and there is a projecting central porch with panelled black door. The lintels above the bays are also highlighted in black.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1038.	HT00738	(Chalcot) No. 90 Totteridge Village, N20 8AE	A two storey detached house rendered in white. The main slated roof is gabled, with a large angled projecting ground floor bay and three sash windows (of varying sizes) on the upper floor. At the side there is a two-storey extension: a garage on the ground floor and a narrower and lower room on the upper floor which projects beyond the main façade of the house.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1039.	HT00739	(Chapel Cottage) No. 92 Totteridge Village, N20 8AE	No 92 is a single storey red brick structure. The round-arched windows are typical of non-conformist church architecture. The corners of the front façade have quoins in contrasting lighter brick, and this contrast also features in a string course at the top of the façade. Both the east and west end gables have typical non-conformist round windows. The current entrance to the building is at the east end. Originally a chapel for workers on the Puget estate. In 1827 Catherine Puget built a chapel and school on their land. The site, surrounded by its graveyard, could be found until 1991 in Totteridge Lane nearly opposite West Hill Way, but is now being redeveloped. In 1840 her son built Chapel Cottage in the middle of the village as a mission centre for estate workers. Now a private house, it still stands near the present village hall.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1040.	HT00741	Nos. 1-8 (consecutive) Turners Wood, NW11 6TD	Eight detached red brick houses by George Lister Sutcliffe, 1914. There are slight variations, but the houses are generally characterised by a plain tile pitched roof, gabled frontage, tall staircase windows, sprocketed eaves and leaded light casements. 4 Turners Wood at the head of the close is distinguished by a central half timbered hipped canted bay projection.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

1041.	HT01223	Boundary Stone (south side, by vehicular gate opposite No. 92 Union Street), EN5 4HZ	A large rectangular joint stone laid at base of wall. The initials are hard to make out but appear to represent S.M. C.B.	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest
1042.	HT01228	Century House (Former Town Hall) No. 29 Union Street, EN5 4HY	Built in 1889, the two storey building located at 29 Union Street was specifically built for use as Chipping Barnet's first town hall prior to the establishment of Barnet Urban-District Council in 1894. Its exterior is in neo-Classical style, inspired by the style of ancient Greece. Its dignified composition has a white stucco façade with Classical pilasters and a pediment that is unexpectedly grand for modest Union Street, and a brick side wall relieved by more white pilasters. The building was a focus of civic pride clearly reflected in its neo-Classical style of architecture, a physical homage to the democratic city states of Ancient Greece. The building remained in use as the town hall until it moved to a new building in Wood Street (now the coroner's Court) in 1915.	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest
1043.	HT01224	Nos. 34-40 Union Street, EN5 4HZ	Two storey terrace cottages with slate roofs, rendered chimneys and terracotta pots. Windows are white timber sliding sash and ground floor window includes a pediment detail. Terraces set back behind small front gardens.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Historical Interest
1044.	HT01225	Nos. 42-44 Union Street, EN5 4HZ	Semi-detached pair of cottages with hipped roof with slate tiles and brick chimneys with terracotta pots. Over hanging eaves, yellow buff brick which is used to provide detail around the arched doorways and as decorative lintels to the windows. Windows are white timber sash, doors are solid wood with a fan light.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1045.	HT01226	No. 50 Union Street, EN5 4HZ	Single storey building with hipped roof and central cupula. Combination of yellow buff brick and red brick, windows are arched with glazing bars in upper section, the door way is arched with fan light and brick detail above.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

1046.	HT00742	Nos. 52-62 (even) Union Street, EN5 4HZ	Two storey semi-detached Victorian houses with pyramidal slated roofs and central shared chimney stack. Yellow brick in Flemish bond, voussoired window lintels, front door brick arches, timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1047.	HT00743	Nos. 64 and 66 Union Street, EN5 4HZ	Two storey semi-detached Victorian houses with pyramidal slated roofs and central shared chimney stack. Yellow brick in Flemish bond, voussoired window lintels, front door brick arches with 'oriental' style porch, timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1048.	HT01227	Nos. 86-98 Union Street, EN5 4HZ	Series of two storey terraced cottages with slate roofs, brick chimneys and terracotta pots, white timber sash windows predominate and recessed solid wood doors. These buildings are rendered.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1049.	HT01293	St. Johns Church, Vicarage Road, NW4 3PX	Anglican Church which unusually has no windows on the north side. An early work by Temple Moore 1895-96. Plain stock brick with stone dressings and elaborate tracery. Interior modelled on 14th Century Austin Friars Church in the City. With tall stone arcades without capitals or Clerestory. Memorial window over Lady Chapel Alter, 1935 by F. C. Eden. Large portrait brass of priest in vestments designed by Lesley Moore.	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
1050.	HT00746	St. Johns Church Vicarage, Vicarage Road, NW4 3PX	Large detached tri-gabled building in roughcast render with clay roof tile, painted pale cream, large timber multi-light sash windows and side entrance porch, cast iron rainwater goods.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1051.	HT00290	The Old School House, Victoria Avenue, N3 1BD	Steep pitched one and a half storey school structure with traditional plain tile clay roof and central leaded cupula. Built in an Arts and Crafts style there is a significant tall decorative brick chimney and pots. Flat roof projecting bracketed porch with rectangular roof light above a solid wooden door. Windows are white wood painted timber casement with roughcast render on	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

			the upper section, decorative brick band and red brick at lower section.			
1052.	HT00747	St. Margarets United Reformed Church, Victoria Avenue, N3 1BD	Free perpendicular in red brick with stone dressings, symmetrical facade with central gable end with flanking entrance doors at ground floor. Flemish bond with masonry window tracery. Tiled roof. Arched main leaded window. 1907 by W.D. Church and Son. St. Margaret's from 1932, the church joined Church End Congregational church in 1969 to form Union church, Finchley Central; after the formation of the United Reformed church in 1972, it was known as St. Margaret's United Reformed church. St Margaret's Church in Victoria Ave N3 was formed by the union of St Margaret's Presbyterian Church in Redbourne Ave N3 and the Congregational Church in Victoria Avenue.	Existing	Social and Communal Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1053.	HT00748	Drinking fountain at Victoria Recreation Ground, Victoria Road, EN4 9QB	Circular pink granite drinking fountain set in park. Set on a stone plinth with two stone steps for access it has four spout holes, although the ironwork has now being removed that pour into a cylindrical open bowl.	Existing	Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
1054.	HT00749	Nos. 1-26 and 31-51 (Consecutive) Finchley Garden Village, Village Road, N3 1TL	A garden suburb design 1908 - 1913, pairs of two storey houses roughcast and gabled, with tiled roofs and brick chimneys of varying styles, laid out around a village green. Built by Nevard and Shadbolt. Inspired by the Garden City Movement.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1055.	HT00750	No. 35 Vivian Way, N2 OJA	Detached house by R.H. Williams, 1935. Red brick with tiled hipped roof with sprocketed eaves. Timber framed jettied gable. Tile hanging to first floor front elevation. Leaded lights.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1056.	HT00751	No. 37 Vivian Way, N2 OJA	Detached house by R.H Williams, 1935. Brick with timber framing to first floor front elevation. Tiled crown roof with dormer windows. Leaded lights.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic	Architectural Interest

					Merits, Group Value	
1057.	HT00752	No. 39 Vivian Way, N2 0JA	Detached house by R.H. Williams 1935. Brick with jettied timber framing to first floor front elevation. Basket weave and herringbone brick infill. Leaded lights.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1058.	HT00753	No. 48 Vivian Way, N2 0HZ	Detached house by R.H Williams 1935. Brick with timber framing to first floor. Tiled hipped roof with dropped eaves and dormer window. Leaded lights in steel frames.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1059.	HT00754	No. 50 Vivian Way, N2 0HZ	Detached house by R.H. Williams, 1935. Red brick with jettied timber framing to first floor of the front gable. Bay window underneath timber framing. Leaded lights.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1060.	HT00755	No. 52 Vivian Way, N2 0HZ	Detached house by R.H.Williams, 1935. Timber framed front gable, tile hanging to first floor. Leaded lights in steel frames.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1061.	HT00756	No. 54 Vivian Way, N2 0HZ	Detached house by R.H.Williams, 1935. Timber framed with roughcast infills. Tiled hipped roof. Leaded lights in steel frames.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1062.	HT00757	no. 56 Vivian Way, N2 0HZ	Detached house by R.H.Williams, 1935. Timber framing with roughcast infills to first floor, brick ground floor. Tiled hipped roof with partial catslide roof. Leaded lights in steel frames.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1063.	HT01230	St Joseph's Convent (formerly Norden Court), Watford Way, NW4 4TY	A large two storey detached red brick building in Sussex bond with clay tile roof, turrets, dormer gable windows and outward facing gables. There are decorative barge boards, brick detailed course and timber casement windows. White mullions provide a covered balcony with the turret structure stood above the recessed pediment doorway below. This includes a white painted balustrade detail, the projecting balcony and opening about the	Nominated	Social and Communal Value, Landmark Qualities, Intactness,	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest

			ground floor bay are secured with a white metal balustrade. The building includes decorative finials, brick arches and painted detailing.		Aesthetic Merits	
1064.	HT01266	Burnt Oak Underground Station, Watling Avenue, HA8 0LA	Two storey multi-coloured brick building with projecting single storey side wings. Shallow pitched pantile roof with deep overhanging eaves. Timber sliding sash windows with gauged arched openings and keystones to first floor. Main entrance doors are subdivided dark stained timber doors believed to be original. The station was designed by architect Stanley Heaps and opened on 27 October 1924. The station was going to be named "Sheves Hill", and this name appears on a version of the Underground map from 1924. On a later version "Sheves Hill" is crossed out with "Burnt Oak" printed on the side. The station was originally provided with a temporary structure before the present ticket office building was constructed in 1925.	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
1065.	HT00758	Nos. 1-19 Silkstream Parade, Watling Avenue, HA8 0LQ	Two storeys, flat roof, brick and render with shops on ground floor. Each of the identical blocks face each other on either side of Watling Avenue. Built in a 1930's 'moderne' style, with round-ended corners and stairway blocks with decorative stucco features.	Existing	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1066.	HT00759	(International Gospel Church) No. 102A Watling Avenue, HA8 0LN	Large church situated on corner plot. Flemish bond brickwork, large broken pediment roof feature on both gable ends. Front entrance with portico, masonry steps, overdoor fanlight and feature entrance timber door. Full height windows uniform on both flanks topped with semi-circular arches.	Existing	Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1067.	HT00760	No. 1 Wellgarth Road, NW11 7HP	McManus, 1930. Detached house. Green pantiled ridge roof with catslide. Yellow brick. Timber sash windows to front. Bullseye window to gable end on North End Road elevation.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1068.	HT00761	No. 3 Wellgarth Road, NW11 7HP	Potter, 1914. Half brick, half render. Plain tiled roof with double projecting gable wings. Hipped canted bay windows. Flat roof side dormer. Central niched brick stack. Leaded light casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

1069.	HT00762	Willow House (Formerly Wellgarth Nursery Training College), Wellgarth Road, NW11 7HS	Lovesgrove and Papworth, 1915. Large red brick, gabled block of three storeys. Half timbered side wings. Dark stained leaded light windows. Flat roof projecting wing to left hand side front. Steel casements in timber frames. Flat roofed tile hung dormers. Brick stacks. Former Youth Hostel now called Willow House (1-6).	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1070.	HT00763	No. 6 Wellgarth Road, NW11 7HS	Welch, 1915. Red brick. Infilled plain tile M shaped roof. Double full height hipped projecting canted bay wings, tile hung. Timber casements. Leaded light staircase window. Timber canopied front entrance door. Side wing addition with integral garage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1071.	HT00764	No. 7 Wellgarth Road, NW11 7HP	Farwell, 1922. Red brick. Double projecting gable wing with decorative herringbone plat band. Gables hung with timber waney boarding. Canted oriel window over front entrance porch. Leaded light casements. Plain tiled roof with brick stacks.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1072.	HT00765	No. 8 Wellgarth Road, NW11 7HS	Slater and Moberly, 1914. Brick with decorative arches over the window lintels. Half hip plain tile roof, brick stacks. Integral garage. Full height side addition with flat roofed dormer in pitched roof. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1073.	HT00766	No. 9 Wellgarth Road, NW11 7HP	Soutar, 1922. Brick. Large plain tile ridge roof, brick stacks. Central full height projecting gable wing with floating pediment above first floor window, canted bay window below. Leaded light casements. Integral garage.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1074.	HT00767	nos. 12-14 Wellgarth Road, NW11 7HS	Paired red brick house. Half hipped plain tile roof with catslide. Hipped front gables. Two flat roofed front dormers. Side gable wings to both. Niched brick stacks. Pitched tiled roof entrance porches. Circular bay windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1075.	HT00768	No. 15 Wellgarth Road, NW11 7HF	Soutar, 1923. Brick with contrasting quoins and dressings. Half hipped plain tile roof with catslide, brick stacks. Projecting gable wing with sprocketed eaves, brick kneelers, circular bay. Hipped front dormers. Side addition with flat roofed dormers and garage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

1076.	HT00769	No. 17 Wellgarth Road, NW11 7HP	Crickmer, 1911. Two projecting full height gable wings, lancet windows, decorative basket weave arches over full height canted bays with rendered panels. Full height hipped roof staircase tower, side wing with canted bay projection.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1077.	HT00770	No. 19 Wellgarth Road, NW11 7HP	Cowles-Voysey 1912. Brick, with contrasting red brick quoins and dressings. Plain tiled hipped roof, two flat roofed front dormers on each side of central pediment. Timber sash windows. Full height projecting side gable wing with canted bay. Flat roofed timber front entrance canopy.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1078.	HT01232	The Lord Nelson PH, West End Lane, EN5 2SA	A two storey dark brick building in English bond, with rendered façade painted cream and tile hung gable. Windows at first floor are white timber casements and are painted black to match the bay and doors at ground level. The Lord Nelson sign integrated on the front is on glazed tiles and metal lettering. It is said that Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton visited whilst filming at Elstree Studios.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Historical Interest, Architectural Interest
1079.	HT00771	Annandale House, West Heath Avenue, NW11 7QY	Three storey with clay tile roof and dormer windows to upper level. A three storey red brick classically detailed block, and one of the finest buildings within the Conservation Area. Sash windows and main doorway with stone surround.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
1080.	HT01233	St Alban's Church Hall, West Heath Drive, NW11 7QG	The hall was constructed in 1909, and designed by Herbert Wills. The hall is a single storey brick building, with a wide gabled front and six buttresses providing support to the structure. The tiled roof has a steep pitch and three tile-clad timber dormers on each side. The dormer windows have leaded glass. Above the (probably later) rectangular plain entrance porch can be seen the upper section of an original leaded tall west window. A small tiled secondary roof surmounts the gabled front facade and is topped by a small tower. The hall lies adjacent to the Church of St Alban and St Michael the Martyr, which is a listed Grade II building (list entry number 1064879) planned in 1925 and built in 1932-3. It was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. The church is now known	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			as "Golders Green Parish Church" and the hall as "Golders Green Parish Church Hall". It was in fact the first church, used as a hall after the completion of the larger church in 1933.(Cherry and Pevsner, 1998, p 134)			
1081.	HT00773	Gate Lodge at entrance to No. 112 West Heath Road (The Lodge), West Heath Road, NW3 7TU	Late Victorian lodge, two storey, red brick with tile hanging. Clay tiled roof, gables with half timbering. Timber casement windows. Set back from road and largely hidden from public view.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1082.	HT00774	Nos. 1-39 (odd) Westholm, NW11 6LH	Series of paired and grouped yellow stock brick cottages by Sutcliffe, 1914, for Oakwood Tenants Ltd. Contrasting brick plat bands and dressings. Tile creased kneelers. Timber casements. Number 30 has a bargeboarded gable and corner hipped oriel windows matching number 29 on the opposite side.	Existing	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1083.	HT00775	Nos. 2-40 (even) Westholm, NW11 6LH	Numbers 39-40 marking the top end of the close are black and white timber framed linked houses with a brick plinth. Barge boarded gables. Hipped link with entrance doors on each side of an open passage to the rear gardens.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1084.	HT00776	The White Lodge, White Lodge Close, N2 0BL	Large detached multi-gabled two storey villa with dormers in white render. Tall chimney stacks. Brick columned front porch entrance. Clay tiled hipped roofs.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1085.	HT01235	West Hendon Baptist Church, Wilberforce Road, NW9 6BA	Dated '1930' this church is built in brick with traditional plain clay roof tiles, with a distinctive front facing gable of fake timber and rendered boards. The ground floor of the building is brick in Flemish bond, with band detailing. Stained glass sections in the leaded casement windows.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest
1086.	HT00785	Motor House (to the rear of No. 85 Hampstead Way) , Wild	Detached motor house, brick with a large gable end with honeycomb detailing.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

		Hatch, NW11 TLG				
1087.	HT00777	No. 1 Wild Hatch, NW11 7LD	Detached house by F. Hawkins, 1910, designed to turn the corner with two prominent elevations. White painted roughcast, tiled pitched roof. Two full height bay windows with flat roof on the elevation facing Meadway Gate. Wild Hatch facing gable end with Waney edged boarding. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1088.	HT00778	No. 2 Wild Hatch, NW11 7LD	Detached house by Michael Bunney and Makins, 1909. White painted roughcast with tiled pitched roof with dropped eaves. Half dormer windows on first floor with hipped roofs. Large tiled hipped canopy over central front door. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1089.	HT00779	No. 3 Wild Hatch, NW11 7LD	Detached house by Henry Wilson, 1911. Mirror of number 4. White painted roughcast with tile hipped roof. Two gables to the front, the right (when facing the property) with a hipped roof, the left (when facing the property) with a pitched roof and tile hung gable end and catslide roof to ground floor. Central half dormer with hipped roof to the first floor. Double height bay window under the front gable end. Leaded lights with steel opening casements in timber sub-frames.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1090.	HT00780	No. 4 Wild Hatch, NW11 7LD	Detached house by Wilson, 1911. Mirror of number 3, White painted roughcast with tile hipped roof. Two gables to the front, the left (when facing the property) with a hipped roof, the right (when facing the property) with a pitched roof and tile hung gable end and catslide roof to ground floor. Central half dormer with hipped roof to the first floor. Double height bay window under the front gable end. Leaded lights with steel opening casements in timber sub-frames.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1091.	HT00781	No. 5 Wild Hatch, NW11 7LD	Detached house by Wilson, 1911. White painted roughcast with tiled pitched roof with dropped eaves and flat roofed dormer windows to first floor. Tile hung protruding gable. Tiled, hipped porch. Leaded lights in steel opening casements with timber sub-frames.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

1092.	HT00782	No. 6 Wild Hatch, NW11 7LD	Detached Arts and Crafts house by Wilson, 1911. Red brick with tiled pitched roof, dropped eaves, with hipped dormers to first floor. Bay windows under eaves. Central front door. Leaded lights in steel opening casements in timber sub-frames.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1093.	HT00783	No. 7 Wild Hatch, NW11 7LD	Detached house by Wilson, 1911. Yellow brick with tiled pitched roof with dropped eaves. The prominent front elevation is a gable end with partially hipped roof. Leaded lights in steel opening casements with timber sub-frames.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1094.	HT00784	No. 8 Wild Hatch, NW11 7LD	Detached house by Bennett and Bidwell, 1911, set on a large corner plot. White painted roughcast with tiled pitched roof with dropped eaves. Two protruding gables at the front and rear. Leaded lights in steel opening casements set in timber sub-frames.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1095.	HT00786	No. 1 Wildwood Rise, NW11 6SX	C.F. Williams, 1914. Detached neo-Georgian red brick house. Rustic quoins. Square bay windows. Shutters to first floor windows. Hipped dormer. Sprocketed eaves. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
1096.	HT00787	No. 3 Wildwood Rise, NW11 6SX	Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin, 1914. Red brick detached house. Pitched roof with projecting gable wing. Bullseye window at high level on gable. Sprocketed eaves. Creased kneelers. Brick plat band. Arched blind niche at high level on gable end. Fanlight with arched creasing surround over main entrance door. Timber casements.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1097.	HT00788	No. 4 Wildwood Rise, NW11 6SX	Horace Field and Charles Evelyn Simmons, 1922. Red brick detached house with plain tile hipped roof and central hipped square bay projection. Timber casements.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1098.	HT00789	No. 5 Wildwood Rise, NW11 6TA	Horace Field and Charles Evelyn Simmons, 1922. Detached red brick house with hipped roof and central projecting gable wing. Sprocketed eaves. Hipped dormers to either side. Stone quoins. Square bay to gable wing with stone parapet above large hallway window with moulded stone mullions. Moulded stone arched entrance. Leaded light casements.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

1099.	HT00790	No. 6 Wildwood Rise, NW11 6TA	Charles Evelyn Simmons, 1922. Neo-Georgian detached red brick house. Brick parapet. Curved headed central front dormer. Timber sash windows with gauged yellow brick lintels.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1100.	HT00793	No. 8 Wildwood Road, NW11 6TB	Neo-Georgian detached house by Mathew Dawson, 1926. Mix of red and grey bricks. Crown roof, clay pantiles. Flat roofed dormers. Canted bay extension on front, balcony with wrought iron balustrade over. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1101.	HT00791	No. 17 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UL	Frank W Knight, 1922. Detached red brick house. Hipped roof, sprocketed eaves. Central flat roofed square bay projection with pedimented staircase window over arched doorway. Brick plat band. Hipped tile hung dormers. Flat roofed dormer with glazed cheeks between the chimney stack and the hip. Leaded light casements. .	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1102.	HT00792	Nos. 19-21 (odd) Wildwood Road, NW11 6UL	Paired house by Paul Badcock, 1923. Red clay tile hung upper section, red brick below. Tile hung gable extension with timber barge board. Hipped roof with hipped dormers. Wide brick stacks. Leaded light casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1103.	HT00794	No. 20 Wildwood Road, NW11 6TE	Soissons, 1924. Detached brick house. Crown roof, sprocketed eaves. Pedimented front dormers with leaded light casements. Flat roofed entrance portico with staircase window and wrought iron balustrade over. Rustic quoins. Brick plat band. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1104.	HT00795	No. 23 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UL	Detached brick house by Paul Badcock and Goodridge, 1921. Hipped roof, sprocketed eaves. Hipped dormers. Hipped square bay projection on front elevation. Pitched roof tile hung dormer between stack and hip. Nched stacks. Leaded light casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1105.	HT00796	No. 24 Wildwood Road, NW11 6TE	Symmetrical neo-Georgian house by John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1929. Crown roof. Flat roofed dormers with leaded light casements. Pedimented entrance portico. Nched stacks. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1106.	HT00797	(North Point House) No. 25	Detached house by Parker, 1914. Red brick with hipped roof, central chimney stack with a further chimney on each side. Bay	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group	Architectural Interest

		Wildwood Road, NW11 6UL	window with hipped roof to the centre of the rear. Timber door case to front door with flat roofed leaded canopy. Bullseye window beside the front door. Timber casement windows.		Value, Intactness	
1107.	HT00798	No. 26 Wildwood Road, NW11 6TP	Wellesley & Wills, 1928. Large detached corner house with two colonnaded circular bay wings on front elevation, circular bay wing to rear. Hipped roof, clay pantiles. Mix of red and grey bricks with red brick quoins and dressings. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1108.	HT00799	No. 29 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UB	Detached house by Bamford, 1922. Red brick with tiled hip roof, chimney stacks on the front and side roof slopes, dormer window to the rear. Bay window with flat leaded roof in the front middle, and at the right hand side of the rear elevation. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1109.	HT00800	No. 30 Wildwood Road, NW11 6TP	Hoffstead, 1927. Plain tile crown roof, hipped dormers on front elevation, flat roof dormers to side. Central canted bay projection with open stone parapet above. Mix of red and grey bricks. Arched head to first floor windows with gauged brickwork arches. Pedimented entrance portico. Leaded light casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1110.	HT00801	No. 31 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UB	Detached house by Brenchley, 1923. Red brick with corbelled brick string course under the first floor windows. Tile crown roof. Projecting gable to the front with hipped roof, and dormer window with hipped roof. Matching gable to the rear, without a dormer window. Front door with timber door case. Dormer windows to the side and rear. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1111.	HT00802	Nos. 32-32a Wildwood Road, NW11 6XB	Detached mirror houses with linked garages by C.H. James and Bywaters, 1929. Hipped clay pantiled roof, mix of red and grey bricks with red quoins and dressings. Hipped bay extension. Flat roof side dormer (number 32). Balcony with metal balustrade over main entrance (number 32a). Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1112.	HT00803	No. 33 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UB	Detached house by Elms and Jupp, 1923. Red brick with hipped roof and catslide over the garage, set on an L shaped plan. Central chimney stack with two further stacks at either ends of the roof. Central front door with timber door case to the centre of the receding wing. Single dormer to the front with two further	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			dormers to the rear. Steel casement windows. Original drawings in London Metropolitan Archive, HGS Archive.			
1113.	HT00805	Nos. 34-36 (even) Wildwood Road, NW11 6XB	Cowles-Voysey, 1929. Detached houses with linked garages. Clay pantiled crown roof, prominent brick stacks at each end. Hipped square bay projection to number 36. Flat roof front dormers. Mix of red and grey bricks with red brick quoins and dressings. Pedimented front portico. Timber casements to first floor windows, timber sashes to ground floor.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1114.	HT00804	No. 35 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UB	Detached house by Crickmer, 1912. Brick with a flush herringbone tiled string course above the ground floor windows and flush tiled quoins. Gable to the front and hipped stair tower. Half dormer with hip roof to the front. Leaded canopy over front door. Full height bay to the rear with balcony on top. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1115.	HT00806	Nos. 38-42 (even) Wildwood Road, NW11 6UY	Cowles- Voysey, 1929. Detached houses with linked garages. Mix of red and grey bricks with red brick quoins and dressings. Timber casements to first floor windows, timber sashes to ground floor common to all. Number 38 and 42 are mirror houses with clay pantiled hip roof, prominent brick stacks. Flat roof side dormers. Porticoed entrance door with fanlight. Number 40 is characterised by a clay pantiled crown roof, flat roof front dormers. Pedimented entrance portico.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1116.	HT00807	No. 44 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UY	C. H. James, 1930. Crown roof with clay pantiles. Flat roof front dormers. Porticoed entrance with staircase window and wrought iron balustrade over. Timber sashes. Shutters to first floor windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1117.	HT00808	No. 48 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UP	Robert Frank Atkinson, 1923. Neo-Georgian detached house with pantiled crown roof behind brick parapet. Spherical finials at front corners of parapet. Contrasting red brick quoins, dressings and plat band. Porticoed entrance with fanlight. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1118.	HT00809	Nos. 50-52 (even)	Robert Frank Atkinson, 1923. Neo-Georgian detached house with pantiled crown roof behind brick parapet. Spherical finials at front	Existing	Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

		Wildwood Road, NW11 6UP	corners of parapet. Contrasting red brick quoins, dressings and plat band. Porticoed entrance with fanlight. Timber sash windows.			
1119.	HT00810	Nos. 56-60 (even) Wildwood Road, NW11 6UP	Group of three detached houses by Hennell & James, 1928. Numbers 56 and 60 are matching houses characterised by a central projecting gable wing with an arched staircase window, entrance portico and blind bullseye windows. Brick parapet. Mix of grey and red bricks with contrasting red brick window dressings, quoins and plant band. Timber sashes. Number 58 is distinguished by a brick parapet with pitched roof behind, three front dormers. Porticoed entrance with staircase window and metal balustrade over.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1120.	HT00811	No. 68 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UJ	Group of three detached houses by Hennell & James, 1928. Numbers 56 and 60 are matching houses characterised by a central projecting gable wing with an arched staircase window, entrance portico and blind bullseye windows. Brick parapet. Mix of grey and red bricks with contrasting red brick window dressings, quoins and plant band. Timber sashes. Number 58 is distinguished by a brick parapet with pitched roof behind, three front dormers. Porticoed entrance with staircase window and metal balustrade over.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
1121.	HT00812	No. 70 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UJ	Detached house by Soutar, 1915. Red brick with double hipped tile roof with central crossing ridge and central brick chimney stack. Full height bay window with hip roof to the front. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1122.	HT00813	Nos. 72-74 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UJ	Semi-detached pair of houses by Butler 1922. Brick with tile hipped roof, corbelled brick pilasters. Two dormers with hipped roofs to the front elevation. Central brick chimney stack. Projecting gables with hipped roofs at either end of the rear. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1123.	HT00814	Nos. 76-78 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UJ	Semi-detached pair of houses by Butler 1922. Brick with tile hipped roof, corbelled brick pilasters. Two dormers with hipped roofs to the front elevation. Central brick chimney stack.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group	Architectural Interest

			Projecting gables with hipped roofs at either end of the rear. Timber casement windows.		Value, Intactness	
1124.	HT00815	No. 80 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UJ	Detached house by Hermann, 1922. Red brick with corbelled brick quoins and brick course under the first floor windows. Tile pitched roof with tile hanging to the tops of the gables. Projecting hipped gable to the rear. Timber framed windows with steel casements and leaded lights.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1125.	HT00816	No. 82 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UJ	Detached house by Hermann 1922. Red brick with corbelled pilasters. Tile crown roof with single two casement hipped dormer window to the front and two to the rear. Central front bay with leaded flat roof. Steel casement windows with leaded lights, set between brick mullions with tile creasing detail to the top of the frames.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1126.	HT00817	No. 84 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UJ	Detached house by Dunford, 1921. Red brick with hip roof with a catslide roof at either end and wrap-around eaves. Single brick chimney stack with tile capped wings. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1127.	HT00818	No. 86 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UJ	Detached house by Soutar, 1921. L-shaped plan with the projecting gable to the rear. Red brick with brick quoins. Hip roof with two dormers to the front and one to the rear. Two bay windows to the front with flat leaded roofs. Central door with timber door case. Brick chimneys either end of the front elevation with corbeled brick detail. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
1128.	HT00819	Nos. 88-90 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UJ	Semi-detached pair by Soutar, 1921. Brown brick with flush red brick string course above the ground floor windows. Tiled hipped roof. Projecting gable with hipped roof at the front of either end. Half dormer window with segmental pediment on the gables. Timber framed casement windows with leaded lights.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1129.	HT00820	Nos. 92-94 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UD	Semi-detached pair by Soutar, 1921. Brown brick with flush red brick string course above the ground floor windows. Tiled hipped roof. Projecting gable with hipped roof at the front of either end. Half dormer window with triangular pediment on the gables. Timber framed casement windows with leaded lights.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

1130.	HT00821	No. 96 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UD	Detached house by Cowper, 1921. Brick with tile hipped roof, two dormers with hip roof to the rear. Central front gable with hipped roof and wrap-around casement windows to the first floor. Brick with tile creasing string course under the first floor windows. Brick chimneys on either side. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1131.	HT00822	Nos. 98-100 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UD	Semi-detached pair of houses by Soutar 1921. Brown brick with flush, red brick quoins and brick string course under the first floor windows. Tiled hipped roof with dropped eaves at the rear and sides. Two dormer windows to the front and rear. Projecting central gable with hipped roof to the front of each house with central door with timber door case. Brick chimneys either end of the hipped roof. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1132.	HT00823	Nos. 102-106 Wildwood Road, NW11 6UD	Group made up of a semi-detached pair (102 and 104) and a detached house (106), all by Soutar 1922. All in a brown brick with flush red brick quoins and tiled hipped roofs. 102 and 104 have projecting gables with hipped roofs at the ends at both the front and rear. Brick chimney stacks on the gable wings. 106 is a corner house set on an L shaped plan, set back from the corner. Balcony over the front door with timber balustrade. Adjoining single-storied hip roofed studio room with dropped eaves and large half-dormer. All houses with timber casement windows, shutters to 102 and 104.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1133.	HT00824	No. 5 Willifield Way, NW11 7XU	Detached house by Henry Wilson, 1909. Pitched roof with a deep front catslide to one side. Red clay pantiles. Projecting gable wing with brickwork edging, decorative brickwork arch over first floor window. Brick stack with prominent back and high level blind niche on side elevation. White painted brick. Leaded light casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1134.	HT01236	No. 6 Willifield Way, NW11 7XT	A Tudorbethan detached two storey house. Small leaded windows throughout. Largely hipped roof reaching down to the top of the ground floor windows with dormer windows to side and front. One third of the frontage projects at first floor level with a gablet roof with patterning on the gablet. Looks to be largely intact.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

1135.	HT00825	No. 7 Willifield Way, NW11 7XU	Merriman, 1912. Detached gabled house with brick diamond motif to gables. High level double niche to brick stacks. Deep catslide with oversailing eaves and hipped tile hung dormer. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1136.	HT00826	Nos. 9-27 (odd) Willifield Way, NW11 7XU	Run of semi-detached houses by Geoffry Lucas, 1908. There are slight variations to each pair, but all are characterised by white roughcast, red brickwork dressings, prominent brick stacks and timber casements. Projecting gable wings, deep side catslide, tile hung dormers, with tiled pitched dormer heads. Sprocketed eaves. Open front loggias.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1137.	HT00832	Nos. 20-22 (even) Willifield Way, NW11 7XT	Semi detached pair by Michael Bunney, 1908. Plain tile mansard roof, central projecting double gable wing with deep catslide, sprocketed eaves. Oriel window above segmented bay, arched recessed entrance porch edged in red tile creasing. Hipped dormer to each side of gable wing. Prominent stepped red brick chimney back with blind niche at high level. White roughcast. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1138.	HT00833	Nos. 24-42 (even) Willifield Way, NW11 7XT	Series of paired houses by Courteney Melville Crickmer, 1908. All characterised by projecting gable wings with a central deep catslide with oversailing sprocketed eaves, square bay windows and entrance doors below. Central flat roofed tile hung dormers. Prominent brick stacks. White roughcast. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1139.	HT00834	No. 44 Willifield Way, NW11 7XT	Fox-Jones, 1908. Detached house with projecting gable wing, sprocketed eaves, kneelers. Catslide with oversailing eaves, open front loggia below. Flat roofed front dormer. White roughcast, timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1140.	HT00835	No. 46 Willifield Way, NW11 7XT	Detached house by Michael Bunney, 1908. Plain tile pitched roof. Front canted bay windows. Curved heads to side windows. Timber casements. White roughcast.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1141.	HT00827	No. 47 Willifield Way, NW11 7XU	Michael Bunney, 1908. Detached house. Plain tile half hipped roof, brick kneelers. Large flat roofed front half dormer. Tile hung	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group	Architectural Interest

			pitched roof entrance porch below. Prominent red brick chimney back and stacks, yellow stock brick on main body of house.		Value, Intactness	
1142.	HT00836	Nos. 48-54 (even) Willifield Way, NW11 7XT	Michael Bunney, 1908. Linked paired houses. Slight variations, but share projecting gable wings with full height canted bays, side catslides. Gabled entrance porches. Link has a gauged brickwork arched passageway, now infilled. Three dormers with pitched tiled heads above. Red brick, white roughcast to gables and bays. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1143.	HT00828	Nos. 135-145 (odd) Willifield Way, NW11 6XY	White rendered terrace of cottages by Barry Parker & Raymond Unwin, 1910. Clay tiled hipped roof with half dormer windows to the first floor. Half hipped gable to number 143 and 145. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1144.	HT00829	Nos. 147-153 (odd) Willifield Way, NW11 6XY	Terrace of cottages by Barry Parker & Raymond Unwin, 1910. White rendered, except for the pitch roofed gable which is red brick. Clay tile hipped roof with half dormers to the first floor. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1145.	HT00830	Nos. 155-159 (odd) Willifield Way, NW11 6XY	White rendered terrace of cottages by Parker & Unwin 1910. Clay tiled hipped roof with half dormer windows to the first floor. Central half hipped gable. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1146.	HT00837	Nos. 158-164 (even) Willifield Way, NW11 6YD	Terrace of white rendered cottages by Parker & Unwin 1910. Clay tiled hipped roof with dropped eaves and central half dormer and two gabled half-dormers either side. Flat roofed bay windows run through to the front door canopies. Central arched passageway leading to rear gardens of the middle houses. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1147.	HT00831	Nos. 161-165 (odd) Willifield Way, NW11 6XY	White rendered terrace of cottages by Parker & Unwin 1910. Clay tiled hipped roof with half dormer windows to the first floor. Central half hipped gable. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1148.	HT00838	Nos. 166-170 (even) Willifield Way, NW11 6YD	Terrace of white rendered cottages by Parker & Unwin, 1910. Clay tiled hipped roof. Full height central projecting gable with hipped roof. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group	Architectural Interest

					Value, Intactness	
1149.	HT00839	Nos. 172-178 (even) Willifield Way, NW11 6YD	Terrace of cottages by Parker & Unwin, 1910. White rendered with clay tiled hipped roof, except for 178 which is red brick with a half hipped front facing gable with brick detailing at the same eaves level as the rest of the terrace. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1150.	HT00840	180 Willifield Way (With 2 Hogarth Hill), NW11 6YD	Parker & Unwin 1910. Semi-detached pair set diagonally on their plots to turn the corner between Willifield Way and Hogarth Hill. Red brick with front gables, ending in a catslide roof to either end. Double height bay windows in the gables on either end. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1151.	HT00841	Nos. 182 -186 (even) Willifield Way, NW11 6YA	White rendered terrace of cottages by Parker & Unwin, 1910. Clay tile hipped roof with gable to number 186. Tiled hipped canopies to the front doors. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1152.	HT00842	(Willifield House) No. 188 Willifield Way, NW11 6YA	Detached house by Soutar, 1922. Red brick with clay tile crown roof with flat roofed dormers. Moulded timber eaves detail. Raised brickwork detailing to central first floor window. Timber door case to a central front door. Steel casement windows with leaded lights set in timber sub-frames.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1153.	HT00844	Cricket Pavillion, Wills Grove, NW7 1QH	Crosswinged colonial farmhouse style with white trim weatherboarding, central clocktower, red clay roof tiles.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1154.	HT00846	Nos. 1-3 Park Cottages, Wills Grove, NW7 1QH	Two storey brick and tile hung building in the arts and craft revival style. First floor timber weatherboarding, projecting gable end with half hipped roof in clay tiles. Multiple light casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1155.	HT00845	Park Lodge, Wills Grove, NW7 1QH	Two storey detached dwelling in white trim weatherboarding, with a front facing gable end and hipped tiled roof with central brick chimney stack. Faux external window shutters.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1156.	HT00843	Winterstoke House, Wills	Formerly a vicarage. Large detached two storey symmetrical villa. The front is a formal five bay red brick composition in Queen Anne style. Stock red brick, clay roof tiles. Dormer windows. Brick	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

		Grove, NW7 1QR	quoins, decorative 'egg and dart' eave cornice. Projecting front entrance bay with semi-circular fanlight, decorative brick arch above with brick tile keystone. Infill herringbone brick panels.			
1157.	HT00850	No. 59 Winnington Road, N2 0TS	John Carrick Soutar 1939. Detached brick house with plain tile crown roof. Wings added to either side with flat roofs. Moulded cornice with dentils to the eaves. Central triangular pedimented bay with bullseye window to the centre of the pediment. Central front door with timber flat roofed canopy and columns. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1158.	HT00854	No. 32 Winnington Road, N2 0UB	Pollard, 1936. Detached house built of yellow London Stock brick. Green pantile crown roof with dormers to all elevations. Brick parapet to roof with tile honeycombe detailed panels. Central full height bay with central front door with timber door case with lantern mouldings. Timber sash windows with shutters to the first floor windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1159.	HT00855	No. 36 Winnington Road, N2 0UB	Harrington, 1937. Detached brick house set on an L shaped plan to turn the corner onto Norrice Lea. Plain clay tile pitched roof. Central front door set on the diagonal between the two wings of the house, with a timber canopy and columns. Bay windows to either end of the house. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1160.	HT00856	No. 38 Winnington Road, N2 0TY	Harrington, 1937. Detached brick house set on an L shaped plan to turn the corner onto Norrice Lea. Plain clay tile pitched roof. Central front door set on the diagonal between the two wings of the house, with a timber canopy forming a balcony above. Columns support the canopy. Bay windows to either end of the house. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1161.	HT00847	(Hornbeams) No. 47 Winnington Road, N2 0TR	No.47, the Charles Holloway James house, is a large garden suburb house of the 1930's. Its reticence is a lesson in how to design a large house without (in Raymond Unwin's words) "resorting to that type which destroys all harmony by its blatant shouting". Its Scandinavian simplicity marks it out as an important and progressive house of its time and the subtle textures and	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			patterning of the original brickwork of the front elevation are particularly pleasing.			
1162.	HT00857	No. 60 Winnington Road, N2 0TX	John Carrick Soutar, 1939. Detached brick house with plain clay tile crown roof with dormers to all roof slopes. Red brick pilasters to the corners and red brick dressings to the fenestration. Central front door with timber door case and triangular pediment. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1163.	HT00858	No. 62 Winnington Road, N2 0TX	John Carrick Soutar, 1938. Detached brick house with plain clay tile crown with front and rear dormers. Red brick quoins and dressings. Voussoirs to the ground floor with red brick dressings. Timber sash windows. Central front door with timber case with triangular pediment.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1164.	HT00859	No. 66 Winnington Road, N2 0TX	Burrows, 1938. Detached brick house with plain clay tile crown roof with dormers to all roof slopes. Red brick quoins and dressings. Central front door with timber door case and flat roofed canopy with columns. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1165.	HT00860	No. 68 Winnington Road, N2 0TX	John Carrick Soutar, 1930s. Detached brick house with plain tile crown roof with dormers to the sides and rear. Central gable with triangular pediment. Central front door with timber door case with triangular pediment. Arched timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1166.	HT00861	No. 70 Winnington Road, N2 0TX	Solomon Lewis, 1937. Detached brick house with plain tile crown roof. Dormers to all roof slopes. Timber moulded string course above first floor windows. Central front door with door case with triangular pediment. Timber sash windows with timber shutters.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1167.	HT00862	No. 72 Winnington Road, N2 0TX	John Carrick Soutar, 1936. Detached brick house with plain tile crown roof with parapet and front and side dormers. Moulded string course above the first floor windows. Red brick quoins and a variety of flat arches and arches to the ground floor fenestration. Central full height curved bay. Central front door with flat roofed canopy on columns. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Group Value, Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1168.	HT00863	No. 74 Winnington Road, N2 0TX	John Carrick Soutar, 1936. Detached brick house with plain tile crown roof with side dormers and brick parapet. Moulded string course above first floor windows and brick string course below.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group	Architectural Interest

			Timber sash windows with voussoirs to the ground floor. Timber door case with large curved canopy with columns.		Value, Intactness	
1169.	HT00864	No. 76 Winnington Road, N2 0TX	John Carrick Soutar, 1936. Detached brick house with plain tile crown roof with two front dormers and dormers to the sides and rear. Red brick quoins and dressings with flat arches over the fenestration. Central triangular pediment to the front. Timber door case with canopy to central front door. Timber cornice with dentils to eaves. Timber sash windows with leaded lights to in the dormers.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1170.	HT00865	No. 80 Winnington Road, N2 0TX	John Carrick Soutar, 1930s. Detached brick house with plain tile crown roof with two front dormers and dormers to the sides and rear. Red brick quoins and dressings with flat arches over the fenestration. Central triangular pediment to the front. Triangular pedimented door case to central front door. Timber cornice with dentils to eaves. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1171.	HT00867	Hampstead Golf Club, Winnington Road, N2 0TU	Detached building by John Carrick Stuart Soutar, exact date unknown. Single storey brick building with large pitched tiled roof with hipped dormers forming accommodation to the first floor. Steel windows set in a timber sub-frame.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1172.	HT00851	No. 85 Winnington Road, N2 0TT	Detached house by John Carrick Soutar, 1936. Brick with red brick flat arches over the fenestration. Central pedimented gable. Plain tile crown roof with dormers to all roofslopes. Central front door with timber door case with segmental pediment. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1173.	HT00852	no. 91 Winnington Road, N2 0TT	John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1935. Detached brick house. Plain tile crown roof. Two flat roof front dormers, side dormers. Red brick quoins and dressings. Red brick voussoirs to ground floor windows. Central square bay projection with brick parapet. Central pedimented front portico. Staircase window. Palladian windows to ground floor. Timber casements.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1174.	HT00866	No. 92-98 Winnington Road, N2 0TU	Group of detached houses by John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1930s. 94 and 96 are mirror houses and 92 and 98 are also mirror houses. All houses brick with brick pilasters to the corners, plain tile crown	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group	Architectural Interest

			roofs with dormers to all roof slopes. Numbers 94 and 96 have central front doors with timber door cases, number 96 has a triangular pediment and 94 has a segmental pediment. Either side of the front door on the first floor are timber bullseye windows. Brick string course below first floor windows. 92 and 98 have a projecting front gable with hipped roof, front doors beside this with timber door cases and flat roofed canopies. Brick string course below first floor windows. All houses have moulded timber eaves and timber sash windows.		Value, Intactness	
1175.	HT00853	No. 93 Winnington Road, N2 0TT	Detached house by John Carrick Stuart Soutar, 1933. Red brick with plain tile crown roof with central front dormer and side dormers. Projecting centrepiece with parapet and ball finials. Central front door with timber flat roof canopy and columns. Large stair window with triangular pediment above the front door. Canted bays either side of the front door. Timber sash windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1176.	HT00868	Nos. 2-5 (consecutive) Winterstoke Gardens, NW7 2RA	Nos. 2&3, 4&5 are two storey semi-detached pairs. Symmetrical design. Painted white pebble dash render. Bow fronted double height bays. Partially tiled gable (to roof ridge) and bay, casement windows. Tall chimney stacks.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1177.	HT00869	Nos. 6 and 7 Winterstoke Gardens, NW7 2RA	A two storey semi-detached pair. Symmetrical design. Painted white pebble dash render. Clay tiled roof. Casement windows. Internal front corner entrance.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1178.	HT00870	Nos. 8 and 9 Winterstoke Gardens, NW7 2RA	A two storey semi-detached pair. Flemish bond red brick. Cranked offset layout. Tall central shared chimney stack and gable end chimneys. Ground floor shallow brick window arches. Casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1179.	HT00871	Nos. 10 and 11 Winterstoke Gardens, NW7 2RA	A two storey semi-detached pair. Flemish bond red brick. Cranked offset layout. Tall central shared chimney stack and gable end chimneys. Ground floor shallow brick window arches. Casement windows.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest

1180.	HT00872	Nos. 12 and 13 Winterstoke Gardens, NW7 2RA	A two storey semi-detached pair. Symmetrical design. Painted white pebble dash render. Clay tiled roof. Casement windows. Internal front corner entrance.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1181.	HT00873	Nos. 14 and 15 Winterstoke Gardens, NW7 2RA	Two storey semi-detached pair. Symmetrical design. Painted white pebble dash render. Double height canted bays. Hipped roof with clay tiles, leaded light casement windows. Tall chimney stacks.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1182.	HT00874	(Arrendene House) No. 110 Wise Lane, NW7 2RB	Large detached two storey dwelling in white painted render with slated roof. White painted timber casement windows, gable ends, dormer windows and tall brick chimney stacks. Decorative bargeboards.	Existing	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1183.	HT00944	Chipping Barnet War Memorial (St John the Baptist Church), Wood Street, EN5 4BW	A stone Celtic cross surmounting a tapering column, plinth and octagonal stepped plinth with each face holding a plaque with names of the fallen. Unveiled in April 1921 by the General the Lord Byng of Vimy it was rededicated in May 1951.	Nominated	Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Historical Interest
1184.	HT01239	Boundary stone (North side on left of entrance gate to No. 120) Wood Street, EN5 4DA	A Barnet Local Board stone, possibly dating to its setting up in 1863. A small squat stone that may once have been rectangular. Lettering on one face.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
1185.	HT00888	United Reform Church, 48 Wood Street, EN5 4AX	Gothic revival church, 1884, extended 1892. Stone with smooth stone quoins and plain tile roofs. Capacious building in mixed late Gothic with broad stone gable flanked by asymmetrical copper turrets, a projecting entrance lobby, and a wooden flèche over the crossing.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness, Landmark Qualities	Architectural Interest
1186.	HT00886	Ewen Hall, Wood Street, EN5 4BW	Built in the Gothic style in 1906 by W Charles Waymouth, who also designed other buildings in the area. Red brick with stone dressings including window transoms, mullions and doorcases. The windows have stone trefoil arches with leaded lights. There is	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			also polychromatic brickwork in a criss-cross design in several places. Two large wooden doors are recessed in porches designed in the early Gothic style with almost rounded lintels. Symmetrical composition. Ewen Hall serves as the church hall to the adjacent United Reformed Church. It is mentioned in Pevsner as being "brick with a pretty bay window with leaded glazing".			
1187.	HT00884	St Martha's Court, No. 22 Wood Street, EN5 4AY	Former Convent of two and three storeys in unpainted pebbledash render. Timber sliding sash windows. Columned front entrance with balustrades and arched title plaque. Slated pitch roofs with scalloped barge boards. Set beyond landscaped front garden.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest
1188.	HT00885	Nos. 24-28 (even) Wood Street, EN5 4BW	This trio of cottages on Wood Street are two storeys with red and brown clay tiled roofs, complete with tall chimneys and red clay pots. Each cottage has a small dormer window in the roof. Nos. 26 and 28 have white rendered walls, No 24 cream. Each cottage has bay windows on the ground and first floors with sash or casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1189.	HT00875	(Barnet Museum) No. 31-33 Wood Street, EN5 4BE	Four bays of a stuccoed two storey end of terrace. Shallow pitch clay tile roof. Georgian style timber sliding sash windows. Formerly two properties. Panelled timber front door with fanlight above marked "Museum". It should be noted that number 33 was the subject of a sensitive reconstruction in the 1980's.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1190.	HT00876	Nos. 37-41 (odd) Wood Street, EN5 4BE	Terrace of two storey buildings that are white rendered with recessed white painted timber framed sliding sash windows. Shallow pitch grey roofs with red decorative brick chimneys and pots. Doors are slightly recessed solid timber and No. 41 includes a single bay front window. Houses set back from street behind landscaped front gardens.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1191.	HT00878	Nos. 63-65 (odd) Wood Street, EN5 4BT	Three storey semi-detached pair of gable ended house of symmetrical design. Yellow brick with red dressings, stone doorcase. Timber sliding sash windows. Slate roof with tall chimney stacks.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

1192.	HT00879	No. 67 Wood Street, EN5 4BT	Three storey detached gable ended house of symmetrical design. Yellow brick with red dressings, stone doorcase. Timber sliding sash windows. Slate roof with tall chimney stacks.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1193.	HT00880	Nos. 69-71 (odd) Wood Street, EN5 4BT	Two storey semi-detached pair of gable ended house of symmetrical design. Yellow brick with red dressings, stone doorcase. Timber sliding sash windows. Slate roof with tall chimney stacks.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1194.	HT00881	Nos. 73-75 (odd) Wood Street, EN5 4BT	Two storey narrow semi-detached pair of gable ended house of symmetrical design. Yellow brick with red dressings, front entrances to side of buildings. Timber sliding sash windows. Slate roof with tall chimney stacks.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1195.	HT00882	Nos. 77- 81 (odd) Wood Street, EN5 4BT	Two storey narrow semi-detached pair of gable ended house of symmetrical design. Yellow brick with red dressings, front entrances to side of buildings. Timber sliding sash windows. Slate roof with tall chimney stacks.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1196.	HT00744	The Black Horse PH, No. 92 Wood Street, EN5 4BW	A two storey Victorian pub amalgamating two buildings dissimilar in detail although both in London stock bricks with stone dressing. They have hipped roofs with grey slate tiles and rendered detailed chimneys, intact and with pots. A rare example of an unaltered pub frontage.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Social and Communal Value	Architectural Interest
1197.	HT00887	(Eleanor Palmers Charity Almshouses) Nos. 94-98 and 100-104 (even) Wood Street, EN5 4BY	Single storey cottages built in brown brick with a hipped clay tile roof in the vernacular style with red-brick dressings and built in a quadrangle. The bungalows are in a Home Counties vernacular and the hall in a more formal Queen Anne style, both reminiscent of Lutyens around the turn of the 20th century. The houses are linked by garden walls with gateways surmounted by projecting brick hoods with ball-and-post accents. The central court is formally laid out as lawn with a central sundial. The houses have	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest, Historical Interest

			both individual and shared rear gardens. The ensemble is a classic of Edwardian philanthropy and communitarianism.			
1198.	HT01237	No. 116 Wood Street, EN5 4BY	Detached two storey house with hipped slate roof and white rendered chimneys. Ground floor is red brick, first floor is white render. This building has canted bay windows with tile hung sections and white timber casement windows. The eaves are bracketed detail and the porch is a flat roof projection above a solid timber door.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1199.	HT00883	Nos. 125-129 (odd) Wood Street, EN5 4BX	This is a trio of two storey cottages. Numbers 125 and 127 form an L-shape building behind the main building line along Wood Street, set back between numbers 123 and 129. Built in yellow stock brick, they both have grey slate roofs. No 125, facing Wood Street, has two Georgian sash windows with the front door to the side. It has a high parapet wall with a soldier brick top course. The roof, partially hidden behind the high parapet, is topped with a chimney. No 127, side on to Wood Street and therefore less visible from the street, has Victorian sash windows on the ground floor, the roof is hipped with a chimney. No 129, also called Tollgate Cottage, is white-painted brick with 4 black-framed Georgian sash windows facing Wood Street. The front door is to the side in a single-storey lobby extension. The gable roof is asymmetrical in shape, the longer slope to the back of the building, with two chimneys and their pots at either end.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1200.	HT01238	No. 138 Wood Street, EN5 4DA	A large three storey detached property built in a light brick with bays in a red brick. It features projecting gables with a flat roof dormer. Pitched slated roof with tall chimney stacks and pots. The first floor windows are Italianate with dark brick arches. The front door is solid timber with a plain fan light above.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1201.	HT01240	Boundary marker outside number 161 Woodhouse Road, N12 9NN	Iron stick marker. Left hand side has "Borough of Finchley", right hand side has "Friern Barnet UDC"	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest

1202.	HT01241	Boundary marker (North side of 161/163, opposite Summers Lane), Woodhouse Road	A 1937 triangular section iron post reflecting boundary of Finchley Borough and Friern Barnet Urban District after borough boundary change.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
1203.	HT01242	Boundary marker (Opposite the end of Crescent Way), Woodhouse Road	Metal Tombstone type post about 18 inches high bearing crude inscription: FBP 1910 JL ELY	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
1204.	HT01243	Boundary marker (entrance to Woodhouse College, corner of Hilton Avenue), Woodhouse Road	Two metal tombstone type post about 36" high bearing inscription Finchley Parish 1864.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest
1205.	HT01244	Boundary marker (entrance to Woodhouse College, corner of Hilton Avenue), Woodhouse Road	Two Metal tombstone type post about 18" high bearing crude inscription F B P 1910 J L Ely	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Historical Interest

1206.	HT01245	Boundary marker (north side, in low wall, opposite No. 156) Woodhouse Road	A Friern Barnet (FBP) mark but with base buried in concrete concealing date and other information.	Nominated	Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest
1207.	HT00890	Woodhouse College (Former Woodhouse Grammar), Woodhouse Road, N12 9EY	A large landmark building, two-storeys dating from the mid-19th-century. Stucco fronted. White painted timber sash windows with stucco surrounds and stone cills. Balustraded parapet to central wing. Main section of five bays and two later added wings. Central bay includes ionic portico and curved pediment. Set back from road behind landscaped frontage.	Existing	Intactness, Landmark Qualities, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1208.	HT00891	Nos. 1-12 (consecutive) Woodside, NW11 6HH	Two storeys in a C-shaped terrace. White rendered with clay tile roofs and chimney stacks on ridge. Decorative vernacular. Stucco front facing gables, scalloped bargeboards, fretwork timber front porch entrances, bay windows with masonry corncicing and fishscale tiled roofs. Sash windows with both lower light large panes and multi-light upper lights. Corbeled partitions. Terracotta ridge cresting.	Existing	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1209.	HT01255	Corinthian Capital (On Corner with Green Bank), Woodside Avenue	Detached Corinthian Capital on stone plinth, Woodside Avenue/Green Bank, N12: Stone capital from unknown historic building now sitting on small green verge fronting modern housing development.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Age and Rarity	Architectural Interest
1210.	HT00892	No. 42 Woodside Avenue, N12 8AX	Large detached two storey Italianate style villa. Gault brick with slate tile roofs and deep overhanging eaves. Stone classical portico. White painted timber sash windows, some with stone hoods and sills.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1211.	HT01246	Nos. 62-80 Woodside	5 pairs of semi-detached Edwardian houses with deep front gardens. A coherent group, 2 storeys in height with gable ends and semi-circular bay windows. White render with red brick detailing	Nominated	Intactness, Group Value,	Architectural Interest

		Avenue, N12 8TB	below clay tiled roofs. White painted timber balconies to first floor on front elevation. Timber sliding sash windows with decorative detailing to recessed front entrances.		Aesthetic Merits	
1212.	HT01258	Nos. 11 and 13 Woodside Grove, N12 8QT	Pair of semi-detached properties dating from 1908. Red brick ground floor with pebbledash render to first floor and yellow brick flanks. Double gable-ended roof to front elevation with catslides. Projecting bay windows at ground floor with oriel windows at first floor. All windows are leaded lights. Clay tiled roof with mid-roof slope chimney stacks. Retains original front boundary wall in stone with red brick coping.	Nominated	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1213.	HT00893	Nos. 1-11 (odd) Woodside Lane, N12 8RD	Group of two storey terraced houses, with double height bay windows with front facing gables above. Clay tiled roofs with brick centrally located chimneys, decorative wooden bargeboards with finials. White painted timber sash windows. Decorative stucco plaster design in the projecting gable. Built between 1901 and 1911.	Existing	Intactness, Group Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1214.	HT01247	Holmewood School, Woodside Park Road, N12 8SH	A three storey red brick detached building with a stone pediment entrance leading to a recessed solid timber door with two glazed panels and fan light. The bay window has stone mullions as do the other windows throughout the property. There are stone quoins to the building and elaborate, decorative arts and crafts style white painted barge boards on the front elevation.	Nominated	Intactness, Social and Communal Value, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1215.	HT01248	No. 82 Woodside Park Road, N12 8RY	A three storey yellow brick detached Victorian villa in the Gothic style, with steep pitched slated roof and twin gable ends. Decorative bargeboarding to gables with distinctive finials. Square and canted bays to ground floor windows. Projecting porch with slated roof to front entrance.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Architectural Interest
1216.	HT01249	No. 42 Woodville Road, EN5 5HB	Detached two storey house set behind railings, it has a shallow pitched slate roof with three tall chimneys with decorative detailing at the top. Built of yellow stock brick, it has cream stone and red brick detailing around the windows and front porch. The sash windows have been retained and the front door, probably original, has attractive stained glass panels. The front porch has	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits	Historical Interest

			black and white tiles which are also probably original. Woodville Road was one of a number of roads laid out as the northward extension of New Barnet after the British Land Company bought the Woodcock farm estate in 1868. Number 42 is one of the original Victorian villas built after that time.			
1217.	HT01250	No. 46 Woodville Road, EN5 5NQ	Large detached two storey building, built of pale cream stock brick. The roof is low pitch in slate, and slate tiles also cover the three ground floor bay windows. It has five thin red brick string courses which are reflected on the two tall chimneys. The sash windows have been retained and there are three bay windows on the ground floor. There is a wooden porch and the front door, with two small stained glass panels at the top. The house is largely unaltered apart from a small red brick extension at the back to accommodate the stairs and doorway to the first floor flat. Woodville Road was one of a number of roads laid out as the northward extension of New Barnet after the British Land Company bought the Woodcock farm estate in 1868. Number 46 is one of the original Victorian villas built after that time although has now been divided into two flats.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Historical Interest
1218.	HT01251	Nos. 85 and 87 Woodville Road, EN5 5NJ	Two late Victorian semi-detached houses of two storeys in red brick. The grey tiled roof has decorative terracotta ridge tiles. The sash windows and square bays have been retained. A brick pediment, with decorative flower terracotta tiles, covers the two porches which are still recessed. Apart from being different colours, the two front doors have the same art nouveau stained glass and both have the same fan light window and door furniture.	Nominated	Intactness, Aesthetic Merits, Group Value	Architectural Interest
1219.	HT00895	Nos. 1-33 (odd) Wordsworth Walk, NW11 6AU	Groups of white rendered terraced cottages by Herbert Welch, 1910. Full height front gables mark the ends of most groups, except 9-19 which is finished at either end with double height bay windows with hipped roofs and two sets of full height central double gables with M shaped hipped roofs. Recessed arch detail with projecting header bricks over the fenestration in the gables.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest

			Number 33-34 has a timber framed central gable to mark the head of the close. Timber casement windows.			
1220.	HT00896	Nos. 2-34 (even) Wordsworth Walk, NW11 6AU	Groups of white rendered terraced cottages by Welch, 1910. Full height front gables mark the ends of the groups. Recessed arch detail with projecting header bricks over the fenestration in the gables. Number 33-34 has a timber framed central gable to mark the head of the close. Timber casement windows.	Existing	Aesthetic Merits, Group Value, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1221.	HT01252	Nos. 5 -7 Wykeham Road, NW4 2TB	Semi-detached pair of two storey houses. Mix of styles including arts and crafts, gothic revival and Mock Tudor. Pitched clay tile roof with tall flanking chimney stacks. Full height bay windows with hung tiles. Corner full height fenestrated turrets with polygonal roofs. Gable eaves have faux timber cladding, herringbone and tumbled brick infills.	Nominated	Group Value, Aesthetic Merits, Intactness	Architectural Interest
1222.	Local Heritage List - December 2019					

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Policy and Resources Committee

6 January 2020

Title	Local Development Scheme 2020
Report of	Chairman of the Policy and Resources Committee
Wards	All
Status	Public
Urgent	No
Key	Yes
Enclosures	Appendix A: Barnet's Local Development Scheme 2020
Officer Contact Details	Rita Brar, Principal Policy Planner rita.brar@barnet.gov.uk , 0208 359 4177 Nick Lynch, Planning Policy Manager nick.lynch@barnet.gov.uk , 0208 359 4211
Summary	
The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the Council to prepare a three year project plan, the Local Development Scheme (LDS), setting out the programme for preparing and delivering Barnet's Local Plan.	

Recommendation

1. That Barnet's Local Development Scheme, as set out in Appendix A to this report, be approved for publication.

1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

- 1.1 In order to effectively manage growth and positively respond to a changing National, Local and London-wide agenda on planning the Council needs to keep the Local Plan up to date. In order to show progress on the review of the Local Plan a revision is required to the Local Development Scheme (LDS).

2. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 A Local Development Scheme (LDS) is required under Section 15 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011). It requires local planning authorities to prepare and maintain a LDS specifying a timetable for preparation and revision of Local Plan documents and must be made publicly available on the Council's website and be kept up-to-date to enable local communities and interested parties to keep track of progress. The LDS is a rolling three-year project plan setting out all the Local Plan documents to be produced by the authority and the timetable for their preparation.
- 2.2 The LDS, set out in Appendix A, provides background information on Local Plan document preparation up to 2023 enabling partners, residents and businesses to know where, when and how the planning policy framework for Barnet is progressing. This is the seventh LDS since 2004. It supersedes the LDS the Council published in June 2018.
- 2.3 This LDS sets out a programme for the production of three new Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) on Edgware Growth Area, Building Heights and Sustainable Design Guidance. This is in addition to the Middlesex University Hendon Campus SPD identified in the previous LDS. The Council no longer intends to produce an Affordable Housing SPD as the context for affordable housing has changed in London with the publication of the Mayor's Affordable Housing and Viability SPG in 2017 and the London Plan Examination in Public's Panel Report (published in October 2019) finding that the Mayor's policies on affordable housing are justified, endorsing the progress of the draft London Plan. Barnet's Reg 18 Local Plan policy on Affordable Housing (HOU01) has been drafted to be in conformity with the Mayor's approach. Therefore London Plan policies and SPG are considered to provide sufficient guidance for ensuring the delivery of affordable housing from development.
- 2.4 This LDS also sets out the Council's future intentions for producing area planning frameworks with neighbouring boroughs at Brent Cross West and New Southgate. It also signals the Council's intention to produce SPD focusing on Whetstone Town Centre. Progress on this is subject to a scoping report. Transport Hubs SPD has been removed from this LDS as most of the sites/land owned by Transport for London and Network Rail are reflected through Barnet's Reg 18 Local Plan site proposals.
- 2.5 The revised LDS also sets out a timetable for review of the charging schedule underpinning Barnet's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) which was introduced in May 2013. A revised CIL charge would contribute to the costs of infrastructure arising from development across the Borough. Given that the CIL hasn't been reviewed since introduction in 2013, it is proposed to carry out a review of the CIL charge independently of the Local Plan to the timetable set out in the LDS. It is also proposed to review the CIL rate concurrently with the Local Plan, to ensure that the CIL rate will continue to be appropriate when applied alongside the new policies in the Local Plan. This timetable is also set out in the LDS.

2.6 Progress on meeting the milestones in the LDS is reviewed annually as part of the preparation of the Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR) which is published on the Council's website.

3. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

3.1 The alternative option is not to revise the LDS. This option sends out a negative message to residents, businesses and the development industry that we are not prepared to manage new challenges and opportunities facing the Borough.

4. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Following approval by Committee of the LDS a statement of confirmation should be published on the Council's website.

5. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

5.1.1 The Corporate Plan for 2019-2024's outcomes and priorities are embedded within the documents that are identified in the LDS. In particular Barnet:

- is a pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in; Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected; and Safe and strong communities where people get along well, the LDS sets the programme for a review of the Local Plan and CIL that:
 - provides increased housing choice in mixed communities;
 - supports social infrastructure delivery including new schools that enables children and young people to develop skills and acquire the knowledge to lead successful adult lives;
 - targets unhealthy lifestyles and health inequalities through planning policy;
- where services are delivered efficiently to get value for money for the taxpayer the LDS addresses the need to revise the charging schedule for CIL, the primary source of development contributions to infrastructure provision.

5.2 Resources (Finance & Value for Money, Procurement, Staffing, IT, Property, Sustainability)

5.2.1 There are no financial implications arising from the LDS itself, it is a requirement that Council publish one setting out their development plan production schedule. Any financial implications arise from the cost of developing a new Local Plan and potentially from any slippage in the timetable that delays Local Plan production where this impacts on development management decision-making, housing land supply and infrastructure funding.

5.2.2 The preparation of the LDS document is part of core specification and all costs are included in the Strategic Planning Core Fee budget for 2019/20.

5.2.3 Use of IT, Barnet's website and existing community events for publicising the Local Plan, North London Waste Plan and SPDs will be maximised in order to reduce process, consultation and production costs whilst optimising channel change and access by planning customers.

5.3 Social Value

5.3.1 The Public Services (Social Value) Act 2013 requires people who commission public services to think about how they can also secure wider social, economic and environmental benefits. The Act is not applicable in the context of this report as it does not concern a procurement process.

5.4 Legal and Constitutional References

5.4.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 provide guidance on the preparation and adoption of the Local Plan. The Localism Act 2011 allows Local Planning Authorities to adopt their own Local Development Schemes without approval from the Secretary of State and Mayor of London.

5.4.2 Under the Council's Constitution, Document Article 7 (section 7.5 Responsibility for Functions) sets out that the Policy and Resources Committee is responsible for the overall strategic direction of the Council including responsibility for Local Plans.

5.4.3 It is a legal requirement to publish a Local Development Scheme (LDS) containing the timetable for the Local Plan. It is also a legal requirement for the Local Plan to be prepared in accordance with the LDS, and for the LDS to be revised at such time as the local planning authority considers appropriate.

5.4.4 Upon adoption, the LDS becomes a statutory document that forms part of Barnet's planning policy framework. Barnet's Local Plan documents should be prepared in accordance with the LDS.

5.5 Risk Management

5.5.1 The LDS timetable for preparing Local Plan and CIL documents is based on the current legislative and regulatory context, together with assumptions about the availability of resources and the work involved in compiling a robust evidence base.

5.5.2 The Local Plan process listed in the Local Development scheme faces a number of risks and these are managed by the Council's Strategic Planning Operations Board which meets monthly. The major risks are :

- the Local Plan being found unsound by a Planning Inspector. This can be mitigated by use of Planning Advisory Service (PAS) self- assessment toolkits on soundness and legal compliance and ensuring a robust evidence base supports the Local Plan;

- another major soundness risk is on the failure to comply with MHCLG housing requirements and demonstrate exceptional circumstances. It is considered that such national requirements will become clearer in 2020 following the publication of the new London Plan. The Local Plan housing target is only slightly lower than the number that was in the Draft London Plan;
- a failure to meet the legal requirements of duty to cooperate with neighbouring authorities and statutory agencies such as Heritage England is another major risk. Through early and ongoing engagement including working with the West London Alliance this can be mitigated;
- another significant risk is that the GLA consider the Local Plan not to be in general conformity with the new London Plan. The Local Plan has been produced to reflect the draft London Plan and the Council will ensure ongoing engagement with the GLA's London Plan team;
- a lack of political and local support for the Local Plan can be addressed through the cross-party Members Advisory Group who act as a sounding board for issues that the Local Plan should address.

5.5.3 If the review of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) charging schedule is delayed there is a risk that the Council would not be charging an appropriate rate of CIL on new development to contribute to the costs of infrastructure arising from development across the Borough.

5.6 Equalities and Diversity

5.6.1 The Local Plan as identified in the LDS is subject to an Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA). EqIAs are not a legal requirement under the Equality Act 2010 but the Public Sector Equality Duty contained in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 requires public authorities to have due regard to a number of equality considerations when exercising their functions and are a way of ensuring that the Public Sector Equality Duty has been complied with.

5.6.2 For Barnet's Local Plan an Integrated Impact Assessment (IA) will be undertaken. The Integrated Assessment includes elements of an Equality Impact Assessment and Health Impact Assessment as well as a Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment. This integrated approach will assess the impact of the Plan on social, economic, environmental, health and equality objectives.

5.7 Corporate Parenting

5.7.1 N/A

5.8 Consultation and Engagement

5.8.1 There are no external consultation requirements on the LDS except for

publishing the adoption version on Council's website.

5.9 Insight

5.9.1 N/A

6. BACKGROUND PAPERS

6.1 Policy and Resources Committee, 11 June 2018 (Decision item 8) approved the Local Development Scheme for publication.

<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=692&MId=9458&Ver=4>

Appendix A: London Borough of Barnet's Local Development Scheme: Version 7

With effect from 6th January 2020

This Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out Barnet Council's timetable for preparing its Local Plan. It supersedes the LDS 6th version that was published in June 2018. Section 15 of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (revised by Housing & Planning Act 2016) requires local planning authorities to prepare and maintain a LDS specifying a timetable for preparation and revision of Local Plan documents.

Local Plan related documents	Regulatory Stages and Timetable					
	Evidence gathering & pre-preparation stage	Reg 18: Preparation of Local Plan & Consultation	Reg 19: Publication of Local Plan for making representations on soundness issues (NPPF para 35)	Reg 22: Submission	Reg 24: Examination in Public	Reg 26: Adoption
All documents listed below are part of the Local Plan - the document for managing growth in Barnet. Development Plan Document (DPD) Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	(Including consulting on sustainability reports where applicable)	Opportunity for interested parties and statutory consultees to be involved at an early stage.	Council publishes draft plan for consultation.	Council submits Local Plan to Secretary of State with representations received.	Conducted by independent Planning Inspector who considers representations made at Reg 22 stage.	Subject to outcome of examination including consultation on main modifications, the Council formally adopts the Plan.
Local Plan for Barnet DPD The new Local Plan for Barnet looks ahead to 2036 and comprises a suite of strategic and development management policies together with site proposals and a Policies Map. Upon adoption the new Local Plan will replace Core Strategy and Development Management Policies documents (adopted in 2012).	Summer 2017-ongoing	Winter 2019/20	Autumn 2020	Winter 2020/21	Summer 2021	Winter 2021
North London Waste Plan DPD Allocates sites for development of waste management facilities and provides policy framework for decision making on waste management facilities.	Summer 2014-2017	Winter 2014	Winter 2018/19	Summer 2019	Autumn 2019	Winter 2020/21
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Reviews effectiveness of Barnet's CIL since Spring 2013. The CIL charging schedule is the primary means of funding local infrastructure	Autumn 2019 onwards			DCS Spring 2020	CIL Examination Autumn 2020	CIL Adoption Spring 2021

Draft charging schedule (DCS) – this is a specific timetable for the review of CIL						
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) New CIL charging schedule to support Barnet's new Local Plan – the timetable for new CIL runs concurrently with the Local Plan	Autumn 2019 onwards			DCS Summer 2020	CIL Examination Summer 2021	CIL Adoption Winter 2021/22
Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)				Consultation	Reg 13 - Reps Assessment	Adoption
Edgware Growth Area – SPD Edgware with high levels of public transport accessibility (PTAL) has a key role in supporting Barnet's increasing growth requirements where the urban context is appropriate for medium-rise and tall buildings. This SPD will also provide Edgware, the only major town centre in Barnet with further planning guidance and detail to supplement Local Plan policies.	Spring 2019 - on going			Spring 2020	Autumn 2020	Winter 2020/21
Middlesex University and the Boroughs SPD The SPD will provide supplementary detail to Local Plan Policy and design framework for consolidation and enhancement of facilities on the Middlesex University Campus, exploring new development opportunities, improve traffic and pedestrian movement through the area by linking to open spaces and local town centres, public realm enhancements, and explore new cultural attractions and experiences for visitors.	Autumn 2018 ongoing			Summer 2020	Winter 2020/21	Spring 2021
Planning Obligations SPD Review and update Planning Obligations SPD adopted in 2013 to reflect new policy approach as set out in Barnet's adopted Local Plan.	Autumn 2019 ongoing			Winter 2020/21	Summer 2021	Winter 2021/22
Building Heights SPD The SPD will enable the Council to provide a clear and well considered response and design guidance to proposals for buildings of different heights including tall	Spring 2019			Winter 2020/21	Summer 2021	Winter 2021/22

buildings and to ensure that the development of various building heights occurs in the most appropriate parts of the borough.						
Sustainable Design Guidance SPD Merge, review and update of existing 2016 Residential Design Guidance and Sustainable Design and Construction SPDs to supplement relevant Local Plan Policies. This will also include a design section on commercial buildings incorporating information on shopfronts, signs and advertisements.	Summer 2021			Spring 2022	Autumn 2022	Winter 2022/23
Delivering Skills, Enterprise, Employment and Training (SEET) from Development SPD To review and update SEET SPD adopted in 2014 to reflect new policy approach as set out in Barnet's Local Plan to reflect and ensure residents have the opportunities to access skills training and new employment provision within the borough and to support new provision of affordable workspace.	Spring 2022			Autumn 2022	Spring 2023	Summer 2023
Green Infrastructure SPD To review and update of existing 2018 SPD to supplement Local Plan Policy. Aim of the Green Infrastructure SPD is to deliver an integrated boroughwide strategy which identifies priority areas for improvement in the network of green spaces, places and features that thread through and surround urban areas in Barnet. The SPD sets out how contributions from development will be utilised.	Spring 2022			Autumn 2022	Spring 2023	Summer 2023
Neighbourhood Plans			Reg 14 Pre-Submission Consultation and Publicity	Reg 16 Submission Consultation	Independent Examination	Reg 20 Adoption

<p>West Finchley Forum Neighbourhood Plan West Finchley Neighbourhood Plan Area and Forum designated in November 2015. The WFNP area define boundaries around the Dollis Brook (west), Lovers Walk (south), the Northern Line train line (east) and Argyle Road (north). The WFNP will set out the vision for the Local area, as determined by its residents and other stakeholders, and general policies to guide development in the neighbourhood. This will be required to be in compliance with the national guidance, regional and local development plan policies. Once adopted the plan will form part of Barnet's Local Plan for the Borough allowing officers to use this when considering applications in the neighbourhood area.</p>	November 2015-ongoing		Summer 2019	Spring 2020	Summer 2020	Winter 2020/21
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Other Possible Documents:

- **Brent Cross West**

There is an opportunity for an appropriate planning framework (Area Action Plan / Supplementary Planning Document) to be developed with LB Brent on Brent Cross West based on the delivery of West London Orbital Railway. This will unlock capacity for new homes and jobs as well as other benefits including improvements to the public realm.

- **New Southgate Opportunity Area**

There is an opportunity for an appropriate planning framework (Area Action Plan / Supplementary Planning Document) to be developed with LB Enfield, LB Haringey and the Mayor of London at the New Southgate Opportunity Area (as identified in the Draft London Plan). This will unlock capacity for new homes and jobs as well as other benefits including improvements to the public realm.

- **Whetstone Town Centre SPD**

Subject to a scoping report progression, this SPD will provide specific guidance on interpreting and implementing Barnet's Local Plan policies together with the physical, environmental, social, design and economic objectives for the town centre. New development within the boundary of this SPD will be required to be in accordance to the vision, strategy and development principles contained within the guidance of the document. Whetstone suffers from a traffic dominated environment with often poor quality public realm, acting as deterrents to increased footfall and dwell time, therefore this SPD will help secure funding through community Infrastructure Levy and S106 for future transport improvements and investments in the area.

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Policy and Resources Committee

6 January 2020

Title	Barnet's Local Plan – Preferred Approach (Reg 18 stage)
Report of	Chairman of the Policy and Resources Committee
Wards	All
Status	Public
Urgent	No
Key	Yes
Enclosures	Appendix A - Barnet's Local Plan – Preferred Approach (Reg 18 stage) Appendix B - Barnet's Local Plan – Equalities Impact Assessment (Reg 18 stage)
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Summary

Setting out a planning policy framework which the Council will use to make decisions about how Barnet will change as a place over the next 15 years, the Local Plan is one of the most important statutory documents that must be produced for the Borough.

This document sets out the Council's preferred policy approach and represents the first formal stage (Reg 18) in replacing the Local Plan Core Strategy and Development Management Policies documents adopted in 2012. This formal statutory process will involve at least two periods of public consultation and an examination by an Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State. This process is expected to take at least two years with adoption of the new Local Plan not expected until late 2021.

Officers Recommendations

- 1. That the Committee considers the contents of the Local Plan – Preferred Approach (Reg 18) attached at Appendix A.**
- 2. That the Committee having considered the contents approves the Preferred Approach Local Plan (Reg 18) as the basis for public consultation. Following revisions and updates in response to the public consultation the Local Plan will then return to Committee for approval of the next formal stage (Reg 19).**
- 3. That the Committee delegates authority to the Deputy Chief Executive to make any necessary changes of a minor nature to the Local Plan – Preferred Approach in consultation with the Leader prior to public consultation.**

1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

- 1.1 The Local Plan shapes the future of Barnet as a place, looking ahead to 2036, providing the overarching local policy framework for delivering sustainable development. It is a strategic document that acts as the spatial expression of corporate strategies. This consultation draft (Reg 18) consists of 51 policies and 67 site proposals, will eventually replace the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies documents adopted in 2012. Adoption of the new Local Plan is not expected until late 2021.
- 1.2 The Local Plan is supported by an extensive evidence base. This is available on the Local Plan webpages. Additional evidence on the viability of the Local Plan and a new Infrastructure Delivery Plan will be published to support the Reg 19 version which, together with representations received at that stage, will be submitted for examination. Additional evidence requirements and the need to update existing evidence may be highlighted as part of the public consultation.
- 1.3 Engagement with Members has been ongoing since Autumn 2017 when a series of Local Plan Visioning Workshops took place. The cross-party Local Plan Members Advisory Group serves as a sounding board for feeding general and specific, locally-based opinions and views from residents' forums, into the preparation of the Local Plan. The Group has met nine times to discuss evidence, policies and site proposals. In November the Group signed off the Reg 18 version as the basis for consultation.
- 1.4 The main challenge faced by the Local Plan is a need to deliver an increased housing target of 46,000 additional homes over the plan period in response to anticipated population growth. Debate and uncertainty about housing targets has become more prominent in recent years. This has contributed to Barnet's Local Plan being delayed.
- 1.5 In February 2019 the Government (MHCLG) released new housing requirement figures. The Standardised Housing Assessment set Barnet a target of 4,164 new homes per annum (2nd highest in England) representing a 32% increase on the proposed Local Plan 15 year housing target (2021 to 2036), going up from 47,000 new homes (in accordance with the Draft London Plan) to planning for 62,000 new homes. To deliver the MHCLG figure Local Plan policies and proposals would be expected to support greater increases to housing densities.

- 1.6 In October 2019 the Panel Report into the Draft London Plan was published and recommended a reduction in the overall London housing target. For Barnet this would entail a reduction to 35,500 new homes (2,364 per annum) over the Local Plan period. The Mayor has accepted this reduction. However as the Secretary of State is able to intervene there is uncertainty about the final housing target included in the replacement London Plan when it is published.
- 1.7 In response to this uncertainty it is proposed that the Local Plan sets a housing target that reflects the Local Plan evidence base, in particular the 2018 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). The SHMA sets Barnet's Objectively Assessed Need at 3,060 new homes per annum, which equates to delivering a minimum of 46,000 new homes over 15 years, therefore close to the target in the Draft London Plan. In addition, the Council has written to the Chief Executives of all neighbouring London boroughs and authorities in Hertfordshire to ask if they are able to assist Barnet in delivering the challenging MHCLG target of 62,000 new homes over 15 years.
- 1.8 The Growth and Spatial Strategy section of the Reg 18 sets out how this housing growth will be distributed across regeneration areas in Brent Cross and Colindale together with growth areas in Barnet's town centres, around transport nodes and along major thoroughfares. Table 1 sets out the components of housing growth.

Table 1 - Housing Delivery 2021 to 2036

Growth Areas	21,300
District Town centres	6,100
Existing & New Major Transport Infrastructure	3,450
Estate renewal & infill	4,000
Major Thoroughfares	4,900
Other large sites	1,150
Small Sites	5,100
Total	46,000

- 1.9 The 51 policies in the new Local Plan will replace the 34 policies set out in the two documents – Core Strategy and Development Management Policies that were adopted as Barnet's Local Plan in 2012. In summary:
- Barnet's **Vision and Objectives** sets the scene for benefits of well planned growth between 2021 and 2036. Barnet's Spatial Strategy for growth is set out; it highlights that by focusing on sustainable locations the impacts of development on the climate will be better managed.
 - The **Growth and Spatial Strategy** Chapter sets out in a suite of 13 new strategic policies where Sustainable Growth will be focused. This policy framework further shapes the regeneration of **Brent Cross** and **Colindale**, as well as identifying new areas of significant growth in main town centres at **Cricklewood** and **Edgware** and around new (as at **Brent Cross West**) and existing public transport nodes. Policies for these Growth Areas set hooks for more detailed area planning frameworks to come forward.

- The Local Plan's approach to **Brent Cross** is reflective of a large and complex scheme that will take over 20 years to deliver and will need to deal with changes in economic and market conditions in particular retail trends. The existing outline consent from 2010 needs to be supplemented through further planning applications in response to market and national policy shifts. Therefore, the Council's approach is to create a policy framework for the Brent Cross Growth Area capable of responding to change in the long-term. Progress on Brent Cross will be measured against appropriate milestones in the Local Plan. At the next stage (Reg 19) the Local Plan will set out where a review of GSS02 or introduction of a new planning framework may be necessary to further the comprehensive redevelopment of Brent Cross.
- **Mill Hill East**, in particular Millbrook Park, is an example of good suburban growth which the Council promotes with new Local Plan proposals at Mill Hill East Station, Watchtower House and IBSA House.
- In addition to Cricklewood and Edgware Main **Town Centres** at Burnt Oak, Chipping Barnet, Finchley Central / Church End, Golders Green and North Finchley form the Council's priorities for investment and revitalisation, supporting local businesses and delivering mixed use development in accordance with the place making policies of the Local Plan. To pursue objectives for individual town centres the Council will utilise more detailed area frameworks similar to the 2018 Supplementary Planning Document at North Finchley.
- Policy on **Major Transport Infrastructure** highlights the opportunity to deliver a density and quantum of residential units which optimise the potential of locations around West London Orbital stations (services not expected until 2026, at the earliest) and New Southgate station (Crossrail 2 not expected until 2033 at the earliest). Subject to progress on these major transport infrastructure projects, more detailed area frameworks will come forward to support comprehensive development. Redevelopment of station sites at East Finchley, Edgware, Finchley Central, High Barnet, Mill Hill East and Woodside Park are highlighted in the Schedule of Proposals. Re-provision of car parking spaces is supported through a more land efficient design approach.
- The Local Plan sets out an approach to **Estate Renewal and Infill** that is consistent with the Draft London Plan and the Mayor's Good Practice Guide to Estate Regeneration.
- Policy on **Major Thoroughfares** is a response to unmanaged growth along main road corridors such as the A5, A1000, A504 and an opportunity to promote design solutions to mitigate noise and air pollution. The Local Plan identifies the A5 and A1000 as new strategic locations that may be appropriate for tall buildings in certain places. The Council will produce SPD on Building Heights which will set out, within such locations, the parameters for tall and very tall buildings. Policy on **Car Parks** sets out a position on how surface level car parking can be more efficiently utilised while continuing to provide a car parking function.
- The Chapter on **Housing** sets out how the Local Plan will respond to a changing population, building new homes to widen choice and ensure access to affordable, good quality housing as well as protecting existing stock. The Council's approach to securing **Affordable Housing** and seeking a minimum level of 35 per cent delivery is set within the context of the Draft London Plan. Priorities for ensuring an appropriate **Housing Mix** emphasise that in delivering against priorities for 2 bed and 3 bed

homes that the smallest 2 bedroom property provides a minimum of 4 bed spaces in accordance with London Plan residential space standards. In terms of protecting family homes a new bespoke policy on **Residential Conversions** has been introduced which restricts conversions to areas around town centres or areas with good public transport accessibility. In terms of **Specialist Housing** the Local Plan highlights support for helping people with social care and health support needs to live independently as well as providing tenure choice. This policy also sets out a response to the increased pressures of student accommodation and large-scale purpose built shared accommodation as well as Houses in Multiple Occupation. To reduce demands on pressures for new build, policy on ensuring the **Efficient Use of the Housing Stock** has been strengthened to resist loss of existing homes and set out how the impact of short term holiday lets is to be managed. New policy on **Meeting Other Housing Needs** sets out the Council's policy as part of the approach to widening choice in terms of Build to Rent and Self-Build housing. A new bespoke policy on **Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople** highlights that there is no identified need for plots and pitches within Barnet and sets out how any proposals will be considered.

- **Character, Design and Heritage** sets parameters for managing change ensuring positive benefits of growth and that Barnet does not lose the qualities that attract people to live, work and visit the Borough. The Council's main design requirements for development are set out in **Promoting High Quality Design and Sustainable and Inclusive Design, Amenity Space and Landscaping**. Minimum requirements for residential space, internal layout and design as well as outdoor amenity space are clearly set out. New bespoke policy on **Public Realm** emphasises the importance of development contributing to sense of place, community cohesiveness, health and wellbeing. In order to manage and respond to pressures for very tall buildings (over 14 storeys) the **Tall Buildings** policy has been revised to clearly set out those strategic locations where such height may be appropriate. A new Supplementary Planning Document on Building Heights will set out the parameters for tall and very tall buildings. New bespoke policies on **Extensions** and **Basements** have been introduced to guide proposals that exceed permitted development rights. Policy on **Barnet's Heritage** has been revised to ensure consistency with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) with regard to designated and non-designated heritage assets. A new policy on **Advertisements** has been introduced to better manage their impact on character and residential amenity.
- Chapter on **Town Centres** sets out how these locations will remain the focus for inward investment, vitality and viability despite retail change. The **Vibrant Town Centres** policy sets out the role that these locations play in delivering growth and improving their overall offer. Policy sets out evidence based expectations for growth in comparison retail and food and drink establishments but not new or expanded supermarkets. Policy emphasises the importance of protecting local parades of shops to ensure services are available for less mobile residents. In order to provide more flexibility for uses and inject investment and activity into town centres the Local Plan has removed secondary shopping frontages. The associations with excessive noise, odours, traffic and anti-social behaviour makes the clustering of uses such as hot food takeaways, shisha bars, betting shops and money lenders a problem across the Borough. Having greater control over the location and numbers of such uses will have positive benefits for health and wellbeing. Similarly, new policy on the **Night Time Economy** enables the Local Plan to ensure that this growing sector is successful and contributes to safer and more welcoming town centres for visitors as well as residents.

- **Community Uses, Health and Wellbeing** sets out how Local Plan can help deliver new social infrastructure in more accessible locations while promoting healthier lives for residents. Within policy on **Community Infrastructure** there is a greater focus on town centre locations for multi-purpose community hubs. Robust justification is required for other locations. Promoting health and wellbeing is a consistent theme across the Local Plan and Policy CHW02 signposts a range of policies which contribute to positive benefits for Barnet's residents, workers and visitors. In **Making Barnet a Safer Place** the Local Plan sets out the measures that the planning system can take to improve community safety. **Public Houses** also contribute to community wellbeing. In response to the loss of such assets the Local Plan seeks to better protect them from loss.
- **Economy** sets out how enterprises will be supported and access to employment opportunities secured. A more robust position on protecting employment space in particular for offices, as well as promoting new job opportunities is set out in **A Vibrant Local Economy**. A new bespoke policy on **Affordable Workspace** will ensure that new employment development will contribute to floorspace in a variety of formats to support start-ups and SMEs. Requirements on S106 contributions from major development are more clearly expressed in the **Local Jobs, Skills and Training** policy.
- **Environment and Climate Change** sets out how the Council is seeking to mitigate climate change and improve access to, as well as to the quality of, parks and open spaces. Requirements for reducing carbon emissions from new development are clarified in policy on **Mitigating Climate Change** while requirements on air and noise quality as well as water efficiency, flood risk and sustainable urban drainage systems are set out in **Environmental Considerations**. The **Dealing with Waste** policy provides linkage with the North London Waste Plan and sets out proposal for utilising additional capacity at an existing waste management facility at Scratchwood Quarry. Policy on **Barnet's Parks and Open Spaces** emphasises improving the quality of spaces of low quality and low amenity as identified in the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy. Barnet's **Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land** policy continues the robust protection of this land in accordance with NPPF and the London Plan. Policy on **Biodiversity** sets out Local Plan requirements from development that has an impact on biodiversity and habitat quality.
- The Chapter on **Transport and Communications** sets out how the Local Plan is seeking to improve connectivity in terms of sustainable and active travel as well as digital communication. Policy on **Sustainable and Active Travel** supports an improved transport network where dependency on the car is much reduced and advocates application of the Healthy Streets Approach in making non car travel more of an attractive option. The **Transport Infrastructure** policy sets out Local Plan expectations for new or improved stations as well as West London Orbital and Crossrail 2 at New Southgate. A robust justification for setting non London Plan compliant residential parking standards that better reflect local public transport accessibility in the context of Outer London is set out in the **Parking Management** policy. Zero car parking may be appropriate in areas with high Public Transport Accessibility Levels. Policy on **Digital Communication and Connectivity** emphasises the Council's aim to facilitate high speed broadband and clarifies requirements on the installation of telecommunications equipment.

- **Delivering the Local Plan** explains mechanisms for ensuring the infrastructure to support growth is secured. The Council is reviewing its CIL charging schedule in 2020 and will conduct a further review following adoption of the new Local Plan.
- The **Schedule of Proposals** sets out 67 Local Plan policy compliant site proposals from across Barnet. These proposals all contribute to the delivery of the Local Plan's strategy and spatial vision.
 - Proposals have come forward from a number of sources including existing planning documents such as the North Finchley SPD and various Town Centre Frameworks. Inclusion in the Local Plan of these sites which have already gone through a process of public consultation elevates their planning status.
 - Another source has been the Call for Sites information gathering exercise. The Council has conducted 4 rounds of Call for Sites since 2009.
 - Sites have come forward as proposals following a robust assessment process ensuring that constraints such as flood risk or location in a conservation area are factored into what is set out in the Local Plan.
 - As the Local Plan progresses a number of sites will obtain planning consent. It is most likely that as a consequence of such consent they will be deleted as site proposals in the emerging Local Plan.
 - Indicative residential capacity on the basis of the existing London Plan Sustainable Residential Quality Density Matrix is set out for all proposals apart from Scratchwood Quarry which has potential for additional waste management capacity. Indicative capacities range from 2,400 new homes at Edgware Town Centre to 7 new homes at Manor Road Car Park in Golders Green.
 - The Local Plan sets out a Summary Table of Sites at Section 14.4

2. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 Failure to progress a review of the Local Plan will delay the delivery of sustainable development and infrastructure, while reducing the Council's power to protect and enhance the Borough through planning decision making. The Council and Barnet residents and businesses will have less of a say on the future of the Borough as important planning decisions are made by the Mayor of London and the Planning Inspectorate in an incremental fashion.
- 2.2 The absence of an up to date Local Plan and any unwillingness to replace it will reduce opportunities for private inward investment as well as funding support from the Government and Mayor of London, such as the Planning Delivery Fund and Housebuilding Capacity Fund which the Borough has previously benefitted from.

3. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

- 3.1 This document represents the Council's preferred approach; for each individual policy the Council's preferred policy approach is set out. Where there are realistic alternatives these are also set out with justification for the preferred approach, or reasons why it is considered that there are no realistic alternatives. The Council is inviting comments on whether other reasonable alternatives exist as well as the intended preferred policy option. For the next draft, the Reg 19 proposed submission plan, the alternative options will be removed.

4. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

- 4.1 Following approval of the Reg 18 document the Local Plan will be subject to a six week period of public consultation. The next stages are set out below

- Reg 19: Publication of Local Plan and Consultation – Autumn 2020
- Reg 22: Submission – Winter 2020/21
- Reg 24: Examination in Public – Summer 2021
- Reg 26: Adoption – Winter 2021.

5. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

- 5.1.1 The Local Plan is the statutory spatial expression of corporate strategies including the Corporate Plan, Growth Strategy, Housing Strategy, Long Term Transport Strategy and Health and Wellbeing Strategy. It will deliver against the three main outcomes and their underlying priorities as follows

- A pleasant, well maintained borough that we protect and invest in -
 - In keeping Barnet clean the Local Plan addresses environmental problems that arise from the clustering of uses such as hot food takeaways, shisha bars and betting shops;
 - In keeping the Borough moving the Local Plan utilises Healthy Streets Indicators such as good street lighting to help promote walking, cycling and use of public transport;
 - Policies in the Housing and Character, Design and Heritage Chapters seek to ensure access to decent quality affordable housing;
 - Chapter on Delivering the Local Plan sets out mechanisms for securing funding from growth to invest in social infrastructure to support a growing population. The emerging Infrastructure Delivery Plan will set out the needs, gaps and deficits in provision, along with the costs of providing the infrastructure; and
 - The Local Plan approach to delivering sustainable growth demonstrates responsible delivery of Barnet's major regeneration schemes to create better places to live and work, whilst protecting and enhancing the Borough, in particular it's suburban qualities.
- Our residents live happy, healthy, independent lives with the most vulnerable protected -
 - In ensuring the needs of children are considered the Local Plan seeks to tackle childhood obesity by not allowing any new hot food takeaways within 400 metres

of a school or youth centre. It also seeks to deliver new high quality homes that meet space standards as well as ensuring delivery of highlighting requirements for children's play facilities arising from growth;

- Policies on Housing support accommodation for vulnerable people helping them to live independent lives;
 - Policy on promoting health and wellbeing cross-refers to a range of policies supporting healthier lifestyles including Sustainable and Active Travel as well as protecting public houses in recognition of their contribution to community cohesiveness;
 - Specific policy on Local Jobs, Skills and Training sets out how the Local Plan will help people access the employment opportunities generated by growth; and
 - The Infrastructure Delivery Plan which supports the Local Plan together with contributions from development through S106 and Community Infrastructure Levy helps to ensure the Council has good schools and enough school places so all children have access to a great education.
- Safe and strong communities where people get along well -
 - The Local Plan has specific policy on Making Barnet a Safer Place. The use of Designing out Crime is highlighted throughout the Local Plan and reference is made to the Secured Resilient Design Tool for places where crowds may congregate.
 - Creating a sense of place that encourages social interaction and physical activity is an aim of the new policy on Public Realm. Making public realm more accessible and welcoming can help, as a consequence of development, create or improve public space that can serve as a venue for celebrating Barnet's diversity and tackle anti-social behaviour and environmental crime. As can the policy on Managing Clustering of Town Centre Uses such as hot food takeaways, betting shops, payday loan shops and shisha bars.
 - Ensuring we are a family friendly borough is reflected throughout the Local Plan in particular policies on Mitigating Climate Change, Housing Mix and Barnet's Parks and Open Spaces as well as Sustainable and Active Travel.
 - Policies on A Vibrant Local Economy and Affordable Workspace help to safeguard existing employment floorspace and secure new affordable floorspace from development. Utilising vacant space in town centres for meanwhile uses is supported when it contributes to vitality and viability.

5.2 Resources (Finance & Value for Money, Procurement, Staffing, IT, Property, Sustainability)

5.2.1 The cost of producing the Local Plan is included in the Re contract. The Local Plan is supported by an extensive evidence base, the requirements of which are subject to change. The Council agreed to fund additional evidence requirements that were not specified in the original Re contract. This includes the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land Study (£62k) and the Residential Conversions Study (£21k). Further additional evidence requirements and the need to update existing evidence may be highlighted as part of the Reg 18 public consultation.

5.2.2 The cost of consulting on the Local Plan is met by Re. The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) adopted by the Council in October 2018 sets out consultation

requirements for Local Plans. The Local Plan Consultation Strategy reflects the SCI. The cost of any additions to these requirements will be met by the Council.

5.2.3 The Local Plan promotes a number of sites that have been put forward through the Council Assets Disposal Programme. These sites have predominantly provided community uses. Through the Local Plan the Council can ensure that any future redevelopment is policy compliant and benefits from community engagement prior to any future planning application.

5.3 **Social Value**

5.3.1 The Local Plan will secure a range of social, economic and environmental benefits. These are set out within the body of this Report and detailed within the Sustainability Appraisal of the Reg 18 document.

5.4 **Legal and Constitutional References**

5.4.1 The Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, in particular Regulation 18 and 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, provides guidance on the preparation and adoption of Local Plan documents. Upon adoption the Local Plan becomes a statutory Development Plan Document that forms part of Barnet's formal planning policy framework.

5.4.2 Under the Council's Constitution, Article 7 - Item 7.5 (Responsibility for Functions) sets out that the Policy and Resources Committee is responsible for the overall strategic direction of the Council including responsibility for Local Plans (except for matters reserved to Full Council). The Constitution, Article 4 (The Full Council) requires Full Council for approving the submission and adoption of Development Plan Documents comprising the Local Plan.

5.5 **Risk Management**

5.5.1 The Local Plan process faces a number of risks and these are managed by the Council's Strategic Planning Operations Board which meets monthly. The major identified risks are:

- the Local Plan being found unsound by a Planning Inspector. This can be mitigated by use of Planning Advisory Service (PAS) Local Plan Route Mapper & Toolkit for use when undertaking a review and update of local plan policies which includes guidance and checklists for ensuring soundness, legal compliance and a robust evidence base supporting the Local Plan;
- another major soundness risk is on the failure to comply with MHCLG housing requirements and demonstrate exceptional circumstances. It is considered that such national requirements will become clearer in 2020 following the publication of the new London Plan. The Local Plan housing target is only slightly lower than the number that was in the Draft London Plan and which the independent Inspector Panel considered to be too high;
- a failure to meet the legal requirements of duty to cooperate with neighbouring authorities and statutory agencies such as Historic England and the Environment Agency is another major risk. Through early and ongoing engagement including working with the West London Alliance this can be mitigated. As evidence that engagement is underway the

Council has produced a Duty to Co-operate Statement;

- another significant risk is that the GLA consider the Local Plan not to be in general conformity with the new London Plan. The Local Plan has been produced to reflect the draft London Plan and the Council will ensure ongoing engagement with the GLA's London Plan team;
- a lack of political and local support for the Local Plan can be addressed through the cross-party Members Advisory Group who act as a sounding board for issues that the Local Plan should address.

5.6 Equalities and Diversity

5.6.1 The Equalities and Diversity Act, 2010 outlines the provisions of the Public Sector Equalities Duty which requires Public Bodies to have due regard to the need to:-

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act, 2010;
- Advance equality of opportunity between people of different groups; and
- Foster good relations between people from different groups.

5.6.2 Relevant protected characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation.

5.6.3 The Local Plan, once adopted, has the potential to impact on all of those who live, work and visit the Borough. An Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA) (see Appendix B) has been undertaken as part of an Integrated Impact Assessment of the Local Plan. Policies contained within the Reg 18 document could potentially have significant effects on those individuals who share one or more of the nine protected characteristics identified under the Equalities Act 2010, particularly those which relates to housing, transport, employment, environment and inclusive design.

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

5.7 Corporate Parenting

5.7.1 N/A

5.8 Consultation and Engagement

5.8.1 Early engagement on the Local Plan commenced in late 2017 with a series of workshops

with community representatives, Councillors and Chief Officers. This helped create the vision and objectives for the Local Plan.

5.8.2 The Reg 18 Local Plan document will undergo public consultation in early 2020 for a period of 6 weeks. Consultation will be carried out in accordance with the 2018 Statement of Community Involvement. A Reg 18 Consultation Strategy sets out more detail on engagement activities, including working with boroughwide groups under the protected characteristics of the Equalities Act as well as targeted events focused on locations where the Local Plan is proposing development.

5.8.3 To help better explain the Regulation 18 document a Glossary and Acronym Buster will be added to the Local Plan prior to the launch of public consultation. The Council will also provide a summary version of the 51 policies in the Local Plan.

5.9 **Insight**

5.9.1 N/A

6. **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

6.1 Local Plan Integrated Impact Assessment – Sustainability Appraisal, Equalities Impact Assessment and Health Impact Assessment

6.2 Local Plan Consultation Strategy

6.3 Changes to the Local Plan Policies Map

6.4 Local Plan Site Proposals Background Paper

6.5 Local Plan Duty to Cooperate Statement

Barnet Draft Local Plan (Reg 18)

January 2020

Foreword

Barnet is London's most populous borough. Nearly 400,000 people live in Barnet. The Borough's excellent schools, vibrant town centres, vast green spaces and diverse communities all contribute to a popular place where people choose to live.

Barnet's popularity means that it will continue to grow. Ensuring that the Borough retains the qualities that make it attractive while also accommodating the future needs for new homes, jobs and infrastructure is a role for the new Barnet Local Plan. This is a Plan that looks ahead to 2036.

Despite the economic challenges of the past decade the Council's 2012 Local Plan has successfully supported sustainable growth in Colindale and Mill Hill East as well as the renewal and regeneration of large housing estates such as Stonegrove-Spur Road, Dollis Valley, Grahame Park and West Hendon. Added to this is Brent Cross, Barnet's largest and most significant area of regeneration. This reflects the Council's work to deliver against challenging housing targets which continue to increase. To accommodate Barnet's population growth at least 46,000 new homes need to be built by 2036.

Future growth needs to take a wider focus. Using the Local Plan to broaden the approach to growth, taking advantage of development opportunities within Barnet's town centres and areas where transport improvements such as the West London Orbital Line and Crossrail 2 are planned. The Plan will also respond to technological change such as electric cars and regulatory measures to reduce environmental pollution to help revitalise our major thoroughfares as places to live and work.

As part of this Local Plan process the Council will work with Barnet's residents and businesses to ensure that through new development the Borough's existing spaces are also made more socially and economically inclusive and environmentally sustainable.

Consultation Details

The Council is in the process of reviewing and updating the Brough's planning policies in a document, known as the Local Plan. It forms a 15-year strategy which emphasises Barnet's many strengths as a place to live, work and visit. The Local Plan sets out a vision for how the Borough will change as a place over the next 15 years.

The Council welcomes your input on this draft Local Plan which will have an impact on the people who live, work, operate a business or visit the Borough as well as future generations.

This document sets out the Council's preferred policy approach. Where there are realistic alternatives these are also set out with justification for the preferred approach, or reasons why it is considered that there are no realistic alternatives. The Council is inviting comments on whether other reasonable alternatives exist as well as the intended preferred policy option. For the next draft, the proposed submission plan, the alternative options will be removed.

Public consultation on the draft Local Plan (formally known as Reg 18) will take place from **Monday xth January 2020 to Monday xth March 2020**. Following engagement on this stage, we will publish another version of the Local Plan (known as the publication stage) prior to submitting it to a Government Planning Inspector for Independent Examination.

The draft Local Plan and accompanying documents are available to view at:

- Planning reception at 2 Bristol Avenue, Colindale, London NW9 4EW. (Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9am– 1pm)
- local libraries (details and opening hours available at [LINK](#))
- online at [LINK](#)

Any comments (known as representations) should be made using a Representation Form available online at the above locations.

You can have your say by using the Representation Form clearly stating the nature of your comments and the changes you are seeking. This can be emailed via : forward.planning@barnet.gov.uk or by completing and returning the form by post to:

Planning Policy Team at 2 Bristol Avenue, Colindale, London, NW9 4EW

Further information is also available from the team on 020 8359 4990

Representations about the Local Plan must be submitted by one of the methods specified above no later than 5.00pm on Monday xxth March 2020.

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Local Plan List of Policies

BARNET'S VISION & OBJECTIVES

Policy BSS01 Spatial Strategy for Barnet

GROWTH & SPATIAL STRATEGY

Policy GSS01 Delivering Sustainable Growth
 Policy GSS02 Brent Cross Growth Area
 Policy GSS03 Brent Cross West Growth Area
 Policy GSS04 Cricklewood Growth Area
 Policy GSS05 Edgware Growth Area
 Policy GSS06 Colindale Growth Area
 Policy GSS07 Mill Hill East
 Policy GSS08 Barnet's District Town Centres
 Policy GSS09 Existing & Major New Transport Infrastructure
 Policy GSS10 Estate Renewal
 Policy GSS11 Major Thoroughfares
 Policy GSS12 Car Parks
 Policy GSS13 Strategic Parks and Recreation

HOUSING

Policy HOU01 Affordable Housing
 Policy HOU02 Housing Mix
 Policy HOU03 Residential Conversions
 Policy HOU04 Specialist Housing
 Policy HOU05 Efficient Use of Barnet's Housing Stock
 Policy HOU06 Meeting Other Housing Needs
 Policy HOU07 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

CHARACTER DESIGN & HERITAGE

Policy CDH01 Promoting High Quality Design
 Policy CDH02 Sustainable and Inclusive Design
 Policy CDH03 Public Realm
 Policy CDH04 Tall Buildings
 Policy CDH05 Extensions
 Policy CDH06 Basements
 Policy CDH07 Amenity Space and Landscaping
 Policy CDH08 Barnet's Heritage
 Policy CDH09 Advertisements

TOWN CENTRES

Policy TOW01 Vibrant Town Centres
 Policy TOW02 Development principles in Barnet's Town Centres, Local Centres and Parades
 Policy TOW03 Managing Clustering of Town Centre Uses
 Policy TOW04 Night –Time Economy

COMMUNITY USES, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Policy CHW01 Community Infrastructure
 Policy CHW02 Promoting health and wellbeing

Policy CHW04 Making Barnet a safer place
Policy CHW05 Protecting Public Houses

ECONOMY

Policy ECY01 A Vibrant Local Economy
Policy ECY02 Affordable Workspace
Policy ECY03 Local Jobs, Skills and Training

ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE

Policy ECC01 Mitigating Climate Change
Policy ECC02 Environmental Considerations
Policy ECC03 Dealing with waste
Policy ECC04 Barnet's Parks and Open Spaces
Policy ECC05 Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land
Policy ECC06 Biodiversity

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

Policy TRC01 Sustainable and Active Travel
Policy TRC02 Transport Infrastructure
Policy TRC03 Parking management
Policy TRC04 Digital Communication and Connectivity

ANNEX 1 – SCHEDULE OF PROPOSALS

APPENDICES

Appendix A - List of Evidence

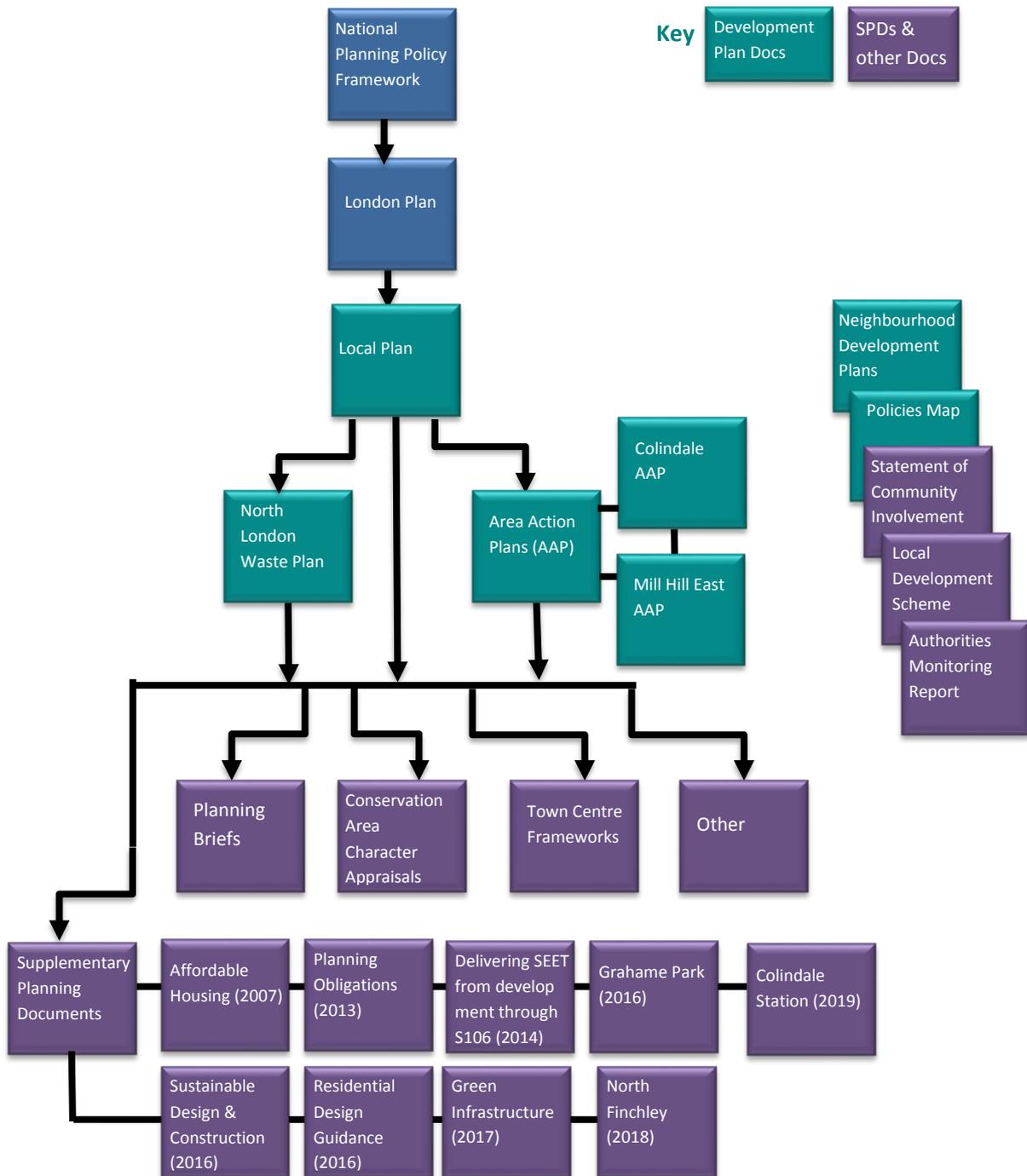
Appendix A - Glossary and Acronym Buster

1 Chapter 1 - Introduction

1.1 A New Local Plan for Barnet

- 1.1.1 The Council has started work on a new Local Plan. The existing Local Plan (comprising Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Documents) was adopted in 2012. Policies in Local Plans should be reviewed at least once every five years to check whether they need to be updated on the basis of changing circumstances locally or relevant changes in national policy. Therefore, these documents now need to be reviewed in full and the Local Plan updated to ensure that the Borough continues to grow and develop to provide a thriving place for people to live, work and visit.
- 1.1.2 The new Local Plan also needs to take account of new national planning policy in the form of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and a new emerging London Plan (draft 2017).
- 1.1.3 The new Local Plan establishes the Council's vision for growth and development in Barnet over a 15 year period (2021-2036) and together with the adopted documents shown in Figure 1, forms the Development Plan for Barnet. The Development Plan is the basis upon which planning applications will be determined unless there are material planning considerations that indicate otherwise.
- 1.1.4 This document is Barnet's Preferred Approach where for each individual policy the Council's preferred policy approach is set out. Where there are realistic alternatives that have been considered, these are also set out with justification for the preferred approach, or reasons why it is considered that there are no realistic alternatives. The Council is inviting comments on whether other reasonable alternatives exist as well as the intended preferred policy option. For the next draft, the proposed submission plan, the alternative options will be removed.
- 1.1.5 All representations received to this consultation will be considered by the Council. Taking account of the consultation responses and further evidence work the Council will publish (Regulation 19) a Proposed Submission Barnet Local Plan. This will be the Plan the Council will want to adopt. Table 1 shows the Local Plan Timetable.
- 1.1.6 All representations received on Barnet's Local Plan Preferred Approach will be summarised and collated within a consultation statement to support the Local Plan. Respondents will be identifiable by name. Any other personal information will be processed in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation 2018.

Figure 1 - Barnet's Development Plan



Regulatory Stages and Timetable					
Evidence gathering and pre-preparation stage (Including consulting on sustainability reports where applicable)	Reg 18: Preparation of Local Plan and Consultation Opportunity for interested parties and statutory consultees to be involved at an early stage.	Reg 19: Publication of Local Plan for making representation on soundness issues (NPPF para 35) The Council publishes the draft plan. There follows a period of at least 6 weeks for making representations.	Reg 22: Submission The Council submits the Local Plan to the Secretary of State with representations received.	Reg 24: Examination in Public Conducted by independent Planning Inspector who will consider representations made at Reg 22 stage.	Reg 26: Adoption Subject to outcome of examination, including consultation on main modifications, the Council formally adopt the plan.
Summer 2017-ongoing	Winter 2019/20	Autumn 2020	Winter 2020/21	Summer 2021	Winter 2021

Table 1 – Local Plan Timetable

1.2 Barnet’s Development Plan

1.2.1 Barnet’s Local Plan (2021-2036) provides a positive strategy for delivering the Council’s priorities through sustainable development. It identifies areas for housing and employment growth and reflects the benefits of major investment in infrastructure that Crossrail 2 and the West London Orbital will bring to the Borough. It will also assist in the delivery of other Council Plans and Strategies (as set out in Figure 2). This includes the Growth Strategy which sets out where the Council will focus its interventions to support delivery of development and regeneration. These plans and strategies provide a robust planning framework against which the aspirations of the Council can be successfully delivered.

Figure 2 - Relationship of Local Plan to Council Strategies



1.2.2 The Local Plan sets out the detailed policy approach for the Borough. It sets out:

- The challenges faced in Barnet and the Council's Vision and Objectives for growth and development over the plan period.
- Locations for housing and employment growth
- Policies to ensure that housing and employment space meets need and is affordable.
- Policies to ensure that development is sustainable and built to a high quality of design.
- Policies to maintain the vibrancy and vitality of our commercial centres.
- Policies to maintain environmental quality.
- Policies to support a sustainable transport infrastructure network.

1.2.3 The Policies Map shows the main policy designations such as Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, conservation areas, employment areas, town centres and open spaces as well as the site proposals that are highlighted in Annex 1.

1.3 **London Plan and the NPPF**

1.3.1 Barnet's Local Plan has been prepared within the context of the revised NPPF (2019), which states a strong presumption in favour of sustainable development. In relation to plan-making, the NPPF requires Local Plans to positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change (NPPF para 11).

1.3.2 Barnet's Local Plan has also been prepared to be in general conformity with the policies in both the adopted London Plan (2016) and the emerging London Plan (draft 2017), recognising that the latter is likely to be in place by the time the Barnet Local Plan is adopted. The London Plan sets Borough level housing targets and identifies locations for future growth along with strategic policies for delivering the identified growth.

1.4 **Evidence Base**

1.4.1 National planning policy requires that Local Plans should be based on up-to-date and relevant evidence about the economic, social and environmental characteristics and prospects of the Borough. An extensive evidence base has informed the preparation of this Local Plan. This includes technical studies covering a range of topics such as housing need and delivery, employment land, Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land, infrastructure requirements and flood risk. A full list of technical evidence base documents is set out at Appendix A.

- 1.4.2 In addition, a combined Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) and Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of the Barnet Local Plan (2021-2036) has also been undertaken. This is known as the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA). The IIA is published alongside the Local Plan.
- 1.4.3 The SA component of the IIA assesses Local Plan policies and site proposals against a range of social, environmental and economic indicators and helps to identify all the likely significant effects. The SA advises on ways in which any adverse effects could be avoided, reduced or mitigated or how any positive effects could be maximised. This helps to ensure that the emerging policies and site proposals promote sustainable development.
- 1.4.4 Another element of the IIA is the EqIA which ensures that the policies in the Barnet Local Plan do not discriminate in any form (age, sex, race, disability, religion, sexual orientation, marriage/civil partnership, gender reassignment).
- 1.4.5 The HIA assesses the impact which Local Plan policies will have on the health of Barnet's population.
- 1.4.6 The Local Plan is also screened to ascertain its impact on sites of European importance for habitats or species (Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA)). Where the potential for likely significant effects cannot be excluded an appropriate assessment of the implications is required.

1.5 **Community Engagement and Duty to Co-operate**

- 1.5.1 Local Plans are subject to a rigorous statutory process involving several stages of public consultation. These stages of engagement from visioning workshops in 2017, through several rounds of public consultation up to participation in the examination in public in 2020/21 will help shape the Local Plan. Further detail on how we will consult and what you have told us so far is set out in the Local Plan Consultation Report.
- 1.5.2 As required by the Localism Act 2011 and the 'duty to co-operate', the Council is committed to co-operating with a wide range of organisations including neighbouring authorities, infrastructure providers and key organisations on strategic and cross-boundary planning issues. The Council's intentions, the work it has done so far on co-operation and the template for addressing strategic issues will be set out in the Duty to Co-operate Statement and the Initial Statement of Common Ground.

1.6 **Neighbourhood Plans**

- 1.6.1 Communities can influence the future of their local areas by preparing a Neighbourhood Plan that sets out the vision for the area and general planning policies to guide development. Neighbourhood Plans are led and written by the community (not the Council) and must be in accordance with Barnet's adopted Development Plan as well as national policy.

- 1.6.2 A Neighbourhood Plan that is prepared in line with legal requirements and supported by a majority in a local referendum must be adopted by the Council. Once adopted, a Neighbourhood Plan becomes part of the Development Plan and will be taken into account alongside the Council's other plans when making decisions on planning applications in that area. Neighbourhood Plans should support development and provide policies to guide and shape the form it takes. One Neighbourhood Plan in Barnet is emerging at West Finchley. Progress on this is set out on the Council's planning webpages.

2 Chapter 2 Challenges and Opportunities

2.1 Barnet's Character

- 2.1.1 To fully appreciate Barnet's character it is important to understand its growth in the last 150 years from a population of 6,400 living in villages in the mid-19th century to 392,000 residents living in a successful London suburb¹. Over the plan period to 2036, Barnet's population is expected to reach 452,000.
- 2.1.2 Barnet is one of the greenest boroughs in London and has 28% of its area designated as Green Belt. Overall, there is 1,192 hectares of public open space across the Borough. A key challenge of the Local Plan is to ensure that the distinctive character of the area is retained and where possible, enhanced further, whilst achieving sustainable growth. Furthermore, the Council seek to maximise the opportunity to use the Borough's open spaces asset to improve the health and wellbeing of its residents and attract visitors to the area.
- 2.1.3 In responding to the challenges of growth in the 21st Century Barnet needs to be innovative in identifying solutions. The Borough can draw upon the legacy of Raymond Unwin, the architect of Hampstead Garden Suburb, who along with Ebenezer Howard was one of the founders of the Garden City movement.
- 2.1.4 Sustainable growth is key to delivering the vision and objectives of this Plan to meet the needs of the Borough. Proposals such as the West London Orbital and potential arrival of Crossrail 2 at New Southgate could provide a catalyst for growth, which must be planned for whilst the Council recognise the consequences of delays or cancellation. Understanding the challenges that we face in terms of providing new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure whilst still protecting Barnet's distinctive character underpins the effective delivery of the policies within the plan. Effective planning will seek to maximise the opportunities that the Borough has to offer, including its town centres and areas of growth, open space and connectivity.
- 2.1.5 The Key Facts Evidence Paper provides further detail on the characteristics of the Borough and a profile of the key indicators and statistics that have formed the background to the issues, challenges and opportunities for the area.

2.2 Housing

- 2.2.1 A significant challenge for the Local Plan will be to provide a suitable mix of good quality housing that, in meeting the changing needs of the local community, remains affordable and is capable of serving future generations. It is important that the size and mix of homes delivered will reflect the changing demographic and economic make-up of Barnet. This Plan will seek efficient use of previously developed land and Barnet's existing housing stock. It will support opportunities for tenure diversity when it can bring development forward quicker. Precision manufactured housing on long term regeneration sites may also be an appropriate option in addressing Barnet's housing needs.
- 2.2.2 An efficient housing market that offers choice and affordability has an impact on the diversity of the area. Barnet seeks to use all tools available to ensure that Borough housing needs are met, with the challenge of homes actually being built after planning permission is granted. Provision of good quality, affordable rented homes is also a challenge as house prices have continued to rise in the Borough and demand for rental properties has increased.
- 2.2.3 Barnet's Housing Strategy 2019–2024 highlights that the Council will promote delivery of homes that meet the needs of older people and those with disabilities, as well as measures to support young people leaving care to make a successful transition to living independently. Provision of housing to meet these needs can also help support the wider objectives of the Council including health, wellbeing and safety. If delivered effectively this is a key opportunity that can be maximised through successful implementation of this Plan.

2.3 Economy and Town Centres

- 2.3.1 Barnet's town centre hierarchy provides a strong, distinctive feature for the Borough economy. The variety of centres (regional, major, district and local) across the Borough will be the focus of sustainable, mixed-use development, with the aim of promoting their unique identity as a catalyst for future growth. The UK retail market has been experiencing significant structural and conceptual changes, with the closure and consolidation of major national stores and brands, and the continuing competition from on-line retail. A challenge to the success of town centre growth and vitality is the rise in online shopping and the difficulties that high street and independent retailers have had in responding to this competition. By offering a unique experience and providing destinations that allow people to avail of mixed-uses, such as employment, leisure and cultural facilities or engaging public space to come together as a community, will support increased footfall and benefit to local economic prosperity.

2.3.2 As highlighted in the Key Facts Evidence Paper Barnet's economic activity rate is below the London and UK average. The employment rate is also lower than that for London. Employment in Barnet is expected to grow by 22% by 2036, generating an additional demand for office space of approximately 40,000 m². With a strong culture of self-employment in Barnet it is particularly important that there is sufficient provision of affordable and flexible workspace, particularly in town centres, to support small to medium businesses that can contribute to the success of the Borough's economy.

2.4 Environment

2.4.1 Maintaining the quality of the environment whilst delivering the levels of forecast growth is a key challenge for Barnet. Good growth also provides an opportunity to become more efficient and resilient, adapting to the consequences of environmental change created by human behaviour and mitigating the future impacts from proposed development.

2.4.2 Barnet is one of the greenest boroughs in London. Green spaces and low density suburban development form an important element of Barnet's character. There is a challenge in protecting and enhancing this space and amenity value to residents. Barnet's Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2016-26 (BPOSS) provides evidence on existing open spaces that forms part of Barnet's Green Infrastructure network and its intrinsic value.

2.4.3 The draft London Plan outlines the Mayor's aspirations to become zero carbon by 2050 by increasing energy efficiency and maximising the use of low carbon energy sources in all stages of the development process, from design and construction to operation. An integrated approach to development should see all sectors coming together to achieve good growth alongside a healthy and attractive, low carbon environment, that can improve air quality, mitigate the impacts of climate change, enhance green infrastructure and encourage active travel.

2.5 Health and Wellbeing

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

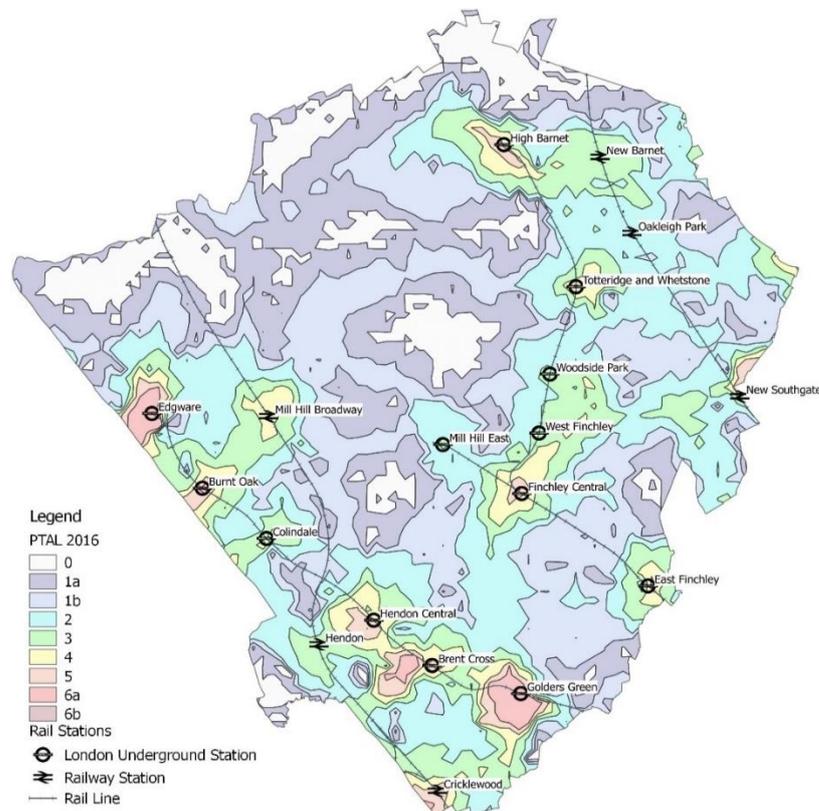
2.5.2 The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) provides a background to understanding the needs of the population. Whilst the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy sets the vision and priorities on how the Council can help create a healthy place that supports people in living healthy and happy lives and staying as independent as long as possible. A key ambition for the Local Plan is delivering the Healthy Streets Approach. As outlined in the draft London Plan this promotes the use of public space to improve health and reduce health inequality.

2.5.3 Barnet's growth has the potential to bring several challenges for community safety and cohesion. Policies should express the objectives of the Community Safety Strategy 2015-2020 to reduce crime and fear of crime, helping to ensure Barnet is recognised as a safe place to visit, whilst enhancing the wellbeing of its residents.

2.6 **Transport**

2.6.1 Barnet is well served by public transport for radial travel but orbital travel is significantly more challenging. In addition to the underground and national rail services to central London, Barnet has a good network of bus services that provide a varied frequency of journeys depending on the route; however, bus journeys tend to be slower than by car due to congestion. Map 1 shows existing levels of Public Transport Accessibility in the Borough.

Map1 Existing Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTAL), 2016



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- 2.6.2 Traffic congestion is a significant challenge for Barnet, particularly along the major thoroughfares such as the A1, M1, A41 and A406, with a considerable number of trips originating outside Barnet.
- 2.6.3 Public transport as a method of travel to work makes up around 29% of journeys made by Barnet residents (8% by bus, 17% by underground and 4% by rail)², which is slightly higher than the Outer London average.
- 2.6.4 The car is the dominant mode of transport in Outer London and Barnet has long been associated with high levels of car ownership. Although there has been some indication of a decline in car ownership, 70% of residents live in households with a motor vehicle³. A challenge for the Local Plan is to increase the rate of change in terms of car use, which includes support for active travel and public transport opportunities, as well as promoting innovative ways to enable long term modal shift. Improvements to orbital public transport is a vital consideration if suitable alternatives to car use are to be delivered effectively.

3 Chapter 3 - Barnet's Vision and Objectives

3.1 Vision

3.1.1 Taking into account the challenges highlighted in Chapter 2 the Local Plan Vision is:

By 2036 Barnet has successfully demonstrated the benefits that well planned growth can deliver.

Growth has been directed into the most sustainable locations with good public transport and active travel choices. These include Brent Cross, Colindale, New Southgate and Mill Hill East as well as our main town centres at Burnt Oak, Chipping Barnet, Cricklewood, Edgware, Finchley Central, Golders Green and North Finchley. Outside these locations, growth has been supported in places with capacity for change and where local character and distinctiveness are recognised.

Getting the best out of our green and open spaces Barnet continues to be a place where people choose to make their home.

Responsive and adaptable, Barnet's town centres thrive, with the efficient and sustainable use of their locational opportunities addressing the needs of a growing population: providing innovative business, leisure and cultural activities, at the same time as retaining their individual character.

Barnet's improved orbital connectivity allows for a greater range of places where people can live, work or visit and provides for a greater range of sustainable transport options including cycling and walking for getting around the Borough.

The positive benefits of growth and investment reach all Barnet residents, enabling them to share in new social and community infrastructure and access a range of housing types and a thriving jobs market while enjoying living in a safe, healthy and sustainable Borough.

3.2 Themes and Objectives

3.2.1 Reflecting the values of the Vision there are five cross-cutting themes within the Local Plan. These are also set out in Barnet's Growth Strategy:

- A growing borough;
- A connected borough
- An entrepreneurial borough
- A borough of thriving town centres, and
- A great borough to live in and visit.

3.2.2 In order to deliver the Local Plan Vision a series of key objectives have been developed for the Local Plan. These are:

- To deliver growth to meet housing aspirations and needs
- To improve the quality and types of housing across the Borough in response to resident needs and demographic change
- To make Barnet a place of economic growth and prosperity
- To improve orbital connectivity and sustainable travel options including cycling and walking
- To enhance the distinctive character and identity of Barnet's town centres and suburbs
- To support strong and cohesive communities
- To promote healthy living and wellbeing
- To meet social infrastructure needs
- To deliver an environmentally sustainable Borough
- To improve access to, and enhance the contribution of the Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and other green spaces and infrastructure.
- To ensure new development is high quality, sustainable, and capable of adaption to meet the needs of residents over their lifetime

3.2.3 These objectives underpin the 51 policies set out in the 10 main sections of the Local Plan. The linkage between the Growth Strategy's aim of ensuring Barnet is a great place to live, work and visit, it's underlying themes and the Local Plan are set out in Table 2.

Table 2 – Linkage between Local Plan and Growth Strategy

Growth Strategy Themes	How Local Plan ensures Barnet is a great place to live, work and visit
<p>A growing borough</p> <p>A borough of thriving town centres</p> <p>A great borough to live in and visit.</p>	<p>Barnet's Vision and Objectives sets the scene for the benefits of well planned growth</p> <p>Growth and Spatial Strategy sets out where Sustainable Growth will be focused</p> <p>Character, Design and Heritage sets parameters for managing change ensuring positive benefits of growth and that Barnet does not lose the qualities that attract people to live, work and visit the Borough</p> <p>Environment and Climate Change sets out how the Council is seeking to mitigate climate change and improve access to as well as to the quality of parks and open spaces</p>
<p>A growing borough</p> <p>An entrepreneurial borough</p> <p>A borough of thriving town centres</p>	<p>Housing sets out how Local Plan will respond to a changing population, building new homes to widen choice and ensure access to affordable, good quality housing as well as protecting existing stock.</p> <p>Town Centres sets out how these locations will remain the focus for inward investment, vitality and viability despite retail change.</p> <p>Economy sets out how enterprises will be supported and access to employment opportunities secured</p>
<p>A growing borough</p> <p>A connected borough</p> <p>A great borough to live in and visit.</p>	<p>Community Uses, Health and Wellbeing sets out how Local Plan can help deliver new social infrastructure in more accessible locations while promoting healthier lives for residents.</p> <p>Transport and Communications sets out how Local Plan is seeking to improve connectivity in terms of sustainable and active travel as well as digital communication</p> <p>Delivering the Local Plan explains mechanisms for ensuring the infrastructure to support growth is secured</p>

3.3 Delivering a strategy to meet Barnet's challenges

- 3.3.1 The Local Plan is the product of an evolving process, developed through various stages of consultation and visioning workshops, whilst considering the wider policy objectives of the draft London Plan and the NPPF. Over the Plan period to 2036, the Council seeks to create the conditions in the Borough that will deliver a minimum of 46,000 new homes. This will be achieved through a combination of Local Plan policies and proposals and the Growth Strategy Delivery Plan which will set out the key projects where the Council will direct its future investment.
- 3.3.2 In delivering a significant number of new homes a key objective for the Council will be to increase the supply of affordable ownership and rental options. Residential led mixed-use development, that can help create strong and inclusive communities, should be supported with appropriate community facilities, employment, retail, leisure and infrastructure.
- 3.3.3 Reflecting the vision and objectives that have been set out, Policy BSS01 provides an overarching spatial strategy to capture the aspirations for Barnet's preferred approach over the Plan period. As well as new homes delivery it sets out the aspects of growth in terms office and retail space as well as new provision for public open space, sports and recreation across Barnet. Making this supporting provision happen will, as with new homes, be achieved through a combination of Local Plan policies and proposals and the Growth Strategy Delivery Plan.
- 3.3.4 The NPPF requires Local Plans to make it explicit which policies are strategic policies. Policies with the prefix BSS and GSS (GSS01 to GSS12) are considered to be strategic policies (as set out in Table 3).

Table 3 – Strategic and Non-Strategic Policies

Local Plan Strategic Policies	Local Plan Non Strategic Policies
BARNET'S VISION & OBJECTIVES	HOUSING
Policy BSS01 Spatial Strategy for Barnet	Policy HOU01 Affordable Housing
	Policy HOU02 Housing Mix
GROWTH & SPATIAL STRATEGY	Policy HOU03 Residential Conversions
Policy GSS01 Delivering Sustainable Growth	Policy HOU04 Specialist Housing
Policy GSS02 Brent Cross Growth Area	Policy HOU05 Efficient Use of Barnet's Housing Stock
Policy GSS03 Brent Cross West Growth Area	Policy HOU06 Meeting Other Housing Needs
Policy GSS04 Cricklewood Growth Area	Policy HOU07 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
Policy GSS05 Edgware Growth Area	CHARACTER DESIGN & HERITAGE
Policy GSS06 Colindale Growth Area	Policy CDH01 Promoting High Quality Design
Policy GSS07 Mill Hill East	Policy CDH02 Sustainable and Inclusive Design
Policy GSS08 Barnet's Town Centres	Policy CDH03 Public Realm
Policy GSS09 Existing & Major New Transport Infrastructure	Policy CDH04 Tall Buildings
Policy GSS10 Estate Renewal	
Policy GSS11 Major Thoroughfares	
Policy GSS12 Car Parks	

<p>Policy GSS13 Strategic Parks and Recreation</p>	<p>Policy CDH05 Extensions Policy CDH06 Basements Policy CDH07 Amenity Space and Landscaping Policy CDH08 Barnet’s Heritage Policy CDH09 Advertisements</p> <p>TOWN CENTRES Policy TOW01 Vibrant Town Centres Policy TOW02 Development principles in Barnet’s Town Centres, Local Centres and Parades Policy TOW03 Managing Clustering of Town Centre Uses Policy TOW04 Night –Time Economy</p> <p>COMMUNITY USES, HEALTH AND WELLBEING Policy CHW01 Community Infrastructure Policy CHW02 Promoting health and wellbeing Policy CHW04 Making Barnet a safer place Policy CHW05 Protecting Public Houses</p> <p>ECONOMY Policy ECY01 A Vibrant Local Economy Policy ECY02 Affordable Workspace Policy ECY03 Local Jobs, Skills and Training</p> <p>ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE Policy ECC01 Mitigating Climate Change Policy ECC02 Environmental Considerations Policy ECC03 Dealing with waste Policy ECC04 Barnet’s Parks and Open Spaces Policy ECC05 Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land Policy ECC06 Biodiversity</p> <p>TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS Policy TRC01 Sustainable and Active Travel Policy TRC02 Transport Infrastructure Policy TRC03 Parking management Policy TRC04 Digital Communication and Connectivity</p>
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POLICY BSS01 Spatial Strategy for Barnet

- a) In order to make the Council’s vision for Barnet happen, the Local Plan seeks to deliver between 2021 and 2036:
 - i. A minimum of 46,000 new homes, including the provision of affordable housing to meet Policy HOU01;
 - ii. 400,000m2 of new office space and up to 55,000m2 of new retail space at Brent Cross;

- iii. Up to 67,000 m² of new office space across Barnet's town centres, including the provision of affordable workspace to meet Policy ECY02;
 - iv. Up to 110,000 m² of new retail space across Barnet's town centres as set out in Policy TOW01;
 - v. a new Regional Park within designated Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land as set out in Policy GSS13; and
 - vi. 3 new destination hubs for sport and recreation at : Barnet and King George V Playing Fields; Cophall Playing Fields and Sunny Hill Park; and West Hendon Playing Fields as set out in Policy GSS13.
- b) The Council will seek to minimise the Borough's contribution to climate change in accordance with Policy ECCO1.
- c) In order to better manage the impacts of development on the climate growth will be concentrated in accordance with the Local Plan's suite of strategic policies GSS01 to GSS13 in the most sustainable locations with good public transport connections. Outside of these locations, growth will be supported in places where there is recognised capacity and local character can be conserved or enhanced as a result.
- d) The Social, Green and Physical Infrastructure to support this growth will be set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Alternative Options

Not to include a spatial strategy - would fail to comply with the requirement in the NPPF and result in the Plan being found 'unsound'. The NPPF requires that local plans are positively prepared and provide an appropriate strategy that, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area's objectively assessed needs; also for plans to set out a positive vision for the area covered, providing a framework for addressing housing needs and other economic, social and environmental priorities. Additionally strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development.

Setting a lower housing capacity target – this would only partially meet the Borough's Objectively Assessed Housing Need. It would also result in growing housing affordability issues, would significantly limit the Council in fulfilling its wider housing obligations, represent a major lost opportunity to regenerate and redevelop brownfield land, fail to promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and limit the opportunities to secure improvements in infrastructure. Ultimately the Local Plan could not be considered to be 'sound' and therefore could not be adopted by the Council.

Retain existing spatial vision – the 'three strands' – protection, enhancement and consolidated growth - spatial strategy set out in the Core Strategy that has served Barnet well in guiding planned development and

regeneration that has taken place across the Borough. However, whilst still relevant, the strategy needs revising and updating, not least in order to take account of the scale of growth that the Borough is now expected to accommodate up until 2036, and also to reflect other changes that have taken place since 2012.

Set a housing target based on capacity using brownfield sites and also developing green field / Green Belt sites -

This would provide for meeting a greater proportion of the Borough's Objectively Assessed Housing Need. However, it would not meet the tests set in NPPF (para 137) necessary in order to demonstrate exceptional circumstances sufficient to justify Green Belt release and therefore a strong likelihood that the strategy would be found unsound.

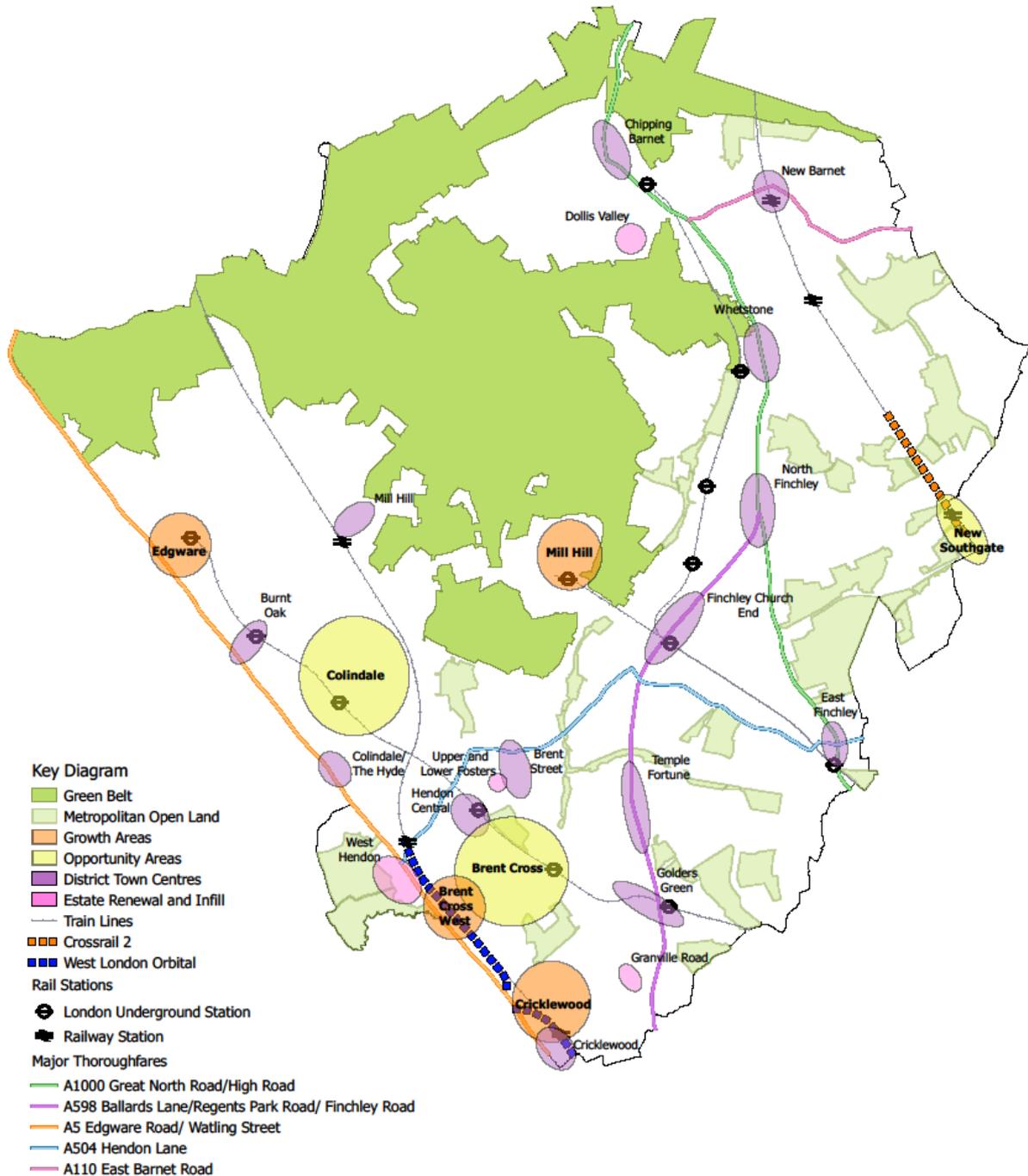
Set a maximum housing target in accordance with Draft London Plan - whilst a target of 3,134 new homes per annum is in accordance with the draft London Plan, the Secretary of State objected that the targets in the draft London Plan would not be in conformity with the Government's Standard Methodology figure. If this lower figure is used and expressed as a maximum housing target it is unlikely that the Local Plan would be considered sound and therefore not capable of being adopted.

Set a housing target expressed as a range using the London Plan Panel report recommended target for Barnet (2,364 homes per annum) as the lower figure – over the 15 year plan period this would provide an overall housing delivery figure for Barnet of 35,460 new homes. As noted in the options above this lower figure, albeit expressed as a minimum figure, would not fully meet Barnet's objectively assessed housing need, as informed by Barnet's SHMA evidence, and would therefore likely result in increasing housing affordability issues.

3.4 The Key Diagram

- 3.4.1 On a conceptual level the Key Diagram illustrates the Council's overall spatial strategy. This shows the broad locations where the Council expects a concentration of development to be located. This is reflected in Annex 1 - the Schedule of Proposals which sets out the Council's preferred approach for individual sites across the Borough. This includes Barnet's Growth Areas, town centres, New Southgate Opportunity Area, housing estate and infill development. The key diagram also indicates transport nodes, major thoroughfares and new transport infrastructure as well as the Borough's Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land.

Map 2 – Key Diagram



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4 Chapter 4 – Growth and Spatial Strategy

4.1 National and London Plan Policy Context

Specific National and London Plan Policies to be taken into account:

NPPF

Section 3 Plan Making – Non-Strategic Policies specifically para 29

Section 5 Delivering a Sufficient Supply of Homes specifically paras 59, 60, 65, 67 and 73

Section 6 Building a strong and competitive economy specifically para 81

Section 9 Promoting sustainable transport specifically paras 102 and 103

Section 11 Making effective use of land specifically paras 117, 118, 119 and 123

Section 13 Protecting Green Belt Land specifically para 134

Draft London Plan

Policy GG2 Making the best use of land

Policy GG4 Delivering the homes Londoners need

Policy SD1 Opportunity Areas

Policy SD6 Town centres and high streets

Policy SD10 Strategic and local regeneration

Policy D6 Optimising density

Policy D12 Agent of Change

Policy H1 Increasing housing supply

Policy H10 Redevelopment of existing housing and estate regeneration

4.2 Introduction

4.2.1 Over the Plan period of 2021 to 2036, significant growth and change is anticipated in the Borough. This Chapter sets out the forecast levels of growth and identifies broad locations to accommodate it. New housing remains a key component of planned growth, and this must be accompanied by suitable supporting infrastructure including transport, schools, healthcare and open spaces. Economic growth is vital to provide local employment and services, delivering a range of jobs which meets the needs of Barnet's increasing population.

4.2.2 Growth must be beneficial for existing and future Barnet residents and policies in this Chapter must be read with cross-reference to other more thematic Local Plan policies such as those on character, design and heritage, housing needs and aspirations or community health and wellbeing.

4.3 Barnet's Growth Requirements

Housing

4.3.1 The NPPF requires Barnet to determine the minimum number of homes needed with strategic policies informed by a local housing need assessment. This is conducted using the standard method provided in national planning guidance.

- 4.3.2 To achieve its national housing targets the Government (MHCLG) set out minimum housing requirements 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 (see Table 4 below). This target is the second highest housing requirement in England. It is therefore more challenging than any previous targets set for Barnet through the London Plan. The West London SHMA completed in October 2018 considered the Government’s standard method for calculating Local Housing Need, introduced by MHCLG in July 2018.
- 4.3.3 The Draft London Plan housing target, published December 2017, was set at **3,134** new homes per annum. 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, there is a reduction of 7,700 from 31,340 to 23,640 over the 10-year period, which equates to providing 35,460 new homes over the 15-year plan period.
- 4.3.4 The Council awaits final publication of the London Plan and confirmation of the housing target. Given the uncertainty about London Plan housing targets the Local Plan Housing Trajectory at Figure 3 reflects the housing target in the 2016 London Plan. This will be updated when the London Plan is published.
- 4.3.5 In 2018 the Council, in partnership with the West London Alliance, commissioned a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) consisting of two reports - a Borough SHMA for 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 46,000 new homes over the lifetime of the Local Plan.

Table 4 – Housing Requirement Assessments⁴

New Homes for Barnet	MHCLG Standard Methodology (Feb 2019)	Draft London Plan (Dec 2017)	Barnet SHMA (Oct 2018)
Per annum	4,126	3,134	3,060
Total 2021 - 2036	62,000	47,000	46,000

4.3.6 Barnet therefore proposes to deliver a minimum of 46,000 new homes over the Plan period up until 2036.

4.4 **Town Centres, Economy and Jobs**

4.4.1 Growth of the local economy will be encouraged and supported, generating the new jobs needed to provide employment for Barnet's growing population. During the plan period Barnet will deliver more than **27,000**⁵ new jobs, with the majority of these to be generated in the Brent Cross Growth Area where permission has been granted for 400,000 m² of Class B1a. In addition to Brent Cross the Council will seek to deliver 67,000 m²⁶ of new office space. This new provision should be met within Barnet's town centres as these are the most sustainable locations.

4.4.2 The Barnet Employment Land Review (BELR) considered the Borough's supply of office and industrial space as well as the prospects for the office market and jobs growth. The ELR concluded that efforts should be focused on protecting employment land.

4.4.3 The Council protects employment locations classified as Locally Significant Industrial Sites. It has implemented an Article 4 Direction to protect existing office accommodation (B1a) and industrial processes (B1c) from permitted development conversion to residential (see Policy ECY01).

4.4.4 Brent Cross has outline consent from 2010 for up to 55,000m² of comparison retail floorspace. The Town Centre Floorspace Needs Assessment (TCFNA) considered demand for another 77,000 m² of comparison floorspace up to 2036 together with up to 33,330 m² of Class A3 to A5 (food and drink uses). As the retail market experiences significant and conceptual change there is a need for town centres to diversify in terms of other retail uses such as food and drink, becoming social and community hubs as well as economic centres supported by new housing development.

4.5 **Parks and Recreation**

4.5.1 Barnet's open spaces and outdoor sports and recreational facilities are an important element of the Borough's character. As Barnet grows there is a need to improve provision. With an extensive green infrastructure incorporating public rights of way, parks and gardens together with a comprehensive network of sports and recreational facilities, there is an opportunity to create more active environments. By providing better access to green public spaces and improving sports and community facilities the Council seeks to promote the integration of physical activities into the everyday lives of residents, as well as encouraging a better understanding of the natural environment. Thereby assisting in the improvement of the physical and mental well-being of residents.

- 4.5.2 To assist in this strategic aspiration the Council has created three destination sports hubs at Chipping Barnet (King George V Playing Fields), Copthall and West Hendon Playing Fields that offer a range of activities and opportunities for participation in physical and also community activities.
- 4.5.3 The Council will continue to promote a new Regional Park within designated Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land in the Brent Valley and Barnet Plateau as highlighted in the Mayor's All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012).
- 4.6 **Major Transport Infrastructure**
- 4.6.1 Projects such as West London Orbital and Crossrail 2 have the potential to transform parts of the Borough. Public transport nodes such as London Underground and Network Rail stations also have a significant contribution to make to sustained growth.
- 4.7 **Delivering Sustainable Growth**
- 4.7.1 The Local Plan sets out how identified housing need can be met over the Plan period. It must demonstrate a clear understanding of the land available, including existing growth areas, taking into account availability, suitability and likely economic viability. Planning policies should identify a supply of:
- a) specific, deliverable sites for years one to five of the Local Plan period; and
 - b) specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15 of the Plan.
- 4.7.2 Delivery of new homes will mostly be in the key Growth Areas of Brent Cross, Colindale, Mill Hill East, Brent Cross West/Staples Corner, Edgware and Cricklewood alongside new housing in the Borough's Town Centres. Each of these growth locations is distinctive and the Local Plan will respond to these individual characteristics to ensure good place-making.
- 4.7.3 This approach to growth will seek to regenerate and develop areas of brownfield and underused land and buildings, particularly where these are located in areas of good public transport provision. The Growth Areas and Town Centres also offer a range of investment opportunities through identified developable and deliverable sites with substantial capacity to accommodate new homes, jobs and infrastructure.
- 4.7.4 Barnet has capacity to deliver a minimum of 46,000 new homes from 2021 to 2036, spread over the delivery period as shown in Table 5. Further detail on specific sites is set out in Annex 1 - Schedule of Proposals.

4.7.5 The housing trajectory (Figure 3) is a means of measuring the Council's past and future housing performance in meeting the housing target. The housing trajectory is based on information relating to past housing completions, current planning approvals and anticipated future housing proposals. It estimates the potential number of units on each Opportunity Site in the borough and estimates a realistic timeframe for development. These figures are subject to ongoing review and monitoring through the Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR). The housing trajectory sets out an annual breakdown of Barnet's housing supply over the plan period assessed against the draft London Plan target.

Table 5 - New Homes Delivery – 2021/22 to 2035/36

	Years 1-5	Years 6- 10	Years 11-15	Total to London Plan Target
	2021/22 – 2025/26	2026/27 – 2030/31	2031/32 – 2035/36	
Growth Areas	6,800	7,250	7,250	21,300
District Town centres	2,000	2,350	1,750	6,100
Existing & New Major Transport Infrastructure	450	2,300	700	3,450
Estate renewal & infill	1,300	2,200	500	4,000
Major Thoroughfares	3,550	1,000	350	4,900
Other large sites	1,150	-	-	1,150
Small Sites	1,700	1,700	1,700	5,100
Total	16,950	16,800	12,250	46,000

Figure 3 – Barnet’s Housing Trajectory 2021/22 – 2035/36



POLICY GSS01 Delivering Sustainable Growth

The Council will create the conditions for sustainable growth to deliver the homes, jobs, retail floorspace and community facilities to meet Barnet's identified needs. Infrastructure is key to supporting growth, including investment in transport, education, health and open spaces.

Employment growth between 2021 and 2036 will create more than 27,000 new jobs, many within the Brent Cross Growth Area where permission has been granted for up to 400,000 m² (net) of office space (Class B1a). An additional 67,000 m² of office floorspace will be distributed across Barnet's town centres.

There will be up to 165,000 m² (net) of new retail floorspace across the Borough, with up to 55,000m² (net) of this at the revitalised Brent Cross Shopping Centre.

Major new public transport infrastructure is expected at the new station at Brent Cross West, the West London Orbital railway connection, and Cross Rail 2.

New homes will be directed to the following locations:

a) Growth Areas (21,300 homes):

- Brent Cross – 7,500 homes (Policy GSS02)
- Brent Cross West/ Staples Corner – 1,800 homes (Policy GSS03)
- Cricklewood Town Centre – 1,400 homes (Policy GSS04)
- Edgware Town Centre – 5,000 homes (Policy GSS05)
- Colindale – 4,200 homes (Policy GSS06)
- Mill Hill – 1,400 homes (Policy GSS07)

b) District Town Centres – 6,100 homes (Policy GSS08)

c) Existing and Major new public transport infrastructure (3,450 homes) (Policy GSS09):

- London Underground and Network Rail stations and environs, including car parks - 1,000 homes
- New Southgate Opportunity Area (potentially supported by Crossrail 2) - 1,500 homes
- West London Orbital (WLO) support further intensification around the stations at Cricklewood, Hendon and Brent Cross West - 950 homes

d) Estate renewal and infill (including Grahame Park) – 4,000 homes (Policy GSS10)

e) Major thoroughfares – 4,900 homes (Policy GSS11)

f) Other large sites including car parks – 1,150 homes (Policy GSS12)

A significant additional element of the housing growth will come forward on small sites not formally identified (5,100 homes); this figure based on previous trends, will contribute towards meeting the overall housing target for the Borough.

All planning applications must comply with the requirements of other policies set out in this Local Plan.

Where there is a compelling case in the public interest, the Council will consider the use of its compulsory purchase powers to facilitate site assembly.

In ensuring the delivery of sustainable growth the Local Plan has allocated land for development as set out in Annex 1 – Schedule of Proposals

Alternative Options

Set a housing target based on capacity within existing town centres only - this would provide for only part of Barnet's the Borough's Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) and not cater for the future needs of residents or the local economy. It would also result in growing affordability issues and significantly limit the Council in fulfilling its wider housing obligations. It would also represent a major lost opportunity to regenerate and redevelop brownfield land as well as limit the opportunities to secure improvements in infrastructure. Furthermore, it would limit opportunities to address local housing needs and maintain mixed and sustainable communities. This would not realise the 'growth' opportunities identified in the draft London Plan for Brent Cross – Cricklewood, Colindale and New Southgate. Ultimately in failing to demonstrate the most effective use of previously developed and brownfield land the Local Plan would not be considered 'sound' and therefore could not be adopted by the Council.

Set a housing target based on capacity within brownfield sites and also green field / Green Belt sites - this would provide for a greater proportion of Barnet's Objectively Assessed Housing Need. However, it would not meet the tests set out in NPPF (para 137) necessary in order to demonstrate exceptional circumstances sufficient to justify Green Belt release. The issues identified in Option 1 are also pertinent to this Option.

Set housing target in accordance with Draft London Plan - whilst a target of 3,134 new homes per annum is in accordance with the draft London Plan, the Secretary of State objected that the targets in the draft London Plan would not be in conformity with the Government's Standard Methodology figure. If this lower figure is used and expressed as a maximum target it is unlikely that the Local Plan would be considered sound and therefore would not be capable of being adopted.

Set a housing target figure below Barnet's objectively assessed need and rely on neighbouring authorities to make up any housing provision shortfall – as part of the consultation on this draft Plan, the Council has written to neighbouring authorities in London, as well as all Hertfordshire authorities, asking whether they are able to contribute towards meeting Barnet's housing need. If any authorities respond positively indicating that they are able to assist, then any contribution will be taken into account when finalising the additional homes figure for Barnet to be included in the publication draft plan that is submitted for independent examination.

4.8 **Brent Cross Growth Area**

- 4.8.1 Brent Cross is Barnet's largest and most significant area of regeneration and is identified as an Opportunity Area in the London Plan. The Council seeks phased comprehensive redevelopment of the area to provide thousands of new homes and jobs and transform supporting infrastructure.
- 4.8.2 The area covers 151 hectares, with planning permission for a new commercial quarter and a new Metropolitan town centre, incorporating expansion of the Brent Cross Shopping Centre.
- 4.8.3 Support for regeneration at Brent Cross has long been embedded in local and regional policy. The area was first identified as an Opportunity Area in the 2004 London Plan and the Council adopted the 'Cricklewood, Brent Cross and West Hendon Regeneration Area Development Framework' as Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) in 2005. Policy support continued through the Unitary Development Plan UDP (2006) and Local Plan Core Strategy (2012). The SPG establishes a series of strategic principles for the comprehensive redevelopment of the area. To ensure the SPG is providing up to date guidance for the Opportunity Area, the Council may shortly be commencing a review of the Development Framework document.

- 4.8.4 Outline planning permission was granted in 2010 for the comprehensive redevelopment of the area to create a new mixed use town centre with an increase of up to 55,000m² of comparison retail floorspace; 7,500 new homes including affordable homes; a new commercial quarter with a forecast of over 20,000 new jobs, all underpinned by improvements to the strategic highway network, a new rail station as part of an improved and accessible public transport offer all encompassed within new high quality public realm. In 2014 a revised Section 73 planning application was approved. Since then detailed designs have been approved through reserved matters for the first phases of housing, new infrastructure, a new public park and expansion of the Brent Cross Shopping Centre. The Section 73 planning permission has been implemented and is being delivered on a phased basis.
- 4.8.5 The comprehensive regeneration of Brent Cross regeneration is being delivered in three parts: Brent Cross North, Brent Cross South, and Brent Cross Thameslink. These are as shown in Map 3.

Map 3 Brent Cross regeneration map



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4.9 Brent Cross North

- 4.9.1 This part of the Section 73 planning permission to the north of the A406 (North Circular) incorporates the retail led mixed use development around Brent Cross Shopping Centre with new retail stores and leisure facilities, a hotel, a significant food and dining offer and 800 new homes. These will be complemented by a variety of public spaces and a new riverside public park. The renewed shopping complex will deliver a major retail and leisure destination for North London with a range of uses contributing to the night-time economy. This will enable Brent Cross to compete with other shopping centres and leisure destinations in the London area.
- 4.9.2 Reserved Matters have been approved for this phase of the development. The consented schemes provides a replacement bus station as well as major highways infrastructure improvements to existing junctions. There will be a new pedestrian 'Living Bridge' over the North Circular Road as well as replacement for the Templehoff road bridge to provide improved cycling and pedestrian facilities which will connect Brent Cross Shopping Centre to the rest of the new town centre to the south.
- 4.9.3 The Secretary of State confirmed the Brent Cross Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) 1 in December 2017 in relation to land needed for Brent Cross North to be delivered.

4.10 Brent Cross South

- 4.10.1 The area south of the North Circular Road is being developed through a Joint Venture Partnership between the Council and Argent Related (BXS LP). Brent Cross South comprises 72 hectares and through the Section 73 planning permission will deliver approximately 6,700 new homes comprising a mix of types and tenures, with a new high street and public squares at the centre of the development providing a mix of shops and restaurants set within a series of attractive public spaces. It is also anticipated to include the provision of student accommodation and specialist older persons housing. The Section 73 planning permission includes requirements for the new residential quarter will be supported by new and improved schools, community health and leisure facilities, improved parks and open spaces.
- 4.10.2 The Section 73 planning permission includes consent for up to 400,000 m² of office space to create a new commercial quarter around the new Thameslink Station at Brent Cross West, as well as small business spaces adjacent to the new high street to support business start-ups.
- 4.10.3 Walking and cycling will be supported as priority transport modes through high quality public realm. The new Brent Cross West station together with a new public transport interchange which will integrate new and existing bus services with a new bus station in Brent Cross North will transform public transport accessibility. Connections to Brent Cross Underground Station will also be enhanced through new streets within the development and improved links across the A41.

4.10.4 The Secretary of State confirmed Brent Cross CPO 2 in July 2018 for the land needed to deliver the first phases of Brent Cross South and reserved matters and detailed planning approvals are in place for the first three development plots, infrastructure and a new public park.

4.11 **Brent Cross Thameslink**

4.11.1 The Council is working with public sector partners and Network Rail to deliver a new rail station 'Brent Cross West', which will support the area's regeneration and growth as well as provide new and existing residents with direct access to Thameslink rail services. In 2018 the Council secured Government grant totalling £416.5 million to deliver the new Brent Cross West station and associated rail infrastructure. The station is therefore being delivered much earlier in the development than originally planned and when completed (forecast for 2022) will accommodate up to eight trains per hour with a journey time to Kings Cross St Pancras of less than 15 minutes. The new station will also provide a much-needed 24-hour pedestrian link across the railway lines which will open up access to neighbourhoods in LB Brent to the west.

4.11.2 To facilitate delivery of the new station, the Council is also delivering replacement waste transfer and rail freight facilities along with replacement rail sidings.

4.11.3 CPO 3 was confirmed by the Secretary of State in May 2018 for all the land needed to deliver the new station and associated rail infrastructure. Planning consent is in place for the sidings, freight and waste facilities.

4.12 **Sequence of Delivery**

4.12.1 The original Development Framework and Section 73 planning permission for the regeneration area assumed that Brent Cross North including the expansion of Brent Cross Shopping Centre and an element of new housing development would be delivered first along with necessary significant changes to the highway infrastructure in the area. Development of Brent Cross South, comprising mixed use housing and the commercial development would then follow.

4.12.2 Since detailed designs (reserved matters) for the expansion of Brent Cross Shopping Centre were approved in 2017 the UK retail market has been experiencing significant structural and conceptual changes, with the closure and consolidation of major national stores and brands and the continuing competition from on-line retail. As a result, in 2018 the Brent Cross North development partners made a decision to defer the start on site for the Brent Cross Shopping Centre development due to this current uncertainty within the retail market and economic climate.

- 4.12.3 Notwithstanding this uncertainty Brent Cross Shopping Centre has an established and important role within the overall hierarchy of centres in Barnet and North London. It predominantly provides a high order comparison goods destination for local residents and those coming from a wider catchment area. It is a location recognised to already attract a large number of shopping trips. It remains an appropriate location for additional comparison goods retail and other main town centre uses to support the creation of a new Metropolitan town centre and address the identified 'gap' in the retail hierarchy of North London.
- 4.12.4 Brent Cross Growth Area, especially Brent Cross North, will continue to represent an appropriate location to focus retail and related leisure and entertainment activities and will continue to be attractive to both customers and tenants. It is important that development around Brent Cross Shopping Centre primarily supports the creation of a destination attraction including a range of uses contributing to the night time economy.
- 4.12.5 Delivery of housing, jobs and the associated regeneration within Brent Cross South remains a key priority for the Council and for London. This is reflected in the Government's decision to commit grant funding to enable the delivery of the new Thameslink Station that will support and help accelerate the delivery of new housing.
- 4.12.6 The Brent Cross West station provides a fundamental component of the integrated transport strategy to enable and accommodate the wider Brent Cross Growth Area development proposals to come forward; encouraging a significant mode shift to public transport as part of the comprehensive development of the area. The construction of new sidings and rail systems began in 2019 and the Council has entered into contract with a contractor to construct the new station with work scheduled to begin in 2020. BXS LP is continuing with the development of Brent Cross South with main works scheduled to commence in late 2019/early 2020 and the first residential completions expected in 2021/2022.
- 4.12.7 The delivery programme and sequence of the development in the Brent Cross Growth Area has therefore changed in recent years with Brent Cross South and the new station now coming forward ahead of Brent Cross North.

4.13 Responding to Future Changes and Challenges

- 4.13.1 The Brent Cross regeneration is a large and complex scheme that will take over 20 years to deliver and will need to deal with changes in economic and market conditions over this time. The existing Section 73 outline planning permission, has flexibility to allow the phasing and delivery sequence of the development to be adjusted. However, given the original consent is now nearly a decade old, it should be anticipated that the Section 73 planning permission will be supplemented in due course through further planning applications to update areas of the masterplan as it is evolved and as the development responds to updated market and policy shifts. To enable this, the Council's approach is to create a policy framework for the Brent Cross Growth Area capable of responding to change in the long-term.
- 4.13.2 All development proposals within the Growth Area will be expected to contribute towards the cost of delivering infrastructure considered necessary to support the comprehensive redevelopment and regeneration of the Brent Cross Growth Area. Planning applications for new or revised developments within the Brent Cross Growth Area will be expected to contribute to the funding and delivery of necessary infrastructure improvements through Section 106 agreements and CIL. Where appropriate, the Council will secure contributions from developers towards the retrospective costs of infrastructure delivered in earlier phases of the development by other development partners. The Council will also ensure its CIL Charging Schedule is kept under regular review and may consider a specific CIL rate from developments in the Brent Cross Growth Area.
- 4.13.3 The Section 73 planning permission will deliver comprehensive regeneration of the Brent Cross Growth Area. In the event that the development of the Brent Cross Growth Area as envisaged by the current permission does not proceed or changes substantially, the Council will review the Cricklewood, Brent Cross and West Hendon Regeneration Area Development Framework SPG. The Local Plan will establish a series of indicators to monitor progress of the Brent Cross Growth Area and set appropriate milestones for assessing the delivery of the comprehensive regeneration, setting out the stages where a review of GSS02 or introduction of a new planning framework may be necessary to further comprehensive redevelopment.

POLICY GSS02 Brent Cross Growth Area

The Council supports phased comprehensive regeneration of Brent Cross Growth Area to deliver a new Metropolitan Town Centre providing a range of uses including new homes, a new commercial office quarter, an expanded retail offer, destination leisure and entertainment, cultural and arts facilities, restaurants and hotels supported by an extensive programme of infrastructure investment over the Plan period.

Development proposals within the Growth Area must:

- Demonstrate how they achieve comprehensive development of the area;
- Contribute towards the creation of a Metropolitan Town Centre;

- Support the provision of a minimum of 7,500 new homes, achieving a mixed and balanced community, including a variety of residential types (such as 'build to rent', student accommodation, older persons housing);
- Protect and improve the amenities of existing and new residents;
- Create a high quality, safe and attractive environment accessible to all;
- Create an integrated network based on the Healthy Streets approach of pedestrian and cycle routes through high quality public realm and open spaces to meet leisure, access, urban design and ecological needs;
- Provide contributions to and/or provision of transport infrastructure improvements necessary to support development;
- Provide sufficient social and community infrastructure, including new and expanded schools and primary healthcare capacity;
- Ensure the restoration and enhancement of the River Brent and its corridor to provide both public amenity and biodiversity benefits to the area and to fully connect to the Welsh Harp and West Hendon Playing Fields;
- The Brent Cross Growth Area will also deliver a new waste management facility to replace the existing Hendon Waste Transfer Station operated on behalf of the North London Waste Authority.

New Metropolitan Town Centre

The new Metropolitan Town Centre, extending north and south of the North Circular Road, will provide a range of uses, including retail, leisure and entertainment, cultural and arts facilities, restaurants, hotels, homes, business units, community facilities all within new neighbourhoods designed within a public realm that is green, safe and welcoming to all.

A new commercial quarter will be established around the new Brent Cross West rail station will provide up to 400,000m² of new office development for over 20,000 new jobs. This will deliver the largest area of new space for economic growth in Barnet. There will also be support for creation of spaces for small and start-up businesses.

Brent Cross Shopping Centre will be transformed as an integrated part of the new Metropolitan town centre and will be enhanced and expanded to deliver up to 55,000m² of net new comparison retail floorspace alongside a range of leisure and other uses to ensure that it acts as a regional destination and contributes to a vibrant and viable night-time economy. The shopping centre will be connected to a new high street to the south via new pedestrian and vehicular bridges over the North Circular.

Development at Brent Cross Shopping Centre is required to deliver measures to increase access to the town centre by means other than the private car. This should be reflective of up to date mode targets.

Transport and Connectivity Improvements

As necessary and appropriate development proposals will need to bring forward or contribute to the following through detailed design, planning conditions and/ or Section 106 agreements and/or CIL:

- Prioritise pedestrian and cycle routes throughout the new development including connections between Brent Cross North and Brent Cross South and improvements to pedestrian and cycle connections and routes beyond the development area;
- Ensure good access for disabled persons throughout the area.
- A new rail station (Brent Cross West) on Thameslink line supported by a public transport interchange;
- A new bus station north of the North Circular Road as part of the expansion of Brent Cross Shopping Centre, with associated improvements to the local bus infrastructure;
- Connections and/ or improvements to the strategic road network, sufficient to accommodate the development, that are based on up to date mode share targets and supported by Transport for London in relation to the TLRN (TfL Road Network), and the Highways Agency in relation to the M1 motorway;
- Appropriate new and multi-modal transport links to and within the development including at least one additional link across the North Circular Road connecting Brent Cross North and Brent Cross South and at least one link over the railway to the Edgware Road; Improve pedestrian access across the A41 Hendon Way to link with Brent Cross underground station; and,
- A new rail freight facility to replace the existing Strategic Rail Freight Site.

The Council will secure contributions from developers towards the retrospective costs of infrastructure delivered in earlier phases of the development.

Progress of Brent Cross

The Local Plan will establish a series of indicators to monitor progress on Brent Cross. It will set appropriate milestones for assessing the delivery of the regeneration and setting out the stages where a review of GSS02 or introduction of a new planning framework may be necessary to further comprehensive redevelopment.

Alternative Options

To retain the existing strategic policies for Brent Cross (Policies CS2 and CS6 set out in the adopted Core Strategy) – would be to inappropriate as to do so would seek to rely on an out of date policy to guide future development; failing to recognise and reflect the changes and progress that has been made within the Brent Cross – Cricklewood Regeneration Area since 2012.

To not include a Brent Cross Growth Area policy – this would result in the inability to provide the necessary planning policy framework needed to inform the creation of a new Metropolitan Town Centre and all the associated residential, economic, retail, regeneration and infrastructure developments including delivery of key transport schemes needed to support successful regeneration. If a policy was not included the Local Plan would not be in general conformity with the London Plan, where Brent Cross Cricklewood has been designated as an Opportunity Area, and could result in an increase in scheme costs and delays in implementation.

4.14 Brent Cross West Growth Area

- 4.14.1 Brent Cross West has been identified as a Growth Area due to its scale, connectivity and planned future transport upgrades. It lies along the western boundary of the Borough, consisting of large-scale retail sheds and associated car parking which are located between the A5 Edgware Road and the Midland Main Line / Thameslink railway.
- 4.14.2 Together with the Staples Corner Retail Park, Bestway Cash and Carry and the sites along the A5 to the north of the Staples Corner junction, this area represents a new growth opportunity supported by improved public transport and east/ west access at Brent Cross North.
- 4.14.3 The new Thameslink station at Brent Cross West will transform public transport accessibility to Staples Corner and open up the potential for regeneration and intensification along this corridor, including residential development on appropriate sites. Given the existing uses in the area and the physical environment, there are opportunities for development typologies that deliver a mixture of new light industrial and employment floorspace to the north of Staples Corner. The potential for co-location with residential development will be considered where the environmental conditions are appropriate.
- 4.14.4 The planned West London Orbital route that will pass through this location with a station stop proposed at Brent Cross West, will further increase connectivity and PTAL values to support additional growth.
- 4.14.5 Development sites around the new Brent Cross West station will be expected to provide new public open space alongside new public transport interchange facilities and new pedestrian and cycling connections to the station and to support connectivity and accessibility. Geron Way will need to be widened and upgraded to accommodate new and extended bus services to the new interchange and Brent Cross West as well as access to the future West London Orbital station.
- 4.14.6 The existing strategic highway network in the area is already congested with the junction between the A406 and the A5 at Staples Corner at capacity. Any additional development capacity will therefore be significantly restricted until a scheme for the improvement of this junction is secured. The Council will work with TfL and LB Brent to agree a scheme for improving the junction.
- 4.14.7 The Brent Cross West Growth Area adjoins the Staples Corner Strategic Industrial Location in LB Brent which is identified in the Brent Local Plan as a growth area for industrial intensification and potential housing delivery. Therefore, the Council will seek to develop plans for growth in cooperation with Brent Council and ensure that a coordinated masterplan for the area is prepared. All developments on sites within the Brent Cross West growth area and the adjoining Staples Corner Growth Area in Brent will be expected to contribute proportionately towards the cost of delivering the infrastructure improvements necessary to support this growth.

POLICY GSS03 Brent Cross West Growth Area

To deliver growth and regeneration at Brent Cross West, the Council will support proposals which optimise density, infrastructure and jobs, while improving the amenity of the area.

Residential development should be directed towards the area around the new Brent Cross West station and away from the major road infrastructure, particularly the North Circular Road. Light industrial and commercial developments can be used as a buffer against noise pollution from major road infrastructure.

The Council will seek to prepare a more detailed planning framework for this area, such as through a Supplementary Planning Document, potentially through joint working with LB Brent.

The Council will seek the following level of development:

- **1,800** new homes, with the potential to increase further upon delivery of the West London Orbital (WLO);
- Retain existing levels of employment and pursue opportunities for new jobs including innovative typologies that deliver light industrial uses and employment floorspace alongside appropriate new residential uses;
- Appropriate levels of floorspace for community, retail and commercial uses.

Development proposals will need to bring forward the following through detailed design, planning conditions and/ or contributions secured through Section 106 agreements:

- A comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the junction between the A5/Edgware Road and A406/North Circular supported by Transport for London in relation to the TLRN;
- New and improved pedestrian and cycle routes to the new Brent Cross West Station including from the Edgware Road and along Geron Way;
- Facilities for public transport interchange outside the new Brent Cross West Station with associated improvements to the local bus infrastructure;
- New public square at Brent Cross West Station and improved public realm along the A5 Edgware Road.

Alternative Option

To not include a Brent Cross West Growth Area policy – would fail to provide Local Plan policy support for significant regeneration benefits including new homes and jobs as well as strategic transport infrastructure improvements. If a policy was not included in the Local Plan this could result in an increase in scheme costs and delays. It will also miss a potential opportunity to produce a joint planning framework with LB Brent to support good growth.

4.15 Cricklewood Growth Area

- 4.15.1 The area around Cricklewood Town Centre has been identified as a Growth Area. Cricklewood is one of Barnet's main town centres, a location prioritised for improving its offer due to its larger scale and economic gravity, in particular as employment hubs for small to medium businesses in comparison to other Barnet town centres. Whilst Cricklewood Broadway retains high quality historic frontages and vibrant town centre functions, there is unused and underused land between the Broadway and Cricklewood station to the east. This includes the Broadway Retail Park a site of extensive car parking and low-rise buildings - but which has excellent public transport links from Cricklewood Station and bus routes along the A5 - has considerable potential for intensification. Further detail on sites in the Cricklewood Growth Area is set out in Annex 1 - Schedule of Proposals.
- 4.15.2 The West London Orbital line has the potential to further increase capacity at Cricklewood. The Council will work with LB Brent and LB Camden in developing a more detailed planning framework for Cricklewood.

POLICY GSS04 Cricklewood Growth Area

Cricklewood Town Centre is a location which the Council has prioritised for improving its offer. The Cricklewood Growth Area provides an opportunity for regeneration and intensification, supported by high existing PTALs and planned future transport infrastructure improvements, along with the availability of substantial under-used sites. The Council will support planning proposals that optimise residential density on suitable sites while delivering improvements to the amenity of the area and overall offer of the town centre. To deliver growth and regeneration at Cricklewood, the Council will seek the following from development across the Growth Area:

- **1,400** new homes, with the potential to increase further upon delivery of the West London Orbital;
- Increase levels of workspace and pursue opportunities for new jobs;
- Appropriate floorspace for community, retail and commercial uses.

The Council will seek to prepare a more detailed planning framework for this area, such as through an Area Action Plan or Supplementary Planning Document, potentially through working with LB Brent and LB Camden.

Alternative Option

To rely on the existing strategic policies for the wider Brent Cross – Cricklewood Opportunity Area and Barnet’s town centres (Policies CS2 and CS6 set out in the adopted Core Strategy) – would be to inappropriate as this policy provides a framework for the comprehensive redevelopment of the wider regeneration area. To do so would also rely on an out of date policy to guide future development; failing to recognise and reflect the changes and progress that has been made within the Brent Cross – Cricklewood Opportunity Area since 2012.

To not include a Cricklewood Growth Area policy - this would fail to provide Local Plan policy support to significant regeneration benefits for Cricklewood Town Centre including new homes and jobs as well as strategic transport infrastructure improvements. If a policy was not included the Plan this could result in an increase in scheme costs and delays. It will also miss a potential opportunity to produce a joint planning framework with LB Brent and LB Camden to guide and support growth across the wider area.

4.16 Edgware Growth Area

- 4.16.1 Edgware Growth Area will deliver transformational improvements to the town centre and benefits for local people and visitors. New housing will provide high quality accommodation for Edgware’s growing population. Better connections across the area will open up the town centre for local residents, while new public space and a cleaner, well-designed environment will encourage people to visit and stay. Delivering a cinema, swimming pool and more opportunities for eating and drinking will allow Edgware to become a leisure destination within Barnet and beyond.

- 4.16.2 Edgware Town Centre has high levels of public transport connectivity due to the Northern Line station and a dense network of bus linkages. As the only major town centre within the Borough, Edgware provides a strategic role in terms of retail, leisure and employment provision. There is significant scope for improving the leisure and night-time economy offer in Edgware. Barnet's Town Centre Floorspace Needs Assessment forecast significant levels of food and drink expenditure growth in Edgware. This can be met through increasing the provision of bars, cafés and restaurants. There is also scope for a new cinema complex and swimming pool, which will provide a step-change to the local leisure offer.
- 4.16.3 While the public transport linkages are good, the bus and rail stations integration with the town centre and surrounding areas could be improved. The bus access in particular conflicts with pedestrians. The public realm is generally poor, being crowded, clustered and noisy. There is very limited public outdoor space for sitting or socialising.
- 4.16.4 Extensive areas of surface parking, a low-rise shopping centre and the rail and bus station areas provide significant potential for regeneration and intensification. Further detail on sites around the Edgware Growth Area is set out in Annex 1 - Schedule of Proposals.
- 4.16.5 Edgware is identified in the Growth Strategy as one of Barnet's main town centres, a location prioritised for improving its offer due to its larger scale and economic gravity, in particular as employment hubs for small to medium businesses in comparison to other Barnet town centres.
- 4.16.6 While Edgware Town Centre Framework was adopted in 2013 the Council is developing a new Supplementary Planning Document in conjunction with LB Harrow to provide a new and more comprehensive planning framework for Edgware to realise its capacity. A goal of any new framework will be to ensure that growth acts to directly enhance and supports the existing Edgware Town Centre.

POLICY GSS05 Edgware Growth Area

Edgware Town Centre is identified as an opportunity for regeneration and intensification, supported by high existing PTALs reflecting its potential to become an Integrated Transport Hub.

The Council will support planning proposals that optimise residential density on suitable sites while delivering improvements to the amenity of the area.

To deliver growth and regeneration at Edgware Town Centre, the Council will seek the following from development proposals:

- **5,000** new homes;
- Improved leisure options such as a new cinema, swimming pool and new eating-out options;
- Appropriate floorspace for community, retail and office uses;
- Improved public realm, including new public spaces;
- Transformation of the relationship between the rail and bus stations and the wider town centre to improve the pedestrian experience and reduce congestion;
- Retain existing levels of employment and pursue opportunities for new jobs.

The Council is preparing a more detailed planning framework for this area, through a Supplementary Planning Document working in conjunction with LB Harrow.

Alternative Option

To not include an Edgware Growth Area policy - would forego an opportunity to provide policy support to significant regeneration benefits for Barnet's only major town centre in terms of residential and leisure related regeneration and a catalyst to helping to secure delivery public transport infrastructure improvements to establish a truly integrated transport hub. If a policy was not included the Plan this could result in an increase in scheme costs and delays. It will also miss the opportunity to provide the specific Local Plan policy support needed to produce a Supplementary Planning Document with LB Harrow providing a more detailed planning framework.

4.17 Colindale Growth Area

- 4.17.1 The Colindale Growth Area is delivering a well-connected and affordable location serving as a place to rent and buy for a diverse and changing population. The area is at the heart of the Council's vision to sustainably address the need for homes and jobs for Barnet's growing population, whilst protecting and getting the best from the Borough's heritage and extensive open spaces.

- 4.17.2 The Colindale Growth Area covers 200 hectares and is identified as an Opportunity Area in the London Plan. The Area Action Plan 2010 highlighted potential for a total of over 10,000 new homes, of which 4,000 have already been delivered, making Colindale the largest contributor to housing and affordable housing in the Borough and one of the biggest in North London.
- 4.17.3 Colindale continues to deliver new homes with a development pipeline of over 6,000 units, 4,200 of which are within the Plan Period. The scale of regeneration in the area means that housing delivery must be accompanied by investment in transport, education, health, leisure, open spaces, green corridors and new employment opportunities.
- 4.17.4 The regeneration process has already seen significant progress with infrastructure projects and improvements to the public realm. Barnet and Southgate College has been relocated to Bristol Avenue in a newly-built campus, incorporating a new library and Centre for Independent Living. This is adjacent to new purpose-built offices for the Council. A new youth facility opened at Montrose Park in June 2019.
- 4.17.5 Colindale will benefit from the economic boost of becoming the local hub for public sector jobs. Employee expenditure can help boost the local economy, particularly in terms of cafes and restaurants, supporting the new Local Centre at Colindale Gardens.
- 4.17.6 Colindale is also home to the RAF Museum, an asset which has potential to enhance the area's role as a visitor destination, as highlighted in the Growth Strategy.
- 4.17.7 Beyond the existing consented development pipeline Colindale's future growth is focused on the following key areas:
- Colindale Underground Station – renewal of the station and intensification to take advantage of the high PTAL;
 - Grahame Park – large-scale regeneration of the Estate;
 - Aerodrome Road – land made available from consolidating the Metropolitan Police training centre.
- 4.17.8 The Public Health England (PHE) site on Colindale Avenue is also coming forward for development (see Annex 1 Schedule of Proposals). PHE expect to relocate to Harlow in 2025.
- 4.17.9 A policy framework for Colindale has been established through the following planning documents:
- Colindale AAP (2010)
 - Grahame Park SPD (2016)
 - Colindale Station SPD (2019).

- 4.17.10 While public transport access for the Growth Area is provided by the Colindale underground station, along with bus services, accessibility to the area is affected by the physical barriers of the M1, Midland Mainline railway and Northern line which together restrict access points to the Growth Area.
- 4.17.11 Colindale Avenue provides a linkage into the Growth Area from Edgware Road (the A5) to the west. Colindale Avenue, however, suffers from several issues including the prevalence of on-street parked cars, a narrow roadway and pavements, a lack of cycling infrastructure, and a poor junction with Edgware Road.

POLICY GSS06 Colindale Growth Area

The Colindale Growth Area has capacity to deliver **4,200** new homes between 2021 and 2036. This includes land released from the former Peel Centre, at Colindale Station (new homes on the Grahame Park Estate are considered in Policy GSS10) and at the Public Health England site.

In addition to new homes delivery the Council expects the following to be delivered:

- New Local Centre at Colindale Gardens including nursery provision and health-care facilities, which may incorporate existing healthcare at Grahame Park;
- New Colindale Underground station with step-free access and sufficient gate-capacity for the growing population in the area;
- Improvements to open spaces which enhances the amenity, biodiversity and makes provision for play space, including at Colindale, Montrose, Rushgrove and Silkstream Parks;
- Improvements to key junctions and roads, including pedestrian and cycle linkages, together with an improved public realm, along Colindale Avenue to Edgware Road;
- Ongoing improvements to bus services, particularly the east west linkage to other parts of the Borough and beyond;
- Provide a new pedestrian and cycle route under the Northern Line to link the former Peel Centre site to Colindeep Lane;
- Improving access between Colindale Park and Rushgrove Park by utilising land between Northern Line and Silkstream for a new pedestrian and cycle route within a new open space;
- Development proposals to provide new community facilities and create a sense of place;
- Primary school at Grahame Park to be transferred to adjoin the existing secondary school site, including a renewal and upgrade for both schools; and
- Control on-street parking through implementation of a new Controlled Parking Zone (CPZ) across the majority of the Colindale Growth Area.

Colindale development up to 2036 will be focussed at the following locations:

- Colindale Station and the adjoining area will be redeveloped to provide a new, higher capacity, step-free access station that incorporates cycle parking, along with high density housing;
- The Grahame Park Estate will be much better integrated with surrounding areas and deliver 2,756 new homes providing wider choice of housing type and tenure;
- The former Peel Centre where new homes will be accompanied by a new primary school, a new children's nursery, a new park, and a new primary health care facility; and
- The Public Health England site where residential led development will re-integrate this site back into Colindale and reconnect the area with the Silk Stream.

Alternative Option

To continue to rely on the Colindale Area Action Plan (AAP) – although already forming part of Barnet's Local Plan and having been very successful in guiding development within Colindale, this AAP adopted in 2010 is now significantly out of date. Many of the proposals included have now been completed and consequently a new policy is now required to provide the planning framework to guide future developments in Colindale.

To not include a Colindale Growth Area policy – this would forego an opportunity to continue to provide policy support to significant regeneration benefits including new homes and jobs in Colindale as well as strategic transport infrastructure improvements. Since the adoption of the Colindale Area Action Plan as a comprehensive framework for good growth in 2010 a very significant quantum of development has transformed the area and this transformation is set to continue throughout the lifetime of the new plan. If a policy was not included the plan would not be in general conformity with the London Plan, where it has been identified as an Opportunity Area, and could result in an increase in scheme costs and delays in implementation.

4.18 Mill Hill East

- 4.18.1 Mill Hill East was identified in the 2004 London Plan as an area of intensification. Such areas were defined as typically built-up areas with good public transport access which can support redevelopment at higher densities but at lower levels than areas such as Brent Cross and Colindale.
- 4.18.2 Mill Hill East comprises 40 hectares of former RAF barracks and a former Council depot. Following a planning consent in 2011 to provide 2,240 new homes, a new 3-form entry primary school, local shops, a district energy centre and six hectares of parks and open spaces, the area is being transformed to become a high quality sustainable development. Within the context of a green suburban location it is providing new homes and business opportunities with high quality community facilities, transport and access to open space, and provides an example of good suburban growth.
- 4.18.3 A planning framework for Mill Hill East has been established with the Area Action Plan adopted in 2009. With development also underway at the former National Institute of Medical Research other development opportunities have emerged around the Mill Hill East AAP area including Watchtower House, IBSA House and Mill Hill East station. Careful consideration of development within the Mill Hill Conservation Area and Green Belt will be required. These three sites are identified in the Schedule of Proposals at Annex 1.
- 4.18.4 Significant progress has been achieved at Mill Hill East, with delivery of 600 new homes, a new primary school, new public spaces, improved road junctions, and an extended bus route.

POLICY GSS07 Mill Hill East

Millbrook Park is making progress as an example of good suburban growth. The implementation of the 2011 planning consent following the adoption of the Mill Hill Area Action Plan in 2009 has already delivered 600 new homes, with the expectation of a further 1,645 units to be completed.

Within the wider area around Mill Hill East there is capacity to deliver 1,400 additional new homes.

The Council will positively consider proposals on suitable sites to deliver further good suburban growth, including at Mill Hill East Station, Watchtower House and IBSA House, which together could deliver around 745 new homes.

Any development proposal must consider the Mill Hill Conservation Area and Green Belt designations.

Alternative Option

To continue to rely on the Mill Hill East Area Action Plan (AAP) – although already forming part of Barnet’s Local Plan and been very successful in guiding development within Mill Hill East, this AAP was adopted in 2010 and is therefore now significantly out of date. Many of the proposals included in the AAP have been completed and consequently a new policy is now required to provide the planning framework to guide future developments in Mill Hill East.

To not include a strategic policy for Mill Hill East - this would forego an opportunity to continue to provide policy support to significant regeneration benefits including new homes and jobs in Mill Hill East. Since the adoption of the Mill Hill East AAP as a comprehensive framework for good growth in 2009 development at Millbrook Park has transformed the area and this transformation is set to continue throughout the lifetime of the new plan. If a policy was not included the plan this could result in an increase in scheme costs and delays in implementation.

4.19 **Barnet’s District Town Centres**

- 4.19.1 Barnet has an extensive town centre network with a range of locations where appropriate renewal and regeneration can support the Borough’s growth needs. Barnet’s Growth Strategy highlights those town centres that have been prioritised, for improving the town centre offer.
- 4.19.2 Retail continues to evolve as a multi-channel activity. Comprising a mix of physical stores, ‘click and collect’ points, direct delivery to homes and workplaces, and showrooms for digital businesses. This is a significant contributory factor to the decline in physical presence of shops on high streets. Residential components within mixed use development in town centres can help contribute to vitality and viability by increasing trade for business and enhancing natural surveillance and activity throughout the day and night-time. Such locations also offer their residents ready access to town centre based services and facilities including public transport, reducing the need to travel by car. An approach of site infilling and intensification will enable these areas to contribute towards the Borough’s needs.
- 4.19.3 Barnet’s town centres are important locations not only for retail, but also provide a focus for community activities and a sense of civic pride, often containing valued heritage assets. The importance of town centres as sites of employment is reflected in the Council’s Article 4 Direction restricting the conversion of offices to residential. The renewal of town centres must balance growth needs with sensitive and high-quality design.

- 4.19.4 Within town centres new infill development is unlikely to afford significant amenity space within the curtilage of the site, and it is therefore vital that areas of publicly accessible open space are maintained or developed within or in close proximity to town centres, and that development proposals demonstrate existing or improved access to such spaces.
- 4.19.5 Barnet's town centres will pursue an approach that aligns with the Mayor's Healthy Streets, promoting active modes of travel and good public transport provision. This approach, combined with the immediate accessibility of the town centre functions, should allow residential development with car free or low parking provision. Space previously intended for car parking can be used more efficiently to contribute to the overall quality of the development.

POLICY GSS08 Barnet's District Town Centres

Barnet's Town Centres (excluding Cricklewood and Edgware) have capacity to deliver a minimum of **6,100** new homes.

Main Town Centres (Burnt Oak, Chipping Barnet, Finchley Central, Golders Green and North Finchley) will form the Council's priorities for investment and revitalisation, supporting local businesses and delivering mixed use development in accordance with the place making policies of the Local Plan.

The Council will support mixed use development within Barnet's town centres ensuring that their individual town centre offer responds to the needs of residents and workers as well as businesses and maintains their distinctiveness as places and vibrant hubs.

The Council will ensure that proposals for town centre development:

- a) achieve a high-quality design that enhances the visual amenity of the town centre;
- b) optimise residential density within the context of the town centre;
- c) manages acceptable levels of noise associated with town centre locations;
- d) do not have a negative impact on areas outside of the town centre;
- e) demonstrate suitable access to open space and, where appropriate, improves availability or access to an open space, as well as ensures continued maintenance;
- f) makes provision for community infrastructure in accordance;
- g) supports sustainable travel and seeks parking provision at the minimum required standard, including at zero provision where appropriate;
- h) make a positive economic contribution in accordance with Policies ECY01 to ECY03; and.
- i) are not detrimental to the ongoing functionality of the existing town centre and are consistent with the aims of Policies TOW01 to TOW04.

The Council will pursue the individual planning objectives for each town centre through utilising more detailed area frameworks such as Supplementary Planning Documents. While specific town centre sites are identified in the Schedule of Proposals it is expected that further sites will come forward in response to the challenges of growth.

Alternative Option

To retain the existing strategic policy promoting Barnet's town centres (Policy CS6 in the Core Strategy) – would be relying on an out of date policy to guide future development; as to do so would fail to recognise and reflect the significant pressures and changes that have taken place within town centres and the planning policy response that is now required to these structural changes.

To not include a strategic policy specifically recognising the potential of Barnet's town centres to deliver town centre development including residential use - would forego an opportunity to provide proactive policy support to securing significant sustainable regeneration benefits for Barnet's district centres at a time when many centres are needing to adapt to significant structural changes. In terms of residential and leisure / community uses related regeneration, town centres invariably provide optimal public transport accessibility and therefore in sustainability terms offer the best option for new development. It will also miss a potential opportunity to produce planning frameworks for town centres to support good growth.

No Policy - would not accord with the NPPF / NPPG or London Plan policies on achieving sustainable development, identifying land and delivering a sufficient supply of homes, ensuring the vitality of town centres and making the most effective use of land.

4.20 Existing and Major New Public Transport Infrastructure

West London Orbital (WLO) and Crossrail 2

- 4.20.1 The Council is supporting the major transport infrastructure projects of West London Orbital (WLO) and Crossrail 2, which have the potential to transform areas of the Borough.
- 4.20.2 The WLO will deliver a passenger service along existing rail tracks, providing a new link between Hounslow and Cricklewood, passing through Hendon, Old Oak Common and Neasden. Delivery is expected by 2026 at the earliest.
- 4.20.3 Crossrail 2 will directly connect north and south London while providing a continuous rail link beyond the capital into the southern and northern home counties. One of the northern spurs is proposed to connect to New Southgate. Delivery of Crossrail 2 is expected by 2033 at the earliest. This is towards the latter part of the Plan period.
- 4.20.4 Through greatly improved PTALs these major transport schemes will allow for higher densities to be achieved around the station areas of New Southgate, Cricklewood, Hendon and the new station at Brent Cross West.

- 4.20.5 In response to uncertainty about major transport infrastructure the Council will monitor progress on the West London Orbital and Crossrail 2. It will also set appropriate milestones for assessing regeneration and the stages where a review of Policy GSS09 or introduction of new planning frameworks may be necessary to further comprehensive redevelopment.
- 4.20.6 With particular regard to the designation of New Southgate as an Opportunity Area in the Draft London Plan and the Delivery of Crossrail 2, the Council will consider bringing forward a joint area planning framework with LB Enfield and LB Haringey.

Existing Public Transport Nodes

- 4.20.7 Public transport nodes, particularly of underground and over-ground rail infrastructure, provide locations of higher PTALs that can support significant intensification and growth.
- 4.20.8 Barnet has 13 London Underground stations, all of them on the Northern Line. The Edgware branch serves the western side of the Borough with six stations, while the High Barnet and Mill Hill East branches serve the central and eastern areas with seven stations. Projects to improve key station interchanges and their relationship to town centres, alongside step free access, will enable these transport assets to better support local communities, unlock opportunities for development, and facilitate new jobs and economic growth.
- 4.20.9 The Borough is also served by six Network Rail stations. Three of these are on the Midland Main Line in the west of Barnet. The introduction of the new Brent Cross West Station will be a major improvement and, together with the new West London Orbital line, will be key to improving the connectivity of these locations to unlock further opportunities for growth.
- 4.20.10 The remaining three Network Rail stations are on the East Coast Main Line which runs through the east of the Borough. Subject to the arrival of Crossrail 2 in the latter stages of the Local Plan connectivity will be further improved at Oakleigh Park and New Barnet. However, further delays to the timescales for this investment may see the loss of opportunities for growth unless alternative transport improvements and investments can be delivered.
- 4.20.11 Many of Barnet's stations provide car parking facilities which comprise an open expanse of hard surfacing. These locations offer opportunities for redevelopment through utilising the high PTALs and other potential site characteristics such as town centre locations. The Council's expectation is that such sites will be developed primarily for residential uses, although in appropriate locations other uses with economic or community benefits, such as hotels, may be suitable. The required level of station car parking provision should be assessed and re-provided through a more land-efficient design approach.

4.20.12 The level of growth possible will be informed by the context of each location in terms of urban form and heritage. To support the effective development of public transport nodes the Council will consider preparation of planning frameworks through SPDs, masterplans and site briefs, as required. While specific sites are identified by the Schedule of Proposals it is expected that further sites will come forward in response to the challenges of growth.

4.20.13 The stations not linked to a town centre which are expected to support development are :

- Woodside Park;
- Mill Hill East;
- New Southgate;
- Hendon; and
- Brent Cross West (Under construction).

POLICY GSS09 Existing and Major New Transport Infrastructure

To deliver growth and regeneration at existing transport hubs and alongside major new transport infrastructure at New Southgate and West London Orbital, the Council will seek the following quantum of development across the area:

- **3,450** new homes;
- Retain existing levels of employment and pursue opportunities for new jobs;
- Appropriate floorspace for community, retail and commercial uses.

The Council may seek to prepare more detailed policy frameworks for these area, such as through an Area Action Plan or Supplementary Planning Document, potentially through joint working where appropriate.

Major transport infrastructure upgrades

The potential major transport infrastructure upgrades of the West London Orbital (WLO) and Crossrail 2 would provide opportunities for growth in Barnet through developing new stations or upgrading the capacity of existing stations and allowing higher density developments to be achieved. Proposals on sites in proximity to these public transport improvements will be expected to deliver a density and quantum of residential units which optimise their potential.

West London Orbital (WLO) – capacity for 950 new homes.

New Southgate and Crossrail 2 – capacity for 1,500 00 new homes

Further progress on the West London Orbital and Crossrail 2 schemes may lead to the Council bringing forward new planning frameworks to support comprehensive redevelopment.

Existing Transport Hubs

Public transport hubs with high levels of PTAL in Barnet offer significant potential for intensification and growth.

The stations not linked to a town centre which are expected to support development are: Woodside Park, Mill Hill East, New Southgate, Hendon and Brent Cross West (under construction).

Development at these public transport nodes will be supported, provided that the proposal:

- Enhances the capacity and access of the transport interchange;
- Demonstrates optimised density;
- Delivers residential uses, or otherwise demonstrates why uses with economic or community benefits are allowable;
- Supports active travel modes and the healthy streets approach;
- Avoids unacceptable levels of air and noise pollution for the new residents
- Is not detrimental to heritage assets; and
- Supports and, where appropriate improves, public access to open space and play space.

Where it is proposed to develop a station car park, the Council will assess existing provision and generally support replacement car parking through a more land-efficient design approach such as a multi-storey design.

Alternative Option

To not include a strategic policy specifically recognising the potential of existing transport hubs and major new planned infrastructure to deliver growth and regeneration benefits - would forego an opportunity to provide proactive policy support to securing significant sustainable regeneration benefits. In terms of residential led regeneration, major transport hub interchanges provide optimal public transport accessibility and therefore in sustainability terms offer an ideal option for new development that makes the most effective use of brownfield land.

No Policy - would not accord with the NPPF / NPPG and London Plan policies on achieving sustainable development, identifying land and delivering a sufficient supply of homes, promoting sustainable transport and making the most effective use of land.

4.21 Estate Renewal and Infill

4.21.1 Housing estate renewal and infill is an important element of the Council's existing growth and spatial strategy. There are parts of Barnet where the impacts of inequality and causes of deprivation are particularly concentrated. Such areas fall within the 20% most deprived areas in England. The draft London Plan defines such locations as Strategic Areas for Regeneration. Renewal and infill of the Council's own housing estates helps define Local Areas for Regeneration. This can provide opportunities for making a far more efficient use of land while greatly improving the standards of accommodation and quality of the urban form.

- 4.21.2 The Council has already progressed estate renewal, successfully regenerating housing estates such as Stonegrove. The estates have been subject to long term programmes of regeneration to tackle poor quality housing and social isolation, and transform these areas into successful mixed tenure places that are integrated with their surrounding neighbourhoods. Many future schemes are focused more on infill and some small areas of redevelopment, rather than comprehensive demolition and renewal.
- 4.21.3 Regeneration must be undertaken in a partnership with Barnet Homes and Registered Social Landlords and in collaboration with local communities to develop a shared vision for the area. The Council will work with the Mayor in ensuring that proposals are consistent with draft London Plan Policy H10 – Redevelopment of Existing Housing and Estate Regeneration. Proposals will take account of the requirements of the Mayor’s Good Practice Guide for Estate Regeneration⁷.
- 4.21.4 Housing estates at Upper and Lower Fosters, West Hendon, Dollis Valley, Granville Road, Westhorpe Gardens and Grahame Park are already undergoing or are scheduled to undergo, renewal or infill in full consultation with resident households.

POLICY GSS10 Estate Renewal and Infill

The Council working in partnership with Barnet Homes, Registered Social Landlords and the Mayor of London will continue its programme of estate renewal and infill to improve the quality of housing estates in the Borough and support growth, delivering 4,000 new homes.

The housing estates for renewal or infill include Grahame Park, Upper and Lower Fosters, West Hendon, Dollis Valley, Granville Road and Westhorpe Gardens.

The Council will continue to work in collaboration with local communities to develop a shared vision for schemes already underway in addition to those proposals highlighted in Annex 1 of the Local Plan.

Proposals will take account of the requirements of the draft London Plan Policy H10 – Redevelopment of existing housing and estate regeneration together with the Mayor’s Good Practice Guide to Estate Regeneration.

Redevelopment proposals must ensure the following requirements are met:

- Demonstrate improvement in the quality of the housing stock and the surrounding environment;
- Achieve a net increase of housing units;
- Consider the needs of existing households on the estate;
- Provision of housing tenure and mix according to the specific site needs, taking into account local housing need, local infrastructure need, the nature of the surrounding area, and viability;

- Ensure access to sufficient amenity space including open spaces and children’s playgrounds;
- Ensure access to sufficient supporting infrastructure as required, which may include but is not limited to child nurseries, schools, community centres, sport and leisure facilities, and healthcare;
- Design in active travel to promote walking and cycling and demonstrate sufficient access to public transport; and
- Provide an appropriate level of parking.

Alternative Option

To not include a strategic policy specifically recognising the potential of estate renewal and infill to deliver residential led regeneration benefits – this would not support the Council’s approach to regenerating existing housing estates in collaboration with local communities. In terms of residential led regeneration, estate renewal makes the most effective use of brownfield land.

No Policy - would not accord with the NPPF / NPPG or London Plan policies on achieving sustainable development, identifying land and delivering a sufficient supply of homes and making the most effective use of land.

4.22 Major Thoroughfares

4.22.1 Across the Borough development is already coming forward on sites along major roads and a policy framework will allow this process to be managed more effectively. Major road corridors through Barnet provide, in certain cases, opportunities for infill and intensification. The Key Diagram highlights the major thoroughfares in the Borough. The Council will work with Transport for London (TfL) and Highways England to help find and deliver appropriate sites. The routes currently most suitable for this form of development are:

- A1000 Great North Road/ High Road;
- A598 Ballards Lane/ Regents Park Road / Finchley Road;
- A5 Edgware Road/ Watling Street;
- A504 Hendon Lane; and
- A110 East Barnet Road.

- 4.22.2 A good level of bus service underpins a high level of public transport access and good overall connectivity. The urban form of generally wide roads and, in places, existing larger building typology, offers the opportunity to develop sites more intensively for residential and other suitable mixed uses. Proposed developments must carefully consider how the building design will relate to the surrounding urban environment, particularly in relation to suburban streets at the rear. Outside of the strategic locations highlighted in Policy CDH04 'Tall Buildings' residential-led building blocks of up to 7 stories are considered particularly suitable along major thoroughfares, although any 'tunnelling' effect from buildings must be avoided, and separation must be maintained between town centres. Proposals must also consider appropriate ground floor uses in accordance with policies on town centres.
- 4.22.3 Emerging regulatory and technological changes are likely to have a significant impact over the lifetime of the plan. Regulation to reduce emissions from vehicles, combined with a rise in the use of electric vehicles, is likely to lower air pollution and noise levels around Barnet's major roads, leading to a much-improved environment. This in turn will support a better and more intensive use of locations for residential and other uses.
- 4.22.4 The two key historic routes in Barnet are the Edgware Road A5 corridor following the route of the Roman Watling Street along the valley bottom and the A1000 corridor – the old route of the Great North Road linking the old town centres along the ridge line. Both of these routes have been the focus for continual renewal and intensification over time and include a spread of tall buildings.
- 4.22.5 Within Barnet there are routes that are managed by Transport for London (TLRN) which could potentially be enhanced, but will require more substantial public transport investment, alongside the healthy streets initiatives, to unlock their capacity for growth. These include:
- A406 North Circular;
 - A1 Great North Way/ Watford Way; and
 - A41 Edgware Way / Watford Way / Hendon Way.

POLICY GSS11 Major Thoroughfares

Redevelopment along Barnet's main road corridors as set out in the Key Diagram can provide a significant supply of sites for growth. Such locations have capacity to deliver an additional 4,900 new homes. The Council will work with TfL and Highways England to help deliver appropriate sites. Over the Plan period it is likely the environment around Barnet's major thoroughfares will improve due to regulatory changes and new technologies such as electric cars leading to a reduction in air and noise pollution from road vehicles. This will allow a greater quantum of development to come forward later in the Plan period.

Development proposals will be supported in these locations where it can be demonstrated that:

- Access to walking and cycling networks will enable active travel;
- Density relates to the context and character of the surrounding area;
- Achieves a high-quality design that enhances visual amenity and does not contribute to a continuous 'wall like' corridor of medium rise buildings between town centres;
- Contributes to an improved and more active streetscape and facilitates delivery of healthy streets approach;
- Avoids unacceptable levels of air and noise pollution for the new residents;
- Supports and, where appropriate improves, access to open spaces and play spaces, as well as ensuring their continued maintenance; and
- Provides car parking in accordance with Policy TRC03.

The A5/ Edgware Road and the A1000 / Great North Road Corridors are suitable for tall buildings in some sections, which along with the availability of numerous sites and good public transport connections, will make this area a focus for new development and intensification.

Proposals for tall buildings (8 storeys or more) must be assessed with reference to Policy CDH04.

While specific sites along Major Thoroughfares are identified by the Schedule of Proposals it is expected that further sites will come forward in response to the challenges of growth.

Alternative Option

To not include a strategic policy specifically recognising the potential of major thoroughfares to deliver residential led regeneration benefits - would forego a significant source to deliver new residential development contributing towards meeting Barnet's new homes target. Development is already coming forward on sites along major roads and a policy framework will allow this process to be managed more effectively.

No Policy – would miss an important opportunity to demonstrate accordance with the NPPF, NPPG or London Plan policies on achieving sustainable development, identifying land and delivering a sufficient supply of homes, optimising densities and making the most effective use of land.

4.23 Car Parks

- 4.23.1 With pressure for ensuring the efficient use of land for housing and other uses there is potential for releasing capacity from Barnet’s supply of public surface level car parks. Subject to a demonstration that capacity is available these surface level car parks can be more efficiently utilised while still serving a car parking function. Car parks located within or close to town centres and part of a more urban streetscape will be considered suitable for greater levels of intensification.

POLICY GSS12 Car Parks

The Council will support development of and above surface level public car parks for residential and other suitable uses provided that:

- The design preserves the amenity of neighbouring uses; and
- The parking spaces can be demonstrated as surplus to requirement, or re-provided as needed.

Alternative Option

To not include a strategic policy specifically recognising the development potential of surface level car parks for residential and other suitable uses - would ignore a significant source for contributing towards residential development and thereby contributing towards meeting Barnet’s new homes target. Failure to include such a policy would forgo an opportunity to promote and achieve sustainable development, identifying and making the most effective use of land.

4.24 Strategic Parks and Recreation

- 4.24.1 Supporting the visitor economy is an important element of the Councils Growth Strategy. This includes both indoor and outdoor destinations that will have a local and or regional reach. Destination locations include the RAF Museum, Allianz Park Stadium, Welsh Harp and Brent Cross Shopping Centre well as London’s only registered battlefield.
- 4.24.2 In order to explore the potential for leisure and cultural destinations, and the role required of the Council to facilitate them, a Visitor Destinations Study will be commissioned.

4.24.3 Barnet's Playing Pitch Strategy highlighted the need to create three sports hubs in Barnet to offer a range of activities and opportunities for participation in physical activity and also community activities some of which would be paid for and others which would be free of charge. Further to their support through the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy for wider enhancement of these locations, masterplanning work has been completed and or is being undertaken.

- **Barnet and King George V Playing Fields** is located in the north east of the Borough in close proximity to High Barnet Station and connects with the London Loop and the Dollis Valley Green Walk. The draft masterplan proposes the delivery of the following facilities to provide a destination for sports and recreation: community football and Gaelic football pitches; hub buildings including changing facilities, café and multi-use community rooms; enhanced amenity space, gardens and play areas; outdoor gym; BMX / skate park; ancillary services and utilities. Through the Upper Dollis Brook and Dollis Valley Green Walk there is potential to significantly improve Barnet's nature conservation and biodiversity with ecological enhancements extending along the Dollis Brook to connect with existing nature reserves and protected conservation areas. Appropriate ancillary facilities may be required to support educational, management and maintenance requirements.
- **Copthall Playing Fields and Sunny Hill Park** is located in the centre of the Borough. This is the Council's most significant sports and recreation site, home to nationally and regionally significant sports organisations. It also has connections to adjacent open spaces (Arrandene Open Space, Mill Hill Park and Mill Hill Old Railway Corridor/Bittacy Hill Park) although suffers from poor public transport. The adopted Copthall masterplan will deliver the following professional and amateur sports facilities: A new Leisure Centre with regional competition pool; community football pitches (both grass and artificial); professional and community cricket pitches and facilities; an improved Allianz Park Stadium alongside amateur rugby pitches facilities; competition standard athletics facilities. These sports facilities will be complemented by recreational facilities that include café; play and other leisure uses that will support wider site management and maintenance; ancillary services and utilities. The existing woodland and nature reserve areas will be complemented with further ecological enhancements and new habitats to protect and improve local biodiversity. Together these improvements will deliver a new district park and regional destination at the heart of the Borough.

- **West Hendon Playing Fields** is located in the south west of the Borough and is closely linked with the Welsh Harp, a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which provides the connection between the Silk Stream in the west and Dolls Brook in the east. It is also the key open space connected to and supporting regeneration in West Hendon and around the (The Hyde) A5 Corridor. The draft masterplan proposes the delivery of facilities that will provide a regional destination for sports and recreation: existing and improved non-motorised water sports; community football pitches (both grass and artificial); bowls; tennis courts; hub buildings including changing facilities, café, leisure and childcare provision and multi-use community rooms; enhanced amenity space, gardens and play areas; outdoor gym; adventure golf; informal and organised adventure sports including BMX, skating, high ropes and climbing provision; and ancillary services and utilities. There will also be walking and cycle routes across the site that will complement and improve accessibility to the existing woodland and conservation areas alongside ecological enhancements and new habitats to protect and improve local biodiversity.
- 4.24.4 There are wider opportunities for improvements to greenspaces across the Borough delivering outdoor recreational and leisure facilities. These include:
- a) a masterplan for open spaces in the North West Green Belt areas of the Borough;
 - b) investments that will enhance heritage destination parks such as Friary Park, Oak Hill Park, Hadley Green and Hendon Park;
 - c) improvements that can support the effective management, maintenance and utilisation of parks such as the introduction of UNITAS youth centre at Montrose Park, leisure centres at Victoria Recreation Ground and Glebelands Open Space, as well as new cafés and ancillary facilities across a range of other destination open spaces; and
 - d) maximising the access to and potential of the key river valleys throughout Barnet namely Dollis Brook, Pymmes Brook and Silk Stream to support leisure, recreation and active travel.
- 4.24.5 The All London Green Grid Strategy identifies the potential for a Regional Park within the Brent Valley and Barnet Plateau Green Grid Area. Over the lifetime of the Local Plan this will be supported and developed over time through component improvements to individual parks and open spaces; enhancement of footpath, cycling and bridleway networks; improved green corridors and nature conservation areas. A network of new strategic recreational destinations will form the building blocks for this wider regional opportunity, addressing the need for sport, recreation and nature conservation improvements. The open spaces that can most effectively support a new Regional Park and strategic recreational facilities lie within designated Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land, therefore maximising the long-term benefit of such areas for residents will be the key test for any proposals. Such locations may need accessibility enhancements to unlock their full potential.

- 4.24.6 In terms of indoor recreational provision, the Indoor Sport and Recreation Study together with the Growth Strategy has identified the need for a review of opportunities to improve the visitor economy through new and enhanced facilities in appropriate locations. It is intended that identified opportunities will be considered as recreational destinations under this policy.

POLICY GSS13 Strategic Parks and Recreation

To promote healthy and active lifestyles within Barnet, the Council will provide and promote leisure and recreation facilities that encourage physical activity and assist the mental wellbeing of residents. Such facilities may comprise of indoor and outdoor leisure provision, together with ancillary facilities and services.

New indoor facilities should be located within town centres unless they are specifically designed to improve the utilisation of an open space.

The Council will seek to activate open spaces across Barnet through new and improved outdoor sports, leisure and recreational facilities. Such improvements will be delivered alongside nature conservation and biodiversity enhancements.

The Council will promote the creation of a new Regional Park within designated Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land in the Brent Valley and Barnet Plateau.

Alternative Options

No policy - would prevent the Council from setting out how it is addressing the delivery of essential parks and recreational infrastructure, in order to promote healthy and active lifestyles.

5 Chapter 5 – Housing

5.1 National and London Plan Policy Context

5.1.1 Specific National and London Plan Policies to be taken into account:

NPPF

Section 5 Delivering a Sufficient Supply of Homes specifically paras 61 to 76

Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS)

Draft London Plan

Policy GG4 Delivering the homes Londoners need

Policy D5 Accessible Housing

Policy D12 Agent of Change

Policy H1 Increasing Housing Supply

Policy H2 Small sites

Policy H3 Monitoring Housing Targets

Policy H4 Meanwhile Use

Policy H5 Delivering Affordable Housing

Policy H6 Threshold Approach to Applications

Policy H7 Affordable Housing Tenure;

Policy H8 Monitoring of Affordable Housing

Policy H9 Vacant Building Credit

Policy H10 Redevelopment of Existing Housing and Estate Regeneration

Policy H11 Ensuring the Best Use of Stock

Policy H12 Housing Size Mix

Policy H13 Build to Rent

Policy H14 Supported and Specialised Accommodation

Policy H15 Specialist Older Persons Housing

Policy H16 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation

Policy H17 Purpose Built Student Accommodation

Policy H18 Large Scale Purpose Built Shared Living

Mayor of London Housing SPG

Mayor of London Affordable Housing and Viability SPG

5.2 Introduction

- 5.2.1 With Barnet's population continuing to grow, housing demand remains high. This is within a challenging financial environment for a Borough where regeneration and growth need to be delivered in a responsible and sustainable way. To support safe, strong and cohesive communities and improve the quality of housing in Barnet, the Council needs to ensure that a range of choices is available, with a variety of sizes and types of accommodation to meet the aspirations of residents and increase access to affordable, good quality homes. This includes building new homes as well as protecting the existing dwelling stock for those whose needs are changing, such as families seeking larger dwellings, or homes for smaller households including older people who want to downsize and move to housing that can help meet care and support needs. Barnet's demographic profile shows an increasing proportion of younger and older residents, this Plan therefore seeks to understand their needs and ensure that this is reflected in policy.
- 5.2.2 Good housing provision can help to support other Council objectives, such as enabling people with health and social care needs to live independently. A decent home throughout people's lives is a key determinant for good health. Providing healthy, safe, stable and suitable housing contributes to the longer term sustainability of the NHS and adult social care.
- 5.2.3 Barnet's Housing Strategy highlights that the Council will promote the delivery of homes to meet the needs of older people and those with disabilities, as well as measures to support young people leaving care to make a successful transition to living independently. Access to a good housing environment in childhood is also important for physical and mental development. Barnet's Children and Young People's Plan highlights that within a Family Friendly Barnet, children and young people will be afforded a good standard of living within housing that is safe and affordable.
- 5.2.4 In addition to providing an appropriate dwelling mix the Borough needs to offer greater choice than the standard tenure of residential market units for sale. These housing options may include:
- A range of affordable homes delivered on all major schemes (10 or more homes).
 - Build to rent; purpose built housing where it is intended from the outset that 100% of the dwellings will be rented.
 - Supported and specialised housing such as semi-supported accommodation for young people leaving care to provide for particular needs in the community.
 - Specialist older persons housing which helps older and vulnerable persons to live independently as well as making provision for extra care housing.
 - Purpose built student accommodation to support higher education institutions.
 - Purpose built shared living accommodation as an alternative to Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO).

- Gypsy and Traveller sites in order to meet any need identified by Barnet's Gypsy and Traveller Need Accommodation Assessment (GTNAA).
- Self-build and custom building based on consideration of the Barnet Self-Build Register.
- Managing a balanced housing stock by protecting family houses from conversion into smaller units or HMO.
- Entry Level Exception Sites (Starter Homes) as a type of affordable housing product for first time buyers (or equivalent for those wanting to rent their first home).

5.3 **Barnet's Housing Strategy**

5.3.1 The Council's Housing Strategy highlights that costs continue to rise faster than median incomes creating an affordability gap which presents a real challenge for households seeking to buy or rent a home. The demand for homes generated by demographic growth has resulted in average local house prices increasing from £391,000 in 2014 to £545,000 in 2017, which is 15 times the median household income for Barnet. The Housing Strategy 2019-2024 sets out priorities for meeting the housing challenges facing the Borough. The Strategy focuses on improving standards in the private rented sector, increasing the supply of homes that local people can afford, promoting independent living, tackling homelessness and rough sleeping, and ensuring that homes are safe and secure. The themes of the Housing Strategy and the objectives of this Local Plan are underpinned by Barnet's Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA).

5.4 **Affordable Housing**

5.4.1 Home ownership for many people across London remains out of reach and this is no different for many Barnet residents. The increase in house prices along with requirements for sizeable deposits has restricted housing choices for many residents with standard home ownership the most expensive tenure. The delivery of affordable housing has never been more important and in greater demand. This is due to a number of factors including:

- The increasing affordability gap as housing costs continue to rise faster than household incomes.
- The limitations of mortgage availability as lenders have developed a more cautious approach on lending criteria. This has resulted in much lower income multiples being approved for mortgages, the knock-on effect of which is the increased need for larger deposits to secure a mortgage.
- Greater reliance on the private rented sector, making it more challenging for people to save for deposits with high rent costs.
- The housing choices of households on benefits have become more limited as changes to welfare reform make the private rented sector less accessible.
- A reduction in capital funding for housebuilding.
- The cautious approach of investors and housing developers following the economic downturn.

- An increased reliance on the planning system to deliver affordable housing through S106 requirements.

5.4.2 The NPPF defines affordable housing as housing for rent for those whose needs are not met by the market and which comply with one of the following:

- Affordable housing for rent – with the rent set in accordance with Government rent policy or least 20% below market rent accommodation is managed by a Registered Provider except for Build to Rent affordable rental units and is rented affordably for perpetuity.
- Starter homes - built on commercial or industrial land which is no longer in use and sold at below market levels to young first-time buyers. Full details in Sections 2 and 3 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016. Implementation subject to secondary legislation.
- Discounted market sales housing – sold at least 20% below local market value. Eligibility should be set locally having regard for local incomes and house prices. Provision should be made to ensure that it remains discounted for future eligible purchasers.
- Other affordable routes to home ownership.

5.4.3 Within London there is a move away from Affordable Rent as a product. The alternative is London Living Rent which is more focused on income. Options in London include:

- London Affordable Rent – for households on low income with rent levels that are genuinely affordable and akin to social rent.
- London Living Rent – for households on average incomes, this offers a lower rent, which enables people to save for a deposit to buy a home.
- London Shared Ownership - allows London households to purchase a share of a new home and pay low rent for the remaining portion e.g. purchase 25% and rent 75%.
- Other affordable housing products may be offered if they meet the broad definition of Affordable Housing set out in the NPPF and are considered to be genuinely affordable.

5.4.4 NPPF (para 63) states that ‘provision of affordable housing should not be sought for residential developments that are not major developments’. A major development is defined in the NPPF as ‘development where 10 or more homes will be provided, or the site has an area of 0.5 hectares or more.’

5.4.5 In order to calculate Barnet’s affordable housing requirement, the SHMA has considered homeless, concealed and overcrowded households, as well as other households living in unsuitable housing that cannot afford their own home. Newly forming households are also taken into account. From this information the amount and tenure of affordable housing need in Barnet has been calculated.

- 5.4.6 In terms of meeting the objectively assessed need for affordable housing the SHMA states a need to provide as a minimum (23% of the overall total) as affordable accommodation. This equates to a minimum of 10,600 new affordable homes by 2036. The delivery of this level of affordable homes should be viewed within the context of a strategic London Plan target that a minimum of 35% affordable housing is delivered from all developments of 10 or more units.
- 5.4.7 National policy requires the Council to set affordable housing targets that are realistic. Particular regard has to be made to development viability. Government does not expect that each major housing application should routinely be subject to viability assessment. The Local Plan will be supported by a Viability Assessment at Reg 19 stage.
- 5.4.8 The draft London Plan 2017, Policy H5 sets the strategic target of 50% for affordable housing. Through Policy H6, as part of a fast track approach to delivery, the draft London Plan also introduces the Threshold Approach to Applications with a minimum threshold of 35% (without public subsidy) on all land other than public sector or designated employment land where 50% is the threshold level. Draft London Plan Policy H7 sets out a preferred split of affordable products. This indicates that 30% of new affordable housing should be low cost rental, including Social Rent/ London Affordable Rent; a minimum of 30% intermediate including, London Living Rent and London Shared Ownership. The remaining 40% of affordable homes should be determined by the Borough based on identified need
- 5.4.9 The Council sets out in Policy HOU01 its minimum requirements for affordable housing. Any deviation from the minimum 35% provision that is not consistent with the required tenure mix will need to be fully justified through a policy compliant viability assessment. Where viability impacts are so great that a reduction in the percentage of affordable housing that can be achieved on site is below 35%, the Council will seek to pursue the preferred tenure split of 60/40 between rented and intermediate products as set out in Policy HOU01. This is on the basis that the delivery of more affordable tenures that would meet needs is a greater priority than achieving a potentially higher percentage of affordable housing on site that is not consistent with meeting these priority needs.

- 5.4.10 For all schemes, the basis of calculations for the affordable housing requirement will relate to a combination of dwellings, the number of habitable rooms or the floorspace of the residential development. In schemes where the affordable housing categories involve dwellings with more habitable rooms-per-dwelling than market provision, or different sizes of habitable rooms within different tenures, it is more appropriate for the calculation of the affordable housing proportion to be in terms of habitable rooms or floorspace. Minimum residential space standard requirements based on the minimum gross internal floor area (GIA) relative to the number of occupants apply to all new residential development. The Council expects these standards to drive innovation in the design of new homes that respond to housing needs in the Borough.
- 5.4.11 As highlighted by Policy GSS10 Estate Renewal and Infill, the renewal and infill of housing estates in Barnet is an important element of the Council's continuing approach to reducing spatial inequalities. The Council is progressing estate renewal across the Borough, successfully regenerating housing estates such as Stonegrove. Such estates will continue to play a significant role in successful place making and new homes delivery. Ensuring that the affordable homes on such estates that are demolished are simply replaced on a like for like basis within the confines of the regeneration estate although often desirable can be unrealistic. The re-provision of affordable housing is complex and estate regeneration must take account of the specific circumstances of each site, including local infrastructure needs, local housing need in respect of tenure mix, affordability and tenure size, place-making, viability and the nature of the surrounding area.
- 5.4.12 Affordable housing provision is normally required on-site. In exceptional circumstances off-site provision may be acceptable where it can be robustly demonstrated that affordable housing cannot be delivered on-site or where an off-site contribution would better deliver mixed and inclusive communities than an on-site contribution. Cash in lieu contributions should only be used where there is detailed evidence to demonstrate that on-site affordable housing is not practical, off-site options have been considered and that such a contribution will not be detrimental to the delivery of mixed and inclusive communities.

Policy HOU01 Affordable housing

Within the context of a strategic London Plan target of 50% of all new homes to be affordable the Council will seek a minimum of 35% affordable housing from all developments of 10 or more dwellings.

For all schemes, the basis of calculations for the affordable housing requirement will relate to a combination of units, either the number of habitable rooms or the floorspace of the residential development.

Barnet's affordable housing tenure split will expect :

- a) 60% Low Cost Rent products including London Affordable Rent;
- b) 40% Intermediate including London Living Rent and London Shared Ownership.

The Council will:

- c) Assess the capacity of sites under the threshold to ensure development is at an optimum capacity;
- d) Expect affordable housing to be delivered on the application site. Off-site provision will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances;
- e) Require an appropriate housing mix in accordance with Policy HOU02.

Innovative housing products that meet the requirements of this Policy will be supported.

On Housing Estates (Policy GSS10) the Council will seek to replace existing affordable housing whilst considering the specific circumstances of each site, including local infrastructure needs, local housing need in respect of tenure mix, affordability and tenure size, place-making, viability and the nature of the surrounding area.

Alternative Options

No policy - this is not appropriate as it would not be regarded as being in general conformity with the London Plan.

To retain the existing affordable housing policies (Policies CS4 and DM10 set out in the 2012 adopted Core Strategy and Development Management DPDs) – would be inappropriate as to do so would seek to rely on an out of date policy basis in support of a Borough wide target of 40% affordable provision on sites providing 10 or more units or of 0.4ha and above. Continuation of such a policy approach would not be entirely consistent with the Council's most recent housing needs evidence and would also fail to recognise and reflect the policy changes made since 2012 at both the national and London levels in terms of affordable housing definition and provision.

To seek an affordable housing target higher than 35% - although the Local Plan Core Strategy has sought 40% on development sites the level of affordable housing that has been delivered through current policy is not sufficient to address the level of affordable housing needed. Whilst acknowledging that the draft London Plan minimum threshold of 50% is directed at public land and previously protected employment land the Council does not consider an increase to a boroughwide 50% target in policy is justifiable.

To put a greater emphasis on intermediate products - The current split seeks to meet priority affordable needs as identified in Barnet's SHMA, but also allow for mixed communities by encouraging the provision of some intermediate products.

Remove the 10 dwellings threshold and seek contributions to affordable housing from all new residential development – this would be in conflict with NPPF (para 63) and would require support of a full viability assessment. The proposed policy will assess the capacity of sites under the threshold to ensure development is at an optimum capacity.

Seek a higher level of affordable homes by allowing development on Green Belt / MOL / green field sites -there is insufficient evidence of exceptional circumstance needed to justify Green Belt or significant MOL releases, nor is there evidence to suggest that development costs for such sites would be lower than for other sites across the Borough to justify such an approach.

5.5 Ensuring a Variety of Sizes of New Homes to meet Housing Need

- 5.5.1 The range of housing sizes and tenures sought in Barnet should reflect the households that live in the Borough and how households are expected to change in the next fifteen years. This means taking into account the size and type of households, affordability and the housing and lifestyle requirements of people with health, social care and support needs.
- 5.5.2 Barnet's Local Plan (in particular Policy HOU02 and Policy HOU03) seeks to protect the existing stock of houses from inappropriate conversion. It also seeks to address both the demands for family accommodation at lower densities while meeting the pressures for increased densities driven by higher housing targets.
- 5.5.3 The Council will seek to ensure that housing choices are available to address the housing needs of all sectors of the community, making sure that development proposals do not deter shared or multi-generational usage, particularly with an ageing population, to ensure the delivery of truly mixed communities in neighbourhoods for all ages. Innovative design to increase housing choice in addressing housing needs is encouraged by the Council. Developments that can create intergenerational communities provide a basis for mutual support and offer real opportunities to develop new ways to help meet social care and support needs.

- 5.5.4 With high levels of planned housing growth and a changing population a key concern for the Council is that residents are able to secure access to the right accommodation in the right place. It is important that the size and mix of the new homes delivered will reflect the changing demographic and economic make-up of Barnet providing opportunities to increase as well as down-size.
- 5.5.5 According to the Authorities Monitoring Report⁸ one and two bedroom homes remain the dominant type of accommodation delivered in Barnet, accounting for 78% of new homes overall and 86% of flats. In the past a family property would traditionally consist of three bedrooms or more. Many families now live in two bedroom accommodation. Well designed two bedroom properties of between 70 and 79m² gross internal floor area⁹ can now be considered as family homes.
- 5.5.6 New one bed homes that meet London Plan space standards contribute to addressing needs in numerical terms; however, they are amongst the least flexible forms of accommodation in allowing for changes to individual housing needs and circumstances over time.
- 5.5.7 Priorities for the Council are to deliver well designed new homes while also protecting the stock of family houses. Delivering (and retaining) homes that are family friendly and capable of providing housing choices for young people and older residents as well as being flexible in addressing the needs of homeworkers¹⁰ are a mainstay of the Local Plan. In order to protect affordable business space as well as ensure that development produces good quality residential accommodation the Council has introduced Article 4 Directions¹¹ to better manage permitted development particularly for the conversion of commercial premises to residential. While permitted development continues its association with substandard accommodation the Council will consider further Article 4 directions.
- 5.5.8 The Mayor's Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2017 highlights that the largest requirement for market as well as social rented housing in London is one bedroom units. This contrasts with the findings of the West London Housing sub-region jointly commissioned SHMA published in 2018. On the basis of evidence on recent household formation, in-migration, out-migration and projected household dissolution for each of the member boroughs the West London SHMA has identified housing mix requirements by dwelling size and tenure type over the next five years for Barnet. The dwelling size priorities will guide the mix of housing sought across Barnet and provide a basis for determining the mix of homes on individual sites.

Table 6 - Full Objectively Assessed Need for Housing Size by Tenure¹²

Unit Size	Market Housing
1 bedroom	6%
2 bedrooms	24%
3 bedrooms	40%
4 bedrooms	25%
5+ bedrooms	5%
Total Market Housing	100%
Affordable Housing	
1 bedroom	13%
2 bedrooms	43%
3 bedrooms	27%
4 bedrooms	13%
5+ bedrooms	4%
Total Affordable Housing	100%

5.5.9 Table 5 shows a particular need for 2, 3 and 4 bedroom properties across all tenures. There is a significant need for family sized housing to be provided as part of any market housing mix. Around 70 per cent of the need for affordable homes in Barnet is for 2 and 3 bedroom properties. This is slightly more than for same sized market homes. Barnet's SHMA highlighted that the smallest element of need across market and affordable housing was for houses with 5 bedrooms or more. Table 7 provides a further tenure breakdown by size. This covers low cost rent (households who cannot afford London Living Rent) and intermediate housing (London Living Rent and Affordable Rent) as components of affordable housing. Households that can afford Affordable Rent are also more able to access Low Cost Home Ownership products such as shared ownership.

Table 7 – Objectively Assessed Need for Affordable Housing Tenure by Size¹³

Unit Size	Low Cost Rent	Intermediate	
	Cannot afford London Living Rent	Can afford London living rent / Cannot afford Affordable Rent	Can afford Affordable Rent / Low Cost Home Ownership
	%	%	%
1 bedroom	15	1	15
2 bedrooms	43	33	53
3 bedrooms	27	39	23
4 bedrooms	12	21	7
5+ bedrooms	3	6	2
Total	100	100	100

Policy HOU02 Housing Mix

In order to deliver safe, strong and cohesive neighbourhoods development should provide a mix of dwelling types and sizes in order to create sufficient choice for a growing and diverse population across all households in the Borough.

In protecting existing housing stock across Barnet the Council will manage the conversion of residential dwellings through Policy HOU03.

Barnet dwelling size priorities are:

- a) For market homes for sale and rent – 3 bedroom properties are the highest priority, homes with 2 or 4 bedrooms are a medium priority.
- b) For Affordable Homes (see Policy HOU01 and supporting text):
 - i. 2 and 3 bedroom properties are the highest priority for homes at Low Cost Rent.
 - ii. 3 bedroom properties are the highest priority for homes at a London Living Rent.
 - iii. 2 bedroom properties are the highest priority for homes at an Affordable Rent / Low Cost Home Ownership.
 - iv. the smallest 2 bedroom property will provide a minimum of 4 bed spaces in accordance with residential space standards in Table 11

Through the Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR) the Council will set out progress on building the right homes for the next generation. The AMR will inform the Council's consideration of dwelling mix on a site by site basis.

In applying the preferred housing mix the Council will consider the following criteria:

- c) Site size, surrounding context (including town centre location) and character.
- d) Mix of uses.
- e) Range of tenures.
- f) Potential for custom-build and community led schemes.

Innovative housing products that meet the requirements of this Policy will be supported.

Alternative Options

To retain the existing housing mix policies (Policies CS4 and DM8 set out in the 2012 adopted Core Strategy and Development Management DPDs) – would be inappropriate as to do so would seek to rely on an out of date policy basis and would therefore fail to reflect the Council’s most re-cent housing needs evidence. It would also fail to recognise and reflect the policy changes made since 2012 at both the national and London levels in terms of affordable housing definition and provision.

No policy - would leave the determination of mix and type of housing to the market instead of an evidence based policy. This would not comply with the NPPF in respect of taking account the needs of different sectors of the community and creating strong and cohesive neighbourhoods.

To only identify housing mix and type on strategic allocations - whilst this would comply with the principle of the NPPF, it would not ensure that all communities across Barnet are properly assessed in terms of their needs and provided with housing choice.

5.6 Residential Conversions

- 5.6.1 The Council’s Growth Strategy highlights that in delivering new homes for the growing population greater emphasis will be placed on locations with good public transport accessibility such as town centres. Sustainable housing growth will contribute to thriving town centres. However the loss of existing family size housing can be difficult to offset through the provision of newbuild family accommodation in new housing developments which will be predominantly located in town centres.
- 5.6.2 While the Council acknowledges the contribution of flats from the conversion of larger residential properties in terms of boosting the Borough’s housing supply, it also has to balance this with concerns from existing residents that a concentration of such flats can have a detrimental impact on the character and amenity of a neighbourhood as well as the loss of family accommodation from the dwelling stock.
- 5.6.3 The conversion of existing dwellings into flats or Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) can have a cumulative effect of added pressure on off-street car parking and local services. Residential conversions may be appropriate in certain types of property or street, particularly where they are highly accessible; however, even in such locations they can harm the character of areas by changing external appearance and increasing activity. Such activity can often involve more noise, waste, overcrowding, people movements and increased vehicular movements. As part of the evidence base the Council has assessed the impact of residential conversions, defined as a form of development that involves the replacement, extension or conversion of existing buildings¹⁴.

- 5.6.4 In order to manage the existing stock of homes the Council seeks to restrict the conversion of family accommodation into smaller self-contained dwellings. On the basis of the Residential Conversion Study a threshold of 130m² gross original internal floor area has been set as the smallest floorspace allowance that could successfully incorporate two self-contained units respectively. In order to mitigate the further erosion of family accommodation Policy HOU03 requires that a family sized home (of at least 74m² gross internal floor area providing 3 bedrooms)¹⁵ is included within any proposed conversion to self-contained flats. This family sized home should be on the ground floor and have access to a rear garden.
- 5.6.5 Where conversions are deemed acceptable any external alterations should seek to minimise their impact on the external appearance of the property and local character. Conversions must deliver London Plan residential space standards and also be able to satisfactorily address all other relevant policies in the Local Plan including the need to consider the dwelling size priorities set out in Policy HOU02 and the approach to parking management set out in Policy TRC03. Further guidance on conversions is set out in the Residential Design Guidance SPD.
- 5.6.6 Converted residential properties are generally more intensely used and therefore are more appropriate in areas with good public transport accessibility and access to local services. Areas around Barnet's Town Centres and places with a PTAL score of 5 or more are the preferred locations where conversions are considered appropriate. These locations are the areas where conversions will contribute to an increase in the mix and type of dwellings available without being detrimental to local character and amenity.
- 5.6.7 Areas outside of these preferred locations are considered more appropriate for families and allow for the provision of larger homes. Increasing the provision of larger homes in accordance with Policy HOU02, whilst continuing to resist the loss of existing larger homes should help ensure that the dwelling stock remains balanced in Barnet and capable of providing housing choice.

Policy HOU03 Residential Conversions

To effectively manage housing growth and ensure that residential conversions do not have a detrimental impact on local areas, the Council will only support the conversion of larger homes into smaller self-contained residential units (C3) where:

- a) It is located within 400 metres walking distance of a major or district town centre (in accordance with Policy TOW01) or it is located in an area with a PTAL of 5 or more.
- b) The conversion provides at least one larger family sized home of 74 m² or more (gross internal floor area) on the ground floor with access to a dedicated rear garden of the converted home.
- c) The original gross internal floor area of the property exceeds 130m² where 2 units are proposed.

- d) No significant loss of character or amenity occurs to the area as a result of increased traffic, noise and/or general disturbance.
- e) A good standard of living conditions and amenity for future occupiers in terms of privacy, daylight and outlook is provided.
- f) Appropriate car parking is provided in accordance with Policy TRC03.
- g) Proposals meet London Plan residential space standards (Policy D4).

Alternative Options

Retain existing Local Plan policy (DM01) – would be inappropriate as existing policy is not criteria based, merely stating that the conversion of dwellings into flats in roads characterised by houses will not normally be permitted. The policy would therefore fail to take account of the Council’s most recent evidence that assesses the impact of residential conversions.

No policy - this would restrict the Council’s ability to manage the loss of family accommodation and ensure that residential conversions do not have a detrimental impact on their neighbourhoods.

5.7 Specialist Housing

Housing choice for older people

- 5.7.1 Older people in Barnet are more likely to be owner occupiers without a mortgage and more likely to under occupy their properties. Households comprising older people are sometimes asset rich but cash poor, and can struggle to maintain their homes. National research¹⁶ reveals that living in well located housing close to local services and amenities makes an important contribution to older people’s health and wellbeing. The majority of older people prefer to either remain living in their home, or in accommodation that is part of the ordinary housing stock but better designed to meet their needs as well as located closer to public transport.
- 5.7.2 Chapter 2 highlights that the number of older residents in Barnet is set to increase. It is therefore necessary to ensure suitable housing choices are available in order to meet their aspirations. Older people are living longer, healthier lives, and the specialist housing offered today may not be sufficient in future years. Care is underpinned by the principle of sustaining people at home for as long as possible. Therefore, despite the ageing population, current policy entails that the number of care homes may decline, as people are supported to continue living in their own homes for longer. This is reflected in Barnet’s Housing Strategy which aims to make it easier for older residents to plan for the future and ensure that they have choices when their own home no longer meets their needs. A growing need is being identified for care homes that are able to provide complex care for conditions such as dementia and nursing services.

Housing choice for people with disabilities

- 5.7.3 Good housing can help to support other Council objectives, such as helping older people with support needs to live independently. The Council promotes the delivery of homes that meet the needs of older people and those with disabilities, as well as measures to support young people leaving care to make a successful transition to living independently.
- 5.7.4 All new homes in the Borough are required to be accessible and adaptable, complying with M4 (2) of the Building Regulations 2015. The Council also requires 10% of homes to meet Building Regulation M4 (3) standards for wheelchair user dwellings to ensure that accessible homes continue to be built in the Borough.

Housing choice for vulnerable people

- 5.7.5 The Council retains a responsibility for young people (of up to 25 years) with special educational needs and disabilities. As more young people with complex needs approach adulthood, there is a need to help them live as independently as possible within the community. Accommodation based support including the right assistive technology together with good quality, well designed group or clustered housing is the approach the Council will take to address this need. This may be a mix of new housing but the Council is also considering opportunities for re-design of existing supported housing provision.
- 5.7.6 Housing proposals for vulnerable people should consider the following types of accommodation:
- Extra care housing.
 - Sheltered plus housing.
 - Residential care homes.
- 5.7.7 The Council has identified a need for additional supported housing for vulnerable people and is increasing the supply of extra care housing as an alternative to residential care homes, providing a more flexible and affordable approach that can help older people live more independent lives for longer. Older people who are frail and living with dementia could be cared for appropriately in this type of scheme or in specialist nursing homes where appropriate. The Council are considering the potential of the existing care homes stock and whether this can be enhanced to meet the nursing needs of the most frail. Therefore, conversion of any residential care to general needs or other housing should be carefully considered and consulted on with the Council.
- 5.7.8 Proposals for such accommodation are expected to clearly demonstrate need and how they are contributing to the delivery of Council strategies and priorities. Loss of extra care housing will not normally be acceptable and compliance with Policy CHW01 will be required where community facilities may be lost.

- 5.7.9 Any new extra care housing and care homes for older people should be within reasonable walking distance, defined as 400m, from a local parade of shops/ local centre or town centre. Providing communal space on site, both for visitors and staff, supports the provision of high quality care for older people, facilitating visits from friends and family that they value highly. Ensuring adequate facilities for staff will help support them in providing a service. Schemes that can act as community hubs will be of particular interest.
- 5.7.10 The modelling of older people's specialist housing need is complex, which can lead to differing outputs. Bed spaces in residential institutions (Use Class C2) are not currently counted as part of the housing supply. Barnet's SHMA identifies the future need for older persons housing broken down by tenure and type, as outlined in Table 8 (e.g. sheltered, enhanced sheltered, extra care and, registered care).

Table 8 - Additional modelled demand for Older Persons Housing up to 2036¹⁷

Tenure		%
Traditional Sheltered		23
Extra Care	Owned	12
	Rented	6
Sheltered plus or Enhanced Sheltered	Owned	4
	Rented	4
Dementia		3
Leasehold Schemes for the Elderly		48
Total		100

- 5.7.11 Draft London Plan Policy H15 provides annual benchmarks for the delivery of specialist older persons housing. Barnet has been set an indicative benchmark of 275 units per annum for C3 housing, which is the highest of all the London boroughs.

5.8 Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO)

- 5.8.1 To manage the supply of HMOs across Barnet, the Council confirmed an Article 4 Direction in 2016 to withdraw permitted development rights for the change of use from dwelling houses (Use Class C3) to small-scale HMO (Use Class C4). Any proposal in Barnet to convert a dwelling to a small or large HMO requires planning permission following confirmation of the Article 4 Direction.

- 5.8.2 The Council in 2016 also introduced an Additional Licensing Scheme for HMOs. This means that the majority of privately rented properties occupied by persons who do not form a single household now require a HMO licence. Licences require the relevant persons to be “Fit and Proper” and impose conditions linked to maintaining minimum standards and ensuring that accommodation is appropriately managed. To ensure that landlords are fully aware of their responsibilities the Council encourages them to acquire formal accreditation through the London Landlord Accreditation Scheme (LLAS).
- 5.8.3 HMOs are an important source of low cost, private sector housing for students, those on low incomes and those seeking temporary accommodation. Many people living in this type of housing will only be able to afford shared accommodation (either with or without housing benefit support). For this reason the conversion of HMO dwellings to self-contained flats will be resisted as this impacts the choice and affordability of housing in the Borough. Applicants for such conversions will be expected to demonstrate the absence of need for this type of accommodation.

5.9 Student Accommodation

- 5.9.1 London’s higher and further education institutions make a significant contribution to the economy and labour market. New purpose-built student accommodation makes a contribution to meeting Barnet’s housing need and can help to reduce pressures on the conventional housing stock.
- 5.9.2 Barnet’s higher and further education establishments are located predominantly in the west of the Borough. The Council is working with Middlesex University at the Hendon campus in order to assess the potential of the University’s land-holdings and allow it to optimise its estate, including increased provision of suitable accommodation to meet the needs of students. This joint work will be expressed as a Supplementary Planning Document.
- 5.9.3 Town centres with good public transport connections are considered more appropriate for student accommodation. Developers intending to build new student housing should demonstrate need that links with London’s higher and further educational institutions, in particular local and Central London establishments that are easily accessible by public transport, cycling or walking. This should be secured through a nomination agreement.
- 5.9.4 The draft London Plan highlights that net non-self-contained accommodation for students and shared living schemes should count towards meeting housing targets on the basis of a 3:1 ratio, with three bedrooms being counted as a single home. Previously one bedroom space equalled one housing unit. Although the proportionate contribution to meeting housing targets will be reduced, such accommodation still has an important role to play in widening housing choice and addressing need.

5.9.5 Unlike other low-income households, students are not eligible for welfare payments (such as housing benefit) and would not be allocated affordable housing; therefore, student households are also excluded from the assessment of affordable housing need. The Council will seek to secure through S106 contributions student housing at rent levels which are affordable to the wider student body. Draft London Plan Policy H17 requires at least 35% of bedrooms delivered to be secured as affordable student accommodation, which is defined through the Mayor's Academic Forum.

5.10 Purpose Built Shared Living Accommodation

5.10.1 Barnet's SHMA highlights that the number of multi-adult households living in the Borough increased by 25% between 2001 and 2011. Whilst this includes HMOs it also includes single people living together as a group and defined as a single household, and individuals with lodgers. Many people living in this type of housing will only be able to afford shared accommodation. The growth of shared households increases pressure on the existing dwelling stock, in particular family homes.

5.10.2 Proposals for large-scale purpose-built shared living developments are more likely to come forward as an alternative to sharing a flat or house. Such developments in planning terms are Sui Generis non self-contained market housing. The Council will only support such proposals when it is demonstrated that they meet an identified housing need and it contributes to a safe, strong and cohesive neighbourhood, with no harmful impact on the character and amenities of the surrounding area.

5.10.3 A Management Plan must be produced and submitted with the planning application showing how the whole development will be managed and maintained to ensure the continued quality of the accommodation, communal facilities and services, and that it will positively integrate into the surrounding communities. The agreed Management Plan should be secured through a Section 106 agreement. Any such proposal will be assessed in accordance with Draft London Plan Policy H18 Large scale purpose-built shared living.

Policy HOU04: Specialist Housing – Housing choice for people with social care and health support needs

Houses in Multiple Occupation, Student Accommodation and Purpose Built Shared Living Accommodation

1: Housing Choice for People with social care and health support needs

Proposals for people with social care and health support needs should :

- (a) In meeting an identified need help people to live independently;
- (b) Deliver older persons housing as guided by the draft London Plan indicative benchmark of 275 new specialist older persons homes per annum and the tenure priorities set out in Table 8;
- (c) Demonstrate that they will not have a harmful impact on the character and amenities of the surrounding area;
- (d) Be within 400m walking distance of local shops and easily accessible by public transport;
- (e) Provide adequate communal facilities including accommodation for essential staff on site; and
- (f) Be in accordance with Policy CDH02.

2. Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO)

Proposals for new HMOs must:

- (a) Demonstrate that they meet the requirements of the Additional Licensing Scheme;
- (b) Meet an identified need;
- (c) Demonstrate that they will not have a harmful impact on the character and amenities of the surrounding area; and
- (d) Be easily accessible by public transport, cycling and walking.

3: Student Accommodation

Proposals for purpose-built student accommodation should demonstrate that:

- (a) they meet an identified local or strategic need from higher and further educational establishments within Barnet or Central London that are easily accessible by public transport, cycling or walking;
- (b) they are located within an area, including town centres and main thoroughfares, of good public transport accessibility;
- (c) the use of accommodation is secured for students of one or more specified higher education institutions through a nomination agreement;
- (d) delivery of affordable student accommodation is in accordance with draft London Plan Policy H17; and
- (e) the accommodation provides adequate functional living space and layout.

4: Purpose Built Shared Living Accommodation

Any proposals for large-scale shared living accommodation will be expected to demonstrate how they are meeting an identified housing need and contribute to safe, strong and cohesive neighbourhoods. Proposals will be expected to meet all criteria in draft London Plan Policy H18 Large-scale purpose-built shared living.

Alternative Options

Retaining Local Plan policy (DM09) – would be inappropriate as the existing policies in relation to specialist housing needs (HMOs, student and older people) do not reflect new evidence on HMOs and the increase in proposals for purpose built shared living accommodation.

No policy - would impact on the Council's ability to set out clearly what it expects from new housing development and therefore achieve high quality development that provides an appropriate amount of different types of specialist housing to meet Barnet's identified housing needs.

5.11 Efficient Use of Barnet's Housing Stock

- 5.11.1 Barnet is expected to deliver a minimum of 46,000 new homes within the lifetime of the Local Plan. This is one of the most challenging housing targets in London. Ensuring the efficient use of the housing stock, delivering new homes as well as protecting existing ones, is an appropriate approach to meeting this need.
- 5.11.2 It is recognised that there may be specific limited circumstances where the loss of residential uses may be acceptable subject to consideration of how it will be replaced. Changes of use may be permitted where a clear local need can be demonstrated to provide health facilities, a children's nursery or educational use. The Council strongly supports the provision of community uses within Barnet's town centres. This is reflected throughout this Local Plan, particularly within Policies CHW01, TOW01 and TOW02. Therefore any proposal that involves the replacement of residential units with community uses should be of a small scale and will be considered on its merits having regard to the impact on the amenity of residents, car parking and traffic.

- 5.11.3 Long term vacant dwellings (over 6 months) can compromise the supply of homes for people to live in as well as erode community cohesion. The Council investigates why homes are vacant and seeks where possible to bring them back into use. In cases where the owner will not work with the Council the appropriate enforcement action will be taken ranging from service of minor work notices to compulsory purchase.
- 5.11.4 Ensuring that homes are lived in and meeting the Borough's growing housing needs is becoming an increasing problem with the use of dwellings as short-term holiday rentals. Homes should not be used as short-term holiday rented accommodation for a cumulative period of more than 90 days a year without obtaining planning permission. Such rentals can cause a significant impact when they are concentrated in specific parts of the Borough. Where such infringements can be proven the Council will take appropriate enforcement action against property owners.
- 5.11.5 The Schedule of Proposals in Annex 1 sets out specific sites where meanwhile uses are appropriate. These meanwhile uses can include temporary housing on land that is awaiting longer term development. Temporary housing can be provided in precision manufactured homes which are capable of being delivered and removed quickly as well as reused on other sites. Such temporary accommodation should not have an unacceptable impact on residential amenity or prevent sites from being redeveloped in a timely fashion. The quality of such homes must meet the policy requirements of the Local Plan.

Policy HOU05 Efficient Use of Barnet's Housing Stock

The Council will ensure the efficient use of Barnet's housing stock in addressing identified housing needs.

1. Loss of residential accommodation will not be permitted unless :
 - a) The proposed use is for a local community facility (children's nursery, educational or health use) where a local need can be clearly demonstrated and demand for the local community facility cannot be met within the Council's preferred locations for such uses (see Policy CHW01) and is not detrimental to residential amenity; or
 - b) The location is no longer environmentally suitable and viable for residential use; or
 - c) The location involves Estate Renewal and Infill with demolition of housing and estates (see Policy GSS10) which provides for the net replacement of the total residential units; or
 - d) The location is within a Growth Area, Town Centre or Local Centre which provides for the net replacement of the total residential units.
2. The Council will utilise its regulatory powers to reduce the number of vacant dwellings and bring them back into use.

3. The Council will protect housing from permanent conversion to short-stay accommodation.

4. Through the Local Plan Schedule of Proposals opportunities will be sought for the meanwhile use of land awaiting longer term development are identified

Alternative Options

Retaining existing Local Plan policy (DM07) - would fail to i) reflect new evidence on the impact of short-term rentals on housing supply ii) give overt policy support to reducing and bringing back into use the number of vacant dwellings; nor would it provide policy support for meanwhile uses as temporary purpose built accommodation.

No policy – failure to make more efficient use of Barnet’s housing stock places an increased burden on new build, conversions and change of use to meet identified housing needs.

5.12 Meeting other Housing Needs

Build to Rent

- 5.12.1 Chapter 2 highlights the growth of the private rented sector. The Council is working with landlords to improve conditions in the private rented sector. An increased supply of good quality housing in the private rented sector is of value to households wanting to live in Barnet but not able to access owner occupation.
- 5.12.2 The Local Plan takes a positive approach to Build to Rent as a product that helps to widen housing choice in Barnet. In considering this form of housing our approach will reflect its distinctive economic position based on rent rather than sales. Build to Rent schemes tend to require a minimum amount of dwellings (of over 50 units) to be attractive to institutional investors.
- 5.12.3 As part of the Council’s plans for Brent Cross delivery of a Build to Rent scheme is supported (see Policy GSS02). On specific sites with large capacities in the Schedule of Proposals (Annex 1) Build to Rent has been highlighted as an appropriate use in its contribution to faster build out rates as well as widening housing choice. The Council will require contributions from Build to Rent proposals to affordable housing in accordance with Draft London Plan Policy H13. This should be in the form of Discounted Market Rent units delivered at a genuinely affordable rent level. Such provision of affordable housing should be in perpetuity.

5.13 Self-Build and Custom Build

- 5.13.1 The Self Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 widened the ability for people to build or commission their own home. The supply of self and custom build plots is typically very small scale, usually infill between existing dwellings, or in rear gardens. Barnet has a responsibility to allow for the needs of people who want to build their own homes; therefore, persons wanting to either self-build or custom-build their homes will be supported where it accords with the policies in this Local Plan. Since April 2016 the Council has maintained a Self-Build Register to account for those wishing to build their own home.
- 5.13.2 The 2015 Act requires the Council to have regard to demand for Self Build when undertaking planning functions. Entrants on the Register¹⁸ represent an exceptionally small proportion of Barnet's objectively assessed housing need. The Council has therefore not allocated any specific sites in the Schedule of Proposals for self-build and custom housebuilding. The Council will keep this under review. The Council will support Neighbourhood Plans that consider identifying appropriate sites for self-build or custom-build.

Policy HOU06 Meeting Other Housing Needs

In ensuring that there are the right homes to address housing needs the Council will:

Build to Rent

- a In consideration of Build to Rent schemes as an alternative to traditional built for sale the Council will apply the following criteria:
- i Ensure through imposition of a covenant that homes remain as Build to Rent for a minimum of 15 years post construction;
 - ii All units are self-contained and let separately; and
 - iii There is unified ownership and unified management of the Build to Rent scheme.
- b Requirements for affordable housing will be considered against Draft London Plan Policy H13 Build to Rent.

Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding

- c Neighbourhood Plans will be encouraged to identify opportunities for Self -Build and Custom Housebuilding.

Alternative Option

No Policy - would impact on Council's ability to widen housing choice through the introduction of build to rent. It would also impact on ability to demonstrate compliance with the Self Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 and set out the Council's approach to delivery of this type of provision.

5.14 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

- 5.14.1 The West London Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) provides a robust and objective assessment of current and future need for accommodation. The GTAA identified no current or future need in Barnet for pitches and plots for Gypsy and Traveller households as well as Travelling Showpeople. Although on the basis of this rigorous assessment there is no known need for accommodation in Barnet, the Government's Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) suggests the use of a criteria based policy for any unknown households that do provide evidence that they meet the PPTS planning definition.

Policy HOU 07 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

The Council can demonstrate that there is no objectively assessed need for pitches and plots for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople households.

Any proposals for such accommodation that do come forward will be considered on the basis of ensuring:

- a) Close proximity to a main road and safe access to the site with adequate space on site to allow for the manoeuvring of vehicles.
- b) Reasonable access to local shops and other community facilities, in particular schools and health care.
- c) Scale of the site is in keeping with local context and character.
- d) Appropriate landscaping and planting to address impact on amenity and enable integration of the site with the surrounding environment.
- e) Any use on the site does not have any unacceptable adverse impacts on neighbouring residents.
- f) Appropriate facilities must be provided on-site, including water and waste disposal.

Alternative Option

Not to include a criterion based policy to assess applications for Traveller sites - would mean that the Council would be less able to manage new accommodation as planning applications would be judged against national planning policy rather than locally specific policy criteria.

6 Chapter 6 - Character, Design and Heritage

6.1 National and Local Plan Policy Context

6.1.1 Specific National and London Plan Policies to be taken into account:

NPPF

Section 12 Achieving Well Designed Places specifically paras 125 to 132.

Section 16 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment specifically paras 189 to 202

Draft London Plan

Policy GG3 Creating a healthy city

Policy D1 London's form and characteristics

Policy D2 Delivering good design

Policy D3 Inclusive design

Policy D4 Housing quality and standards

Policy D5 Accessible housing

Policy D6 Optimising housing density

Policy D7 Public realm

Policy D8 Tall buildings

Policy D9 Basement development

Policy D10 Safety, security and resilience

Policy D11 Fire safety

Policy D12 Agent of Change

Policy HC1 Heritage Conservation and Growth

Policy HC3 Strategic and Local Views

Policy HC4 London View Management Framework

Policy SI2 Minimising greenhouse gas emissions

Policy SI3 Energy infrastructure

Mayor of London - Accessible London: Achieving an inclusive environment SPG

Mayor of London - Character and Context SPG

6.2 Introduction

6.2.1 As Barnet grows its character will inevitably change. An important role for the Local Plan is managing that change and retaining the qualities that attract people to live in the Borough. In order to create sustainable and successful places an appropriate balance must be struck which involves new development responding to existing character, appearance and scale.

6.3 Barnet's Character

6.3.1 Integral to the Council's ambitions for growth is the need to ensure that new development is of high quality and responds to local character. In managing change and retaining the qualities that make the Borough a desirable place to live the Council will support well designed and sympathetic sustainable development.

- 6.3.2 Barnet's Characterisation Study 2010 provides a detailed assessment and understanding of the characteristics of the Borough's built environment. It identifies the Borough's different architectural typologies and character areas and the pressures that they face. Many of these areas are suburban and terraced or semi-detached in nature.
- 6.3.3 The Characterisation Study should be used as a tool to help judge the effect of development on character. The Residential Design Guidance SPD provides more specific requirements on development that is suitable for Barnet's distinctive suburban character.
- 6.3.4 Barnet's character also derives from the interrelationship that has developed over time between the built form and natural environment. The land now designated as Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land has influenced the manner in which villages and suburbs have grown and coalesced. The built form of Barnet is more suburban in character; however, in and around the town centres the density of development increases and the architectural form is more diverse.
- 6.3.5 Character can be eroded through small incremental changes to houses such as replacement windows, doors, roofing materials, loss of gardens and trees, as well as larger scale changes such as loft conversions and extensions. This type of development can, over time, have a cumulative impact on local character.
- 6.3.6 The design of new buildings and shopfronts can have a significant impact on the appearance and character of a shopping area or street, particularly where facades and adverts are changed without careful thought. A shopfront may be of traditional or modern design and use a variety of materials, but should relate to the local street scene and observe the principles highlighted in Barnet's Design Guidance Supplementary Planning Document . New or altered shopfronts should be designed to respect the building of which they are part, as well as any adjoining shopfronts and the general street scene.

6.4 Promoting High Quality Design

- 6.4.1 The NPPF highlights the importance of good design in the creation of high quality buildings and places. The Council will not approve designs for new development that is inappropriate to the local context or does not take opportunities to enhance the character and quality of an area. High quality design solutions help to make new places that can make a positive contribution to the existing suburban character. Detailed assessment of the impacts of development proposals will be based on a set of criteria that seek to ensure that the local character and existing context are reflected, to deliver high quality design, accessible buildings and connected spaces that are fit for purpose and meet the needs of local residents.

- 6.4.2 Contemporary design may be appropriate provided it has recognised the local context and responded effectively. Policy CDH01 ensures consistency on design across the Borough by making sure that all developments are underpinned by sustainable good growth with positive development outcomes, in terms of enhancing character, high quality design and appropriate amenity.
- 6.4.3 Good design should promote healthy lifestyles, cohesive neighbourhoods and create buildings that have minimal negative impact on the environment, during construction and beyond to demonstrate high regard for natural assets. Innovative good design will be encouraged, particularly when it can help mitigate negative impacts on the environment with simple solutions.
- 6.4.4 Reducing carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and adapting to future climate change are priorities for the Local Plan. All development should represent good quality design that demonstrates high levels of environmental awareness and contributes to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- 6.4.5 Innovative and good design will be encouraged and promoted in Barnet. Development of poor design, that does not utilise opportunities to improve an area's character and quality, and the way it functions, will not be permitted. The Council will expect developers to show how their proposals will achieve high quality inclusive design to ensure an accessible environment, outlining engagement with users in their Design and Access Statements.
- 6.4.6 The Local Plan incorporates the following core good design principles:
- Character: to promote a sense of place by responding to locally distinctive characteristics and patterns of development.
 - Continuity and enclosure: to promote places where public and private spaces are clearly defined and building frontages positively contribute to the urban fabric.
 - Quality of the public realm: to promote attractive, safe, inclusive public spaces and routes.
 - Ease of movement: to create accessible and permeable places that are easy to move through.
 - Legibility: promoting recognisable routes, landmarks and entrances.
 - Adaptability: promoting buildings and places that can change use easily.
 - Diversity: promoting places with variety and choice through mixed uses and building types.

6.5 Safety, Security and Design

- 6.5.1 A well designed environment can help to reduce both the real and perceived risk of crime. The design and layout of buildings, open spaces, roads and footpaths can influence opportunities to commit crime and also affect people's sense of safety and security. Appropriate design and layout of landscaping, planting and lighting can help reduce crime and the fear of crime. Development proposals should be designed to provide safety within the development site and in adjacent areas. Measures to design out crime should be integral to development proposals, adopting Secured by Design. The Council will ensure through conditions on planning consents that Secured by Design is applied.
- 6.5.2 Visual interest on a street can be created by active frontages, entrances, windows and shopfronts, which helps contribute to a sense of security. These frontages can be part of a building, boundary wall or fence or a roller shutter on a shopfront. Larger windows or shopfronts can make a more positive contribution to the vibrancy of frontages. This is most important in town centres, local centres or on major roads where active frontages should be incorporated at street level to contribute to the vibrancy of an area.

6.6 Residential Space Standards

- 6.6.1 The nationally described space standard is a technical planning standard that takes into account the need for rooms to be able to accommodate a basic set of furniture, fittings, activity and circulation space necessary for effective use. The space standard in Table 9 sets out a comprehensive range of one, two and three storey dwelling types with one to six bedrooms and up to eight bedspaces (as well as studio flats). The draft London Plan applies the nationally described space standard as a minimum residential space standard for new dwellings. The space standards are intended to ensure that all new homes are fit for purpose and offer the potential to be occupied over time by households of all tenures.
- 6.6.2 The Council will require residential development to provide floor areas that meet or exceed the minimum space standards for dwellings of different sizes. These figures are based on minimum Gross Internal floor Area (GIA) and are the minimum requirement for all residential development in Barnet.
- 6.6.3 Conversion of heritage buildings may present particular challenges for minimum space standards. In line with Policy CDH07, any impact on the heritage value will be weighed against the benefit brought from meeting the sustainable design and construction requirements.

Table 9 Minimum residential space standard requirements

Bedrooms	Bedspaces	Minimum GIA (m ²)			Built-in storage (m ²)
		1 storey dwellings	2 storey dwellings	3 storey dwellings	
1b	1p	39 (37)*			1.0
	2p	50	58		1.5
2b	3p	61	70		2.0
	4p	70	79		
3b	4p	74	84	90	2.5
	5p	86	93	99	
	6p	95	102	108	
4b	5p	90	97	103	3.0
	6p	99	106	112	
	7p	108	115	121	
	8p	117	124	130	
5b	6p	103	110	116	3.5
	7p	112	119	125	
	8p	121	128	134	
6b	7p	116	123	129	4.0
	8p	125	132	138	

1. *Where a one person dwelling has a shower room instead of a bathroom, the floor area may be reduced from 39m² to 37m², as shown bracketed.

2. The Gross Internal Area of a dwelling is defined as the total floor space measured between the internal faces of perimeter walls that enclose a dwelling. This includes partitions, structural elements, cupboards, ducts, flights of stairs and voids above stairs. GIA should be measured and denoted in square metres (m²)

3. The nationally described space standard sets a minimum ceiling height of 2.3 metres for at least 75% of the gross internal area of the dwelling. To address the unique heat island effect of London and the distinct density and flatted nature of most of its residential development, a minimum ceiling height of 2.5m for at least 75% of the gross internal area is strongly encouraged so that new housing is of adequate quality, especially in terms of light, ventilation and sense of space.

6.7 Internal Layout and Design

6.7.1 To ensure that homes are fit for purpose the internal layout of rooms and design of dwellings is an important consideration. Barnet's requirements are set out in Table 10 A minimum ceiling height of 2.5m for at least 75% of the dwelling area is required so that new housing is of adequate quality, especially in terms of light, ventilation and sense of space. Dual aspect dwellings are encouraged and where single aspect flats are considered acceptable they should demonstrate that all habitable rooms and the kitchen are capable of providing adequate ventilation, privacy and daylight and the orientation enhances amenity, including views. New homes should be designed to allow sufficient flexibility to adapt to residents' changing needs and circumstances.

- 6.7.2 In addition to general internal storage there should be ‘dirty’¹⁹ storage space for items such as bicycles and buggies, which could be provided as a communal facility for flats. The level of provision recommended for Barnet is:
- 1m² for flats without private gardens.
 - 2.5m² for houses, bungalows and flats with private gardens for up to four people.
 - 3.0m² for houses, bungalows and flats with private gardens for five or more people.

Table 10 Internal layout and design requirements

	Development scale
A habitable room is a room within a dwelling – the primary purpose for which is for living, sleeping or dining, including kitchens where total area is more than 13m ² (including fittings), or the dining space if it is divided from the working area by a moveable partition. Rooms exceeding 20m ² will be counted as two.	
Minimum room dimensions and floor areas: Single bedroom: minimum floor area should be 7.5 m ² and is at least 2.15m wide to comply with the nationally described space standard Double/twin bedroom: minimum floor area should be 11.5 m ² and minimum width should be 2.75 m to comply with the nationally described space standard and every other double (or twin) bedroom at least 2.55m wide.	Minor, major and large scale residential
Ceiling heights A minimum ceiling height of 2.5m for at least 75% of the dwelling area. Habitable floorspace in rooms with sloping ceilings is defined as that with 1.5 m or more of ceiling height.	Minor, major and large scale residential
Development proposals should avoid single aspect dwellings that are north facing or exposed to noise exposure categories C & D or contain three or more bedrooms.	Minor, major and large scale residential

6.8 Amenity – Lighting, Privacy, Noise

- 6.8.1 Proposals that significantly harm the amenity of neighbouring occupiers will not be acceptable. Protecting amenity helps to protect residents’ wellbeing and privacy. It is important to ensure that development does not significantly overshadow neighbouring buildings, block daylight, reduce sunlight, or result in a loss of privacy or outlook.
- 6.8.2 Further details on day lighting, sun lighting, privacy and outlook are set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD. Lighting can also affect amenity by creating light spillage and increasing glare. Proposals involving new lighting should demonstrate that they will not significantly impact on residential amenity. Proposals should seek to minimise any adverse impact of lighting schemes through design or technological solutions or by controlling the hours of use. The visual impact of light fittings should also be considered.

6.8.3 Noise can reduce the quality of life of people living or working in the Borough. Planning controls can help to minimise noise disturbance in new developments with planning conditions used to control the operating hours of a particular source of noise. Planning conditions can also be used to reduce the effects of noise on nearby noise sensitive residential uses, for example by screening with natural barriers or with consideration for the arrangement of buildings. Policy ECC02 sets out further details with regards to noise, in addition to draft London Plan Policy D12 which introduces the Agent of Change principle²⁰.

6.9 Sustainable Residential Density

6.9.1 Policy GSS01 sets out the Council's strategic approach to development highlighting the locations where growth will be supported. The Council will seek to optimise rather than simply maximise housing density. This enables full consideration of the local context, relating appropriate density ranges to existing building form and massing as well as the location (central, urban, suburban), public transport accessibility and the provision of social infrastructure.

Policy CDH01 Promoting High Quality Design

a) In order to make the most efficient use of land residential proposals must be developed at an optimum density. A design-led approach to determine capacity should deliver an optimum density. This approach should consider local context, accessibility by walking and cycling and existing and planned public transport as well as the capacity of infrastructure.

b) All new development should be of a high architectural and urban design quality and be in compliance with the Residential Design Guide SPD and the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.

The Council will expect development proposals to:

- i. Respond sensitively to the distinctive local character, building form, patterns of development, scale, massing, roof form and height of the existing context.
- ii. Use materials of a suitable quality and appearance to respect local character and setting.
- iii. Ensure attractive, safe and, where appropriate, vibrant streets and active frontages that provide visual interest, particularly at street level.

iv. Adopt the principles of Secured by Design to create safe and secure environments that reduce opportunities for crime and help minimise the fear of crime.

v. Apply the requirements set out in Tables 9 and 10 for the internal layout and design of new homes, in accordance with national residential space standards and the draft London Plan.

vi. Allow for adequate daylight, sunlight, privacy and outlook for adjoining and potential occupiers and users.

vii. Provide accessible outdoor amenity space to comply with Policy CDH05.

viii. Mitigate noise impacts through design, layout, and insulation in accordance with the Agent of Change principle introduced through draft London Plan Policy D12.

Alternative options

To retain existing design policies (DM01 and DM02 from the Development Management DPD) – would not fulfil the opportunity to update requirements in line with updated national and regional policy and also to provide more detailed and specific guidance on design and development standards to protect existing character and amenity.

No policy - This would impact on the Council's ability to set out expectations for development and protect the character and amenity of the Borough. The preferred approach refers to the more detailed guidance in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.

To include prescriptive density standards – instead of a design-led approach an overarching and more prescriptive density standard would be applied. This could foster higher densities in conflict with the Council's approach to optimise rather than simply maximise housing density. This approach would not be compliant with the draft London Plan, which promotes a design-led approach to consider local context to provide the optimum use of land.

6.10 Sustainable and Inclusive Design

6.10.1 Standards set out in Policy CDH02 will help deliver high quality development in Barnet that is sustainable and inclusive. These standards are supported by a suite of Supplementary Planning Documents: namely, Sustainable Design and Construction, Residential Design Guidance and Green Infrastructure.

6.11 Climate Mitigation and Carbon Reduction

- 6.11.1 The Council is on a credible path to achieving net zero emissions and helping make London a zero-carbon city by 2050 . The Council will use the Mayor's energy hierarchy to help reduce carbon emissions from construction and operation as well as encourage opportunities for on-site electricity and heat production, the use of innovative building materials and smart technologies.
- 6.11.2 Barnet supports the use of Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM), which is used to measure the environmental performance of non-residential buildings. It assesses the following criteria to measure the overall performance of a building:
- **Energy:** The total energy used in the building and the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) produced.
 - **Management:** Site management and procurement.
 - **Health and Wellbeing:** Ensuring that there are adequate levels of day-lighting, sound insulation and air quality to improve the quality of living.
 - **Transport:** Proximity of location to local transport facilities.
 - **Water:** Consumption both inside and outside the house as well as energy efficient measures.
 - **Materials:** The life cycle and impact of materials on the surrounding environment.
 - **Waste:** Construction efficiency that will seek to promote better waste management and minimisation of waste materials.
 - **Land use:** Size of building footprint as well as the use of the site.
 - **Pollution:** Reduction of water and external air pollution emissions.
 - **Ecology:** To ensure that there is minimum disruption to wildlife and there is a commitment to conserving and enhancing the site.
- 6.11.3 BREEAM New Construction and BREEAM (Refurbishment) represent the suite of environmental assessment schemes that are nationally managed by the Building Research Establishment (BRE).²⁵ Policy ECC01 expects all development to be energy-efficient and seek to minimise any wasted heat or power. Major development is expected to be in accordance with the Mayor's Energy Hierarchy to reduce carbon dioxide emissions (in accordance with Part L of the Building Regulations). All major development will be required to demonstrate, through an Energy Statement, compliance with the Mayor's zero carbon targets.
- 6.11.4 Exceptions to this requirement may be considered in cases concerning the refurbishment of listed buildings and buildings in conservation areas. Applicants will need to balance any harm caused to heritage assets against the wider sustainability benefits in consultation with the conservation and design team. Applicants should justify any exceptions in an Energy Statement.

6.11.5 Climate change will intensify localised climatic conditions, which can be mitigated through good design. It is essential that the microclimatic conditions of the urban environment are considered as part of the design process to ensure that the impacts of massing and building configuration can lead to acceptable standards of comfort and wellbeing. Full guidance and design principles should be referred to in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD, with particular focus on wind and thermal conditions.

6.12 **Accessibility and Inclusive Design**

6.12.1 Inclusive design is fundamental to improving the quality of life for all Barnet's resident, particularly the disabled and older people. It is intended to make the built environment safe, accessible and convenient. Good design should reflect the needs of different communities and not impose barriers of any kind. Development proposals should ensure that the needs of people with mobility difficulties, both physical and sensory, are taken into account at an early stage. This includes the public realm and extensions to all buildings, particularly those used by the general public such as shops and community facilities.

6.12.2 The Council will require an Inclusive Design Statement as part of the Design and Access Statement. The draft London Plan (Policy D3 – Inclusive Design) sets out what is expected from an Inclusive Design Statement and signposts other guidance on Inclusive Design including the Accessible London – Achieving an Inclusive Environment SPG as well as British Standards BS8300 Volumes 1 and 2.

6.13 **Accessible and Adaptable Dwellings**

6.13.1 The growing and changing requirements for housing older people is one of the most important emerging planning issues for London. Increasingly, older people are choosing to live independent and semi-independent lives in their own homes resulting in a need for more accessible and adaptable dwellings that can meet their needs. Policy CDH02 sets out standardised accessibility and adaptability requirements for all new residential development. Part M of the Building Regulations is comprised of three optional categories:

- M4(1) – Category 1 Visitable dwellings.
- M4(2) – Category 2 Accessible and adaptable dwellings.
- M4(3) – Category 3 Wheelchair user dwellings.

6.13.2 Part M of the Building Regulations generally applies to new dwellings only and not to conversions or changes of use. The nationally described space standard also takes into account the spatial implications of providing improved accessibility and adaptability, particularly for older or less mobile people, and is capable of accommodating the requirements of both Category 1 and 2 accessibility standards in Approved Document M of the Building Regulations.

6.14 Wheelchair User Dwellings

6.14.1 Ten per cent of new housing should be designed to allow wheelchair user access that complies with part M4(3) of the Building Regulations. This requirement will therefore be applied to all major²¹ residential schemes. In accordance with Standard 18 of the Mayor's Housing SPG each designated wheelchair accessible dwelling should have a car parking space that complies with Part M4(3). The distance of the accessible car parking space to the home or to the relevant block entrance or lift core should be kept to a minimum.

6.14.2 Approach routes, entrances and communal circulations should comply with the requirements of regulation M4(2), unless they also serve wheelchair user dwellings, where they should comply with the requirements of regulation M4(3). Further detail and advice on these implications and design aspects is provided under Standard 11 of the Mayor's Housing SPG, Transport for London Guidance, Planning Practice Guidance and the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.

Policy CDH02 Sustainable and Inclusive Design

Sustainable Design and Construction

a) All new development must mitigate the impacts of climate change, adopting sustainable technology and design principles in accordance with Policy ECC01.

b) Major development should be net zero-carbon in accordance with the Mayor's Energy Hierarchy, supported by an energy masterplan to identify the most effective energy supply options and utilise energy from waste.

c) Development proposals should achieve a minimum BREEAM 'Very Good' rating in accordance with the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.

d) Microclimate/Wind and Thermal Conditions should be managed in accordance with the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.

Inclusive Design and Access Standards

- e) Development proposals should meet the highest standards of accessible and inclusive design by demonstrating through an Inclusive Design Statement that they meet the following principles:
- i. can be used safely, easily and with dignity by all;
 - ii. are convenient and welcoming with no disabling barriers, so everyone can use them independently without undue effort, separation or special treatment; and
 - iii. are designed to incorporate safe and dignified emergency evacuation for all building users
- f) All residential development is required to meet Building Regulation M4 (2) 'accessible and adaptable dwellings'.
- g) All major residential developments is required to provide 10% of new units as 'wheelchair user dwellings' in order to meet Building Regulation M4 (3).

Alternative Option

To retain existing development standards (DM02) from the Development Management DPD – would fail to recognise advances in technology and sustainable design practice to help enable the highest standards possible. The Mayor's Housing SPG (2016) and draft London Plan have provided updated standards for accessibility, which are reflected in the preferred policy approach.

No policy – this would entail a failure to reflect good sustainable practice and deliver standards clearly set out in the draft London Plan and Barnet's Sustainable Design and Construction SPD. The Mayor's Energy Hierarchy is fundamental to the approach taken in this policy. Sustainable technology is a rapidly changing area that is continuing to evolve and will be strongly supported, with any necessary updates to requirements made through supplementary planning documents.

6.15 Public Realm

- 6.15.1 The public realm is a key aspect of effective design in neighbourhoods and town centres to include all publicly accessible space between buildings. Public realm can also contribute significantly to the health and wellbeing of residents, creating a sense of place that encourages social interaction and physical activity as well as providing access to facilities such as public toilets and drinking fountains. Public realm design should complement the buildings that frame the space to enable good connectivity, security and a variety of use. In terms of proposals that affect public places where crowds may congregate the Council will support the use of the Secured by Design Resilient Design Tool (RDT). Public realm enhancements should be informed by Historic England's 2018 publication 'Streets for All – London' and the Mayor's Healthy Streets Approach.
- 6.15.2 Legibility and signposting make an important contribution in understanding and navigating around a place. Where properly planned, executed and managed, advertising can enhance peoples' experience of the public realm. The Council will work with the advertising industry to ensure these benefits are realised. Legible London is a pedestrian signage system that has been installed across London to aid effective way-finding. The uniform nature of these signs is critical to their success, particularly across borough boundaries. The Council encourages the use of pedestrian way-finding signage that is consistent in design and quality to Legible London, enhancing navigation and familiarity with the surroundings.
- 6.15.3 The design of public realm can support a shift to active travel, which with the Mayor's Healthy Street Indicators should form a key consideration when planning new development and integrated public spaces and networks. To help encourage accessibility throughout the day and night, lighting and security are an important to make the area welcoming whilst also minimising light pollution. Public art can help to create a distinctive character, adding visual interest, influencing the use of a space or acting as a focal point for understanding and navigating around a place.
- 6.15.4 For new development that does not include public realm as part of the scheme, there could be impact on public spaces or networks nearby, that should be considered within proposals. Opportunities to enhance or complement existing public realm will be encouraged by the Council. The Mayor's Public London Charter sets out the rights and responsibilities for users and owners of public spaces, regardless of whether they are public or private.

Policy CDH03 Public Realm

Development proposals should:

- a) Relate to the local and historic context and incorporate high quality design, landscaping, planting, street furniture and surfaces, including green infrastructure provision.

- b) Be designed to meet Healthy Street Indicators, promote active travel and discourage car usage, with avoidance of barriers to movement and consideration given to desire lines.
- c) Provide a safe and secure environment for a variety of appropriate uses, including meanwhile uses and open street events.
- d) Utilise the Secured by Design Resilient Design Tool for places where crowds may congregate.
- e) Consider the relationship between building design and the public realm to enhance amenity value, vibrancy and natural surveillance.
- f) Ensure appropriate management of publicly accessible private space in accordance with the Public London Charter.
- g) Incorporate high quality public art (where appropriate).
- h) Ensure that way-finding pedestrian signage is sensitively located and consistent with Legible London.

Alternative Option

Include public realm policy within Policy CDH01 (Promoting High Quality Design) or Town Centres - would not fully reflect the importance of public realm in the Borough, including the benefits to wellbeing, social inclusion and safety. Public realm is an important issue in it's own right and so a standalone policy was considered the most appropriate option.

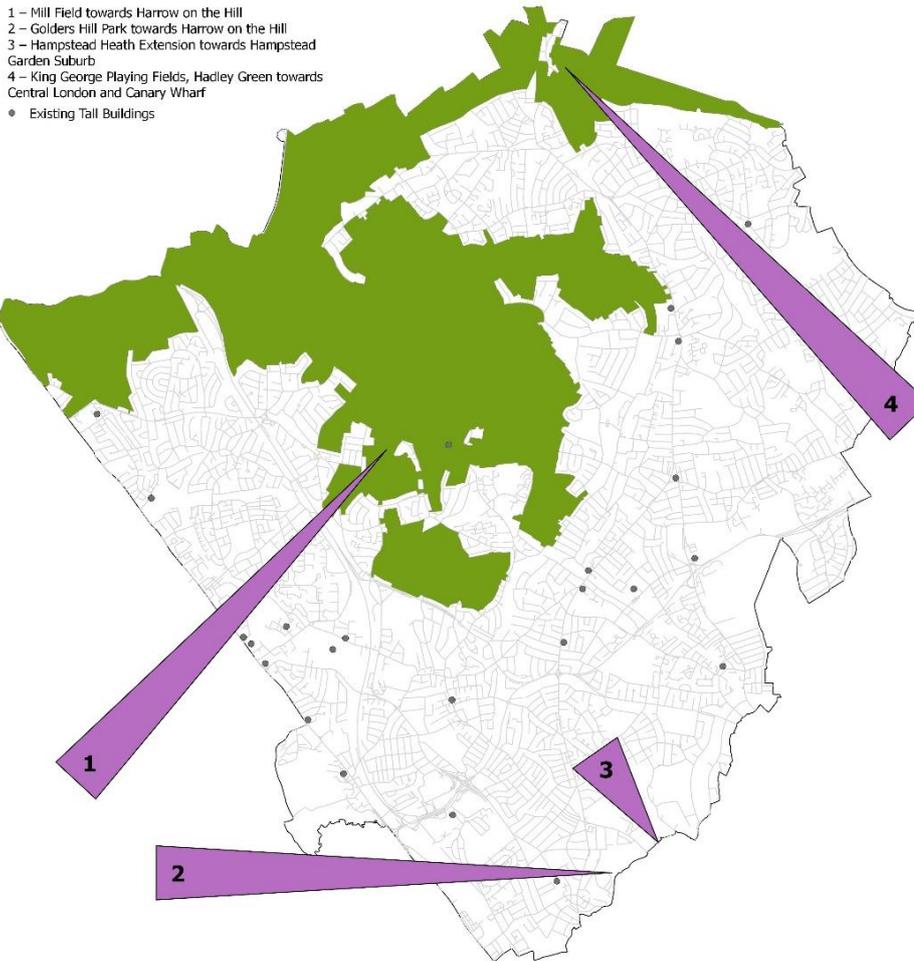
No policy – this would miss an opportunity to set out a specific policy for public realm as well as signpost guidance in the draft London Plan with reference to Healthy Streets and the Public London Charter as well as the Secured by Design Resilient Design Tool. The quality of public realm has an important influence on quality of life, connectivity and vitality of an area so the inclusion of this policy is fundamental to the Borough's objectives and also helps to support the effectiveness of other policies in the Plan.

6.16 Tall Buildings and Barnet's Skyline

- 6.16.1 The predominant and largely residential character of Barnet is two or three storeys. However, as the Borough changes over the next fifteen years it is expected that there will be pressure for tall and medium rise buildings to play a greater part in new development. Within Barnet a tall building is defined as having a height of eight storeys or more (equivalent to 26 metres or more above ordnance datum (AOD)) and Very Tall are those exceeding 14 storeys (46 metres or more AOD).
- 6.16.2 Tall buildings can form part of a strategic approach to optimising the capacity of sites which are well-connected by public transport and have good access to services and amenities. They can help to emphasise the character of a place as a centre of activity. Tall buildings that are of exemplary architectural quality can make a positive contribution to Barnet and become a valued part of the identity of places such as Brent Cross and Colindale.

- 6.16.3 While tall buildings offer the opportunity for intensive use, their siting and design should be carefully considered so not to detract from the nature of surrounding places and the quality of life for those living and working around them. Due to their potential impact, development proposals that include tall buildings will need to demonstrate compliance with the criteria listed in Policy CDH04 as well as the Historic England guidance on tall buildings²².
- 6.16.4 Barnet's Tall Buildings Study Update provides the basis for identifying strategic locations where proposals for tall buildings may be appropriate. These locations include Opportunity Areas such as Brent Cross-Cricklewood, Colindale and New Southgate as well as town centres and major thoroughfares with a historic association with buildings exceeding 8 storeys. The Council will produce a Supplementary Planning Document on Building Heights, which will set out, within the identified strategic locations the parameters for such structures.
- 6.16.5 Buildings that are Very Tall (exceeding 14 storeys (46 metres or more AOD)) will not be supported unless there are exceptional circumstances to justify their siting in Opportunity Areas which are areas of extensive change. Proposals for Very Tall buildings will not be supported outside of Opportunity Areas. Applicants should use the Characterisation Study as a starting point for a 360° appraisal of the impact of the design of all buildings of height on their surrounding area. Varying heights, proportion, silhouette and facing materials at the design stage will help assess how to lessen any negative impacts.
- 6.16.6 Policy GSS09 highlights residential led mixed use opportunities for design driven infill development on the main thoroughfares of Barnet as shown on the Key Diagram. A loss of original residential character along these routes has been one of the elements behind the promotion of such thoroughfares for higher density development, which should also be supported by good public transport links. There is also a desire to better manage the development proposals that are coming forward in such locations.
- 6.16.7 While tall buildings offer the opportunity for more intensive use, it is essential that proposals occur in the most suitable locations that can protect and enhance the existing character and townscape of a largely low-rise Borough. Essentially, the principle of proportionality should apply, whereby the height of the building corresponds to the existing surroundings. High density development can be delivered through well designed compact development that does not necessarily have to be a tall building. Tall buildings cost more to construct per unit of floor area than low or medium rise buildings and are also considered less sustainable overall due to environmental effects and higher energy requirements.

Map 4 – Locally important views



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6.16.8 Map 4 shows locally important views together with the location of existing tall buildings. The Council will seek to ensure that development is compatible with such views in terms of setting, scale and massing. Proposals for buildings of height that the Council considers cause harm to these views will be resisted.

Policy CDH04 Tall Buildings

a. Tall buildings (8 to 14 storeys (26 to 46 metres above ordnance datum (AOD)) may be appropriate in the following strategic locations:

- Brent Cross Growth (Opportunity) Area (Policy GSS02);
- Brent Cross West Growth (Opportunity) Area (Policy GSS03);
- Colindale Growth (Opportunity) Area including Grahame Park Estate (Policy GSS06);
- Cricklewood Growth (Opportunity) Area (Policy GSS04);
- Edgware Growth Area (Policy GSS05);
- West Hendon Estate (Policy GSS10);
- New Southgate Opportunity Area²³ (Policy GSS09);
- Major Thoroughfares - Edgware Road (A5) and Great North Road (A1000) (Policy GSS11); and the
- Town Centres of Finchley Central and North Finchley (Policy GSS08)

b) Tall buildings that exceed these height limits ('Very Tall') will not be permitted unless exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated, such as appropriate siting within an Opportunity Area.

c) Any proposal for a 'Very Tall' building must have a legible and coherent role, integrating effectively to its location in compliance with part d), up to a maximum of 28 storeys (equivalent to approximately 70 metres AOD).

d) The Council will produce SPD on Building Heights which will set out, within the identified strategic locations, the parameters for tall and very tall buildings. Proposals will be assessed on the following criteria :

- i. Provide an active street frontage where appropriate.
- ii. Integrate within the existing urban fabric.
- iii. Have regard to the topography, with no adverse impact on Locally Important Views (as shown in Map 4).
- iv. Respect heritage asset significance and the related setting.
- v. Ensure that the potential microclimatic impact does not adversely affect levels of comfort in the surrounding public realm, including wind, daylight, temperature and pollution.
- vi. Consider any possible negative impact on digital connectivity in compliance with Policy TRC04.

Proposals for tall and very tall buildings will need to provide evidence of how they have complied with the criteria in this policy as well as the Historic England guidance on tall buildings.

Proposals for redevelopment or refurbishment of existing tall buildings will be required to make a positive contribution to the townscape.

Proposals should be of an exemplary standard in architectural quality and materials to ensure the appearance and architectural integrity of the building is maintained.

Alternative Option

Retain existing policies (DM05 & CS05) – this would entail a missed opportunity for the Council to reflect on new evidence from its Tall Buildings Study and have greater control over the height of new tall and very tall buildings. It would also mean that new locations for tall buildings (such as Edgware Road and the Great North Road) are not identified

No policy – would allow for the possibility of unsuitable building height in areas of the Borough that may not be the most sustainable or appropriate locations. The Tall Buildings Study is a design-led study that considered existing context and character of the area, views, siting within opportunity or growth area and PTAL levels to assess appropriate locations for medium rise, tall and very tall buildings, which has provided clear evidence based direction for the preferred policy approach in line with the draft London Plan.

6.17 Extensions

- 6.17.1 Most development in Barnet involves the replacement, extension or conversion of existing buildings.
- 6.17.2 The Council acknowledges the contribution of residential conversions to diversifying Barnet's housing supply. In locations with good service provision and transport accessibility this form of accommodation, when appropriately designed, can be attractive to first time buyers and downsizers. This positive contribution however is largely undone by residential conversions that are inappropriately located. Policy HOU03 addresses the issue of managing conversions with respect to the overall housing stock and highlights those locations in the Borough where they may be more appropriate. It addresses the cumulative impact on the character of areas by changing external appearance and increasing activity from more people movement, increased car usage and parking stress as well as greater demands on servicing.
- 6.17.3 Policy CDH05 highlights that context and local character are key considerations in the design of extension development. Extensions should not impact on the character of the surrounding area or cause harm to established gardens, open areas or nearby trees. There should be no significant adverse impact on the amenity of neighbouring properties.

Policy CDH05 Extensions

Proposals for extensions should follow good design principles in accordance with the Residential Design Guidance and Sustainable Design and Construction SPDs. Measures such as green roofs and small scale renewable energy infrastructure that improve the sustainability of buildings will be encouraged.

Extensions to properties should:

- a) Complement the character of the existing building, particularly in terms of scale, style, form and materials.
- b) Be subordinate to the existing building in terms of size, scale or and height and in the case of upward extensions of tall buildings, comply with Policy CDH04.
- c) Incorporate a roof profile and materials sympathetic to the existing property.
- d) Maintain an acceptable outlook and adequate spacing between any surrounding buildings.
- e) Retain satisfactory amenity space.
- f) Avoid adverse impacts on the sunlight/daylight to neighbouring properties.
- g) Maintain or improve the appearance of the locality or street scene.
- h) Respect the privacy of surrounding residents, having regard to the position of windows, layout/use of rooms, any changes in land levels, floor levels and boundary treatment.
- i) Not result in a significant cumulative impact on the environmental quality of the area.
- j) Improve energy efficiency and incorporates renewable sources of energy.
- k) Extensions to existing properties should not result in amenity space provision falling below the standards set out in Table 11.

Alternative Option

No policy – would not utilise the opportunity to effectively manage the increased volume of extensions that require planning permission and mitigate their potential cumulative impact on local character and amenity. The preferred approach policy signposts the Residential Design Guidance and Sustainable Design and Construction SPDs, which clearly set out detailed specification and requirements. There is an identified need for this policy due to growing numbers of applications received for extensions to property in the Borough.

6.18 Basements

6.18.1 Basement development, or extensions that go beyond permitted development rights, and which involve excavation of land, helps create additional space for homes. However, the excavation involved in basement development can have implications for ground water conditions leading to ground instability and/or increased flood risk.

6.18.2 Policy CDH06 refers to basement development that also includes lightwells or basement light shafts, and other underground development at or below ground level. When it refers to garden space this includes unbuilt, private open space on the property which includes grassed and landscaped areas, paving and driveways. Policies relating to design, heritage, flood risk and open space are also relevant to basement development and will be taken into account when considering such schemes. Policy CDH06 highlights the importance of taking account of context and local character in the design of basement development. Basements should not impact on the character of the surrounding area or cause harm to the established garden, open area, nearby trees. There should be no significant adverse impact caused to the amenity of neighbouring properties.

Policy CDH06 Basements

Proposals for basements should follow good design principles in accordance with the Residential Design Guidance and Sustainable Design and Construction SPDs.

Basement proposals to properties should:

- a) Ensure that tree roots on or adjoining the site are not damaged.
- b) Ensure that not more than 50% of the amenity space (garden or front court yard) is removed.
- c) Have no demonstrable adverse impact on neighbouring ground water conditions.
- d) Be subordinate to the property being extended and respect its original design, character and proportions for any visible aspects of the extension.
- e) Ensure railings, grilles and other light-well treatments avoid creating visual clutter and detracting from an existing frontage or boundary wall, or obscuring front windows.
- f) Be able to function properly for the purpose intended, with rooms of an adequate size and shape receiving natural lighting and ventilation. All habitable rooms within basement accommodation should have minimum headroom of 2.5 metres.
- g) Consider impact of forecourt parking on light to basement windows.

Alternative Option

No policy – would not utilise the opportunity to manage the increased volume of basement extensions that require planning permission and mitigate their potential cumulative impact on local character and amenity. The preferred approach policy signposts the Residential Design Guidance and Sustainable Design and Construction SPDs, which clearly set out detailed specification and requirements. The draft London Plan has also outlined the need for Boroughs to establish local policy to address the negative impacts of basement development where necessary.

6.19 Amenity Space and Landscaping

- 6.19.1 Outdoor amenity space is highly valued to help protect and improve the living standards of residents enabling them to engage with the locale as well as contribute to maintaining and enhancing the wider character of the borough. Minimum private open space standards, as set out in Table 11 have been established in the same way as the internal space standards (as set out in Table 9), by considering the spaces required for furniture, access and activities in relation to the number of occupants. The resultant space should be of practical shape and utility and care should be taken to ensure that the space offers good amenity. This space does not count towards the Gross Internal Area (GIA) used in calculating internal space standard.
- 6.19.2 Residential units with insufficient garden or amenity space are unlikely to provide good living conditions for future occupiers. For houses, amenity space should be provided in the form of individual rear gardens. For flats, options may include provision of communal spaces around buildings, on roofs, balconies or winter gardens. Within town centres there may be a requirement for wider contributions to an improved public realm.
- 6.19.3 Amenity space for new development should meet the standards set out in Table 11. In tall buildings, where site constraints make it difficult to provide private outdoor open space that offers good amenity for all units, there is potential to provide, as an alternative, additional internal living space that is equivalent to the area of the private open space requirement. This additional space must be added to the minimum GIA internal space standard. Where the standards cannot be met and an innovative design solution is not possible the Council will seek a Planning Obligation.

Table 11 Outdoor amenity space requirements

	Development Scale
<p>For Flats: A minimum 5m² of private outdoor space should be provided for 1-2 person dwellings and an extra 1m² provided for each additional occupant.</p>	Minor, Major and Large scale
<p>For Houses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •40 m² of space for up to four habitable rooms •55 m² of space for up to five habitable rooms •70 m² of space for up to six habitable rooms 85 m² of space for up to seven or more habitable rooms 	Minor, Major and Large scale
Development proposals will not normally be permitted if it compromises the minimum outdoor amenity space standards.	Householder

- 6.19.4 Outdoor amenity space should be designed to cater for all household needs including those of the elderly, young children and families. The space should be accessible for wheelchair users and should also facilitate use for disabled people in terms of paving, lighting and layout. It is important to distinguish boundaries between public, private and communal areas in order to identify who will take responsibility for the maintenance and security of private and semi-private areas. Further guidance is set out in the Residential Design Guidance SPD.
- 6.19.5 Children's play spaces should also be provided in all new residential development containing flatted schemes with the potential occupancy of 10 or more child bedspaces, as set out in the Mayor's SPG Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation. Play spaces should provide a stimulating environment and form an integral part of the surrounding neighbourhood, overlooked for natural surveillance and with safety and security in mind. Residential development will normally be expected to make a contribution either on site or financially for play space.

6.20 Landscaping, Trees and Gardens

- 6.20.1 High quality landscape design can help to create spaces that provide attractive settings for both new and existing buildings, enhancing the integration of a development into the established character of an area. Hard and soft landscaping proposals should make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the site and the surrounding area, maximising urban greening where possible.
- 6.20.2 Landscaping should be included as an integral part of any development proposal at an early stage and approved before work on site commences. Careful consideration should be given to the existing character of a site, its topography and how features such as planting, trees, surface treatments, furniture, lighting, walls, fences and other structures are to be designed and used effectively. More detailed advice about the use of landscaping is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD and the Green Infrastructure SPD
- 6.20.3 The Council will seek to retain existing wildlife habitats such as trees, shrubs, ponds and hedges wherever possible. Where trees are located on or adjacent to a site the Council will require a tree survey to accompany planning applications indicating the location, species, size and condition of trees. Trees should be retained wherever possible and any removal will need to be justified in the survey. Where removal of trees and other habitat can be justified, appropriate replacement should consider both habitat creation and amenity value.

- 6.20.4 Trees make an important contribution to the character and appearance of the Borough as well as reducing surface water run-off, improving air quality and benefits for wellbeing. Trees that are healthy and are of high amenity value can be protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Further detail is provided in the Green Infrastructure SPD.
- 6.20.5 Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) aim to use drainage methods which mimic the natural environment. Swales are linear vegetated drainage features in which surface water can be stored or conveyed. They provide a good example of SUDS which can be incorporated into landscaping. Further guidance on SUDs is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.
- 6.20.6 Gardens also make a significant contribution to local character, enhancing biodiversity, tranquillity, sense of space and the setting of buildings. Garden development that is considered to be detrimental to local character, such as large extensions or infill will be refused. Further guidance on managing the impact of development on gardens is set out in the Residential Design Guidance SPD.

Policy CDH07 Amenity Space and Landscaping

a) Development proposals should provide:

- i. Amenity space standards as set out in Local Plan Table 11.
- ii. Play spaces in accordance with the draft London Plan and the Mayor's SPG on Shaping Neighbourhoods – Play and Informal Recreation.
- iii. Where amenity space does not meet the standards in (i) or (ii) contributions to off-site provision will be expected.

b) Development proposals to include hard and soft landscaping must ensure that:

- i. Design and layout is sympathetic to the local character, whilst providing effective amenity and access with minimal visual impact, with particular regard to parking areas.
- ii. Hardstandings should contribute positively to the streetscene, maintaining a balance between hard and soft landscaping, with opportunities taken to add wild gardens supported where possible.
- iii. Provision is made for an appropriate level of new and existing wildlife habitat including tree and shrub planting to enhance biodiversity.
- iv. Existing trees and their root systems are safeguarded, or replaced if necessary with suitable size and species of tree.
- v. Provision is made for Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.

Alternative Option

Retain existing policies (DM01 & DM02) – would not provide clear outdoor amenity space standards within the Local Plan Existing policy did not require off-site contributions where provision cannot meet required standards.

No policy – as above, lack of clear requirements for outdoor amenity space would be considered a missed opportunity to improve living standards for residents whilst enhancing the character and wildlife value of the Borough.

6.21 **Barnet's Heritage**

6.21.1 The Council takes a positive approach to the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment and recognises the wide benefits it can bring to the local economy, character, and distinctiveness of the Borough. Barnet's historic environment significantly contributes to the Borough and its sense of place and therefore all new development should respect the character and distinctiveness of Barnet's historic environment. National planning policy distinguishes between designated and non-designated heritage assets. Table 12 lists Barnet's designated assets (including statutory listed buildings, battlefield sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Local Areas of Special Archaeological Significance and Conservation Areas) and non-designated heritage assets (locally listed buildings)²⁴. These assets are an irreplaceable resource and the Council will therefore assess proposals based on a presumption that the heritage asset should be conserved while looking for opportunities to enhance a heritage asset's significance.

Table 12 - Barnet's Heritage Assets

Listed Buildings	2,206 buildings
Battlefield Site	Battle of Barnet 1471
Registered Parks and Gardens	4 registered historic parks and gardens; St Marylebone Cemetery, Avenue House Garden, Golders Green Crematorium and St Pancras Cemetery.
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Brockley Hill Romano – British Pottery, Edgware Manor House Moated Site, East End Road, Finchley
Local Areas of Special Archaeological Significance'	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Barnet Gate and Totteridge Fields 2. Burnt Oak 3. Child's Hill 4. Chipping Barnet 5. Cophall 6. Cricklewood 7. East Barnet 8. East Finchley 9. Edgware 10. Edgwarebury and Scratchwood 11. Finchley 12. Friern Barnet 13. Galley Lane 14. Halliwick Manor House 15. Hendon 16. Mill Hill 17. Monken Hadley Common 18. Totteridge and Whetstone Watling Street.
Conservation Areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Burroughs, Hendon, 1983 2. Church End, Finchley, 1979 3. Church End, Hendon, 1983 4. College Farm, Finchley, 1989 5. Cricklewood Railway Terraces, 1998 6. Finchley Garden Village, 1978 7. Golders Green Town Centre, 1998 8. Hampstead Garden Suburb, 1968 9. Hampstead Village (Heath Passage), 1994 10. Mill Hill, 1968 11. Monken Hadley, 1968 12. Moss Hall Crescent, 1974 13. Totteridge, 1968 14. Watling Estate, Burnt Oak, 1998 15. Wood Street, Barnet, 1969 Glenhill Close, Finchley, 2001
Locally Listed Buildings	1600

6.21.2 Listed buildings are of national importance and consent is required for both internal and external works that could have impact on their special interest. Development proposals involving listed buildings should make a positive contribution to the asset and therefore any substantial harm or loss of a listed building will be resisted.

- 6.21.3 Barnet has London's only Registered Historic Battlefield, the site of the Battle of Barnet (1471), which is of national significance and lies to the north of Chipping Barnet. The Growth Strategy highlights that the Council wants to promote such assets in order to increase visitor expenditure in the Borough. In addition to the Battlefield there are four Registered Historic Parks and Gardens in the Borough. As designated heritage assets all these landscapes are of special historic interest.
- 6.21.4 Archaeological remains above and below ground level, and Ancient Monuments, are important surviving evidence of Barnet's past and once removed are lost forever. Barnet has two Scheduled Ancient Monuments, at Brockley Hill in Edgwarebury and at Manor House in Finchley. Scheduled Monument consent must be obtained from the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport with applications made to Historic England before any alterations are made to them.
- 6.21.5 Barnet has five pre-historic, four Roman and thirty medieval sites containing archaeological remains of more than local importance. These have been grouped into nineteen 'Local Areas of Special Archaeological Significance' as shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals in these areas will need to consult with the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service on how they will investigate, catalogue and where possible, preserve in situ or in a museum, as part of any application. It may also be appropriate for Hendon and District Archaeology Society (HADAS) to be consulted.
- 6.21.6 There are sixteen Conservation Areas in Barnet. The Council has produced a number of Conservation Area Character Appraisals that identify the special characteristics and significance of these designated heritage issues, whilst also setting out the issues and threats each area may face. These area appraisals will be taken into account when assessing planning applications in Conservation Areas.
- 6.21.7 The Council will require any proposals that have an effect on a designated heritage asset²⁵ to submit a Heritage Impact Assessment. This assessment will include details on the significance of the heritage asset; the impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset; the impact of the proposal on the setting of the heritage asset; how the significance and/or setting of a heritage asset can be better revealed; opportunities to mitigate or adapt to climate change; and the public benefits that might result from a proposal.
- 6.21.8 Locally Listed Buildings are classified as non-designated heritage assets. Barnet has a Local List of Buildings of historic or architectural interest. When considering applications that affect non-designated heritage assets, the Council will make a balanced decision, having regard to the significance of the asset and the scale of any harm or loss. The Council may identify any potential non-designated heritage asset when considering development proposals.

Policy CDH08 Barnet's Heritage

The Council will ensure that development in Barnet respects its context and distinctive local character, creating places and buildings of high quality design. New development should make a positive contribution to the quality and character of an area. In order to achieve this the Council will work to proactively preserve and enhance Barnet's designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight will be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

Designated Heritage Assets

a) Development proposals that result in substantial harm to a designated heritage asset (including statutory Listed Building, Conservation Areas, Registered Historic Park and Gardens, the Registered Historic Battlefield or Areas of Archaeological Significance) will be refused permission unless it can be demonstrated that substantial public benefits, which may include heritage benefits, outweigh the harm and **all** of the following criteria are met :

- i. The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable alternative uses of the site.
- ii. Evidence of appropriate marketing to demonstrate that no viable use of the heritage asset can be found to enable its conservation.
- iii. Conservation by grant-funding or some form of not-for-profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible.
- iv. The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

b) Development that leads to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including where appropriate, securing the optimum viable use. All development proposals affecting the significance of a designated heritage asset should:

- i. Have regard to the local historic context.
- ii. Have regard to the character, appearance, scale, mass, height, materials, urban grain and layout of existing buildings, streets and spaces.
- iii. Retain architectural detailing and traditional features, including historic shopfronts, which contribute positively to the appearance of a building or an area.
- iv. Be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Assessment and any harm to a designated heritage asset shall require clear and convincing justification.

- v. In exceptional circumstances, where the loss of any heritage asset is permitted, the Council will require a programme of works to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

.Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- c) Proposals for the demolition of non-designated heritage assets (including locally listed buildings) will be resisted. The effect of an application on the significance of an asset will be taken into account in determining the application and the scale of any harm or loss will need to be balanced against the significance of the heritage asset.
- d) Development proposals affecting non-designated heritage assets should conserve, reveal and enhance the significance of the assets and their settings, as well as comply with part b) above.
- e) The Council may identify any potential non-designated heritage asset as a consideration of development proposals.

Archaeological Interest

Scheduled monuments and other designated assets of national archaeological importance, which hold, or potentially hold, evidence of past human activity, should be preserved in situ. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, the Council will require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Alternative Option

Retain existing policy (DM06) – this would not reflect national planning policy which distinguishes between designated and non-designated heritage assets and outlines the need for Plans to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets.

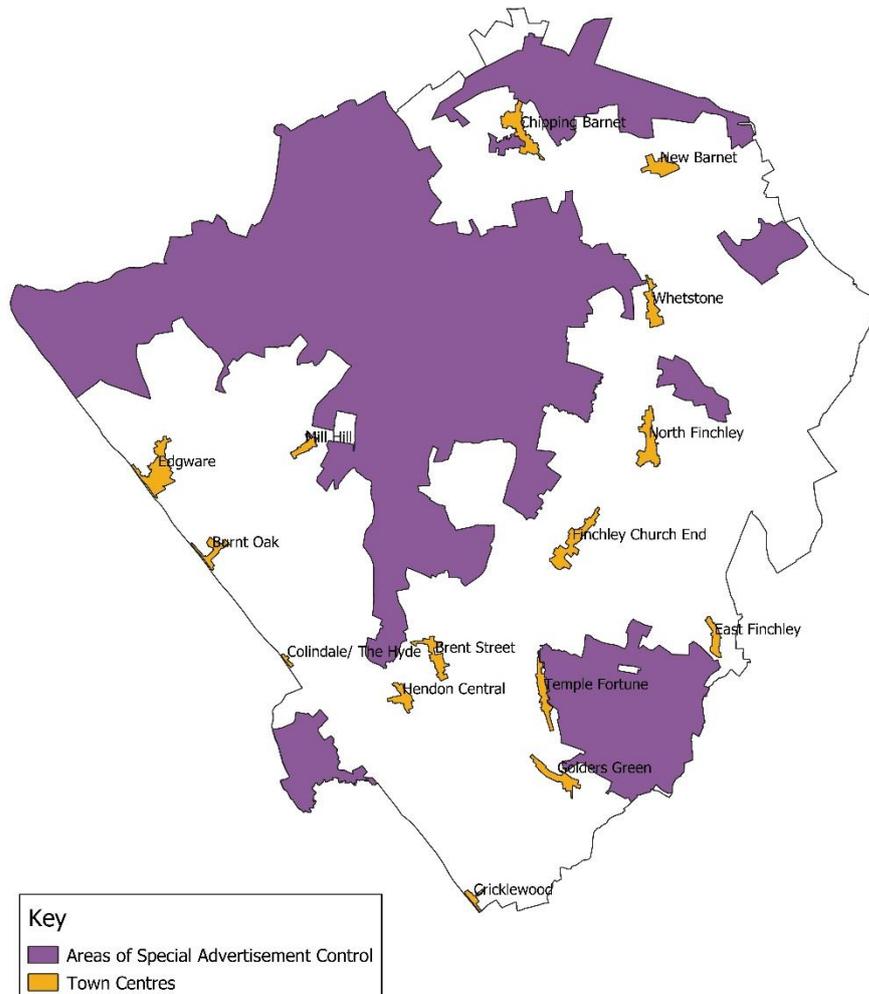
No policy – would not comply with the NPPF, which outlines the need for Plans to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets. The preferred policy approach sets out guidance on designated and non-designated assets in Barnet to comply with national policy. The draft London Plan also emphasises the importance of a strong evidence base to provide a robust understanding of the Borough's historic environment and heritage significance.

6.22 Advertisements

6.22.1 Advertising can have an adverse impact on the appearance of an area, particularly if poorly sited and designed. The amenity impacts and safety implications of all advertisements will be carefully considered. Permission will not be given for proposals which detract from the character of a building or street and impact on public safety including highway safety.

6.22.2 In areas of the Borough which are particularly sensitive, such as Conservation Areas and areas of open land, special care is needed to ensure that advertisements and signs do not detract from the character and appearance of the area. In recognition of this the Council's 2006 Unitary Development Plan designated 'Areas of Special Advertisement Control' where a greater than normal degree of control is exercised over the number, type and size of advertisements which may be displayed. This designation has been retained and revised through this Local Plan as shown in the Changes to the Policies Map and Map 5.

Map 5 Areas of Special Advertisement Control



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- 6.22.3 The Council must manage advertisements effectively in terms of number, size, siting and illumination, as key considerations to ensure that they do not have substantial detrimental impact on the character and amenity of the surrounding area and residents. All advertisements must also be kept clean and tidy and remain in a safe condition that will not obscure or hinder the interpretation of official signage. Policy CDH09 applies to all advertisements requiring advertisement consent under the Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations 2007. Information on what type of advertisement requires consent is set out in Government guidance²⁶. Further guidance on the Council's approach to advertisements will be set out in SPD.

Policy CDH09 Advertisements

The Council will support advertisements that:

- a) Do not cause unacceptable harm to amenity or public safety and are sensitively designed and located in the street-scene and wider townscape.
- b) Are of an appropriate size and siting that does not:
 - i) Significantly detract from the amenity of the street scene or neighbouring properties.
 - ii) Cause a physical or visual obstruction, including light pollution from flashing or illumination.

The Council will exercise greater control over advertisements in Areas of Special Advertisement Control

Alternative Option

No policy –would miss the opportunity for the Local Plan to manage the impact of advertisements on public amenity and safety.

7 Chapter 7 - Town Centres

7.1 National and London Plan Policy Context

7.1.1 Specific National and London Plan Policies to be taken into account:

NPPF

Section 7 Ensuring the vitality of town centres specifically paras 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

Draft London Plan

Policy GG3 Creating a healthy city

Policy GG5 Growing a good economy

Policy SD6 Town centres

Policy SD7 Town centre network

Policy SD8 Town centres: development principles and Development Plan Documents

Policy SD9 Town centres: Local partnerships and implementation

Policy SD10 Strategic and local regeneration

Policy D12 Agent of Change

Policy HC5 Supporting London's culture and creative industries

Policy HC6 Supporting the night-time economy

Policy E1 Offices

Policy E2 Low cost business space

Policy E3 Affordable workspace

Policy E4 Land for industry, logistics and services to support London's economic function

Policy E6 Locally significant industrial sites

Policy E7 Intensification, co-location, and substitution land for industry, logistics, and services to support London's economic function.

Policy E8 Sector growth opportunities and clusters

Policy E9 Retail, markets and hot food takeaways

Policy E10 Visitor infrastructure

Policy E11 Skills and opportunities for all

Mayor of London Culture and Night-time Economy SPG

Mayor of London Town Centres SPG

7.2 Introduction

7.2.1 Barnet's suburban town centres are the economic, civic, retail, leisure and transport hubs of the Borough and a good indicator of its economic, environmental and social health. Each town centre has a special character that contributes to the distinctiveness of the Borough. Barnet's town centre hierarchy consists of one Major Centre, 14 District Centres, 16 Local Centres (including Colindale Gardens) and a Regional Shopping Centre at Brent Cross. In addition to this, there are seven out of town retail parks, over 50 local parades and several weekly markets in the Borough. Details of the town centre hierarchy are set out at Table 13.

- 7.2.2 The diversity of Barnet's town centres is one of its strongest attributes. This should be capitalised upon in order to help fulfil growth opportunities and deliver the goods and services that local communities require. Town centre development should be underpinned by the Good Growth policies of the draft London Plan, with particular focus on building strong and inclusive communities, making best use of land, creating a healthy city and growing a good economy. Mixed-use development that can reduce the need to travel and provide a range of housing and employment opportunities together with retail and leisure space will help create more sustainable and successful places.
- 7.2.3 In recent years, the impact of e-tailing (online shopping) and m-tailing (mobile app shopping) on the high street has been well documented. These trends present challenges and also opportunities; whilst Barnet's town centres have responded in some ways to the changes, decline has occurred to varying degrees. Planning policies must ensure that town centres can adapt in a changing commercial environment, helping them to move away from the traditional shopping format to provide a wider range of mixed uses and innovative spaces. To succeed town centres will need to become more diverse places that people increasingly visit for a variety of reasons, such as leisure and community infrastructure and not just purely shopping. There is also a vital opportunity for town centres to reinvent themselves, making better links to local character and understanding priorities for the community, to provide a unique identity and specialist offer.

Table 13: Barnet's Town Centre Hierarchy

Brent Cross Shopping Centre	Regional Shopping Centre in London Plan – Consolidated with Alterations since 2011 (March 2016)	
Major Town Centre	1. Edgware	
District Town Centres	1. Brent Street 2. Burnt Oak 3. Cricklewood 4. Chipping Barnet 5. Colindale - the Hyde 6. East Finchley 7. Finchley Central	8. Golders Green 9. Hendon 10. Mill Hill 11. New Barnet 12. North Finchley 13. Temple Fortune 14. Whetstone
Local / Neighbourhood Centres	1. Apex Corner 2. Childs Hill 3. Colney Hatch Lane 4. Deansbrook Road 5. East Barnet Village 6. Friern Barnet 7. Golders Green Road 8. Grahame Park	9. Great North Road 10. Hale Lane 11. Hampden Square 12. Holders Hill Circus 13. Market Place 14. New Southgate 15. West Hendon 16. Colindale Gardens

7.3 **Barnet's Town Centres**

- 7.3.1 Significant growth in town centres will boost footfall and enable the Council to further support local business and encourage residents to shop locally. In helping Barnet's town centres to respond to a combination of tough economic conditions and changing consumer habits there is a need to diversify so that such locations become recognised social and community hubs as well as economic centres supported by new housing development. The Council is working with local partners including town teams to better define and build upon town centre identities and their distinctive qualities. This means getting the basics right with more support for improved health and well-being, promotion of active travel, and improved safety, whilst also taking a more visible and coordinated approach to addressing issues such as planning enforcement, anti-social behaviour, licensing, street cleansing, waste collection and parking.
- 7.3.2 The Council will ensure that there are a range of entry points to enterprise and employment in town centres. It will seek to concentrate a mix of commercial, community and other activity within town centres including greater variety in the typology of workspace provision in developments across Barnet's town centres including use class B1. Further details are set out in the Economy Chapter.
- 7.3.3 In order to create the right environment to attract private sector investment and facilitate growth in Barnet's town centres, the Council has produced a number of non-statutory documents such as development frameworks (planning based) or strategies (environment or regeneration related but non-planning) for a number of town centres i.e. Burnt Oak, Edgware, Chipping Barnet, Finchley Central, New Barnet, and a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) for North Finchley. A town centre strategy for Golders Green has recently been published.
- 7.3.4 Areas with complex land ownership patterns, such as town centres, can benefit from the Council actively identifying development opportunities to ensure regeneration gets underway, including the use of available powers where required. Town Centre Frameworks can perform this function, identifying a range of opportunities from development sites to public realm enhancement whilst seeking to improve accessibility for all users and support the provision of a wide range of shops and services to meet the needs of a diverse local population. All Town Centre Frameworks and Strategies are subject to a process of community engagement in order to identify the different requirements of each town centre, reflecting their distinctiveness and understanding the different needs and preferences of those who use them.

7.3.5 Each Framework includes a section on delivery and implementation, which proposes the use of Section 106 and Community Infrastructure Levy contributions to invest in a public realm enhancement programme with the potential to gain additional funding from other sources including government funds, local traders and community fundraising initiatives. Through this programme of town centre strategies, SPDs, planning briefs and development frameworks the Council will continue to develop and update frameworks for Barnet's town centres.

7.4 Town Centres Evidence Base

Town Centre Floorspace Needs Assessment 2017

7.4.1 To provide an overview of the health of the town centre network and to consider the capacity for future retail development, a Town Centre Floorspace Needs Assessment (TCFNA) was commissioned. The TCFNA highlighted that:

- There is scope for further improvement of Barnet's town centres in both quantitative and qualitative terms.
- All town centres could benefit from improvement to the leisure offer.
- Colindale, The Hyde is a District Centre performing more like a Local Centre.
- Clustering of uses for gambling, betting, payday loan shops, hot food take-away bars have negative health implications for users.
- Growing number of service sector units (e.g. hairdressers, nail bars), accounting for almost half of total retail unit provision in Local Centres.
- Opportunities to promote digital technologies in town centres to future-proof them against declining footfalls.

7.4.2 In terms of retail provision, the TCFNA highlights that:

- There is no substantive quantitative requirement for new convenience floorspace. This is because any additional expenditure resulting from population growth will be absorbed by existing convenience commitments.
- Additional comparison floorspace capacity will be required to provide up to 13,000 m² by 2021, a further 30,000m² by 2026 and a further 34,000m² by 2036. This amounts to a total of 77,000m² of comparison floorspace over the Plan period.
- Landlords are focusing on improving the quality of existing retail parks through refurbishment and the introduction of a greater range of uses, including leisure and night-time economy. Retail unit floorplates in town centres are generally more constrained.

7.4.3 In relation to leisure uses and the night-time economy, the TCFNA states that:

- Food and drink uses (A3-A5) account for approximately 77% of total leisure spending growth in Barnet. The quantitative food and drink assessment indicates there is sufficient expenditure capacity in Barnet to support up to 33,330m² of Class A3-A5 floorspace up to 2036.
- North Finchley, Whetstone and Edgware are forecast to experience the most significant levels of food & drink expenditure growth based on current spending patterns.
- Spending on recreational and sporting services accounts for 12% of total leisure spending growth in Barnet.
- Cricklewood, North Finchley and Golders Green are forecast to experience the most significant levels of recreational and health and fitness expenditure growth based on current spending patterns.
- Barnet has three cinemas with a total of 14 screens. With most of the screens in the east of the Borough Barnet experiences a high level of expenditure leakage (57%) amongst cinema goers. The cinema screen capacity assessment highlights capacity to support an additional 14 screens up to 2036 in Barnet, equivalent to one large multiplex cinema or up to five boutique cinemas; and that
- The proposed multiplex at Brent Cross will account for a significant element of the indicated capacity, however there may also be potential for localised boutique style cinemas in larger town centres.

7.5 Brent Cross

7.5.1 Brent Cross is Barnet's largest shopping location and in an area which is set to be transformed over the lifetime of the Local Plan. Outline planning permission was granted in 2010 for the comprehensive redevelopment of the area to create a new mixed use town centre with up to 55,000m² of comparison retail floorspace; 7,500 new homes and creation of a new commercial quarter providing over 20,000 new jobs. This redevelopment is underpinned by improvements to the strategic highway network, a new train station and an improved and accessible public transport offer and new high quality public realm. Development at Brent Cross will turn it into a regional destination, providing a range of new recreation and leisure facilities as well as enhanced retail services.

7.5.2 As part of the mixed use development there will be a significant food and dining offer, complemented by a variety of public spaces and a new riverside public park. The renewed shopping complex will deliver a major retail and leisure destination for North London with a range of uses contributing to the night-time economy. This will enable Brent Cross to emerge as a new Metropolitan Centre to compete with other shopping centres and leisure destinations in the London area.

7.5.3 The Brent Cross regeneration is a large and complex scheme that will take over 20 years to deliver and will need to deal with changes in economic and market conditions over this time. The existing outline planning permission from 2010, is now nearly a decade old. Since then the UK retail market has been experiencing significant structural and conceptual changes, with the closure and consolidation of major national stores and brands and the continuing competition from on-line retail. In order to respond to such change The Local Plan sets out a policy framework at GSS02 for the Brent Cross Growth Area that enables the Council to respond to change in the long-term.

7.6 Vibrant Town Centres

7.6.1 The NPPF defines main town centre uses, which includes retail, leisure, entertainment and more intensive sport and recreation uses (such as cinema, restaurants and nightclubs), offices, arts, culture and tourism development. Barnet's town centres will continue to be the focus for convenience and new comparison retail development. They will also accommodate other appropriate town centre uses including community and civic facilities. Residential accommodation within mixed use development in town centres can help contribute to vitality and viability by increasing footfall for business, supporting the night-time economy and enhancing levels of natural surveillance and activity. This brings in new residents living above ground floor level and making more efficient use of the opportunities offered by town centres.

7.6.2 A range of uses are important to the continued vitality and viability of the town centre. Housing within mixed-use areas of development can reduce the need to travel, reducing congestion and helping to improve air and noise quality. By enhancing the provision of arts, culture, leisure and recreation facilities the Council wants to diversify the town centre offer and generate more footfall. Good design and effective use of space can also enhance footfall and the time people may spend in the centre through reconfiguration of landscaping and public realm as well as integrated access to shared outdoor spaces. Employment is critical to the vitality of town centres, and the Council will support viable employment opportunities to sustain activity and encourage growth including greater variety in the typology of workspace provision (see Policy ECY01).

7.6.3 Tourism and visitor facilities can also help create jobs and support the local economy. In determining the location of tourist and visitor accommodation within the Borough, the Council considers town centres to offer the most sustainable locations, particularly when supported by good public transport access to central London and major transport hubs.

- 7.6.4 The Council will also support community uses in the town centres (including local centres), as these locations are associated with higher levels of public transport accessibility. Enhancement or relocation of community uses is supported by the Council on the basis that this does not reduce service coverage in other parts of the Borough. Policy CHW01 provides further detail on community uses. This approach will deliver community uses and support the wider vitality and viability of the town centre particularly through the maintenance of an active street frontage.
- 7.6.5 Proposals for development of new or extensions to main town centre uses, including all A Class or leisure development, which are outside of town centres and in excess of 200 m² gross internal area floorspace must comply with the sequential test approach as set out in the NPPF (para 86).
- 7.6.6 Proposals for significant retail, office or leisure development (of more than 500m² gross internal floorspace) outside of Barnet's town centres will require an impact assessment demonstrating that there would be no adverse impact on the vitality and viability of the designated centre from the proposed edge of centre development. The Council will refuse planning permission where there is evidence that proposals are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the vitality and viability of the designated centres.

Policy TOW01 Vibrant Town Centres

The Council will promote the vitality and viability of the Borough's town centres by:

- (a) Distributing growth by 2036 to meet the capacity for:
 - i) Up to 77,000m² (net) of Class A1 comparison retail floorspace
 - ii) Up to 33,000m² (net) of Class A3-A5 floorspace.

Unless it can be demonstrated that there is a specific need, the Council will not support significant Class A1 convenience retail floorspace as there is no substantive quantitative requirement for new convenience floorspace.

- (b) Retaining a strong hierarchy of town centres and supporting an appropriate mix of uses within designated centres, including:
 - i) Brent Cross (see policy GSS02) to provide a strong retail offer as well as a wider mix of uses including leisure, office and other commercial, community and cultural uses to create a regional destination centre for North London.
 - ii) Edgware (see policy GSS05) where regeneration will consolidate the quantum of retail floorspace alongside improvements to the quality of the retail and leisure offer, whilst providing a range of community uses. New housing will also form a key part of significant growth of the local economy.
 - iii) Cricklewood (see policy GSS04) where regeneration will support the improvement of the retail offer alongside new housing, community and leisure facilities.

- iv) District Town Centres (see Policy GSS08) which will be promoted to provide a network of complementary retail, leisure and community uses as well as new housing development.
 - v) Local Centres (including new provision at Colindale Gardens) which will be promoted to provide a local level of retail and community uses.
- (c) The Council will work with local partners to better define and enhance the distinctive character of individual town centres. Taking a more visible and co-ordinated approach to address a range of uses including anti- social behaviour, car parking, street cleaning and licensing.
- (d) Outside of the town centres small shops and local parades will be enhanced and protected.
- (e) In order to reduce cartrips the Council supports the relocation and expansion of leisure uses from lower PTAL car dependent locations to town centre locations where opportunities arise.
- (f) Following a 'town centres first approach', the sequential test will be applied to ensure sustainable patterns of development are achieved; therefore, outside of town centres any development of main town centre uses of 200 m² or more (gross internal floorspace) will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated through the NPPF sequential approach that there are no suitable premises/sites available in the designated centres as set out in Table 13 and that there would be no harm to the vitality and viability of these centres by the approval of edge-of centre development. In addition, any proposal of more than 500 m² of retail, office or leisure development must be supported by an impact assessment.

Alternative Option

Retain existing policy (CS06) – would fail to consider new evidence on the distribution of retail growth and the greater challenges faced by town centres at present. It would fail to reflect the Council’s aspirations for town centres as set out in the Growth Strategy and the promotion of non-retail uses such as leisure and community as well as delivery of new jobs and new homes in town centre locations.

No policy – would have negative impact on the future of existing town centres in the Borough. The NPPF advocates a ‘town centres first’ sequential approach as the most appropriate method of assessment to ensure the vitality and viability of centres are maintained and therefore the preferred policy option has adopted this approach. As above, a lack of policy would not support the aspirations of the Growth Strategy and could threaten the strong hierarchy of settlements that is a key attribute of the Borough.

7.7 Development Principles for Town Centres

- 7.7.1 An appropriate mix of uses and services is needed in order to retain and improve the vibrancy and vitality of Barnet’s town centres. The core retail area of the town centre should be maintained for Class A1 use within the primary frontages. Elsewhere, in the town centres a greater diversity of uses will be supported, recognising the changing role of these locations as places that people visit for a variety of reasons, including shopping, working, leisure and community purposes as well as museums and hotels.
- 7.7.2 Digital technologies facilitating online sales have altered the ways in which retailers utilise physical floorspace. Multi-channel retailing includes a digital online retail presence complemented by physical stores located in a range of accessible and attractive locations. Digital technology can help to drive footfall and in-store purchases and the Council will be supportive of innovative approaches to fulfilment of customer orders and other retail needs within Barnet’s town centres.

- 7.7.3 Local centres and neighbourhood parades are particularly important for less mobile residents including older people, parents with young children, people who are mobility impaired and residents without access to a car. Protecting retail uses (Class A1) from change in local centres is the priority. Loss of Class A1 will generally be resisted. As well as providing for local needs shops in the local centres and parades can provide specialist uses which may not be found in the larger town centres. Sufficient evidence demonstrating lack of demand for Class A1 use will need to be demonstrated before other town centre uses including community uses. Not all uses will be appropriate as an active frontage will need to be maintained to ensure the continuity of the frontage and vibrancy in the local centre or parade. For individual shops and smaller parades, proposals will need to demonstrate that adequate provision of local shops and services is maintained.
- 7.7.4 At the other end of the scale markets continue to contribute to a dynamic, competitive and diverse retail sector within Barnet. They can also provide greater retail choice and affordability as well as help to meet the needs of Barnet's diverse communities. Markets are a key generator of footfall as well as a known attractor to centres. Burnt Oak, Chipping Barnet and North Finchley are locations associated with markets. There are also a number of occasional farmers' and other specialist markets within the larger district centres generating additional activity and associated spend.
- 7.7.5 There is a great opportunity for Barnet to contribute to London's economy with the provision of a dynamic range of town centres that can serve changing needs of residents and the local economy. New developments must be appropriate to the scale, character and function of the town centre, in keeping with its role and function within Barnet's town centre hierarchy. In most town centre locations higher density development will be expected in order to take advantage of these more accessible locations.
- 7.7.6 Town centre development will be expected to enhance the public realm in order to improve accessibility, social spaces, safety and the environment. In making high streets healthier opportunities to reduce reliance on car travel should be encouraged, including the creation of attractive and welcoming places that enable well connected walking and cycling routes.

Policy TOW02 Development Principles in Barnet's Town Centres, Local Centres and Parades

In order to promote a mix of uses within Barnet's town centres to support vitality and viability whilst maintaining their distinctiveness the Council will ensure that:

- (a) Within Major and District Town Centres proposals that would reduce the combined proportion of A1 retail use at ground floor level (including vacant properties) in the town centre primary frontage below 65% will only be supported if criteria c) is met.
- (b) Within Local Centres, Parades and isolated shops the Council will protect A1 retail unless it can be demonstrated that criteria c) is met.
- (c) Where proposals for alternative uses at ground floor level do not meet criteria (a) and (b) the Council will take the following into consideration:
 - i) Significance of reduction of retail facilities.
 - ii) Loss of active frontage at ground floor level.
 - iii) Whether alternative retail facilities are accessible by walking, cycling or public transport to meet the needs of the area.
 - iv) Capability of the proposal in attracting visitors to the town centre.
 - v) Contribution of the proposal to the Council's growth objectives.
 - vi) Evidence that there is no viable demand for continued Class A1 use and that the property has been vacant for over 12 months, with the exception of meanwhile uses in accordance with part h). Evidence of continuous marketing over a 12 month period will be required.
- (d) Properties at ground floor level are expected to retain active frontages.
- (e) The use of upper floors for alternative uses including residential, employment or community provision will be strongly encouraged.
- (f) In accordance with the Agent of Change principle development that has significant adverse impact on the amenities of nearby occupiers will be resisted.
- (g) Development that has significant adverse impact on traffic flow or road safety will be resisted.
- (h) The use of vacant sites or buildings for occupation by meanwhile uses that will benefit a town centre's viability and vitality will be supported.
- (i) Markets in town centres will normally be supported, in particular where they contribute to greater retail choice, affordability and support for small enterprises.

Alternative Options

Retain existing policy (DM 11) – would fail to respond to changing town centres and proactively set out a flexible and criteria based policy for the loss of A1 retail. Requirements for A1 uses in primary frontage has been reduced from 75% to 65%, and the secondary frontage will no longer be set for A1 uses. Retaining existing policy DM11 would therefore fail to reflect the Council’s aspirations for town centres as set out in the draft Growth Strategy, support for active ground floor frontages and the promotion of non-retail uses such as leisure and community as well as delivery of new jobs and new homes in town centre locations.

Revise existing policy to reduce the allowance of A1 retail uses of secondary frontage (to 40% or below) – would provide a less restrictive approach (from existing Local Plan policy at 65%); however, this could lead to higher vacancy rates and is therefore considered detrimental to the potential vitality of the town centre. Setting a threshold for A1 use on primary frontages is deemed appropriate whilst secondary frontages can allow diversity of use to meet local demand.

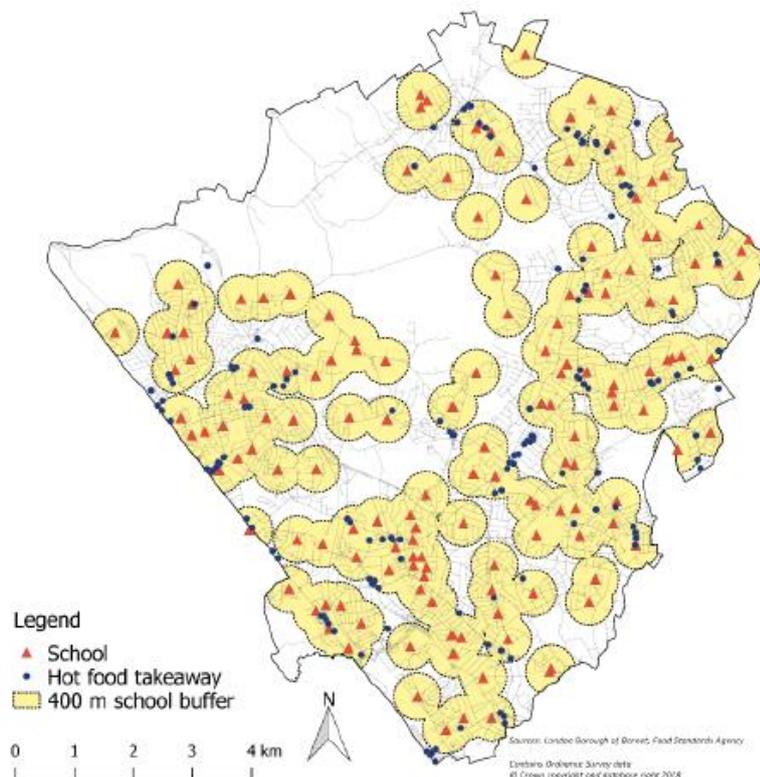
No policy – would allow the market to influence future development in town centres and would not comply with the NPPF or draft London Plan. As above, a lack of policy would risk losing the important benefits that town centres play within the local community and therefore contrary to the aspirations outlined in the draft Growth Strategy.

7.8 Managing Clustering of Town Centre Uses

- 7.8.1 Clusters of retail and associated uses can have positive and negative impacts within town centres and across the Borough. Clustered related uses can help town centres develop specialist or niche roles that can attract footfall and spend; however, as highlighted in Barnet’s TCFNA over-concentration of certain uses such as betting shops, payday loan shops or hot food takeaways can have a detrimental impact on physical and mental wellbeing as well as on the vitality and viability of town centres. These uses have associations with unacceptable levels of noise, vibrations, odours, traffic disturbance, litter and can attract anti-social behaviour. The proliferation of such uses can quickly change the character of a town centre.

- 7.8.2 The causes of obesity and poor health are multi-faceted and complex. National guidance is clear that planning policies can limit the proliferation of certain use classes in certain areas, and that regard should be had to locations where children and young people congregate.²⁷ Draft London Plan (Policy E9 Retail, markets and hot food takeaways) supports restricting proposals for A5 hot food takeaway uses that are within 400 metres of a school. It also supports the use of thresholds to manage an over-concentration of A5 uses within town centres. Responding to concerns about levels of childhood obesity and increasing levels of health inequality, the Council's Public Health team produced evidence on the proliferation of hot food takeaways in the Borough.²⁸ The Review did focus on students attending Barnet schools. There are at least 205 hot food takeaways in Barnet according to the Food Standards Agency. These are shown on Map 6 together with a 400m catchment around schools. This is however considered an under-estimate as according to a University of Cambridge study there are 350 hot food takeaways in the Borough. There are likely to be opportunities amongst the 350 existing operators to allow an adequate turnover as takeaways close and new ones open.
- 7.8.3 The Council is establishing a scheme, known as the Healthier Catering Commitment, that helps food businesses in Barnet to provide healthier food, which is low in fat, salt and sugar, to their customers. In those instances where new A5 hot food takeaways are allowed the Council will require, through a planning condition, that operators comply with the Healthier Catering Commitment.

Map 6 – Hot food takeaways and schools in Barnet



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- 7.8.4 Since the introduction of the Smokefree Law in 2007, there has been a rise in shisha consumption in Barnet. Shisha smoking is associated with several types of cancer. Shisha bars can adversely impact the amenity of an area, particularly through late night noise and disturbance.
- 7.8.5 The Council's Public Health Team have produced evidence on Shisha.²⁹ This highlighted that students attending schools with a shisha premise within a half mile radius being 2.5 times more likely to smoke shisha than those who did not. Out of 25 secondary schools in Barnet, 10 are within walking distance (400m) of shisha premises.
- 7.8.6 Policy TOW03 seeks to ensure that uses such as hot food takeaways and shisha are not clustered, near to schools and other facilities that young people are more likely to attend (youth centres/scouts/community centres). It also covers betting and payday loan shops which remain a common feature of Barnet's town centres. Like hot food takeaways and shisha bars these uses can have negative health implications for those using these services. As part of the Authorities Monitoring Report the Council will monitor the numbers of hot food takeaways, betting shops, shisha bars, and payday lenders within each town centre.

Policy TOW03 Managing Clustering of Town Centre Uses

The Council will resist the proliferation and over concentration of:

- a) hot food takeaways and will not permit proposals in Use Class A5 that:
 - i) Are not separated from any existing A5 unit or group of units in such use by at least two units which are neither in non A5 use nor Sui Generis uses as highlighted in (b).
 - ii) Are located within 400m of the boundary of an existing school or youth centre.
 - iii) Have an unacceptable impact on highway safety.
 - iv) Have an undue impact on residential amenity in terms of noise, vibrations, odours, traffic disturbance and litter.
 - v) Do not provide effective extraction of odours and cooking smells.
 - vi) Do not provide adequate on-site waste storage and disposal of waste products.
 - vii) Do not agree to operate in compliance with the Council's Healthier Catering Commitment.
- b) betting shops, payday loan shops and shisha bars and will not permit proposals for such Sui Generis uses that:
 - i) Are not separated from any existing Sui Generis unit in such uses (as highlighted in (b)) or group of units in such uses by at least two units which are neither units (as highlighted in (b)) nor A5 uses.
 - ii) Do not provide active frontages and must have a positive visual impact on the street scene.
 - iii) Have a significant impact on residential amenity in terms of noise, vibrations, odours, traffic disturbance and litter.

Alternative Options

No policy - this would fail to utilise an opportunity for the Local Plan to deliver public health benefits through management of uses considered detrimental to wellbeing, health and amenity as well as the vitality and viability of town centres. The control of hot food takeaways is supported by wider policy as well as a growing evidence base, therefore the preferred option to implement this policy in the Local Plan is considered a proactive and complementary approach to improve health and wellbeing.

7.9 Night-Time Economy

7.9.1 The night-time economy refers to all economic activity taking place between the hours of 6pm and 6am. Night time economy uses include restaurants (Class A3), bars (Class A4), as well as cinemas, theatres and arts venues (Class D2). Such uses can contribute positively to the vitality and vibrancy of town centres by providing informal surveillance for passers-by helping visitors to feel safer in the night-time. Patterns of consumer behaviour and technological change have led to the concept of a 24-hour city, which has led to diversification of use and adaptation for many areas that have brought new residents to the area.

7.9.2 The majority of Barnet town centres have a night-time offer to varying degrees³⁰. Town centres that provide a safe and attractive environment are more likely to encourage residents and visitors to come to the Borough in the evening. Public realm improvements will change the image and perception of Barnet's town centres and welcoming public spaces will encourage people to spend more time at the destination. The Council seeks to enhance the existing strengths of town centres to create a thriving night time economy. This includes maximising the creative potential from a growing leisure offer that enhances the range and quality of local food and drink, heritage, culture and arts on offer.

7.9.3 Town centre strategies can help to manage the role of the night-time economy with regard to residential amenity and any potential adverse effects on local residents. In addition, night time economy uses and activities including drinking establishments are subject to a co-ordinated approach based on Planning and Licensing policy and considerations by other stakeholders such as Highways, Community Safety and Cleansing. Diversification of night-time uses can add to the vitality and viability of town centres and should promote inclusive access and safety. Where appropriate, planning conditions or legal agreements will be used to manage hours of operation, noise and fumes from machinery, storage and disposal of refuse, the areas used by customers and any other issues that may need to control the impact of night-time uses in order to protect amenity. The introduction of the 'agent of change' principle will ensure that new development does not unduly add to the costs and administrative burdens of existing businesses.

Policy TOW04 Night-Time Economy

The Council will support proposals for night-time economy uses in Barnet's Town Centres in particular Chipping Barnet, Cricklewood, North Finchley and Whetstone as well as Brent Cross, where:

- a) The scale and type of use reflects the role and function of the centre.
- b) There is no conflict with Policy TOW03 – Managing Clustering of Town Centre Uses.
- c) There is no significant negative impact on the amenity of adjoining or adjacent residential accommodation and non-residential uses, such as noise disturbance, cooking smells, anti-social behaviour, or highway safety.
- d) There is no significant negative impact resulting from cumulative development in relation to the number, capacity and location of other night-time economy uses in the area.
- e) There is no significant detrimental impact on the historic distinctiveness of Barnet's town centres.

Alternative Option

No policy - could allow undesirable uses that would be detrimental to the amenity and safety of town centres. Inclusion and implementation of a policy to manage the night time economy considering its cumulative impact, existing scale and associated uses is considered the preferred approach whilst making links with other Local Plan policies and the draft London Plan.

8 Chapter 8 - Community Uses and promotion of health and wellbeing

8.1 National and London Plan Policy Context

8.1.1 Specific National and London Plan Policies to be taken into account.

NPPF

Section 8 Promoting healthy and safe communities specifically paras 91, 92, 93, 94, 94 and 95

Draft London Plan

Policy GG1 Building Strong and Inclusive communities

Policy GG3 Creating a healthy city

Policy D10 Safety, security, and resilience to emergency

Policy H14 Supported and Specialised Accommodation

Policy H15 Specialist Older Persons Housing

Policy S1 Developing London's social infrastructure

Policy S2 Health and social care facilities

Policy S3 Education and childcare facilities

Policy S4 Play and informal educational facilities

Policy S5 Sports and recreation facilities

Policy S6 Public toilets

Policy S7 Burial space

Policy HC7 Protecting public houses

Mayor of London Culture and Night-time Economy SPG

Mayor of London Social Infrastructure SPG

8.2 Introduction

8.2.1 Community uses cover a range of uses from health facilities, educational institutions and community meeting places to public houses, libraries and theatres. Within Barnet there is a need for a range of community facilities to support the requirements of different ethnic, religious, social and interest groups. Barnet's demographic structure will change during the lifetime of the Local Plan and there is a need to protect and make better use of existing community uses in order to be able to respond to population change.

8.2.2 The Council's approach is to encourage new community uses to locate in town centres and local centres as these locations are well served by public transport in particular the bus network which is more capable of serving local catchment needs. Where local facilities are being provided which serve a local catchment, proximity to the bus network will be considered to be of particular importance.

8.2.3 Understanding Barnet's population composition and its needs is the first step to being able to improve health and wellbeing and promote choices for individuals to lead healthy lives. This is a cross cutting theme for the Local Plan. Recognising that growth in the Borough will be disproportionate, with an increasing proportion of residents being either young or older people, this Plan seeks to demonstrate that their needs will be met. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Health and Social Care provides a strategic basis for how the Council can enable people to live healthy lifestyles while at the same time continue to promote independence, choice and control for vulnerable people and their carers.

8.2.4 Barnet's Infrastructure Delivery Plan reviews the existing capacity of infrastructure provision in the Borough and highlights needs, gaps and deficiencies in provision and costs of updating and delivering new infrastructure including educational and healthcare facilities, libraries, community centres and leisure centres.

8.3 **Barnet's Community Infrastructure**

8.3.1 For the foreseeable future, community facilities in Barnet are expected to experience reductions in funding, increased levels of demand and rising expectations. The long-term sustainability of facilities is a particular concern as funding continues to decline. It is imperative that new community facilities are efficient, flexible and adaptable in their design ensuring that the management and use of such spaces remains affordable.

8.3.2 A key focus for managing Barnet's future growth will be ensuring that:

- the services, facilities and infrastructure to support the local community as well as visitors are provided in suitable locations to meet likely and potentially increasing demand;
- all new community facilities are accessible to all and provide for physical and sensory accessibility requirements;
- families with small children, older people and disabled people can move around, enjoy and feel secure within all neighbourhoods to enable full participation in and contribution to the life of the community;
- opportunities to deliver services in a new format, including web-based provision, are explored and maximised where possible; and
- through Lifetime Neighbourhoods, cohesive, successful and sustainable communities will be delivered. To succeed, this will involve putting people at the heart of the design process. Further details on inclusive design are set out in Chapter 6.

- 8.3.3 Multi-purpose community facilities that make efficient use of premises providing a range of services at one accessible and inclusive location will be supported. Where new development results in increased demand for community spaces, it will be expected to make commensurate provision for new, or improvements to existing, facilities. It will be expected as part of any planning obligation that provision for the long-term management and maintenance of the facility is made by the developer.
- 8.3.4 Introducing a wider mix of uses on a community site or intensifying a community use or function is supported provided accessibility and the impact on residential amenity is addressed. If there are improvements to existing community or education uses consideration should be given to how access to public transport can be improved. Adapting a building or land for another community use would be preferable to its loss. This could also be part of a mixed-use redevelopment which re-provides adequate facilities on site. As an alternative improvements can be provided at another location and secured via a legal agreement.

Barnet's Libraries

- 8.3.5 Barnet's libraries act as a community hub providing access to meeting space and wireless connectivity as well as the Council and partner's services. Barnet's library estate includes 14 library buildings. The three Core Plus libraries are Chipping Barnet, Colindale and Finchley Central. Reconfiguration of the library estate has helped release space for commercial and community letting and where possible, to co-locate services to make better use of library and other publicly owned buildings. Such proposals will reflect opportunities for improving access and modernising library space.

Leisure Centres and Swimming Pools

- 8.3.6 In partnership with Greenwich Leisure Ltd the Council manages seven leisure centres and pools within the Borough. In ensuring more efficient use of leisure facilities and greater footfall, co-location will be explored with other community provision on a site by site basis. In terms of the school estate the Council seeks to maximise use of school sport and leisure facilities by the wider community.

- 8.3.7 Analysis of current provision is set out in Barnet's Indoor Sport and Recreation Facilities Study 2018. The Study assessed current and future unmet need and access to public sector facilities and highlighted optimal locations to address projected unmet need in accordance with the Fit and Active Barnet Framework 2016-2021. The Study highlights that better access to physical activity at local level is important for residents, particularly those who are currently inactive, and those without access to private transport, to participate, and become physically active. Although the Borough has good sports facilities some will require replacement or refurbishment during the Plan period. Linking facility provision, informal and formal, to good levels of public transport access and opportunities for active travel, and informal use facilities will help to facilitate more active lifestyles for more people. There is also the issue of sports hall facilities that are not accessible to community use. The Council will therefore seek increased community access to new provision through planning agreements; this is highlighted as a priority in the Study.
- 8.3.8 Despite the development of new pools at Barnet Copthall and New Barnet leisure centres there is insufficient swimming pool provision to meet both current and future demand. The Study has identified a need for increased pay-and-play accessible water space, equivalent to 2 new swimming pools (6 lane x 25 m) by 2036. There is an opportunity to meet this demand through increased water space in replacements for the ageing facilities of Finchley Lido and Hendon Leisure Centre. Other priorities highlighted include provision of indoor bowls, fitness facilities, gymnastics and trampolining.
- 8.3.9 By developing 'active environments' through urban design, understanding land use patterns, and creating transportation systems, active, healthier and more liveable communities can be created. A key conclusion of the Indoor Sport and Recreation Study in prioritising provision is the creation of more active environments, reflecting active travel, safe cycle routes to school, the need to link existing and new communities with walking / cycling / jogging routes.

Arts and Culture

- 8.3.10 Barnet's Arts and Culture Strategy 2018-2022 provides a framework to harness the vision, ambition and resources of the Council, its partners and individuals working in Barnet to promote a rich cultural life in the Borough. The Strategy identifies how arts and culture opportunities are at the heart of regeneration and sets out its priorities for promoting spaces and opportunities for creative and ambitious art projects to thrive and new cultural organisations and industries to flourish. In order to contribute to the vitality and viability of town centres the Local Plan supports temporary (meanwhile) uses and the more flexible application of town centre policy. This could help innovative arts and cultural projects make use of vacant premises.

8.4 Provision for Children and Young People

- 8.4.1 The Education Strategy for Barnet 2017 – 2020 highlights that the Borough's educational offer lies at the heart of Barnet's continuing success as a desirable place where people want to live, work and study. Excellent educational outcomes and ensuring children and young people are equipped to meet the needs of employers are vital to Barnet's future success. The school population is growing and although there has been a substantial investment programme to provide new school places, more will be required in response to the Borough's growth. Planning for any new provision will be closely linked to the distribution and delivery of housing growth as highlighted in the housing trajectory.
- 8.4.2 The Education Strategy highlights that through continuous partnership working with schools the best locations for school expansions and bulge classes will be identified. To secure additional Free Schools where and when they are needed the Council will work closely with the Department for Education (DfE), the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA), the Regional Schools Commissioner and potential sponsors of Free Schools.
- 8.4.3 Barnet's Children and Young People's Plan 2019 – 2023 sets out the aim to make Barnet the most family friendly borough based upon a strategy which focuses on developing families' resilience in order to deliver the best outcomes for children and young people. Children's Centres and Youth Centres provide a range of whole family services so that families are not required to attend multiple settings to access services that meet their needs. Working with key public sector partners including the NHS and Metropolitan Police the Council will pursue opportunities for co-location of services to enable families to be seen in a range of 'family friendly' settings, increase access and support the development of localised community relationships.
- 8.4.4 Other facilities for young people in Barnet include multi-agency drop in centres at Woodhouse Road in North Finchley, and at Canada Villa in Hendon. For future provision of youth facilities, the emphasis will be on ensuring services are targeted to those most in need of support, and enabling community groups and the voluntary sector to build capacity around providing a range of positive activities across the Borough from a wide range of locations. There is a strong emphasis on involving young people in the commissioning of youth services to ensure that provision is well placed and meets demand.

8.5 Provision for Older People

8.5.1 Barnet faces an increase in the numbers of older people. Future generations of older people have different expectations and aspirations. Life expectancy has been increasing over some time and there are increasing numbers of older people living at home with long term conditions, and also dementia. Provision of space to provide day services in support of those people with high dependency needs enabling them to continue to live successfully in the community will remain a priority. The Council is working on alternative models that promote choice and well-being that will meet the needs and aspirations of the new cohort of older people.

8.6 Residential Care Homes

8.6.1 The Council's strategy is to make it easier for residents to plan ahead as they approach old age, and to ensure that those with higher care needs have a non-residential care choice when their own home no longer meets their needs. As set out in the Housing Strategy the Council has identified a need for additional supported housing and is increasing the supply of extra care housing as an alternative to residential care homes, providing a more flexible and affordable approach that can help older people live more independent lives for longer.

8.6.2 Places for people who require neither dementia or nursing care are known as 'mainstream places'. The current supply of mainstream residential places in Barnet exceeds placements made by the Council. The oversupply of mainstream places is a national issue. The effect of this additional mainstream supply is to increase the potential of cross border purchasing from outside Barnet. This will place a greater burden on the Council and Barnet's Clinical Commissioning Group.

8.6.3 The Council's focus is on providing places for people with dementia as demand increases. However, it is considered that sufficient capacity will be achieved through existing homes. Although the demand for nursing home places is constant, current supply is sufficient to meet demand.

8.6.4 The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment³¹ shows that while the Borough has been successful in reducing the rate of admission to residential care, the numbers of people living in this type of accommodation remains relatively high within Barnet's local authority comparator group. The Council has concerns about overprovision and the associated costs for non-local need. It therefore supports the remodelling of such facilities as other forms of provision for older people such as extra care housing. Extra care housing is seen as a viable alternative in many cases to residential care, allowing residents more independence whilst encouraging community activities.

8.6.5 Overall the numbers of people with impairment and deficiency will increase over the next 20 years. The policy directives for the NHS to 'shift care closer to home' is aimed to provide more choice and flexibility in how health care needs are met. These changes will place significant pressures on social care systems as more people are treated in the community. In order to help residents live healthy and independent lives the Council provides home and community support. Nearly 40 per cent of users with a care package receive some sort of homecare (including outreach and homecare elements of supported living and extra care).

8.7 Community Premises

8.7.1 A major challenge for the Local Plan is ensuring the social infrastructure addresses the needs of a changing population. For many community groups it is difficult to maintain or extend existing buildings due to obsolescence, site constraints or the high value of land in the Borough, together with an inability to mitigate their impact on the local area. This has led to some people having to travel outside the Borough to meet and pursue community activities.

8.8 Burial Spaces

8.8.1 There are eight cemeteries in Barnet, four of which are owned by other local authorities for their residents. Hendon Cemetery provides the main source of non-denominational burial space for Barnet's residents. The remaining three cemeteries at Edgwarebury Lane, Hoop Lane and New Southgate are privately owned. The Mayor's audit of burial space found that Barnet has adequate capacity with sufficient new burial space available to meet the estimated demand for virgin space up to 2031³².

8.9 Assets of Community Value

8.9.1 An 'Asset of Community Value' (ACV) is a building or area of land which currently, or in the recent past, furthers the social wellbeing or cultural, recreational or sporting interests of the local community and is expected to do so in the future. The Council will formally register the asset if it meets certain criteria. For those registered, if and when the owner decides to sell the asset, a local group can trigger a six month moratorium on the sale giving them time to raise the funds to purchase the asset (sometimes referred to as a 'right to bid'). Owners must consider bids, but they do not have to accept them.

8.9.2 The Council, when determining planning applications involving loss of community facilities, will treat the listing of an Asset of Community Value as an indicator of local support and evidence that it furthers the social wellbeing and interests of residents. Policy CHW05 Public Houses relates to the safeguarding of pubs.

Policy CHW01 Community Infrastructure

The Council will work with partners to ensure that community facilities including schools, libraries, leisure centres and swimming pools, places of worship, arts and cultural facilities, community meeting places and facilities for younger and older people, are provided for Barnet's communities.

The Council will:

- a. ensure that programmes for capital investment in schools and services for young people address the needs of a growing, more diverse and increasingly younger population;
- b. support the enhancement and inclusive design of community infrastructure ensuring efficient use;
- c. support, subject to satisfactory management arrangements, the provision of multi-purpose community hubs that can provide a range of community services, particularly within town centres. Provision outside town centres will need robust justification;
- d. support and promote an alternative community use where the existing community use has ceased;
- e. expect development that increases the demand for community facilities and services to make appropriate contributions towards new and accessible facilities, particularly within Barnet's Growth Areas and town centres;
- f. promote more active and healthier communities through adoption of Sport England's Active Design Principles;
- g. work with the Mayor of London, cemetery providers and groups for whom burial is the only option to maintain a supply of burial space;
- h. allocate sites for development that address needs as identified in the Council's Education Strategy;
- i. support the remodelling of residential care homes to other forms of special accommodation in order to widen housing choice, support healthy and independent lives and to reduce over supply; and
- j. ensure that vulnerable residents benefit from housing choice and that additional residential care home provision is only supported when evidence of local need can be demonstrated.

Development (including change of use) that involves the loss or replacement of existing community facilities / services will only be permitted if:

- the replacement facility is equivalent to or better quality and meets the needs currently met by the existing facility, or
- it has been demonstrated that the facility is no longer required in its current use and that it is not suitable and viable for any other forms of social infrastructure for which there is a defined current or future need identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

In considering proposals involving the loss of community infrastructure the Council will take into account the listing or nomination of 'Assets of Community Value' as a material planning consideration.

The Council will support proposals for new community infrastructure where the following circumstances apply:

- i. it forms part of a mixed-use development and is located within a Growth Area or outside the primary frontages of the Borough's town centres (Policy GSS01 and Policy TOW02);
- ii. provides a replacement, enhancement of an existing facility or new multi-purpose community hub; and
- iii. provides an alternative community use where the existing community use has ceased and where the alternative use can demonstrate a local need, and that there is no undue impact on the amenity of existing residents or the highway network.

All new community infrastructure should deliver a quality and inclusive design providing access for all as well as efficient, flexible, affordable and adaptable buildings. The developer will be required to reach a legal agreement with the Council on the continuing maintenance of the new community infrastructure and other future funding requirements.

Alternative Options

Retaining existing policies (CS10 & DM13) – would be reliant on an out of date policy basis and therefore fail to reflect the Council's most recent evidence. It would also fail to recognise and reflect the policy changes made since 2012 at both the national and London levels in terms of the different types of community infrastructure provision.

No Policy would miss an opportunity for the Council to update its approach and clearly set out how it expects to address matters in respect of community infrastructure particularly within Growth Areas and town centres.

8.10 Promoting Health and Wellbeing

- 8.10.1 The built and natural environment is a key determinant of health and wellbeing and local planning authorities play an important role in shaping healthy environments. National and draft London Plan policy recognise the needs for creating public safe spaces, access to healthy food and drinks, social infrastructure and health facilities in order to promote health and wellbeing of local residents.

- 8.10.2 Public Health England (PHE), “Spatial Planning for Health: An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places,” (2017) reviews evidence across five elements of spatial planning: neighbourhood design, housing, food environment, natural and sustainable environments and transport. This provides an overview of the best available evidence for the relationship between the built and natural environment and health. Most of the measures are included in Chapters across this Local Plan to ensure that promoting health and wellbeing for Barnet’s residents align with recommendations set out from Public Health England. Furthermore, this Chapter emphasises further commitments not included elsewhere in this document.
- 8.10.3 Through promoting and endorsing high quality design which meets Healthy Streets Indicators (as set out in the draft London Plan), the Council will create accessible, safe spaces which promote health and social wellbeing throughout the lifecycle. This is particularly important for ensuring that residents with mobility issues can live independent lives as much as active members of their communities can.
- 8.10.4 Another necessity for urban environments is access to social infrastructure such as public drinking fountains, public toilets including changing places, seating and shade. This is promoted through Draft London Plan policies on Public Realm D7 and Public Toilets S6 and supported within the Local Plan as part of the Council’s approach to managing and improving the public realm (see Policy CDH03).
- 8.10.5 Access to healthy food and drinking water makes a sustainable contribution to the overall health and wellbeing. Locally grown food enables easy access to healthy food and it also promote mental wellbeing while increasing the social capital of the community. Policy ECC04-Barnet’s Parks and Open Spaces, seeks to ensure existing food growing spaces are protected and new spaces are created as part of new developments. Policy TOW03 highlights that where A5 hot food takeaways are permitted the Council will ensure, through a planning condition, that the operator will operate in compliance with the Council’s Healthier Catering Commitment within 6 months of opening.

8.11 Access to Primary Care Facilities

- 8.11.1 Predicted population growth coupled with housing growth locally will create additional demand on the existing health infrastructure. General Practitioners are central to the co-ordination and delivery of patient care and act as a first point of call however it is also crucial to plan for other models of care. Primary Care Estate at the North Central London and local level will be primary vehicle for enabling planning of local new health care models.

8.11.2 The health and care system is planned and commissioned locally by clinical commissioning groups, local authorities and NHS providers. Within North Central London these partners have worked together to develop a sustainability and transformation plan. This sets out how local health and care services will transform and become sustainable over the long-term period as set out in the NHS Long Term Plan. The benefits of the joint planning between the CCG and the Local Plan is increased access to primary care facilities and health and care integration.

8.12 Healthy and Green Barnet

8.12.1 Barnet's open spaces and outdoor sports and recreational facilities are an important element of the Borough's character. As Barnet grows there is a need to improve provision and plan for the creation of at least one new district park and 13 new local parks by 2040.

8.12.2 With an extensive green infrastructure incorporating public rights of way, parks and gardens together with a comprehensive network of sports and recreational facilities, there is an opportunity to create more active environments. By providing better access to green public spaces and improving sports and community facilities the Council seeks to promote the integration of physical activities into the everyday lives of residents, as well as encouraging a better understanding of the natural environment. Thereby assisting in the improvement of the physical and mental well-being of residents.

Policy CHW 02 – Promoting health and wellbeing

The Council will promote creation of healthy environment by requiring developers to consider building safe, accessible, sustainable and high-quality places which promote development for health and wellbeing through:

- a) Neighbourhood Design-CDH01, CDH03, CHW01;
- b) Housing-HOU02, HOU01, GSS10, HOU04;
- c) Food Environments-TOW03, ECC04;
- d) Natural and Sustainable Environments-ECC02, TRC01, ECC01, ECC04, CDH07; and
- e) Transport-TRC01

The Council will support the health and wellbeing of residents by:

- a. Viewing health and wellbeing as an integrated topic when assessing planning applications and conducting Health Impact Assessments on larger developments;

- b. Contributing to the priorities of the emerging Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020 – 2024;
- c. Supporting the North Central London Estate Plan and the implementation of NHS Long Term Plan in responding to demand and integration of health and social care;
- d. Providing access to free drinking fountains and public toilets and changing places in new and improved public realm as set out in Policy CDH03;
- e. Ensuring compliance with the Healthy Catering Commitment as set out in Policy TOW03;
- f. Encouraging implementation of the Healthy Streets Approach, as set out in the draft London Plan; and
- g. Mitigating the impact of air pollutants as set out in Policy ECC02.

Alternative Option

Retain existing policy (CS11) – this would miss an opportunity for the Council to clearly set out how it expects to work with the NHS and partners in improving health and well-being and how it will promote greater levels of physical activity in more active environments.

No policy - would fail to set out the Council's expectations in terms of the delivery of essential social infrastructure promoting and improving health and well-being in supporting the creation of sustainable communities.

8.13 Making Barnet a Safer Place

- 8.13.1 With increased diversity and population mobility it is important that new communities integrate cohesively with settled ones. In order for Barnet's town centres to thrive and be successful they need to provide safe environments particularly for the Night Time Economy.
- 8.13.2 Everyone should feel safe on the streets of Barnet, therefore the Council will continue to take tough measures to tackle anti-social behaviours. The planning system has an important role to play in reducing the opportunity for crime and disorder and making places safer. Well planned, mixed use areas, good quality public realm, carefully designed buildings, open spaces and neighbourhoods can "design out" crime and help to reduce the fear of crime. Proposals should reflect guidance in the NPPG and Secured by Design the official UK Police flagship initiative for 'designing out crime' as well as advice from the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority (LFEPA). The Council will seek to ensure that any new transport interchanges are designed to help address personal safety and reflect Secured by Design . Designing out the effects of flooding is set out in Policy ECC02.

- 8.13.3 Visual interest on a street can be created by entrances, windows and shopfronts which help contribute to a sense of security. Blank facades create a dead frontage with no interest and can be part of a building, boundary wall or fence or roller shutter to a shopfront. In particular larger windows or shopfronts can make a more positive contribution to the vibrancy of frontages. This is most important in town centres, local centres or on major roads where active frontages should be incorporated at street level to contribute to the vibrancy of a street.

Policy CHW04 - Making Barnet a Safer Place

The Council will:

- a. work with partners to tackle risks of terrorism, crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour;
- b. require development proposals to reflect 'Secured By Design' (see Policy CDH01)
- c. expect measures to design out crime together with appropriate fire safety solutions to be integral to development proposals. These measures should be considered early in the design process
- d. work with the Metropolitan Police, London Ambulance and London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority to provide effective and responsive emergency services in Barnet;
- e. support the work of neighbourhood policing teams to make our neighbourhoods safer places to live in, work in and visit;
- f. encourage appropriate security and community safety measures in buildings, spaces and the transport system;
- g. require developers to demonstrate that they have incorporated design principles which limits the opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour and thereby contributes to community safety and security in all new development;
- h. ensure that through the town centre strategy programme safer and more secure town centre environments are promoted; and
- i. promote safer streets and public areas including open spaces (see Policy CDH03).

Alternative Options

Retaining existing policy CS12 – would miss opportunity to set out the importance of Secured by Design and highlight linkages with other Local Plan policies that contribute to making Barnet a safer place.

No policy - would result in an absence of a Local Plan policy setting out how the Council expects applicants, through carefully designed proposals, to address security issues.

8.14 Public Houses

- 8.14.1 Around 70 pubs have closed in Barnet since 2000. Pubs contribute to well-being. Whether alone, or as part of a cultural mix of activities or venues, pubs are often an integral part of an area's day, evening and night-time culture and economy. Public houses can be at the heart of a community's social life often providing a local meeting place, a venue for entertainment or a focus for social gatherings. Barnet's evidence on Public Houses ³³ highlights that once pubs are lost to other uses it is unlikely that they will be returned to their original use.
- 8.14.2 In May 2017, the Town and Country Planning Act (General Permitted Development Order) (England) (2015) removed permitted development rights that previously allowed the conversion of pubs and bars to other uses such as shops, restaurants and cafés without planning permission. This change in legislation offers greater protection for pubs and also incorporates a permitted development right that allows pub owners to introduce a new mixed use (A3/A4) which should provide flexibility to enhance a food offer beyond what was previously allowed as ancillary to the main pub use.
- 8.14.3 While pubs have been closing evidence highlights that micro-breweries in Barnet have been emerging as successful SMEs. Local breweries can help bring life back into pubs as well as create jobs for the local community, save on costs for logistics and create a community focus.
- 8.14.4 Listing a pub as an Asset of Community Value (ACV) gives voluntary groups and organisations the opportunity to bid for it if it is put up for sale. An ACV listing does give communities an increased chance to save a valued pub or other local facility.
- 8.14.5 When assessing whether a pub has heritage, economic, social or cultural, value, the Council will take into consideration a broad range of characteristics, including whether the pub:
- is in a Conservation Area;
 - is a locally- or statutorily-listed building;
 - has a licence for entertainment, events, film, performances, music or sport;
 - operates or is closely associated with a sports club or team;
 - has rooms or areas for hire;
 - makes a positive contribution to the night-time economy;
 - makes a positive contribution to the local community; and
 - caters for one or more specific group or community.

- 8.14.6 Where an application is based on a public house no longer being a viable commercial operation, appropriate marketing evidence will be required. This will need to show that there is no realistic prospect of a building being used as a public house in the foreseeable future and that the business has been marketed for at least 12 months as a pub at an agreed price following an independent valuation and in a condition that allows the property to continue functioning as a pub. The business should have been offered for sale locally and London-wide in appropriate publications and through relevant specialised agents. Adapting a public house for another community use would be preferable to its loss to another use.

Policy CHW05 – Protecting Public Houses

- a. The Council will:
1. protect public houses where they have a heritage, economic, social or cultural value to local communities, and where they contribute to wider policy objectives for town centres; and
 2. support proposals for new public houses in Growth Areas and town centres as part of mixed-use development.
- b. Proposals that involve the loss of public houses with heritage, cultural, economic or social value will be refused unless there is no viable demand for its continued use and the property has been long term vacant for a period of at least 12 months. Evidence of continued marketing over a 12 month period will be required.
- c. Where it is demonstrated that there is no demand for the public house the Council will support proposals for other community uses in accordance with Policy CHW01.
- d. Development proposals for redevelopment of associated accommodation, facilities or development within the curtilage of the public house that would compromise the operation or viability of the public house use will be resisted.

In considering proposals involving the loss of public houses the Council will take into account the listing or nomination of 'Assets of Community Value' as a material planning consideration.

Alternative Option

No policy - would not enable the Council to respond to the loss of public houses as set out in evidence. It would also not reflect increased concerns about their loss as assets of community value.

9 Chapter 9 - Economy

9.1 National and London Plan Policy Context

9.1.1 Specific National and London Plan Policies to be taken into account:

NPPF

Section 6 Building a Strong and Competitive Economy specifically paras 80, 81 and 82.

Draft London Plan

Policy SD10 Strategic and local regeneration

Policy D12 Agent of Change

Policy HC5 Supporting London's culture and creative industries

Policy HC6 Supporting the night-time economy

Policy E1 Offices

Policy E2 Low cost business space

Policy E3 Affordable workspace

Policy E4 Land for industry, logistics and services to support London's economic function

Policy E6 Locally significant industrial sites

Policy E7 Intensification, co-location, and substitution land for industry, logistics, and services to support London's economic function.

Policy E8 Sector growth opportunities and clusters

Policy E11 Skills and opportunities for all

9.2 Introduction

- 9.2.1 Barnet has a relatively low supply of established industrial sites and office accommodation. However, as businesses change the ways they operate the Local Plan can help to provide the conditions that modern businesses are seeking and thereby foster an economically sustainable place where Barnet residents have access to local jobs and services.
- 9.2.2 Barnet does not currently have a single economic hub. Office based firms are distributed across the Borough's network of town centres, in particular along the A1000. Light industry is more focussed around the M1 and A1. Over the lifetime of the Local Plan the majority of employment opportunities in the Borough will be provided at Brent Cross, the town centres (see Chapter 7) as well as the 22 designated Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS).
- 9.2.3 Brent Cross has planning consent to provide approximately 400,000 m² of office space. Elsewhere in the Borough there is expected to be additional demand for office space. This demand should be met within Barnet's town centres as these are the most sustainable locations.

9.3 **Barnet Growth Strategy 2020-2030 – Growing the Local Economy and Supporting Local Businesses**

- 9.3.1 With high levels of self-employment and entrepreneurship in Barnet the Council wants to better understand the needs of small businesses and the challenges they face locally. The Council's Growth Strategy sets out the Council's approach to make Barnet '*a great place to live, work, do business and visit.*'
- 9.3.2 The Growth Strategy aims to attract a mixture of employment opportunities into town centres. It will support existing local businesses as well as encourage new business to locate or start-up in Barnet. Assistance can also be provided to support residents' ability to access employment and skills training as part of getting local people into work.
- 9.3.3 Providing affordable and flexible workspace helps small to medium businesses to thrive and continue their contribution to Barnet's prosperity.

9.4 **Local Economy Evidence Base**

- 9.4.1 Barnet's economic evidence base is comprised of a range of studies. These include the London Office Policy Review (LOPR), London Industrial Demand Study (LIDS), West London Employment Land Review (WLELR) and Barnet's Employment Land Review (BELR). The ELR considered Barnet's supply of office and industrial space as well as the prospects for the office market and jobs growth. It also set out the opportunities for affordable workspace in Barnet.

Employment

- 9.4.2 In terms of local employment the BELR highlights that jobs may be lost as a consequence of constraints within Barnet's commercial property market. A reduced stock, leading to rising rents, together with a lack of new investment could lead to businesses moving out of the Borough. The situation is compounded by competition between the residential and commercial markets.

Office

- 9.4.3 The LOPR and BELR are positive with regards to the need for new office space in Barnet. The Brent Cross proposals will create a significant employment location in the Borough which is anticipated to have a positive impact on the demand for office space in the Borough. While the Office Guidelines provided in Annex 1 of the draft London Plan advises that the Council should only protect small office capacity in Edgware, Chipping Barnet, Finchley Central, North Finchley and Whetstone the BELR is more positive regarding the ability of Barnet's Town Centres to accommodate new office space.

- 9.4.4 The BELR states that the Barnet office market:
- is dominated by small firms. Many of these self-employed, single person businesses will be operating from their own homes.
 - similarly to the rest of London it is less restricted in regards to occupation of buildings due to the adoption of technology and new business processes.
 - is well placed to provide space for smaller occupiers who want to be a part of a 'business community', where they can interact with other businesses and enjoy flexible terms.
 - With office employment in Barnet projected to reach up to 42,000 jobs by 2031, there is a net additional demand for office floorspace in Barnet of at least 67,000m² over the period 2016-36. However, the speed with which Brent Cross office development (potentially 400,000 m²) is delivered will determine this growth.
 - The overall picture is of a small-scale market meeting largely local demand, notwithstanding a small number of freestanding corporate headquarters. The market is very vulnerable to pressure for residential conversion and, even without permitted development is prone to attrition and gradual loss of employment land. The BELR highlights that the biggest risk to supply is gradual loss.
- 9.4.5 The Council has taken measures to decrease the vulnerability of the employment market in the Borough by introducing an Article 4 Direction³⁴ to remove the permitted development rights for office and light industrial uses to residential in nine town centres, the LSIS sites and two out of town centre office blocks. The Council recognises that overtime some buildings in these areas will be in need of renewal, but loss of employment space will not be supported.
- 9.4.6 Over the Plan period Brent Cross, Edgware and the District Town Centres will continue to represent the key areas of office based growth and job creation, especially for small to medium sized enterprises. Subject to the arrival of Crossrail 2 there will be opportunities for jobs creation in the New Southgate Opportunity Area. The Council will work with developers to deliver a range of employment opportunities in town centre locations, especially those with good public transport access.

Industry

- 9.4.7 The London Industrial Land Demand Study (LILDS) identifies Barnet as needing to retain industrial land. This has been translated into draft London Plan Policy E4 which states that Boroughs in the 'retain' category should seek to intensify industrial floorspace capacity following the general principle of no net loss across areas designated Strategic Industrial Location (SIL) and LSIS.
- 9.4.8 The BELR and WLELR both highlight that although the majority of Barnet's industrial stock is small and ageing there is little vacancy. However, this lack of availability does indicate supply issues which have contributed to increased rents for industrial land in the Borough. On the basis of a land demand methodology the LILDS estimates that Barnet would need 7.3ha of industrial land to meet forecast demand across industrial sectors while the WLELR, using a labour demand methodology, indicates that 13.5ha would be required. Both studies demonstrate that industrial space is needed in Barnet and there is opportunity to strengthen the role of industrial uses in the local economy. The studies also strongly support the safeguarding of existing industrial land, ensuring that it is managed for retention and growth and/or intensification, with no net loss of industrial land being paramount.
- 9.4.9 Intensification presents challenges for the smaller areas of LSIS in Barnet. The draft London Plan recommends a plot ratio of 65% for either new or redeveloped sites. Proposals for intensification should provide strong justification for not meeting this plot ratio requirement, such as detailed description of existing/intended use, site size, options for optimal building configuration, how the principal of 'no net loss' is being achieved and the operational yard space required (including, if necessary, employee car parking).
- 9.4.10 Another approach for the delivery of employment use is to co-locate uses. Within LSIS this may result in formalised employment mixed use such as B1c and B8. On the edge of town centres a mix of non-office (e.g. B1c) employment and residential may be appropriate depending on how the design of the site is configured to enable the residential and non-office uses to operate without negatively impacting on each other.
- 9.4.11 Co-location of residential uses in a LSIS can prove problematic for both the existing businesses and new residents in regards to impacts of noise, dust, operating hours as well as traffic vehicle manoeuvres and overall quality of amenity. The Agent of Change principle set out in the draft London Plan Policy D12 aims to protect the existing uses and prevent impacts on business operations in planning terms, however, this may not prevent the new residents from making complaints to Council and placing pressure on businesses to close or relocate. For these reasons co-location in LSIS will be resisted including live/ work units.

9.4.12 On non-designated industrial sites if co-location is proposed as an approach or a residential use is proposed adjacent to an operating industrial use the highest possible building and design standards should be demonstrated to ensure business operation either onsite or those in the surrounding area are not impacted by the proposed residential use. Within the residential uses this will include, triple glazed windows, careful consideration of siting of opening windows and balconies, the inclusion of air filtering mechanisms and high standards of sound insulation.

9.4.13 In terms of industrial space, the BELR and WLELR highlight that:

- While manufacturing and other industrial activity is in decline, there continues to be strong demand from companies wanting to occupy 'industrial' buildings. Barnet needs to find a way of accommodating the needs of this diverse group of occupiers.
- Barnet should retain its industrial land as supported by the draft London Plan and its underpinning evidence base the 2017 London Industrial Demand Study. In retaining land the Council should also seek to intensify economic activity.
- Industrial' type businesses require higher specification with flexible space. New stock, if provided, is likely to use land more intensively and to provide more flexible space that is appropriate to modern business processes.

9.5 Article 4 Direction

9.5.1 The Valuation Office Agency Business Floorspace Statistics 2016³⁵ states that Barnet's stock of office floorspace is 343,000m². The Permitted Development Right to change office into residential has resulted in Barnet losing over 40,000m² of office space (May 2013-March 2017). The Council has made an Article 4 Direction³⁶, restricting the change of use from employment (Use Classes B1a and B1c) to residential use (Use Class C3). The Article 4 Directions came into force in October 2019.

9.5.2 Sites within the Article 4 Direction have been selected for their importance to the economic sustainability of Barnet. The distribution of Article 4 Direction areas highlights the dispersed nature and variety of employment sites in Barnet.

9.6 A Vibrant Local Economy

9.6.1 Barnet's designated Locally Significant Industrial Sites, are the focus for development of Class B1c (light industrial) (business), Class B2 (general industry) Class B8 (storage and distribution) and employment generating sui generis uses. Brent Cross, Edgware, the District Town Centres and potentially New Southgate in the latter stage of the Local Plan are the focus for accommodating Class B1a (office) development and light industrial uses appropriate for town centres.

- 9.6.2 Industrial land uses and office space continue to make a valuable contribution to the local economy and provide important local services as well as jobs. The Council seeks to protect the best quality industrial land and office space alongside planned growth of new business space.
- 9.6.3 Barnet's Locally Significant Industrial Sites are listed in Table 14. Following recommendations in the BELR and to provide consistency with the Article 4 Designations seven new LSIS have been designated, this is also consistent with London Plan policy of recognising previously non-designated industrial sites. The Council has designated new Locally Significant Industrial Sites at Bittacy Hill, Coppetts Centre, Falkland Road (Alston Works), Hurricane Industrial Park and Propeller Way. Permitted development changes of use from employment to residential on the Grenville LSIS and on part of the Lancaster Road LSIS have resulted in the de-designation of Grenville LSIS and a portion of the Lancaster Rd LSIS. Revisions to LSIS are shown in the Changes to the Proposals Map document.

Table 14 – Barnet's Locally Significant Industrial Sites

Site Name	Article 4	Area (ha)
Queen's Road Industrial Estate	Yes B1a & B1c	0.9
Falkland Road (Alston Works)	Yes B1a & B1c	0.5
Hadley Manor Trading Estate	Yes B1a & B1c	0.8
Redrose Trading Centre	Yes B1a & B1c	0.5
Lancaster Road	Yes B1a & B1c	1.2
Granard Business Centre and Churchill House	Yes B1a & B1c	0.8
Bunns Lane Works	Yes B1a & B1c	0.6
Mill Hill Industrial Estate	Yes B1a & B1c	1.0
Hurricane Industrial Park	Yes B1a & B1c	0.4
Propeller Way	Yes B1a & B1c	0.4
Connaught Business Centre	Yes B1a & B1c	1.0
Garrick Industrial Centre	Yes B1a & B1c	7.4
Bittacy Hill Business Centre	Yes B1a & B1c	0.8
Finchley Industrial Centre	Yes B1a & B1c	0.9
Oakleigh Road South (Railway Yard)	No	3.5
Brunswick Industrial Park	B1a & B1c	4.0

Site Name	Article 4	Area (ha)
Coppetts Centre Colney Hatch	Yes B1c	1.1
Colindale Technology Park and Cecil Rd	Yes B1a & B1c	0.8
100 (30-120) Colindeep Lane	Yes B1c & B8	1.3
North London Business Park	Yes B1a & B1c	16.2
Squires Lane	Yes B1 & B1c	4.3
Regent Office Park	Yes B1a	2.3
	Total Area	50.7

- 9.6.4 Outside LSIS all employment spaces will be protected where viable to enhance Barnet's local economy and support enterprise potential. Effective marketing is where a site has been continuously actively marketed both for sale and rent for a period of 12 months at an appropriate price which can be agreed in advance with the Council (at pre-application stage if appropriate) for re-use or redevelopment for employment use and no interest has been expressed. Once this can be demonstrated then partial loss for residential and employment use may be permitted. The impact on local employment will be considered and re-provision, preferably of small business units will be favoured which can secure an equivalent amount of floorspace and level of employment. A financial contribution will be required for employment training where this cannot be delivered satisfactorily on site. Further details are set out in the SPD on Contributions to Enterprise, Employment and Training.
- 9.6.5 Developers intending to bring forward commercial space in the Borough should enter into preapplication discussions with the Council. This will enable the requirements of workspace providers to be considered early on in the design of the proposal. The Council will expect all new commercial space to be designed to appropriate floor to ceiling heights and fitted out to a standard that allows for a straightforward occupation for commercial tenants. The LLDC Employment Space Design Study offers examples of such space standards across a range of commercial uses. This is regarded as offering appropriate templates for employment floorspace design that are relevant to London.
- 9.6.6 Proposals for alternative uses within the designated Locally Significant Industrial Sites, will not be supported. Proposals for development of new or extensions to Class B uses, which are outside of the designated areas (i.e. Locally Significant Industrial Sites, as well as Brent Cross, Major and District Town Centres) must not negatively impact on the character of the surrounding area.

Policy ECY01: A Vibrant Local Economy

The Council will seek to protect and promote new employment opportunities across Barnet by:

Office

- a) Safeguarding office space (Use Class B1a) in Town Centres and edge of centre locations. Any proposals for redevelopment of office uses outside these locations must demonstrate that the site is no longer suitable and viable and that an alternative business use including affordable workspace solutions has been considered and that a suitable period of active marketing has been undertaken. Where this can be demonstrated the proposal will be expected to provide appropriate mixed use re-development including residential and community use as well as re-provision of employment use.
- b) Supporting a minimum 67,000 m² (net) of new office space in District Town Centres, to accommodate small and medium enterprises (SME) and supplement office accommodation (400,000 m²) already approved for Brent Cross.

Industrial

- c) Supporting appropriate proposals within a Locally Significant Industrial Site (LSIS) that are one or a combination of the following uses:
 - Class B1b (research and development);
 - Class B1c (light industry);
 - Class B2 (general industry);
 - Class B8 (storage or distribution); and/ or
 - Sui Generis uses, where this use is an employment generating use compatible with an industrial use³⁷;

Other uses will not be permitted.

Any B1(a) uses within a LSIS should be ancillary to the other employment uses on site and be directly related to the majority uses proposed.

- d) Supporting intensification of uses listed in (c) in a LSIS where it can be demonstrated that the design does not impact on the operational capability of the proposal site or the neighbouring sites within the LSIS.
- e) Supporting affordable workspace solutions where the uses are within the use classes set out in (c).
- f) Requiring any meanwhile uses in a LSIS to be within the use classes listed in (c).

- g) New industrial/ warehousing space will be expected to locate in a LSIS site. Warehousing uses or uses which generate high levels of movement should be located in close proximity to tier one and two roads and minimise impacts on residential areas.

General

- h) Seeking to protect existing Class B1(a) (office accommodation) and Class B1(c) (light industrial) in areas covered by Article 4 Direction. The loss of employment accommodation in these areas will not be supported.
- i) In assessing proposals for alternative uses to those outlined in (a), (b) and (c), on non- designated employment sites, the following will be taken into consideration :
- i. Premises have been vacant for over 12 months and have no reasonable prospect of being occupied, following demonstrable active marketing during this period using reasonable terms and conditions, with the exception of meanwhile uses in accordance with j) iii).
 - ii. Loss of a commercial use at ground-floor level.
 - iii. Contribution of the proposed use to the Council's growth objectives for the local area.
- j) Supporting new employment space outside of the locations outlined in (a), (b) and (c) if the following criteria are met:
- i. It can be demonstrated that it will be occupied.
 - ii. The new employment use is small-scale and would contribute towards the Council's regeneration objectives.
 - iii. The new employment space is being provided as part of a meanwhile use.
 - iv. The new use does not have an unacceptable impact on residential amenity.
- k) Requiring all employment space to be designed to appropriate floor to ceiling heights and space requirements for the intended uses including on site servicing and space for waiting or goods vehicles.
- l) Expecting all proposals for new employment space to undertake a Transport Impact Assessment as set out in Policy TRC01.
- m) Financial contributions will be secured from development that results in a net loss of employment floorspace to invest towards improving employment space elsewhere in the Borough and/ or towards training and other initiatives that seek to promote employment and adult education in the Borough.

Alternative Options

Retain existing policies (CS8 & DM14) - would not reflect new evidence and the Council's more explicit approach to protect and promote jobs opportunities within office and industrial space. This includes the introduction of an Article 4 Direction and clearer policy support for affordable workspace. A clear strategy for sustainable economic growth should be set out to include criteria that can provide greater flexibility to accommodate needs not necessarily anticipated in the Plan. This policy also allows for flexibility in assessing proposals that fall outside of safeguarded employment locations.

Application of DM14 since 2012 has identified matters that needed further clarification in policy. The draft London Plan 2017 also required Boroughs to develop policy for LSIS.

No policy – would not be in compliance with the NPPF as there is a clear requirement for Local Plan policies to help create the conditions for businesses and industry to invest, expand and adapt.

9.7 Affordable Workspace

9.7.1 The draft London Plan defines Affordable Workspace as:

“workspace that is provided at rents maintained below the market rate for that space for a specific social, cultural, or economic development purpose. It can be provided and/or managed directly by a dedicated workspace provider, a public, private, charitable or other supporting body; through grant and management arrangements (for example through land trusts); and/or secured permanently in perpetuity or for a period of at least 15 years by planning or other agreements.”

9.7.2 Affordable workspace is differentiated from low cost work space, which is secondary and tertiary space that is available at market rents but these rents are at the lower end of the market due to one or more of the following the low specification (in comparison to prime space); is found in non prime locations; and/or is in older building stock.

9.7.3 The BELR highlights that 98% of businesses in Barnet have less than 49 employees, and that 22% of businesses are self-employed. Micro and small businesses are therefore very important to Barnet's economy. The trend across London is that the numbers of such businesses will increase. The BELR recommends that Barnet should retain its existing stock and provide , opportunities for an increased provision of affordable and flexible workspace. This will help Barnet retain a sufficient range of stock of both varying quality and size. In particular the BELR highlights that :

- Retaining a range of employment stock can help suit the different levels at which firms find premises 'affordable'. Occupier preferences are changing the ways in which they use built stock, with implications for markets across London. The rapid growth in serviced, managed and collaborative spaces is evidence of major economic change.
- 9.7.4 The BELR emphasises the need for the provision of affordable and low cost floorspace in a variety of formats to support the needs of start-ups and SMEs. Policy ECY02 sets out a requirement that within Barnet's designated employment areas, Brent Cross, Edgware, New Southgate and District Town Centres any major commercial development schemes or mixed-use schemes should provide affordable or low-cost workspace, either on or off-site.
- 9.7.5 Developers bringing forward commercial space are encouraged to liaise with the Council's Business, Employment and Skills Team as part of their preapplication discussions. This will ensure that, where necessary, appropriate affordable workspace providers can be involved early at the design stage. Where developers are unable to provide affordable workspace on site a financial contribution will normally be sought. This will be calculated using Gross Internal Area (sqft) x Base build cost rate (psf) as set out in Table 15.

Table 15 – Estimated Base Build Costs

Space	Base build cost rate £psf*
Light Industrial	£93
Office	£217
Kitchens	£105

*BCIS positive indexation will be added to these costs using the month and year of Local Plan adoption as a base date for indexation.

- 9.7.6 Affordable workspace and/or any offset contributions will be secured through S106 legal agreement with the Council. A Council registered workspace provider should also be secure, preferably before the grant of planning consent. Affordable workspace should be provided in perpetuity.

Policy ECY02: Affordable Workspace

The Council will promote economic diversity and support existing and new business development in Barnet by requiring through legal agreement:

- a) New employment in the Borough's designated employment areas and mixed use development, in Brent Cross, Edgware, New Southgate and District Town Centres should provide affordable or low-cost workspace, equating to a minimum of 10% of gross new employment floorspace, or equivalent cash-in-lieu payment for off-site provision of affordable workspace.
- b) new employment provision should include a range of unit sizes and types such as affordable and flexible workspaces and working hubs that allow for 'touch down' working. Uses should be appropriate for the location and in accordance with ECY01.
- c) Developers should liaise with managed workspace providers at the design stage of the development to determine end user requirements and ascertain a range of unit sizes that are flexible, suitable for subdivision and configuration for new uses and activities, including for occupation by small or independent commercial enterprises.
- d) Mixed use development proposals in town centres should consider the provision of flexible space within the scheme that can be used by individual workers, start-ups and accelerator space.

Alternative Option

No policy - would not support evidence outlined in the BELR that Barnet should retain its existing stock and provide opportunities for further provision of affordable and flexible workspace to strengthen the local economy. The draft London Plan also highlights the need for London to continue to create a wide range of opportunities to ensure the city is inclusive and to support start-up businesses and SMEs that can bring great benefit to the economy and requires Boroughs to make provision for this in policy.

9.8 Local Jobs, Skills and Training

- 9.8.1 Barnet's Growth Strategy emphasises the importance of having a skilled local workforce and the positive impact this can have on economic growth. Promoting economic and social inclusion in Barnet is a major priority for the Council, ensuring that residents seeking work have the right skills and opportunities to gain employment. In order to help local residents secure local jobs, Policy ECY03 seeks to address skills deficiency between the Borough's employers and the local community by seeking contributions towards local employment training programmes. These will largely be related to the development industry and in certain cases end-use jobs. This helps to provide residents with the skills needed to fill jobs both locally and further afield, thereby increasing employment opportunities for Barnet's residents. Proposals are required to meet the requirements of the Council's Delivering Skills, Employment, Enterprise and Training (SEET) from Development SPD (2014) or equivalent SPD.
- 9.8.2 The SEET SPD sets out a requirement for developers to enter into a Local Employment Agreement (LEA) with the Council in order to deliver a range of benefits to residents. Benefits include:
- Apprenticeships;
 - Work experience;
 - Local labour;
 - Local suppliers; and
 - End use jobs (where appropriate)
- 9.8.3 Financial contributions may be accepted in exceptional circumstances in lieu of onsite or development related employment provision. The LEA and/ or financial contributions will be agreed as part of the s106 Agreement. However, outline LEAs should be agreed as part of the application process to ensure the Council and applicants are aware of the implications of the LEA on the development and its timetable.
- 9.8.4 Developers should liaise with the Council's Business, Employment and Skills Team when producing the LEA.

Policy ECY03: Local Jobs, Skills and Training

The Council will seek to increase local employment opportunities from development in the Borough by:

- a) Requiring qualifying development to provide a Local Employment Agreement which sets out the skills, employment and training opportunities to be delivered from the development including end use jobs. Financial contributions to offset unfulfilled LEA deliverables may be accepted in exceptional circumstances.
- b) Delivering construction-phase training in conjunction with the Council's recognised providers.

- c) Requiring compliance with other jobs, skills and training requirements of the Council's Delivering Skills, Employment, Enterprise and Training (SEET) from Development SPD (2014) or any subsequent SPDs.

Alternative Option

Retain existing policy (CS8) – would not reflect updated evidence and market change to specifically set out the Council's requirements on jobs, skills and training. Barnet's Growth Strategy and the draft London Plan place an important emphasis on the need to support the required skills and training at a local level

No policy – would fail to address the skills and training needs of the Borough, which is a fundamental requirement to economic prosperity and growth.

10 Chapter 10 - Environment and Climate Change

10.1 National and London Plan Policy Context

10.1.1 Specific National and London Plan Policies to be taken into account.

NPPF

Section 8 Promoting healthy and safe communities specifically paras 96 to 101

Section 13 Protecting Green Belt land specifically paras 133 to 147.

Section 14 Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change specifically paras 149 to 165.

Section 15 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment specifically paras 170 to, 183.

Draft London Plan

Policy D12 Agent of change

Policy GG6 Increasing efficiency and resilience

Policy G1 Green infrastructure

Policy G2 London's Green Belt

Policy G3 Metropolitan Open Land

Policy G4 Local green and open space

Policy G5 Urban greening

Policy G6 Biodiversity and access to nature

Policy G7 Trees and woodlands

Policy G8 Food growing

Policy G9 Geodiversity

Policy SI1 Improving Air Quality

Policy SI2 Minimising greenhouse gas emissions

Policy SI3 Energy Infrastructure

Policy SI4 Managing heat risk

Policy SI5 Water infrastructure

Policy SI7 Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy

Policy SI8 Waste capacity and net waste self-sufficiency

Policy SI9 Safe guarded waste sites

Policy SI10 Aggregates

Policy SI11 Hydraulic fracturing (Fracking)

Policy SI12 Flood risk management

Policy SI13 Sustainable drainage

Policy SI14 Waterways – strategic role

Policy SI15 Water transport

Policy SI16 Waterways – use and enjoyment

Policy SI17 Protecting London's waterways

Mayor of London Sustainable Design and Construction SPG

Mayor of London All London Green Grid SPG

10.1 Introduction

10.1.2 Ensuring a clean, pleasant and well-maintained environment is a top priority of the Council.³⁸ Through the implementation of Local Plan policies the Council will manage growth to help deliver this environment as part of its approach to the mitigation of, and adaptation, to climate change.

Development can be made more sustainable by measures such as passive solar design, natural ventilation, green and brown roofs and sustainable drainage systems. Details of how this can be achieved are set out in the Council's more detailed planning guidance. Barnet's SPDs on Sustainable Design and Construction and Green Infrastructure prioritise the protection and enhancement of the environment and clarify requirements on the prudent use of natural resources.

10.1.3 This Chapter provides policy guidance on a range of environmental matters including:

- Reducing carbon emissions;
- Environmental considerations including air and noise pollution as well as waste;
- Protecting Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land;
- Making the best use of Barnet's parks and open spaces; and
- Biodiversity.

10.2 Reducing carbon emissions in new and existing development

10.2.1 The Mayor of London has set a target for London to become a net zero-carbon city by 2050. In order to deliver this the Local Plan addresses the level of emissions from the existing building stock, retaining and reusing buildings to avoid the material and energy costs of new development. Creative adaptation can dramatically reduce the whole-life energy costs and waste impacts from demolition and replacement, even where the proposed development would be energy efficient. Where ongoing energy performance is unsatisfactory, there will almost always be some scope for suitable adaptations to be made through careful consideration of the most appropriate options for insulation, power use and power generation. Developments unable to meet the carbon targets set out by the Mayor of London will need to contribute to the carbon offset fund.

10.2.2 New development in the Borough is encouraged to consider how the design, layout and building materials can minimise energy requirements and assist in the efficient use of energy. Building design and energy supply options should also consider how the building could be retro-fitted to incorporate new technology in the future.

- 10.2.3 Intrusive interventions, such as micro generation technology, can harm the significance of a heritage asset and local character. Detailed advice on how heritage assets can be adapted to new technologies or materials without harming their significance is available from Historic England.

Energy Generation

- 10.2.4 Developers should provide more sustainable and efficient methods of supplying heat and power than traditional energy supply systems. The design, construction and operation of new buildings should be informed by the Mayor's Energy Hierarchy with opportunities for onsite energy and heat production maximised.
- 10.2.5 Most of Barnet is within a Heat Network Priority Area³⁹. Developers should ensure that any proposed Heat Networks operate effectively and efficiently while taking into account air quality and the net zero carbon target. Developers should also provide information to the Council on how the system is to be managed, especially if it is not part of a larger network. Residents must be able to easily contact the appropriate persons to raise concerns, and have maintenance and repairs undertaken within appropriate timeframes.

Carbon Reduction

- 10.2.6 Developments providing renewable sources of energy for heat and power are an important mechanism of delivering more sustainable development. The Council will encourage all developments to explore possibilities of supplying onsite renewable energy to the homes and business spaces they are creating. All energy related technology used in a development should complement each other and the primary source of energy. The renewable energy technologies chosen should also result in lower carbon emissions than more traditional technologies. All renewable technology provided in a development should also be individually monitorable.
- 10.2.7 Major and large-scale development should have a net zero carbon target. For minor development efforts should be made to meet a carbon reduction target of at least 35% beyond the Building Regulations 2017. However, this figure is subject to change due to amendments to the Building Regulations. Developers should utilise the energy hierarchy and renewable technologies to assist them in meeting these targets.
- 10.2.8 Where carbon reduction targets are unable to be met onsite a carbon offset contribution will be sought. The value of the offset contribution will be calculated in accordance with the Mayor of London's price of non-traded carbon per tonne.

- 10.2.9 To enable appropriate assessment of planning applications and that new and refurbished buildings meet the NPPF and London Plan requirements for carbon reduction, applications for development are expected to provide the information detailed in Table 16 below in accordance with the proposal size.

Table 16 Energy use in new buildings requirements

	Development Scale
Proposed development should provide an Energy Assessment which demonstrates compliance with the London Plan energy hierarchy, ⁴⁰ cooling hierarchy' the London Plan carbon dioxide requirements and where relevant decentralised energy. The Energy Assessment should be completed in accordance with the GLA Energy Assessment Guidance 2018.	Major, Large scale
Development proposals should make the fullest contribution to minimising carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the London Plan energy hierarchy	Minor
Proposed development to ensure that every 1 car parking space in 5 has provision or is future proofed to provide a suitable electrical charging point or as agreed in a Travel Plan	Minor, Major, Large scale

Barnet's Existing Housing Stock

- 10.2.10 Nearly 66% of Barnet's housing stock was built before 1944 (compared to a national figure of 40%). The Building Research Establishment Housing Stock Model⁴¹ estimates the number of properties with poor insulation as highlighted by the SAP (Standard Assessment Procedure) rating. SAP is the Government's recommended system for energy rating of dwellings based on annual energy costs for space and water heating. The Model highlights that 22,000 properties in the private sector have inadequate thermal comfort and over 14,000 properties had a SAP rating of less than 35. The BRE Model showed that households in the west of the Borough were more likely to fail the Decent Homes Standard and be occupied by a vulnerable person.
- 10.2.11 Due to its age Barnet's housing stock has a relatively high level of carbon emissions. The Council operates a private sector decent homes programme targeted at vulnerable households, which has seen homes provided with measures to reduce fuel poverty, such as insulation, and improvements to heating systems.

Choosing Sustainable Locations for Development

- 10.2.12 The location of development and the mix of land uses have a significant effect on the amount of natural resources used for transport and energy for heating and cooling. Policies BSS01 and GSS01 aims to make the best use of previously developed land which can be planned at higher densities and in accessible town centres. These areas will offer exemplary sustainable locations and furthermore, will be planned so as to include high standards of design and construction as set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.
- 10.2.13 There is a variety of measures which developers can incorporate into their developments to make them more sustainable for example the use of passive solar design, natural ventilation, green and brown roofs, sustainable drainage systems and rainwater systems. Greater detail on these measures can be found in the Barnet Sustainable Design and Construction SPD. The greening of the built environment provides a significant contribution to climate change adaptation. Barnet's green areas contribute to urban cooling and act as Barnet's 'green lungs'. Trees and other green vegetation can act as carbon reservoirs, absorbing and storing carbon over long periods of time. Through measures such as the Urban Greening Factor (draft London Plan policy G5) and those outlined in the Green Infrastructure SPD, the Council can enhance Barnet's network of green spaces and its contribution to reducing the urban heat island effect, with any loss of trees or greenspace for private development to be adequately compensated.
- 10.2.14 Other issues that have arisen as buildings have become more heat efficient are the internal air quality and buildings overheating. Policy SI4 of the draft London Plan addresses this issue and provides a cooling hierarchy for development. An assessment of heat risk and how a proposed development will manage heat risk should accompany major non residential applications and all applications for residential development and development.

Policy ECC01 – Mitigating Climate Change

The Council will seek to minimise Barnet's contribution to climate change and ensure that through the efficient use of natural resources the Borough develops in a way which respects environmental limits and improves quality of life. The Council will:

- a) Concentrate growth in the identified Growth Areas and existing town centres in order to better manage the impacts of growth on the climate.
- b) Promote the highest environmental standards for development and through guidance provided in SPDs on Sustainable Design and Construction and Green Infrastructure will continue working to deliver exemplary levels of sustainability throughout Barnet in order to mitigate and adapt to the effects of a changing climate) Expect all development

to be energy-efficient and seek to minimise any wasted heat or power and meet the requirements of Policy CDH02.

- c) Development is expected to be in accordance with the Mayor's Energy Hierarchy to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. All major development will be required to demonstrate, through an Energy Statement accordance with Part L of the Building Regulations and draft London Plan polices SI2 and SI3 including compliance with the Mayor's net zero carbon targets.
- d) Where Decentralised Energy (DE) is feasible or planned, major development will either provide:
 - suitable connection
 - the ability to connect in future
 - a feasibility study; or
 - a financial contribution to a proposed feasibility study.
- e) All schemes are encouraged to incorporate renewable energy initiatives into development proposals, where feasible.
- f) Expect development to demonstrate how it will manage heat risk in accordance with draft London Plan Policy SI4.
- g) The Council will support retrofitting existing buildings and encourage solutions that minimise or avoid harm to a heritage asset's significance while delivering improved energy performance or generation.
- h) Where the carbon targets for a development cannot be fully achieved a contribution will be sought to a value calculated using the latest non-traded price of carbon per tonne identified by the Mayor of London.
- i) Developments are required to demonstrate how sustainable design and construction methods are incorporated into the proposal to enable the development to mitigate and adapt to climate change over its intended lifetime.

Alternative Options

Retain existing policy (CS13) –would not reflect changes in wider policy or technology to set out the Council's approach to mitigating climate change. The NPPF and draft London Plan set out guidance for local authorities to take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change. The preferred policy approach also ensures compliance with other supporting policies and Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.

No policy – would be an unsustainable option and inconsistent with the London Plan, NPPF and vision for the Borough

10.3 Environmental Considerations

Air and Noise Pollution

- 10.3.1 The majority of Barnet's housing growth will take place in areas that already suffer from air and noise pollution particularly along major thoroughfares (Policy GSS11). Within Barnet, emissions from traffic have the most severe and pervasive impact on air quality. Barnet is an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and an Air Quality Action Plan for Barnet, which is updated annually, has been developed to improve air quality. Consistency with Barnet's Air Quality Action Plan and the Mayor's Environment Strategy⁴² will be important material considerations in assessing proposals. All major and large scale developments will be required to submit an Air Quality Assessment with planning applications and necessary mitigation proposals designed. Minor development will also be required to provide an Air Quality Assessment where development could potentially cause significant harm to air quality.
- 10.3.2 Developers are also encouraged to consider how the design of public realm and planting schemes can benefit air quality in and around a development.
- 10.3.3 Table 17 below provides information on the requirements for Air Quality Assessment and the level of detail required, further guidance on air quality is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.

Table 17 Air quality requirements

	Development scale
Where development could potentially contribute to a worsening of local air quality an air quality assessment will be required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minor - Major, Large scale with the potential to increase and/or change road traffic - Commercial or industrial use requiring environmental permitting⁴³ - Development proposing a Combined Heat and Power plant or biomass boiler
Developers are to design their schemes so that they meet the Air Quality Neutral emission benchmarks for Buildings and Transport as set out in appendix 5 and appendix 6 of the Mayor of London's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG	Mixed user major and large scale developments
Developers shall select plant that meets the standards for emissions from combined heat and power and biomass plants set out in Appendix 7 of the Mayor of London's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG	Mixed user major and large scale development proposing a Combined Heat and Power Plant or biomass boiler

Proposals may be required to demonstrate how the development is designed to reduce people's exposure to air pollutants to acceptable levels through an air quality assessment.	Minor, Major, Large scale
Restaurants or other odour emitting premises will be required to locate air extracts appropriately to avoid nuisance to neighbouring occupiers.	All Class A3, A4 and A5 development
Developers should comply with the minimum standards on construction dust management that are detailed in the Mayor of London's Control of Dust and Emissions During Construction and Demolition SPG providing an Air Quality and Dust Risk Assessment and where necessary an Air Quality and Dust Management Plan	Minor, Major, Large scale
Non Road Mobile Machinery used on construction sites should meet Stage IIIA of EU Directive 97/68/EC and its subsequent amendments as a minimum. Details should be registered at www.nrmm.london/register	Major, Large scale

10.3.4 Persistent and intermittent noise from a range of sources including transport, mechanical plant, construction and congregations of people can undermine quality of life. The Council will take into account noise considerations when assessing development proposals. In accordance with the Agent of Change principle as set out in draft London Plan Policy D12, the Council will also take account of existing noise-generating use in a sensitive manner when new development, particularly residential, is proposed nearby. Agent of Change places the responsibility for mitigating the impact of noise firmly on the design of the new development. This also applies to new noise generating development. Consistency with the Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy as a reference source for understanding noise and identifying best practice will be an important material consideration. The Council will require Noise Impact Assessments for developments likely to generate or be exposed to significant noise. Table 18 below provides information on when noise assessments are required, further guidance on noise quality is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.

Table 18 Noise quality requirements

	Development Scale
To help consider noise at a site at an early stage an initial noise risk assessment should assess the Noise Risk Category of the site to help provide an indication of the likely suitability of the site for new residential development from a noise perspective.	Minor, Major, or Large scale developments
A Noise Impact Assessment is required for proposed residential development which is likely to be exposed to significant noise and/or vibration or cause a noise and/or vibration impact. For all noise-sensitive and noise creating developments the council will refer to the standards set out for internal and external noise levels in BS8233 (2014) and to the approach of BS4142:2014.	Minor, Major, or Large scale developments

The adverse impacts of noise should be minimised, using measures at source or between source and receptor (including choice and location of plant or method, layout, screening and sound absorption) in preference to sound insulation at the receptor, wherever possible.	All development
Any proposed plant and machinery shall be operated so as to ensure that any noise generated is at least 5dB(A) below the background level, as measured from any point 1 m outside the window of any room of a neighbouring residential property. Plant should also be installed to ensure that no perceptible noise or vibration is transmitted through the structure to adjoining premises.	All development with plant and machinery or activity which potentially has a noise impact

Contaminated Land

10.3.5 For potentially contaminated land, the developer will be required to carry out a Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA) which will help determine the level of any contamination at a development site. Where necessary, further site investigations should consider both the possible risk to future users of the site and hazards to ground and surface water quality. Before development can start, planning conditions may require that appropriate remedial measures are agreed with the planning authority and carried out in line with current guidelines, having regard to relevant legislation (Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act and Contaminated Land Regulations 2012). The developer will be required to provide a report verifying that the works have been carried out as agreed. If monitoring is required, a monitoring schedule should be identified and agreed with the Council and if necessary the Environment Agency at the time of planning permission. In line with the objectives of the Thames Water River Basin Management Plan the Council aims to improve the quality of water courses in the Borough and to prevent any development which could lead to a deterioration in the quality of water. Plans for the remediation of contaminated land or development which could impact water quality will therefore be carefully assessed.

Notifiable Installations

10.3.6 There is one Notifiable Installation within Barnet, the New Barnet Holder Station. This facility is identified because of the large quantities of hazardous substances stored, used or transported. A proposal for redevelopment of the New Barnet Holder Station (Site 21) is in the Schedule of Proposals (Annex 1). Where development is proposed near this installation, the Council will seek the advice of the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) on the potential risk to health and safety of people occupying the proposed development. It will be necessary to keep sensitive development, such as housing, schools or hospitals, at a safe distance from this Notifiable Installation.

Construction

- 10.3.7 Building works can be hugely disruptive and cause nuisance in terms of vibration, air quality and noise. In addition traffic management, storage and waste can also be problematic. Therefore all developments should demonstrate compliance with the Considerate Constructors Scheme.

Flooding and Water Management

- 10.3.8 Under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, the Council has full responsibility for managing flood risk from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. One of the major impacts of climate change will be to increase risk of flooding from watercourses in Barnet. The Borough has 14kms of streams and brooks prone to fluvial flooding and sewers prone to surface water flooding). Barnet has developed in partnership with other west London Boroughs a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). This complements the Barnet Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) 2017. Together these assessments inform development proposals as set out in Annex 1 and outline the requirements for site-specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) to be carried out by developers.
- 10.3.9 The NPPF Sequential Test (paras 155 to 165) should be applied in order to steer new development to areas with the lowest flood risk. The West London SFRA identified fluvial flooding from Dollis Brook, Silk Stream, Pymmes Brook and their associated tributaries as the primary source of flood risk. The LFRMS identifies 33 Critical Drainage Areas (CDAs) which are the areas within Barnet which are considered to be at the highest risk of surface water flooding. Within these CDAs there are over 18,700 residential properties and 731 non-residential properties. These CDAs have also been ranked and a series of local objectives, measures and actions provided as to how Barnet intends to deliver effective flood risk management. Planning is identified as having an important role to ensure development manages risks appropriately and encouraging surface water management.
- 10.3.10 The Council has also established a Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) Approving Body (the "SAB") for the approval of proposed drainage systems in new developments and redevelopments, subject to exemptions and thresholds. In order to be approved, the proposed drainage system would have to meet new national standards for sustainable drainage. The Sustainable Design and Construction SPD provides guidance on the use of SUDS to enable better control of water during periods of peak rainfall. All major developments are required to complete a SUDS Assessment.

10.3.11 As part of Barnet's Network Recovery Programme (NRP), tree planting using flexible porous surface material has increased water holding capacity of street tree pits, these can now hold significant quantities of flood water. Adoptable road creation on new large-scale development⁴⁴ presents the opportunities to create SUDS and swales around tree and verge planting. Table 19 sets out when sequential tests are required and the expectations in regards to SUDS for differing types of development. Further guidance on flooding and water management is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.

Table 19 Flood risk, sustainable urban drainage requirements

	Development Scale
Proposed development will need to demonstrate application of the sequential test and exception test where inappropriate ⁴⁵ development is proposed in areas of flood risk ^{46,47} .	Minor ⁴⁸ , Major and large scale
Proposed development will need to provide a Flood Risk Assessment on the known flood risk potential from all sources of flooding including surface water ⁴⁹ to the planning application site, the risk to others, how it will be managed and taking climate change into account.	All development over 1 hectare in Flood Zone 1 Development in Flood Zone 2 & 3 except for minor development ⁵⁰
Developments will be required to demonstrate how they have considered the London Plan drainage hierarchy (Policy 5.13: Sustainable Drainage) and achievement of a maximum run-off rate which is equivalent to greenfield rates (typically 2 litres per second hectare). The Barnet LLFA pro-forma detailing SUDs strategy should be submitted with the application.	Major, Large scale
Developers should consult with Thames Water and confirm that their scheme will not increase the risk of sewer flooding to other properties.	Large scale
Where planning permission is required for hardsurfacing porous materials should normally be used.	Householder, Minor, Major, Large scale

Water Quality and Supply

10.3.12 Barnet's main water courses are of fair to poor chemical quality according to the Environment Agency. Water pollution can also affect the supply of water for leisure, industrial and agricultural uses and have a harmful impact upon riverside habitats. The Council will work with the Environment Agency to restrict development which may threaten the quality of either ground or surface water. New development must be efficient in using water, seeking wherever possible to reduce consumption as described in Table 20 below. This can be achieved through grey water systems and rainwater harvesting. Further details on recommended technologies are set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.

Table 20 Water efficiency requirements

	Development Scale
New dwellings should be designed to ensure that a maximum of 105 ⁵¹ litres of water is consumed per person per day.	Minor, Major, Large scale

Watercourse Restoration

- 10.3.13 Barnet's rivers have been hugely altered from their natural state. Tree and shrub planting, delivery of footpaths and cycleways, as well as the removal of hardstanding and fenced-off areas such as car parking or storage will help open up river corridors to public use in the long term, even if initially it only provides outdoor space that benefits residents of the development when it is first delivered. Wherever possible, rivers and watercourses should be restored to a more natural state in order to improve biodiversity and help reduce the speed of run off.
- 10.3.14 The Council is working to open up public access to all river corridors within the Borough to provide strategic green chains and walking routes. An example of this work is the Silk Stream, a segmented and closed-off watercourse in the west of the Borough. In response to growth in the west of Barnet there is an opportunity to create a new strategic green chain and walking route from Edgware to the Welsh Harp. The Council is investing in the Silk Stream Valley Park to improve the river corridor. Further guidance is set out in the Green Infrastructure SPD.
- 10.3.15 All developments adjacent to a river corridor are expected to create a buffer between the water course and the built edge of the development (>10m width is recommended but relevant site constraints will be considered), removal of hard structures such as revetments and toe-boards and their replacement with softer engineering features will help naturalise the river course. The London Rivers Restoration Action Plan and associated website (www.therrc.co.uk) sets out opportunities to restore sections of the River Brent. The Brent River Corridor Improvement Plan 2014 aims to improve and enhance the rivers within the Brent River catchment.

Policy ECC02: Environmental Considerations

- The Council will expect the following in assessing development proposals :
- a) to improve air quality proposals should ensure:
 - i. where there is a localised source of air pollution, development is designed and sited to reduce exposure to air pollutants.
 - ii. that development is not contributing to poor air quality, providing air quality assessments where appropriate.
 - iii. that where it is demonstrated that on-site provision is impractical or inappropriate, off-site measures to improve local air quality should be explored, and may be acceptable, including tree

planting in the immediate area, provided that equivalent air quality benefits can be demonstrated.

- b) to avoid generation of unacceptable noise levels close to noise sensitive uses. Proposals to locate noise sensitive development in areas with existing high levels of noise will not be permitted without satisfactory measures to mitigate noise impacts through design, layout, and insulation as set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD. The Council will apply the Agent of Change principle in accordance with Draft London Plan Policy D12.
- c) Development should provide Air Quality Assessments and Noise Impact Assessments in accordance with Tables 15 and 16 together with Barnet's SPD on Sustainable Design and Construction.
- d) Proposals on land which may be contaminated should be accompanied by an investigation to establish the level of contamination in the soil and/or groundwater/surface waters and identify appropriate mitigation. Development which could adversely affect the quality of groundwater will not be permitted.
- e) Proposals for Notifiable Installations or developments near to existing Notifiable Installations will only be permitted provided that:
 - i. There is no unacceptable risk to an individual's health and safety; and
 - ii. There will be no significant threat to environmental quality.
- f) All developments should comply with the Considerate Constructors Scheme.
- g) Development should demonstrate that it will not cause harm to the water environment, water quality and drainage systems. Development should demonstrate compliance with the London Plan drainage hierarchy for run off especially in areas identified as prone to flooding from surface water runoff. All new development in areas at risk from fluvial flooding must demonstrate application of the sequential approach and exception tests set out in the NPPF (paras 155 to 165) and provide information on the known flood risk potential of the application site. No development should increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. Development should utilise Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) in order to reduce surface water run-off and ensure such run-off is managed as close to its source as possible subject to local geology and groundwater levels.
- h) Development proposals must demonstrate compliance with water efficiency standards set out in Table 20 and detailed in Barnet's Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.

- i) Development proposals will wherever possible be expected to naturalise a water course, ensure an adequate buffer zone is created and enable public accessibility. Where appropriate, contributions towards river restoration and de-culverting will be expected.

Alternative Option

Retain existing policy DM04 – this would not reflect updated evidence and link with new guidance including Barnet’s Sustainable Design and Construction SPD and the NPPF as well as the draft London Plan. Policy needs to highlight the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment and the preferred policy approach sets out ways for the Borough to do this in line with overarching policy.

No policy – would not provide a proactive approach to consider the impacts of development on the environment. Barnet has specific challenges with regards to air and water quality and noise that need to be managed effectively. Therefore a lack of policy to help solve or mitigate these issues would fail to address existing issues in the Borough. Furthermore, a lack of policy would also fail to comply with national and regional policy.

10.4 Dealing with Waste

- 10.4.1 Barnet needs to find better ways of dealing with its waste and taking more responsibility for dealing with it within London rather than sending it to landfill in places such as Bedfordshire. 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.
- 10.4.2 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.

- 10.4.3 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.
- 10.4.4 A site has been identified at Scratchwood Quarry to provide additional waste capacity. This is an existing waste management facility with potential to increase the volume of waste processed through more efficient and intensive use of the site.

Policy ECC03 – Dealing with Waste

The Council will encourage sustainable waste management by:

- a. promoting waste prevention, re-use, recycling, composting and resource efficiency over disposal.
- b. ensuring development is designed to provide appropriate space for storage and collection of waste and recycling facilities which fit current and future collection practices and targets.
- c. designating sites through the NLWP to meet an aggregated apportionment target across the seven North London Boroughs. These sites will be the principle locations considered suitable for waste facilities.
- d. safeguarding all existing waste facilities in Barnet.
- e. utilising additional waste capacity at Scratchwood Quarry as set out in the Schedule of Proposals

Alternative Option

No policy - would not demonstrate Barnet's commitment to working closely with six other North London Boroughs to produce the NLWP and ensure that sufficient land is allocated to manage the amount of waste apportioned through the draft London Plan.

10.5 Green Infrastructure

- 10.5.1 As well as new housing, leisure centres, schools and community buildings, the Council is investing in improvements to open spaces and routes connecting them. Green Infrastructure (a strategic network of green spaces places and features that thread through and surround urban areas and connect town to country) can facilitate a natural and healthy environment vital to Barnet's success as a place to live. Green Infrastructure also provides a range of environmental benefits including flood water storage, sustainable drainage, urban cooling and access to shady outdoor space. It also provides habitats for wildlife and through the creation and enhancement of 'green corridors' should aid the natural migration of species responding to the changing climate.
- 10.5.2 The Green Infrastructure SPD sets out a strategic approach for the creation, protection and management of networks of green infrastructure. Infrastructure should be provided where it will reduce the impact of climate change and retain, enhance or create green corridors that enable linkages between rural, urban fringe and urban green spaces.
- 10.5.3 Growth identified in Policy GSS01 will be supported by improved open space provision. This will ensure that Barnet is making the best use of its open space for residents and nature.
- 10.5.4 In ensuring the best use of parks and open spaces the Council has produced the following documents:
- Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land Study 2018;
 - Playing Pitch Strategy 2017;
 - Tree Policy 2017;
 - Green Infrastructure SPD 2017;
 - Fit and Active Barnet 2016-2020;
 - Barnet Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2016 (BPOSS);
 - Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-20; and
 - Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities Needs Assessment 2009
- 10.5.5 NPPF (para 96) states that planning policies should be based on an assessment of the need for open space, sports and recreational facilities and opportunities for new provision. Barnet's Parks and Open Spaces Strategy (BPOSS) provides the Council with a review of the quality of its parks and suggests a range of opportunities that green spaces offer to enhance the quality of life and economic success of the borough.

Barnet's Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land

- 10.5.6 Barnet is one of the greenest boroughs in London. Green Belt and MOL covers a third of the Borough. MOL is strategic open land within the urban area. The principles of natural Green Belt policy also apply to MOL. In total there are 2,466 hectares of Green Belt and 690 hectares of MOL. This designated land makes a major contribution to quality of life in the Borough. This is reflected in the findings of Barnet Green Belt Study.

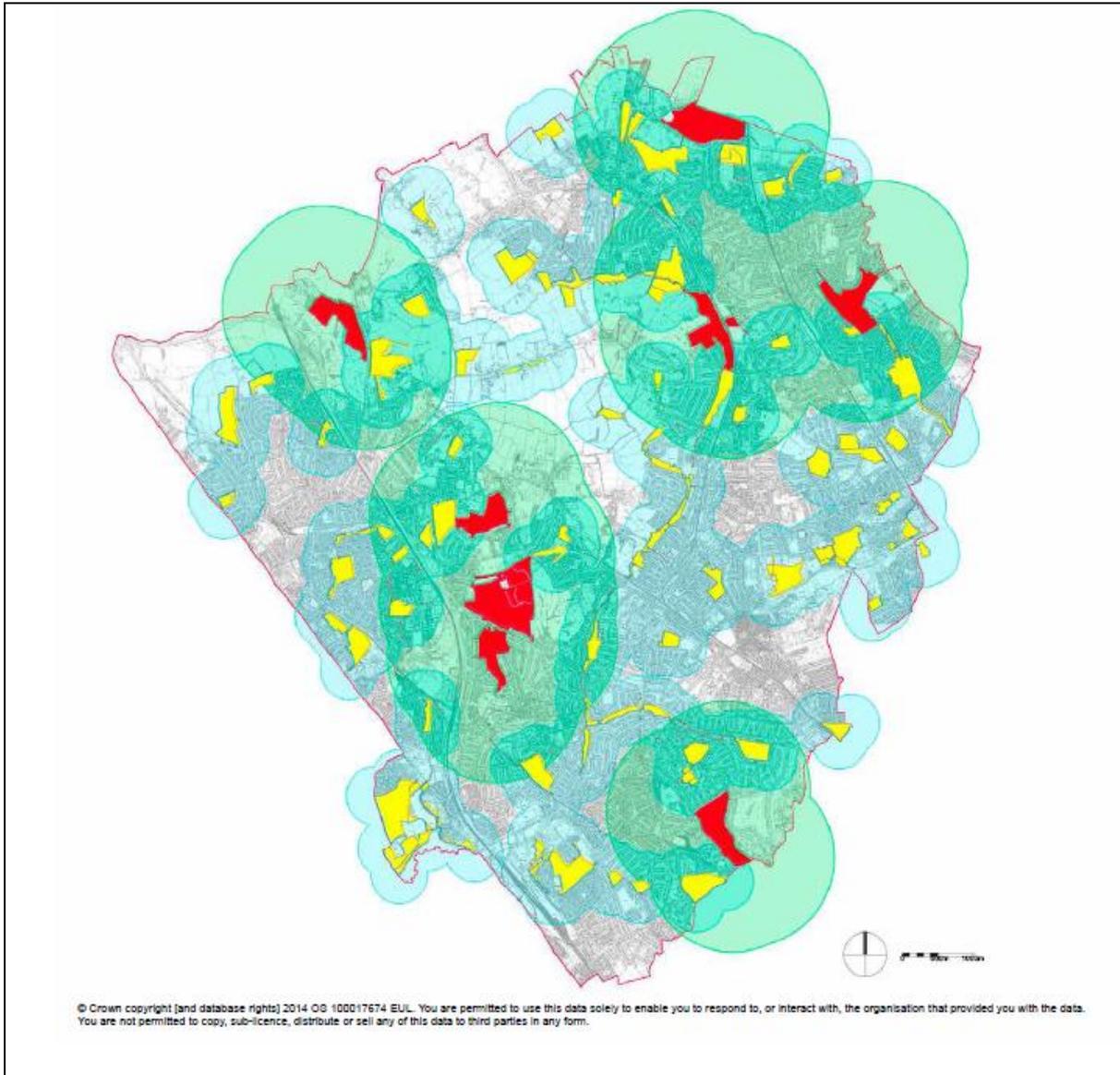
Barnet's Parks and Open Spaces

- 10.5.7 Barnet has 10 district parks and 77 local parks ranging in size from Hamilton Road Playground (0.04 ha) to Monken Hadley Common (41 ha). These are categorised according to the London Plan public open space hierarchy. Changes to the Policies Map show Barnet's parks and public open spaces. The Schedule of Proposals in Annex 1 highlights new Local Open Space at Whalebones Park which will be designated in accordance with NPPF para 99.
- 10.5.8 Over 100 formal green spaces including public parks, cemeteries and graveyards in Barnet are considered to have historic significance and are listed by the London Parks and Gardens Trust in the London Inventory of Historic Green Spaces⁵².
- 10.5.9 The success and value of an open space network is dependent on three principal factors: the quantity, quality and accessibility of open spaces. Barnet's Open Space, Sports and Recreational Facilities Needs Assessment 2009 applied these factors to the existing open spaces in the Borough to create a standard for Barnet. As highlighted in Chapter 4 Barnet's Growth Areas will be expected to deliver adequate levels of open space in accordance with the standards below. Where a development is in an area of deficiency for publicly accessible open space new open space should be provided in line with these standards:
- Children's play (0.09 hectares per 1,000 residents);
 - Sports pitches (0.75 hectares per 1,000 residents);
 - Parks (1.63 hectares per 1,000 residents); and
 - Natural green spaces (2.05 hectares per 1,000 residents).
- 10.5.10 In a follow up to the 2009 Assessment, Barnet's Parks and Open Spaces Strategy (BPOSS) has assessed open spaces around the Borough and identified a number of low quality / low value sites where alternative uses may be a more optimal use of the land and allow investment in other parks.

- 10.5.11 Development on open space will only be permitted where it results in no net loss of equivalent open space or a better quality of provision. Small scale development on open space identified in the Council's BPOSS as being of low quality and low value may sometimes be acceptable.
- 10.5.12 The release of low quality, low value open space for development must robustly demonstrate that the criteria set out in Policy ECC04(e) is satisfied and the requirements of Policy ECC06 – Biodiversity are met. Replacement open space should be the same or better quality than that which is proposed to be lost and be provided in the local catchment area to ensure that it does not create further deficiency in public access to open space.
- 10.5.13 The All London Green Grid Strategy identifies the potential for a Regional Park within the Brent Valley and Barnet Plateau Green Grid Area. The open spaces that can most effectively support a new Regional Park lie within designated Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land, therefore maximising the long-term benefit of such areas for residents will be the key test for any proposals. Such locations may need accessibility enhancements to unlock their full potential. Improvements to individual parks and open spaces; enhancement of footpath, cycling and bridleway networks; improved green corridors and nature conservation areas will be supported. Improvements to signage, surfaces, lighting and surveillance should all assist in encouraging existing and new residents to make greater use of the local spaces in close proximity to where they live. All developments should also consider how accessibility to open space can be improved through pedestrian and cycle links as well as bus routes where practicable. The Dollis Valley Green Walk and the Capital Ring are strategic walking routes that cross Barnet. To support health and wellbeing aspirations it is an ambition of the borough to increase the number of local and strategic walking routes.

Map 7 – Public open space deficiency

- Borough Boundary
- District Parks
- Local Parks
- 400 m Catchment Area
- 1.2 km Catchment Area



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10.5.14 Map 7 identifies those areas of the Borough that are deficient in public open space (radii of 1.2km (district parks) and 0.4 (local parks) have a deficiency in both district and local parks).

10.5.15 As a reflection of its topography, Barnet forms part of two Green Grid networks – Lea Valley and Finchley Ridge, and Brent Valley and Barnet Plateau. The All London Green Grid (ALGG) SPG 2012 provides a strategic framework for creating, improving, managing and maintaining high quality Green Infrastructure. The SPG highlights the opportunity for a regional park in the Brent Valley and Barnet Plateau Green Grid Area.

Children’s Play Facilities

10.5.16 There are 50 public parks in Barnet that provide formal play space for children, this equates to 0.5m² of space per child under 15 years. Children should also have access to playspace in private residential developments. Children’s play spaces should also be provide in all new residential development containing flatted schemes with the potential occupancy of 10 or more child bed spaces as set out in the Mayor’s SPG Shaping Neighbourhoods – Play and Informal Recreation.

Playing Pitches and Outdoor Sports

10.5.17 Barnet is relatively well provided for in terms of distribution of playing pitches with 277 pitches covering nearly 160 hectares, with almost the entire Borough being within 1.2km of a playing pitch. The Playing Pitch Strategy (2017) highlights that despite good geographical coverage there is demand for additional provision because of issues related to the quality of the existing pitches (mainly due to poor drainage) and accessibility. The Council has created three strategic sports hubs in the Borough, Chipping Barnet which provides facilities for football and cricket; Cophall which provides facilities for football, cricket, rugby and athletics; and West Hendon which provides facilities for football and tennis. These strategic sports hubs are set to become important destinations for healthy and active lifestyles. Further details on these strategic hubs is set out at Policy GSS13.

Natural and Semi Natural Space

10.5.18 The Borough contains one Site of Special Scientific Interest – the Welsh Harp Reservoir - into which the River Brent and Silk Stream flow. The Reservoir was created in 1835 as a water supply for the canal network and is jointly managed by Barnet and Brent Council with the Canal and River Trust. As the largest expanse of water in Barnet, it provides an important recreational resource as well as a valuable wildlife habitat. Access to the Welsh Harp will be improved as part of the regeneration proposals for West Hendon.

10.5.19 The Council would prefer to maintain networks of natural habitats by avoiding their fragmentation and isolation and will therefore seek to identify 'missing links' where enhanced or new measures to support biodiversity and nature conservation may be supported as part of proposals. Where no additional open space is being created, the Council will ensure that the development is designed in a way to enable it to replace and enhance biodiversity. Barnet's Sustainable Design and Construction SPD and Green Infrastructure SPD provide further guidance on making provision for biodiversity.

Trees

10.5.20 Barnet has around 36,000 street trees, the second highest number in London. These trees make an important contribution to the character of the Borough and the quality of life of residents as well as mitigating climate change. The Mayor seeks to utilise Borough Tree Strategies to increase tree cover in London, with 2 million additional trees sought by 2025. Barnet's Tree Policy sets out ambitious targets to plant 900 trees annually focussing primarily on air quality and urban heat island and improving our parks.

10.5.21 The Watling Chase Community Forest forms part of Barnet's green infrastructure. Established in 1991, the Forest covers an area of 188 km² and extends from the northern part of Barnet into south Hertfordshire. The aim of the Community Forest as set out in the Watling Chase Community Forest Plan, is to see much of the area under positive and appropriate management by 2025. This will include a substantial increase in trees and woodland achieved through management of existing woodlands and new planting.

Sustainable Food Production

10.5.22 Barnet's agricultural land and allotments have potential for sustainable food production which can contribute to the economy and healthier lifestyles as well as reduce the number of food miles between producer and consumer. The Outer London Commission highlighted that farms have the potential to play a greater role in the economy of Outer London. The Barnet Allotment Federation lists 44 allotment sites managed by 37 societies in Barnet providing a total of over 4,000 plots⁵³. Allotments are an important asset within Barnet, providing a wide range of benefits including protecting open space and providing leisure and exercise as well as healthy low cost food production for communities and benefiting the environment.

10.5.23 The Council recognises the benefits for health, learning and community cohesiveness as well as Barnet's local landscape from making better use of land for food growing. The Council therefore supports allotments and is keen to promote sustainable local food production given the Borough's significant and well used allotment holdings and extensive former agricultural lands. In addition to supporting allotments and the utilisation of agricultural land the Council encourage food growing initiatives within local schools as part of the promotion of sustainable food production. The Council will encourage developers to provide space in new developments for food growing.

Policy ECC04 –Barnet's Parks and Open Spaces

- a). As Barnet grows there is a need to optimise the benefits that open spaces can deliver and create a greener Barnet, the Council will work with its partners to improve Barnet's Green Infrastructure by:
 - i. managing and enhancing open spaces, including Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land to provide improved accessibility;
 - ii. promoting a new Regional Park within the Brent Valley and Barnet Plateau Green Grid Area; and
 - iii. ensuring positive management of Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and open spaces to provide improvements in overall quality and protection of character and historic significance.
- b). The Council will meet increased demand for access to open space and opportunities for physical activity, by tackling deficiencies and under provision through:
 - i. securing improvements to open spaces, including provision for children's play, sports facilities and better access arrangements, where opportunities arise, from all developments that create an additional demand for open space. Where this is not viable, a cash in lieu payment will be required for off site provision or enhancement to open spaces that are nearby;
 - ii. improving access to open spaces particularly in areas of public open space deficiency identified by Map 7. The Council will seek to improve provision in these areas of deficiency in accordance with the following standards :
 - Parks (1.63 hectares per 1,000 residents)
 - Natural green spaces (2.05 hectares per 1,000 residents).

- iii. maintaining and improving the greening of the environment through the protection of incidental greenspace, trees, hedgerows and watercourses, especially where this enables green corridors to link Barnet's rural, urban fringe and urban green spaces.
- iv. enhancing local food production through support for community food growing, the protection of allotments, and the provision of opportunities for growing food in new developments.
- c). In supporting provision of new Green Infrastructure the Council will work with neighbouring authorities as part of the All London Green Grid to establish Area Frameworks as the basis for identification, creation and management of new green spaces as part of:
 - i. Lea Valley and Finchley Ridge Green Grid Area; and
 - ii. Brent Valley and Barnet Plateau Green Grid Area.
- d). The Watling Chase Forest Plan will be taken into account when assessing development proposals in the area covered by Watling Chase Community Forest helping it become a readily accessible 'green lung' for Barnet's residents.
- e). In areas that have been assessed by the Barnet Parks and Open Spaces Strategy as being of low quality and low value the Council will consider limited development on open spaces. The Council will require any proposal that involves the loss of low quality and low value open space to robustly demonstrate that the following criteria can be satisfied:
 - i. the development proposal is a small scale ancillary use which supports the use of the open space; and
 - ii. that opportunities to improve the quality and value of the existing space have been explored and subject to viability assessment; cannot be improved to enhance the quality and value of the existing space; or
 - iii. Equivalent or better quality open space provision can be made.

Any permissible exception will also need to ensure that it does not create or exacerbate any existing public open space deficiency and has no significant impact on biodiversity.

Alternative Option

Retain existing policies (CS7 & DM15) –would miss the opportunity to make more optimal use of Barnet’s open spaces and reflect on new evidence including the Barnet Parks and Open Spaces Strategy

No policy – would not be in compliance with the approach advocated by the NPPF, which requires Local Plans to identify and protect areas of local green space.

Green Belt / Metropolitan Open Land (MOL)

- 10.5.24 The Barnet Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land Study shows that the majority of Barnet’s Green Belt performs well and that all existing areas meet one or more of the purposes of Green Belt set out in the NPPF. The vast majority of the MOL is considered to be open and maintaining and protecting the functions, green links and other features it contains. Although, there are buildings within the MOL these support the use of the MOL as open space and do not impact on the openness to such a degree to warrant any land being removed from the MOL.
- 10.5.25 One of the purposes of the Barnet Green Belt Study was to identify mapping irregularities with regard to land designated as Green Belt / Metropolitan Open Land. This helps create strong defensible boundaries and ensures consistency with NPPF. Minor adjustments have been made to Green Belt and MOL boundaries where inconsistencies and errors have been identified. The majority of these are mapping errors where the boundary did not match existing property or road boundaries. These adjustments are shown in the Changes to the Policies Map document.
- 10.5.26 Through continued positive management of Barnet’s Green Belt and MOL the Council is keen to see improvements to its overall quality and accessibility.
- 10.5.27 This aspiration of improvement and accessibility can be achieved through appropriate development in Green Belt or MOL, policies for which are set out in the NPPF. Development adjacent to areas of Green Belt/MOL needs to comply with Policy ECC05 and should respect the character of its surroundings and the visual amenity of these areas. When assessing the likely impact on the openness of the Green Belt the Council will have regard to the visual impact of a development, its duration and remediability as well as the degree of activity such as traffic that is likely to be generated.

Policy ECC05 - Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land

a) Green Belt

- i. Any proposals for development in Green Belt will be considered in accordance with NPPF paras 133 to 147.
- ii. Development adjacent to Green Belt should not have a significant detrimental effect on the openness of the Green Belt and respect the character of its surroundings.

b: Metropolitan Open Land

- i. In accordance with the London Plan, Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) is to be protected from inappropriate development. Development within or adjacent to MOL minimise any adverse impact on the openness of the MOL and respect the character of its surroundings.

Alternative Options

Retain existing policies (CS7 & DM15) – would fail to reflect and comply with changes to policy in the NPPF and draft London Plan.

Alter existing Green Belt / MOL boundaries to release land from these designations – the Council's evidence (Barnet Green Belt and MOL Study 2019) does not support making the case needed to demonstrate that exceptional circumstances exist sufficiently to justify making revisions to the existing Green Belt / MOL boundaries.

No policy – would rely on national and regional policy to protect Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land. Although appropriate to rely on such a policy framework the Local Plan needs to provide a strong message about the importance of Green Belt and MOL to Barnet.

10.6 Biodiversity

- 10.6.1 Development proposals should consider any impact on areas designated for nature conservation, protected species and habitat/species. The draft London Environment Strategy identifies important habitats and species and sets out targets for improvements in both quality and quantity. It also sets out priority species which are nationally rare species of conservation concern and are found in London. These are categorised under birds, fungi, invertebrates, vertebrates and plants. The Council will favour the provision of habitats for species identified in Barnet's Biodiversity Action Plan. In Barnet, the main specially-protected species that are likely to be encountered are bats, great crested newts, grass snakes, the common lizard and slow worms.

- 10.6.2 The Draft London Plan has introduced the Urban Greening Factor as a generic model to determine the appropriate provision of urban greening in new developments. Further details are set out in Draft London Plan Policy G5.
- 10.6.3 Policy CDH08 states that development proposals should retain existing wildlife habitat and trees for amenity and biodiversity, where appropriate a survey will be required to determine the significance of that interest. Table 21 provides requirements for biodiversity and habitat quality and the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD provides more detail for design and construction principles for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and habitats within Barnet.

Table 21 Biodiversity and habitat quality requirements

	Development Scale
A development proposal should provide an ecological statement as part of a submission which demonstrates how protection of biodiversity and habitat quality will be achieved. This statement should provide recommendations on where enhancements to biodiversity can be made.	Major & Large scale

- 10.6.4 Nature conservation sites are identified in a hierarchy of importance and Table 22 identifies the sites designated in Barnet:
1. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are of national importance;
 2. Sites of Metropolitan Importance are of London-wide significance;
 3. Borough Grade SINCs are significant in a Barnet-wide context (albeit that they are sub-divided, on the basis of their quality, into two grades); and
 4. Sites of Local Importance are of particular value to nearby local residents and schools because they are designated in areas deficient in wildlife sites.
- 10.6.5 Barnet's rivers have been significantly altered from their natural state. The Council will pursue opportunities to enhance the biodiversity, water quality and amenity value of Barnet's waterways, in particular the River Brent, Silk Stream and Pymmes Brook. Opportunities for restoration including opening culverts and naturalising river channels will be explored.

Table 22 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Barnet

Sites of Special Scientific Significance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brent Reservoir (or the Welsh Harp) 	
Sites of Metropolitan Importance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hampstead Heath • Hadley Green • Edgware Way Rough • Rowley Green Common (<i>Local Nature Reserve</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mill Hill Substation Pastures • Totteridge Fields and Highwood Hill • Scratchwood (<i>Local Nature Reserve</i>) • Arrandene Open Space & Feather stone Hill
Sites of Borough Importance-Grade I	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coppett's Wood and Scrubland (<i>Local Nature Reserve</i>) • Glebe Lane Pastures • The Folly Brook and Darlands Lake (<i>Nature Reserve</i>) • Glebelands (<i>Local Nature Reserve</i>) • Monken Hadley Common • The Upper Dollis Brook 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oak Hill Woods (<i>Local Nature Reserve</i>) • Totteridge Croft Field (or Dell's Down Acre) • Big Wood and Little Wood (<i>Local Nature Reserve</i>) • Mill Hill Golf Course
Sites of Borough Importance- Grade II	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulloniacis Pastures • Edgwarebury Brook • Deans Brook • Mill Hill Old Railway (<i>Nature Reserve</i>) • The Silk Stream and Burnt Oak Brook • Moat Mount (<i>Local Nature Reserve</i>) and Mote End Farm • Bruno's Field • Totteridge Common • The Mill Field • Copthall Railway Walk and Copthall Old Common • Drivers Hill • Burtonhole Lane and Pasture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ashley Lane • King George's Field • Totteridge Green • Northern Line Railway Embankment, High Barnet • Lower Dollis Brook • St Pancras and Islington Cemetery • North Middlesex Golf Course Ponds • New Southgate Cemetery • Pymme's Brook • Rowley Lodge Field • Arkley Lane and Pastures • Arkley South Fields • Turners Wood
Sites of Local Importance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clay Lane • Grahame Park • Sunny Hill Park • Barnet Countryside Centre • Bell's Hill Burial Ground • Clitterhouse Playing Fields • Avenue House Grounds • East Finchley Cemetery • The Mutton Brook • Greenhill Gardens • Friary Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oakleigh Park Rail Cutting • Cherry Tree Wood • College Farm • Prince's Park • Lakeside Nature Reserve • Hendon Park & Northern Line Rail Cutting • Edgwarebury Park • Woodridge School Nature Reserve • Barfields Allotments Nature Park • Belmont Open Space, Cockfosters • Copthall South Fields

Policy ECC06 - Biodiversity

The Council will seek the retention and enhancement, or the creation of biodiversity in development proposals by:

- a) protecting existing Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and working with partners including the London Wildlife Trust to improve protection and enhancement of biodiversity in Barnet;
- b) ensuring that the requirements of the Green Infrastructure SPD are met;
- c) ensuring development adjacent to or within areas identified as part of the Green Grid Framework makes a contribution to the enhancement of the Green Grid;
- d) ensuring that development makes the fullest contributions to enhancing biodiversity and protects existing site ecology, both through on-site measures and by contribution to local biodiversity improvements. Consideration of how this aspiration can be achieved should be detailed at the start of the development process;
- e) placing emphasis on measures that enhance and support biodiversity in meeting the Urban Greening Factor; and
- f) supporting opportunities that facilitate river restoration, if appropriate, in particular for the River Brent, Silk Stream and Pymmes Brook (See Policy ECC02).

Where adverse impacts from development on biodiversity cannot be avoided measures must be taken to ensure that they are appropriately managed so as to reduce and /or mitigate any disturbance to wildlife as appropriate. These measures should be included as part of a planning application and a monitoring schedule agreed at the time of planning permission.

Alternative Option

Retain existing policy (DM16) – would not reflect updated evidence including the opportunity to introduce the requirements of the Green Infrastructure SPD as well as the Urban Greening Factor.

No policy – would not be in compliance with the NPPF or draft London Plan. The NPPF clearly outlines the importance of planning policies and decisions to protect and enhance sites of biodiversity. Additionally, the London Plan also provides guidance for London Boroughs on SINC's and the need for Local Plans to protect and seek opportunities to create more habitats that are of particular benefit in a more urban context.

11 Chapter 11 Transport and Communications

11.1 National and London Plan Policy Context

11.1.1 Specific National and London Plan Policies to be taken into account:

NPPF

Section 9 Promoting sustainable transport specifically paras 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111.

Section 10 Supporting high quality communications specifically paras 112, 113, 115, 116.

Draft London Plan

Policy GG3 Creating a healthy city

Policy D12 Agent of change

Policy SI6 Digital connectivity infrastructure

Policy T1 Strategic approach to transport

Policy T2 Healthy streets

Policy T3 Transport capacity, connectivity, and safeguarding

Policy T4 Assessing and mitigating transport impacts

Policy T5 Cycling

Policy T6 Car parking

Policy T6.1 Residential parking

Policy T6.2 Office parking

Policy T6.3 Retail parking

Policy T6.4 Hotel and leisure uses parking

Policy T6.5 Non-residential disabled persons parking

Policy T7 Freight and servicing

Policy T8 Aviation

Policy T9 Funding transport infrastructure through planning

11.2 Introduction

11.2.1 Providing sustainable, effective and efficient travel services and facilities across the Borough is essential to delivering successful growth in Barnet, ensuring that economic prosperity is maintained and enhanced while improving air quality and the health of residents. Chapter 2 sets the scene for the transport issues faced by Barnet with Map 1 showing the present levels of public transport accessibility. Poor transport accessibility and barriers to movement are major inhibitors to growth. This makes investment in orbital links a priority. Barnet's Local Implementation Plan (LIP) highlights opportunities for improving these as part of the Borough's regeneration schemes and through long term approaches to improving strategic transport infrastructure. Further details of these improvements and the long term vision for transport are set out in Barnet's Long-term Transport Strategy, Growth Strategy and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

11.3 **Barnet's Public Transport Network**

Existing Network

- 11.3.1 Barnet is served by national rail lines providing suburban services in the east and west of the borough, and main line services in the west. The two branches of the Northern Line serve the Borough (including a shuttle service to Mill Hill East). The Jubilee and Piccadilly lines and national rail lines pass to the west and east of the Borough respectively.
- 11.3.2 These rail and underground services cater for radial travel into London, but public transport options for other trips are more limited. Few stations currently benefit from Step Free Access. The bus service is the only public transport option available for orbital trips and public transport links to destinations north of the Borough are limited.
- 11.3.3 The bus network enables people to move both radially (north-south) and orbitally (east-west) across the Borough. In general bus journeys in Barnet are slower than car journeys, even when the time taken to park is taken into account. The report *The Impact of Congestion on Bus Passengers*⁵⁴, has warned that road congestion has increased bus journey times by 10% each decade. The report concludes that if bus journey times continue to decline at their current rate, bus passenger numbers will decline by 14% every ten years, putting the future of the bus sector under threat.
- 11.3.4 This reduction poses a serious threat to the ability of Barnet residents to move east-west across the Borough. The use of the North London Line, which has seen a fivefold increase in passengers since 2007⁵⁵, shows how important it is for Londoners to travel across outer areas of London rather than just radially into and out of Central London. For Barnet to achieve a reduction in dependence on private vehicles, orbital travel needs to be improved.
- 11.3.5 As development comes forward in the Borough this will also increase the dependence on the Northern Line raising concerns of overcrowding and the need to ensure that passengers will be able to board the trains at stations along both northern branches of the Northern Line. Issues with the Camden Town junction of the line where both branches converge also needs to be addressed.

Proposed Changes to the Public Transport Network

- 11.3.6 In Opportunity Areas such as Brent Cross and Colindale and around development opportunities presented by public transport nodes such as Finchley Central and Edgware the Council is seeking to deliver improved public transport services and facilities. Improved bus provision (in terms of configuration as well as capacity) will play a key role in meeting the transport needs of residents. New and extended bus services are being pursued through the Brent Cross and Colindale regeneration schemes, including better links between the two areas. This is additional to the new station at Brent Cross West being promoted and delivered by the Council.
- 11.3.7 Plans are currently being prepared by TfL to replace the existing Colindale Station with new capacity to meet the needs of the growing population as well as provide step-free access. The new replacement station is expected to be in place by 2022 and is being funded by contributions from the Peel Centre development as well as the Council and TfL.
- 11.3.8 **West London Orbital (WLO)** is a new London Overground line (formerly known as the Dudding Hill Line) connecting Hounslow with Cricklewood and Hendon via Old Oak, Neasden and the new station at Brent Cross West. WLO is supported by the Mayor's 2018 Transport Strategy. The Council is fully supportive of this initiative and is working with the Mayor of London, Network Rail and other partners to ensure that the new station at Brent Cross West is capable of accommodating the necessary interchanges. WLO services are expected to start by 2026 at the earliest.
- 11.3.9 **Crossrail 2** is a proposed new railway line serving London and the South East, linking Surrey to Hertfordshire via Central London destinations. A new Crossrail 2 station is proposed at New Southgate and will be located at the end of the New Southgate branch. Crossrail 2 train infrastructure maintenance depot and stabling is planned to be located on Oakleigh Road South and a tunnel portal to the south of the station. The earliest the scheme can open is 2033. The land at Oakleigh Road South, (currently identified as a Locally Significant Industrial Site (LSIS) is safeguarded for Crossrail 2 and this safeguarding will be reflected on the Local Plan Policies Map (see the Changes to the Policies Map document). New Southgate Station is on the boundary with LB Enfield and as such the boroughs will work together to ensure the station upgrade and subsequent regeneration of the area as an Opportunity Area (as identified in the draft London Plan) is coordinated and benefits both existing and new residents.

11.4 Sustainable Transport

11.4.1 Promoting a sustainable passenger and freight transport network is essential to ensuring the delivery of sustainable development in the Borough. A more efficient transport system will minimise congestion and pollution in the Borough thereby assisting in improving air quality and the implementation of the Mayor of London's Healthy Streets Approach.

Walking and Cycling in Barnet

11.4.2 Walking and cycling are transport modes that the Council is keen to promote due to the many benefits they provide ranging from reducing the use of private cars with consequent improvements for air quality to a more active and healthy population that increased walking and cycling leads to in terms of the health benefits to the individuals from derived from partaking in exercise.

11.4.3 Walking is an important mode of travel for short journeys (31% of all trips⁵⁶), and Barnet's network of town centres makes walking a convenient way for many residents to access services in the Borough. Cycling is becoming a more important transport mode in Barnet. Low take-up (1% of all trips^{ibid}) has historically been associated with the topography of Barnet and its rolling landscape of valleys and ridges. However, the Sub Regional Transport Plan for London 2016 update reports that there has been a growth in cycle trips in Barnet. The Barnet LIP strongly supports the delivery of attractive and accessible cycle links especially in development areas.

11.4.4 The draft London Plan (Policy T2) sets out Transport for London's (TfL) Healthy Streets Approach. This consists of 10 indicators of a healthy, inclusive environment in which people choose to walk, cycle and use public transport. The Council is committed to delivering Healthy Streets in Barnet and will require new developments and public realm schemes to deliver improvements against the Healthy Streets Indicators.

11.4.5 Chapter 10 – Environment and Climate Change encourages the improvement and extension of existing off road recreational routes through green spaces and refers to work to develop Area Frameworks as part of the All London Green Grid. This work will incorporate proposals for the improvement of the existing strategic walks and other links including cycling routes.

Promoting Active Travel and Improving Health

- 11.4.6 Active travel through walking and cycling can play an important part in increasing levels of activity to address poor health. Policy CHW02 sets out how the Council will work with partners on locating health services where access can be improved, particularly for those vulnerable groups with physical or sensory impairment. Good quality walking surfaces and off-road cycle routes can assist in making walking or cycling a more feasible option for some people, including children on their way to and from school.
- 11.4.7 Poor air quality, which is concentrated around major roads in Barnet, has particular impacts on health, particularly with people suffering from cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. The Council is working with the Mayor of London to improve air quality near schools on these major roads. Reducing discretionary car use, particularly for short car journeys will be key to improving air quality. The Mayor's Transport Strategy discusses the benefits of utilising incentives (such as road charges) to encourage people to make the modal shift in the area identified by the Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) to improve air quality. From October 2021, land south of (but not including) the North Circular (A406) will be included⁵⁷ and any petrol or diesel vehicle within this enlarged ULEZ area will also need to meet new tighter emissions standards or pay a daily charge.
- 11.4.8 Accident rates in Barnet have fallen dramatically since 2000 (98 people were killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents in the Borough in 2014 compared with 261 in 2000⁵⁸) but the rate of decline has now slowed. As set out in the LIP, Barnet will seek to achieve the Mayor's Vision Zero ambition of zero killed or seriously injured road traffic casualties by 2041.
- 11.4.9 The Council will seek to ensure that any new transport interchanges are designed to help address personal safety issues and reflect Secured by Design. Well maintained streets and town centres with convenient road crossing facilities will allow pedestrians to move around safely and assist in achieving the Mayor's Vision Zero.
- 11.4.10 The Council will ensure that School Travel Plans (STPs) in Barnet are an effective tool for helping to manage air quality. It will ensure that remedial measures are taken if STP targets are not met and encourage the dissemination of good practice among the Borough's schools. It will also take positive action to prevent any pupil parking, promoting car sharing and improved cycle parking facilities, and will encourage more children to walk and cycle to and from school.

More Environmentally Friendly Transport Networks

- 11.4.11 Traffic is a significant contributor to poor air quality in Barnet with the highest levels of oxides of nitrogen and particulates concentrated around major roads. The Mayor of London promotes the Healthy Streets Approach to ensure a modal shift away from the private motor vehicle to more sustainable modes such as public transport, cycling and walking. This should improve Londoners health through improved air quality and encourage increased physical activity.
- 11.4.12 In Barnet the issue of climate change and the contribution of traffic to it will be mitigated through support for mixed use developments, particularly in Barnet's Growth Areas and by comprehensively tackling the school run. In Barnet's Sustainable Design and Construction SPD the Council sets out generic design and construction principles to reduce the contribution of travel to Barnet's carbon footprint. The Council is exploring alternatives to private vehicles such as car clubs and bike hire to encourage modal shifts
- 11.4.13 Travel planning associated with major developments also has a role to play in encouraging use of more sustainable transport modes. At Brent Cross for example, the developers have submitted a framework travel plan for all land uses as part of the outline application.
- 11.4.14 Efficiencies in the freight sector can also contribute to a reduced need for trips. This can be achieved by Freight Quality Partnerships, Delivery and Servicing Plans, Construction Logistics Plans and Consolidation Centres when they form key elements of major planning proposals and regeneration schemes. Micro-consolidation centres in or near major town centres may also be appropriate for sites that are challenging for large delivery vehicles. Freight Quality Partnerships (FQPs) are voluntary partnerships between the Freight Industry, its customers, local authorities, and other stakeholders. FQPs aim to improve the understanding of local distribution issues and promote constructive solutions, reconciling the need for access for goods and services with environmental and social concerns.

Policy TRC01 – Sustainable and Active Travel

The Council will work to deliver a more sustainable transport network that supports a growing population and prosperous economy by reducing car dependency, encouraging sustainable modes of transport and improving air quality.

- a) In particular the Council will:
- i. Support delivery of new transport infrastructure identified in Policy TRC02;
 - ii. Refuse proposals that have an unacceptable impact on highway safety or a severe impact on the road network; and

- iii. Support the Healthy Streets Approach, improving street lighting, security coverage and accessibility along new walking and cycling routes, transport interchanges and around bus stops as well as delivering, where resources permit and in appropriate locations, targeted local safety schemes.
- b) For all major development proposals, the Council will require:
- i. A Transport Assessment setting out how the proposal mitigates any adverse impact on the existing transport network and incorporates sustainable transport initiatives for cycling, walking, car clubs and electric vehicle charging;
 - ii. A Travel Plan setting out details on how the proposal minimises any increase in road traffic and how future occupants will be encouraged to use more sustainable modes of transport; and
 - iii. A Construction Management and /or Delivery and Servicing Plans to control vehicle movements, servicing and delivery arrangements.

Alternative Option

Retain existing policies (CS9 & DM17) –would miss an opportunity for the Council to clearly set out how it will encourage sustainable travel and promote alternative forms of transport to the private vehicle. It also provides opportunity to update policy to support the Healthy Streets Approach.

No policy – would not reflect the Borough’s desire to support alternative forms of transport to the private car. The Local Plan also sets out its growth strategy, which needs to be supported by a comprehensive sustainable transport network.

11.5 Investing in Infrastructure

11.5.1 Despite facing challenging housing targets , Barnet does not benefit from levels of public transport investment seen in other parts of the capital and country. Increasing travel demand without proportionate infrastructure investment across the modes leads to increased congestion and reduced reliability of transport networks and services. Reducing car use as part of an overall transport strategy can tackle congestion particularly in urban areas. In suburban areas such as Barnet this is more challenging (except in some town centres) as the lower public transport accessibility limits transport choice for many journeys. Increased priority for public transport helps make it more attractive, improving the level of usage and decreases the level of reliance of Barnet residents on private vehicles.

Ensuring Efficient Use of the Local Road Network

- 11.5.2 The Council will ensure that developers make appropriate enhancements to the road network affected by their development in order to mitigate the impacts of the proposal on the local road network, particularly in Growth Areas as set out in Policy GSS01.
- 11.5.3 Construction maintenance and utility work can have a serious impact on the transport network. Therefore the Council will require submission and approval of Construction Management Plans before works are carried out.
- 11.5.4 The Council will work with TfL on improving the local bus network, with the aim of more closely and efficiently matching demand and capacity and improving public transport accessibility overall. The Council will also seek a review of how the night tube and the local night time economy has impacted on the night bus network and to provide appropriate facilities for coaches, private hire vehicles and taxis.

Delivery of High Quality Transport Systems in Growth Areas

- 11.5.5 Major growth across Barnet provides opportunities to deliver high quality transport improvements in a planned and structured manner, and closely coordinated with other transport authorities, including adjacent boroughs. Barnet's Growth Areas are supported by a range of planning documents including area action plans, development frameworks, transport assessments, Travel Plans, negotiated planning (S106) and highway agreements (S278), planning conditions and delivery plans. These demonstrate how such mixed use proposals with phased delivery and monitoring programmes will deliver travel requirements in a way that is manageable and appropriately funded, with residential development being located in close proximity to everyday services and facilities. Outside these areas the Council requires Transport Assessments and Travel Plans as set out in Policy TRC01.
- 11.5.6 In order to manage changed traffic movements in these Growth Areas the Council seeks investment in access improvements to existing public transport interchanges. Future public transport interchanges will be designed to ensure easy access for all levels of physical ability. At Brent Cross efficient use of the transport system will be assisted by utilising existing spare and future new planned capacity on the rail network, particularly in the contra peak direction.

- 11.5.7 Town centres, such as Edgware and Golders Green as well as Brent Cross Shopping Centre are already public transport hubs. Such hubs can benefit from further investment in improving accessibility, including walking and cycling routes. Brent Cross regeneration includes a new bus station. The area will benefit from new and enhanced bus services, including better bus links between Brent Cross, Colindale and neighbouring boroughs as well as a bus-based rapid transit system. In addition there will be improvements at the existing Brent Cross and Cricklewood rail stations and a new station at Brent Cross West where many passengers are expected to reverse commute and arrive in the 'contra-peak' direction, from Central London in the morning, helping to utilise spare rail capacity.
- 11.5.8 Planned development and enhancement programmes in town centres will provide opportunities to improve public realm and public transport accessibility as well as walking, cycling and appropriate provision for parking and servicing. This will help make town centres more attractive places to visit. Town centres are also prime locations for enhancement and new development opportunities are being explored through the planned approaches as set out in Policy TOW02. Further detail on the Council's approach to public realm in Barnet is set out at Policy CDH03.
- 11.5.9 These approaches set the basis for the preparation of detailed transport mitigation proposals likely to be required in association with future redevelopment proposals within town centres. These proposals should be informed by the outputs of an area wide transport model. These will be delivered through Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), S.106 and other contributions from development.
- 11.5.10 To help keep Barnet moving whilst minimising carbon emissions the Council will encourage greater numbers of electric vehicles. New development is required to provide a proportion of the car parking spaces in the development with charging points. Charging facilities are now also available from some on street carparking spaces and car parks. For more detail on electric car charging points see <https://tfl.gov.uk/modes/driving/electric-vehicles-and-rapid-charging>.
- 11.5.11 Public transport operations require facilities such as depots, interchanges and bus standing areas in order to operate flexibly and efficiently and the Council will seek suitable opportunities to provide these as development sites come forward and as part of the Local Plan Schedule of Proposals.

Policy TRC02 – Transport Infrastructure

The Council will promote delivery of new transport infrastructure to support the travel needs of a growing population. It will provide a range of alternative travel modes and facilitate growth as set out at Policy GSS09 and Policy GSS11.

- a) The Council will in particular support the delivery of key new transport infrastructure, including (but not restricted to):

- i. A new rail station at Brent Cross West;
 - ii. A new bus station at Brent Cross;
 - iii. A new underground station and enhanced public transport interchange at Colindale;
 - iv. A new passenger rail line - the West London Orbital Line together with upgrades to existing stations (Cricklewood and Hendon) on the line;
 - v. Crossrail 2 at New Southgate;
 - vi. New bus stopping arrangements in North Finchley to allow for redevelopment of the bus station for commercial uses;
 - vii. Feasibility of other public transport improvement projects will be explored as appropriate.
- b) The Council will bring forward a Transport Strategy and seek to deliver further transport proposals in due course. It will work with Highways England, TFL, Network Rail and others to deliver schemes identified within the transport strategy document

In particular:

- i. The Council will seek to work with TFL and others to increase rail capacity in Barnet and to improve all London Underground, Thameslink and Great Northern Rail stations in Barnet, especially where these have potential to deliver Step Free access for passengers;
- ii. To work with TfL and neighbouring boroughs to review and improve the bus network and overall public transport provision, including seeking to develop proposals to improve orbital transport provision within the Borough;
- iii. To deliver and promote infrastructure for electric or other ultra-low emission vehicles

Alternative Option

No policy –would miss the opportunity for the Council to set out how new transport infrastructure will support the travel needs of a growing population and future development that is planned across the Borough. Lack of a specific policy on transport infrastructure would not be compliant with the NPPF, draft London Plan or the Mayor’s Transport Strategy. It is also inconsistent with the need to address the challenges of orbital travel in the Borough as well as supporting the other strategies for growth, which must be underpinned by a measured and planned transport network.

11.6 Parking

11.6.1 London is a diverse city, and as such it requires a flexible approach to identifying appropriate levels of car parking. As an Outer London Borough Barnet faces the challenge of low levels of public transport accessibility, especially in the north of the Borough. This is compounded by a lack of orbital travel options. The Mayor's London Plan sets out car parking standards for residential and non-residential uses and advocates that such standards should not be exceeded. For non-residential uses the Council supports the application of London Plan car parking standards. For residential uses the Council advocates an approach which is more reflective of local circumstances.

11.6.2 Barnet's Car Parking Study sets out the basis for the locally specific approach to parking provision. The Council accepts the need for restraint in terms of car parking management, but intends to apply the standards set out in Table 23 with sensitivity to local circumstances. The accessibility of individual locations will be taken into consideration, based on:

- The overall public transport accessibility level (PTAL);
- Orbital PTAL;
- Parking stress including the level of on-street parking control;
- Population density and parking ownership of surrounding areas;
- Location (i.e. is it in a town centre);
- Ease of access by cycling and walking; and
- Other relevant planning or highways considerations, such as to whether the proposal is a conversion of an existing use.

11.6.3 Appropriate parking for disabled people should always be provided in developments. This may include visitors parking for disabled residents who may have regular visitors such as carers. and provision should also be made for motorcycle parking. Parking requirements for the emergency services which have particular operational needs will need to be assessed on an individual basis. Uses which don't have parking standards set out in the draft London Plan will be required to be assessed by the developer as part of the Transport Assessment.

11.6.4 By encouraging the use of car clubs, the Council will seek appropriate parking ratios in locations with the highest public transport accessibility, mainly in town centres and Growth Areas. On street parking management and controls will be applied appropriately taking into consideration local conditions and issues, and to ensure the free flow of traffic,

- 11.6.5 Some developments however, may have difficulty meeting parking requirements, particularly in town centres. In these situations and when public transport and active travel is available, the Council will show flexibility in the assessment of parking requirements. Where necessary within Controlled Parking Zones (CPZ) the Council will restrict new occupiers from obtaining car parking permits through a legal agreement. This will help reduce parking congestion in town centres for other users. Where development proposals are on the edge of a CPZ, to ensure there is sufficient on street capacity, a parking survey will be required of the streets outside the CPZ. The scope of the parking surveys must be agreed in advance with the Council.
- 11.6.6 The Council will require a Car Parking Design and Management Plan to be submitted for all applications which include car parking. This should incorporate TfL guidance on car parking management and design.
- 11.6.7 Levels of car parking provision can also be reduced through the delivery of car club parking bays and pool cars which promote a more efficient use of parking spaces. A network of car club bays spread across the Borough should provide a convenient and cost-effective alternative to owning a private car. Developers providing memberships to car clubs for periods of 3 to 5 years assist residents in moving away from dependence on private vehicles.
- 11.6.8 Parking for bicycles and electric vehicle charging points will generally be provided in accordance with the draft London Plan⁵⁹ for all new development or as agreed in a Travel Plan. Edgware Town Centre is identified in the draft London Plan⁶⁰ as requiring higher than minimum cycle parking standards. Major residential, high density developments should provide secure onsite cycle spaces for each unit. Mixed use town centre development should provide secure off-street space where possible as part of the development and on-street spaces as part of public realm improvements. Showering and changing facilities for cyclists should be provided as part of all non-residential development.

Table 23 – Residential Car Parking Standards

PTAL	Maximum spaces per unit	
	LBB Proposed Parking Standards for 1/2 bed units	LBB Proposed Parking Standards for 3+ bed unit
0	up to 1.25	up to 1.5
1	up to 1.25	up to 1.5
2	up to 1	up to 1.25
3	up to 0.75	up to 1
4	up to 0.5	up to 0.75
5	Car free - 0.5†	Car free - 0.5†
6	Car free	Car free

*Where small units (generally studios and one-bedroom flats) make up a proportion of a development, parking provision should reflect the resultant reduction in demand so that provision across the site is less than 1.5 spaces per unit.

†Where CPZ's are in place and orbital PTAL is calculated to be equal to or greater than 4, development should be car-free.

Policy TRC03 – Parking Management

The Council will expect development to provide parking in accordance with the draft London Plan standards (Policy 6.13 Parking), except in the case of residential development.

- a) The Council will expect residential development to provide parking in accordance with Table 23.
- b) Where car free residential development is proposed in areas of PTAL 5 and 6 a CPZ should be place within the immediate vicinity of the development before occupation.
- c) Residential parking permits will only be available to Blue Badge holders in car free developments. Elsewhere in the Borough Disabled Persons parking should be provided in accordance with Draft London Plan Policy T6.1.
- d) Where development proposals involve a reduction of existing off-street car parking spaces, the developer must demonstrate that sufficient parking will remain in the area to serve local needs.
- e) Cycle parking is to be delivered in accordance with draft London Plan Standards.
- f) Electric Vehicle charging points to be delivered in accordance with draft London Plan Standards.
- g) Spaces should be available for car club vehicle parking along with car club membership for future residents of the development.
- h) Appropriate provision should be made for efficient deliveries and servicing.

Alternative Option

Retain existing policy (DM17) – this would fail to reflect updated evidence on car parking. A revised policy was also considered the preferred approach to conform with the draft London Plan. Policy DM17 considered car parking within a more general context, whereas it is considered more appropriate to consider parking management separately from the Council's policy on providing sustainable travel

No policy – a lack of parking management policy would inevitably result in an increase in the number of parking spaces provided within development proposals, which would not support a sustainable pattern of development, nor would it be in compliance with the NPPF or draft London Plan. A lack of parking management

would also have impact on the viability of development, increased car use and therefore congestion and poor air quality.

11.7 Digital Communication

- 11.7.1 Advances in communication technology have transformed the way people work. With increased on-line services and growth of home based workers, combined with more flexible working practices, the expectation is the pattern of commuter travel will change further as more people are able to travel outside the busiest times. The Council is generally supportive of proposals that improve e-infrastructure and access to business services / managed workspaces in town centre locations.
- 11.7.2 According to Ofcom⁶¹ Broadband speeds in Barnet vary. This may cause issues for companies relying on digital connectivity wanting to locate in the Borough. In order to make Barnet a viable destination for commercial enterprises in the future developers and providers are therefore encouraged to improve the level of connectivity in the Borough As rents rise in central London, areas of outer London with good transport connections have an opportunity to attract emerging tech businesses, if the digital connectivity can be improved. Developers bringing forward employment space will therefore need to consider how they might contribute to improving their development's digital connectivity with high quality communications infrastructure.
- 11.7.3 Smart technology has the ability to provide transformative change and through technological innovation, assist in addressing many of the challenges of development. The Council encourages the implementation of smart city technology, concepts and systems to:
- a) plan, deliver and manage development by monitoring building health and energy and efficiency;
 - b) improve the quality of life of local people and Londoners through air quality monitoring, and encouraging preventative health initiatives in the community;
 - c) create and capture economic, social and environmental opportunities by:
 - i. providing new opportunities for business;
 - ii. providing better communication and community safety initiatives (eg CCTV) to help create more cohesive and inclusive communities; and
 - iii. improving the monitoring of flood risk and understanding of demands for energy and water demands as well as assessing the health of infrastructure such as water mains.

- 11.7.4 Barnet utilises wireless communication for CCTV monitoring and management. Contributions from developments may be required to deliver infrastructure for CCTV to ensure continuity of coverage of an area. Developers also need to consult with the Council to ensure that their proposal will not interfere with existing broadcast and communication services, including CCTV. The Council will, if necessary, request mitigation measures such as the installation of a signal carrying device, during the construction phase(s) and at completion of the development.

Policy TRC04 – Digital Communication and Connectivity

The Council will promote the development of advanced, high quality communications infrastructure to support economic growth and more accessible, inclusive communities. Developments should facilitate high speed broadband and advancement in communication networks where possible.

Proposals for the installation of telecommunications equipment will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:

- i. There is no significant adverse effect on the external appearance of the building on which, or space in which, they are located;
- ii. The special character and appearance of all heritage assets are preserved or enhanced;
- iii. The possibility of sharing facilities, such as masts, cabinet boxes and satellite dishes, and erecting antennae on existing buildings or other structures has been fully explored and where practical becomes the preferred location;
- iv. Technologies to minimise and camouflage any telecommunications apparatus have been explored;
- v. They are appropriately designed, coloured and landscaped to take account of their setting; and
- vi. There is no significant adverse impact on the visual amenities of neighbouring occupiers.

Where buildings or other structures taller than 3 storeys are proposed these should not interfere with existing broadcast and electronic communications services, particularly CCTV. Where such interference is unavoidable mitigating measures to ensure continued signal reception should be provided.

Alternative Option

Retain existing policy (DM18) – would miss an opportunity to ensure that structures of 3 storeys or more do not interfere with existing broadcast and electronic communications services, particularly CCTV. The draft London Plan also outlines the importance of the provision of digital infrastructure as a fundamental requirement for development, in the same way as energy or water. With advances in technology and communications it is also important to set clear policy on appropriate design measures to ensure there are no adverse impacts on the surrounding area.

No policy – would not comply with national or regional policy to potentially allow uncontrolled and inappropriately located equipment. The preferred policy approach has also set out to support improved communication networks and a recognition of the importance of high speed broadband and connectivity.

12 Chapter 12 - Delivering the Local Plan

12.1 Introduction

12.1.1 The planning process has two main mechanisms for ensuring or contributing to the delivery of the infrastructure that will be required to support development given planning permission. These are the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and S106 planning obligations. Planning obligations are used for requirements not funded by CIL.

12.2 Infrastructure delivery

12.2.1 The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) forms a key part of the Local Plan evidence base and:

- Reviews the existing capacity of infrastructure provision across the Borough;
- Identifies infrastructure needs, gaps and deficits in provision and costs of updating and delivering new infrastructure (including where possible, the phasing of development, funding sources and responsibilities for delivery);
- Infrastructure providers have been involved in the IDP process to align their priorities and resources with delivery of the Local Plan vision and objectives.

12.2.2 The IDP is a “living” document that will be used as a tool for helping to deliver infrastructure. It will be monitored and revised where necessary. The IDP will inform the Council’s capital programme and its work in terms of supporting other agencies delivering infrastructure requirements, particularly through developer contributions, such as Community Infrastructure Levy, and to a lesser extent because of its more limited role, S106 planning obligations.

12.3 Community Infrastructure Levy

12.3.1 The Government is preparing to implement legislative reforms to the system of developer contributions. Upon this basis the Council will make any necessary changes to its CIL or approach to s106.

12.4 Planning obligations

- 12.4.1 Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 allows local planning authorities to enter into a legal agreement with a developer that would make a development proposal acceptable in planning terms that would not otherwise be acceptable. That might, for example, include the amount of affordable housing which would be included in the development scheme, or an item of infrastructure, or financial contribution towards it, such as a new school or the provision of a new highway junction. NPPF (para 34) sets out that Local Plans should highlight the contributions expected from development. This should include setting out the levels and types of affordable housing provision required, along with other infrastructure (such as that needed for education, health, transport, flood and water management, green and digital infrastructure). Such policies should not undermine Local Plan deliverability.
- 12.4.2 Planning obligations should only be used where it is not possible to address unacceptable impacts through a planning condition. NPPF (para 56) highlights that planning obligations must only be sought where they meet all of the following tests:
- a) necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
 - b) directly related to the development; and
 - c) fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.
- 12.4.3 Planning obligations can help to contribute to the success of a development and achieving the Council's aims for a site, the local area and the Borough as a whole. They can enhance the quality of a development and enable proposals to go ahead that would otherwise be refused. Planning obligations will only be sought where it is not possible to deal with the matter through the imposition of a condition on a planning permission.
- 12.4.4 The items sought through a planning obligation will vary depending on the development scheme and its location. Considerations that may require S106 include:
- improvements to public transport infrastructure, systems and services;
 - education provision;
 - affordable or special needs housing;
 - health facilities;
 - small business accommodation and training programmes to promote local employment and economic prosperity;
 - town centre regeneration, promotion, management and physical environmental improvements including heritage and conservation;
 - improvements to highways and sustainable forms of transport;
 - environmental improvements including air quality;
 - provision of public open space and improving access to public open space;
 - other community facilities including policing; and
 - other benefits sought as appropriate.

12.5 Viability

12.5.1 NPPF (para 57) highlights that where up-to-date policies have set out the contributions expected from development, planning applications that comply with them should be assumed to be viable. It is up to the applicant to demonstrate whether particular circumstances justify the need for a viability assessment at the application stage.

12.5.2 Developers should factor in the costs of delivering Local Plan objectives when considering potential development proposals or site purchases. Where proposals meet the policies in this Plan, it will be assumed that they are viable. It is up to the applicant to demonstrate whether particular circumstances justify the need for a viability assessment at application stage. Such circumstances could include:

- where development is proposed on an unallocated site of a different type to those used in the viability assessment that informed this Plan;
- where further information on infrastructure or site costs is required;
- where the type of development proposed is significantly different from standard models of development e.g. build to rent; and
- where economic circumstances have significantly changed since Local Plan adoption.

12.6 Working with partners

12.6.1 This Local Plan cannot be delivered by the Council in isolation. A wide range of public and private sector stakeholders as well as existing and new communities will also help with delivery.

12.6.2 Barnet's Initial Statement of Common Ground shows how the Council is working with neighbouring boroughs, the wider West London sub-region and other north London local authorities to ensure that Barnet's Local Plan takes account of their plans and programmes as well as the spending and delivery plans of regional bodies such as the GLA and Transport for London. As a minimum this demonstrates how we meet the Duty to Cooperate.

12.6.3 The Council will ensure that a consistent approach is taken in relation to Growth Areas and town centres which adjoin or cross borough boundaries.

12.7 Monitoring

12.7.1 Monitoring is an important part of the continuous planning process. A set of key indicators and targets have been developed so that the effectiveness of policies in achieving the objectives can be assessed. Where objectives are not being met, appropriate action may be taken which can adjust the outcome or, in some circumstances, a review of policy may be necessary.

12.8 **Enforcement**

- 12.8.1 Where necessary, the Council will use its powers to take planning enforcement action to ensure that unacceptable development built without planning permission or other consents does not compromise the delivery of the objectives set out in this Local Plan.

13 Appendix A – List of Technical Evidence

LB Barnet

Authorities Monitoring Reports

Published

Barnet Characterisation Study (2010)
 Barnet Substance Misuse Needs Assessments (2019)
 Barnet Employment Land Review (2017)
 Barnet Indoor Sports and Recreation Facility Study (2018)
 Barnet Surface Water Management Plan (2011)
 Barnet Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2017)
 Barnet Town Centre Floorspace Needs Assessment (2017)
 Barnet Housing Delivery Action Plan (2019)
 Barnet Shisha Bars Report (2016)
 Barnet Hot Food Takeaways Review (2018)
 Barnet Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2018)

Integrated Impact Assessment (Sustainability Appraisal, Equalities Impact Assessment, Health Impact Assessment)

Barnet Residential Conversions Study (2019)
 Barnet Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land Study (2018)
 Barnet Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2019)
 Barnet Car Parking Study (Feb 2019)
 Barnet Public Houses Review (2018)
 Barnet Tall Buildings Update (2020)
 Barnet Key Facts Evidence Paper (emerging)

To be published at Reg 19

Barnet Infrastructure Delivery Plan (emerging)
 Barnet Heights Strategy (emerging)
 Barnet Local Plan Viability Assessment (to be commissioned)

West London

Published

West London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2018)
 West London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2018)
 West London Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (2018)

To be published

West London Employment Land Review (2019)

London

London Office Policy Review (2017)
 London Industrial Demand Study (2017)
 GLA London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2017)
 GLA Town Centre Health Checks (2017)
 London's Regional Landscape Framework (2011)

National

Demographic Information including Census data and GLA Projections

14 Annex 1 – Schedule of Site Proposals

14.1 Background

14.1.1 The Local Plan quantifies the projected level of growth and identifies the supply of sites needed to meet this growth.

14.1.2 The sites identified in the Local Plan Schedule of Proposals are derived from the following sources:

- Nominated through the Call for Sites process by landowners and developers seeking to realise development potential. These include public-sector partners such as Transport for London, Middlesex University, the NHS, as well as the Council. The sites have been assessed as suitable for development;
- Previously identified in the 2006 Unitary Development Plan but not yet developed;
- Allocated in other planning documents adopted by the Council, including Supplementary Planning Documents, Town Centre Frameworks and Planning Briefs.

14.1.3 As part of the evidence gathering for the Local Plan the Council conducted an extensive call for sites in 2017-18; previous call for sites took place in 2009, 2010 and 2015.

14.1.4 To be included sites must be assessed as:

- **Deliverable** i.e. it should be available now and offer a suitable location for the proposed use(s) and a good prospect that proposal will be delivered within next five years.
- **Developable** i.e. it should be in a suitable location for the proposed use(s) and there should be a reasonable prospect that it will be available for and could be developed within 15 years.

14.1.5 This extensive period of information gathering has enabled the Council to move forward with a suite of sites following a robust assessment of those nominated. Reasons for rejection include the following constraints:

- No realistic prospect of the site coming forward for development during the Plan period;
- It was considered important to retain the existing use on this site;
- Development would conflict with other Local Plan policies such as protection of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land.

- 14.1.6 Physical or environmental factors, such as flood risk (as identified in the 2018 West London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment), or conservation areas, are acknowledged as potentially further restraining development capacity, although these constraints are not absolute.
- 14.1.7 Sites with an existing planning permission are included in the Housing Trajectory and are not part of this Schedule of Proposals.
- 14.1.8 The sites set out in the Schedule have the potential to be brought forward for development, subject to a suitable development proposal being submitted to and approved by the Council. The Council will not itself carry out the development.
- 14.2 Assessing Indicative Residential Capacity of Sites**
- 14.2.1 For the purposes of the Local Plan, site capacity assessment has been based on the site size and the public transport accessibility level (PTAL), which is used to determine the range of appropriate dwelling densities for residential development, and thus an indicative number of dwellings.
- 14.2.2 The sustainable residential quality (SRQ) density matrix from the London Plan (2016) was used to provide a standard means of calculating indicative residential capacity. The matrix, which is based on PTALs, is set out below.

Figure 4: Sustainable Residential Quality Density Matrix

Setting	Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL)		
	0 to 1	2 to 3	4 to 6
Suburban:	150-200 hr/ha	150-250 hr/ha	200-350 hr/ha
3.8-4.6 hr/unit	35-55 u/ha	35-65 u/ha	45-90 u/ha
3.1-3.7 hr/unit	40-65 u/ha	40-80 u/ha	55-115 u/ha
2.7-3.0 hr/unit	50-75 u/ha	50-95 u/ha	70-130 u/ha
Urban:	150-250 hr/ha	200-450 hr/ha	200-700 hr/ha
3.8 -4.6 hr/unit	35-65 u/ha	45-120 u/ha	45-185 u/ha
3.1-3.7 hr/unit	40-80 u/ha	55-145 u/ha	55-225 u/ha
2.7-3.0 hr/unit	50-95 u/ha	70-170 u/ha	70-260 u/ha
Central:	150-300 hr/ha	300-650 hr/ha	650-1100 hr/ha
3.8-4.6 hr/unit	35-80 u/ha	65-170 u/ha	140-290 u/ha
3.1-3.7 hr/unit	40-100 u/ha	80-210 u/ha	175-355 u/ha
2.7-3.0 hr/unit	50-110 u/hr	100-240 u/ha	215-405 u/ha

Appropriate density ranges are related to setting in terms of location, existing building form and massing, and the index of public transport accessibility (PTAL). The setting can be defined as:

- central – areas with very dense development, a mix of different uses, large building footprints and typically buildings of four to six storeys, located within 800 m walking distance of an International, Metropolitan or Major town centre.
- urban – areas with predominantly dense development such as, for example, terraced houses, mansion blocks, a mix of different uses, medium building footprints and typically buildings of two to four storeys, located within 800 m walking distance of a district centre or, along main arterial routes
- suburban – areas with predominantly lower density development such as, for example, detached and semi-detached houses, predominantly residential, small building footprints and typically buildings of two to three storeys.

14.3 Relationship of Site Proposals to Other Planning Documents

Opportunity Area Planning Frameworks/ Area Action Plans

- 14.3.1 The Local Plan for Barnet includes existing opportunity area planning frameworks for Brent Cross-Cricklewood and Colindale, along with a new opportunity area at New Southgate. These are identified in the London Plan.
- 14.3.2 Brent Cross Cricklewood – The London Plan identifies Brent Cross Cricklewood as an Opportunity Area. The planning framework for Brent Cross Cricklewood is set out in the Area Development Framework adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance in December 2005. Formerly shown as a Regeneration Area in the 2012 Local Plan, Brent Cross / Cricklewood is now identified as three individual Growth Areas in this Local Plan: Brent Cross, Brent Cross West / Staples Corner and Cricklewood Town Centre.
- 14.3.3 Colindale-Burnt Oak – The London Plan identifies Colindale as an Opportunity Area. The planning framework for Colindale is set out in the Area Action Plan adopted in March 2010. Unimplemented allocations in the AAP remain part of the Local Plan Schedule of Proposals. Formerly shown as a Regeneration Area in the 2012 Local Plan, Colindale is now identified as a Growth Area in this Local Plan.
- 14.3.4 New Southgate – The draft London Plan identifies New Southgate as an Opportunity Area. A planning framework will be produced jointly with the GLA, LB Enfield and LB Haringey. This will assess the development capacity of this area in the light of progress on Crossrail 2.

14.3.5 Mill Hill East – The planning framework for Mill Hill East is set out in the Area Action Plan adopted in January 2009. Unimplemented allocations in the AAP remain part of the Local Plan. Formerly an Area for Intensification, Mill Hill East is now identified as a Growth Area in this Local Plan.

14.3.6 Town Centre Frameworks – The frameworks provide the basis for managing and promoting positive change in identified town centres. Unimplemented key opportunity sites identified in these documents are a source for the Local Plan Schedule of Proposals, in particular the North Finchley Town Centre Framework SPD (2018), Edgware Town Centre Framework (2013), Finchley Church End Town Centre Strategy (2012) and New Barnet Town Centre Framework (2010).

Growth Areas

14.3.7 The Local Plan Growth Areas are shown on Map 2, the Key Diagram.

Town Centres

14.3.8 Boundaries of Town Centres were established in the 2012 Local Plan and remain unchanged. Town centre sites are included as those that are within 400 metres of a Town Centre boundary.

Major Thoroughfares

14.3.9 Major Thoroughfares are shown in Map 2 of the Local Plan. Major Thoroughfare sites are those that are not within a Growth Area or Town Centre but are located on a Major Thoroughfare.

Estate Renewal and Infill

14.3.10 Sites are identified which involve the renewal and infill development of existing housing estates. The residential figures for Estate Renewal are shown on the basis of net increase.

Major Public Transport Infrastructure

14.3.11 Major Public Transport Infrastructure sites are identified as within 400 metres of an existing or new public transport hub and which have not otherwise been identified as within Growth Areas, Town Centres or Major Thoroughfares.

North London Waste Plan

14.3.12 To deliver sustainable waste management the North London Waste Plan allocates sites as the principal locations considered suitable for waste facilities. Sites for waste management can also be allocated in the Local Plan.

Neighbourhood Plans

14.3.13 Neighbourhood Plans can allocate sites of local, non-strategic importance. A Neighbourhood Plan at West Finchley is being produced.

Local Plan Policies Map

14.3.14 The Local Plan Policies Map provides the spatial expression of the Council's planning policies. The Changes to the Policies Map document sets out revisions since 2012.

Assessment of Development Proposals on Sites

14.3.15 The Council will apply adopted Local Plan Policy and developer requirements together with the London Plan and national planning guidance when planning proposals come forward on Local Plan sites, including affordable housing obligations. When bringing forward development proposals regard should be had to the Local Plan policies as a whole. Planning applications should also comply with the Council's approved validation requirements.

14.3.16 Proposals on sites over one hectare will require a screening opinion for Environmental Impact Assessment to accompany the submission of any planning applications.

14.4 List of Sites – Summary Table

Site No.	Site	Ward	Address	Indicative Units	Non-residential Uses
1	Church Farm Leisure Centre	Brunswick Park	Burlington Rise, Brunswick Park, EN4 8XE	12	-
2	North London Business Park (Major Transport Infrastructure)	Brunswick Park	Brunswick Park Rd, Brunswick Park, N11 1NP	1,000	A school, multi-use sports pitch, employment and associated car parking.
3	Osidge Lane Community Halls	Brunswick Park	Osidge Lane, Southgate, N14 5DU	16	75% community uses, school access and retained parking

4	Osidge Library & Health Centre	Brunswick Park	Brunswick Park Rd & Osidge Lane, Brunswick Park, N11 1EY	16	50% replacement library and health centre
5	Edgware Hospital (Major Thoroughfare)	Burnt Oak	Edgware Rd, Burnt Oak, HA8 0AD	366	25% hospital continuing in use, with associated car parking
6	Watling Avenue carpark & market (Burnt Oak Town Centre)	Burnt Oak	Barnfield Rd, Burnt Oak, HA8 0AY	229	40% mixed uses (station building, retail and car parking)
7	Beacon Bingo (Cricklewood Growth Area)	Childs Hill	200 Cricklewood Broadway, Cricklewood, NW2 3DU	132	30% leisure uses
8	Broadway Retail Park (Cricklewood Growth Area)	Childs Hill	Cricklewood Lane, Cricklewood, NW2 1ES	1,007	10% mixed uses (retail and community)
9	Colindeep Lane (adjacent to Northern Line) (Colindale Growth Area)	Colindale	Colindeep Lane, Colindale, NW9 6RY	138	-
10	Douglas Bader Park Estate (Estate Regeneration and Infill)	Colindale	Clayton Field, Colindale, NW9 5SE	200	Small quantum of community uses and retail
11	KFC/ Burger King Restaurant (Colindale Growth Area)	Colindale	Edgware Road, NW9 5EB	162	10% A3 to A5 uses
12	McDonald's Restaurant (Colindale Growth Area)	Colindale	157 Colindeep Lane, NW9 6BD	175	10% A3 to A5 uses
13	Public Health England (Colindale Growth Area)	Colindale	61 Colindale Avenue, NW9 5EQ/HT	1,020	5% community uses
14	Sainsburys The Hyde (Major Thoroughfare)	Colindale	Edgware Rd, The Hyde, NW9 6JX	1,309	25% mixed uses (retail, car parking and community)

15	Tesco Coppetts Centre (Major Thoroughfares)	Coppetts	Colney Hatch Lane, Friern Barnet, N11 0SH	397	25% mixed uses (retail, community uses and car parking).
16	45-69 East Barnet Rd (New Barnet town centre)	East Barnet	45-69 East Barnet Rd, New Barnet, EN4 8RN	110	30% mixed uses (retail and office)
17	Danegrove Former Playing Field	East Barnet	Park Rd & Cat Hill, New Barnet, EN4 8UD	148	-
18	East Barnet Library	East Barnet	85 Brookhill Rd, New Barnet EN4 8SG	12	50% community use
19	East Barnet Shooting Club (New Barnet Town Centre)	East Barnet	Victoria Rd New Barnet EN4 9SH	43	-
20	Fayer's Building Yard & Church (New Barnet Town Centre)	East Barnet	63-77 East Barnet Rd & 15-17 Margaret Rd, New Barnet, EN4 9NR	25	30% re-provision of community use
21	New Barnet gasholder (New Barnet Town Centre)	East Barnet	Albert Rd, New Barnet, EN4 9SH	190	10% community use
22	Sainsburys (New Barnet Town Centre)	East Barnet	66 East Barnet Rd, New Barnet, EN4 8RQ	199	25% mixed uses (retail, B1 uses and car parking).
23	Bobath Centre (East Finchley Town Centre)	East Finchley	250 East End Rd, East Finchley, N2 8AU	25	75% community uses.
24	East Finchley station carpark (East Finchley Town Centre)	East Finchley	High Rd East, Finchley, N2 0NW	135	30% mixed uses (office and public car parking)
25	East Finchley substation (East Finchley Town Centre)	East Finchley	High Rd, East Finchley, N2 0NL	31	-
26	Park House (East Finchley Town Centre)	East Finchley	16 High Rd, East Finchley, N2 9PJ	44	20% mixed use (replacement community facility)
27	Edgware town centre (Edgware Growth Area)	Edgware	Station Rd, Edgware, HA8	2379	25% retail, office, leisure and community

28	Edgware underground & bus stations (Edgware Growth Area)	Edgware	Station Rd, Edgware, HA8 7AW	2317	30% mixed uses (transport, retail, office and community)
29	Scratchwood Quarry	Edgware	NW7 3JA	-	Waste management
30	Finchley Central Station (Finchley Central Town Centre)	Finchley Church End	Squires Lane/ Nether St/ Crescent St, Finchley N12 (railway verges and airspace above tracks and Finchley Central station)	556	50% mixed uses (transport, retail, offices, car parking)
31	Brentmead Place (Major Thoroughfare)	Golders Green	1-6 Brentmead Place (North Circular Road), Golder's Green, NW11 9JG	46	-
32	Manor Park Road carpark	Golders Green	72-76 Manor Park Rd, East Finchley, N2 0SJ	7	-
33	Bunns Lane Carpark (Mill Hill Broadway Town Centre)	Hale	Bunns Lane, Mill Hill, NW7 2AA	43	50% mixed uses comprising hotel and, re-provision of car parking
34	Burroughs Gardens Carpark (Middlesex University and The Burroughs)	Hendon	The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4 4AU	9	-
35	Egerton Gardens carpark (Middlesex University and The Burroughs)	Hendon	The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4 8BD	23	-
36	Fenella (Middlesex University and The Burroughs)	Hendon	The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4 4BS	60	10% educational uses.
37	Middlesex University Carpark (Middlesex	Hendon	Greyhound Hill, Hendon, NW4 4BT	70	25% for retained replacement car parking

	University and The Burroughs)				
38	Ravensfield House (Middlesex University and The Burroughs)	Hendon	The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4 4BT	84	10% educational uses.
39	The Burroughs carpark (Middlesex University and The Burroughs)	Hendon	The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4 4AR	21	-
40	Meritage Centre (Middlesex University and The Burroughs)	Hendon	28-46 Meritage Centre, Church End Hendon NW4 4JT	36	25% retained community uses
41	PDSA and Fuller St car park (Middlesex University and The Burroughs)	Hendon	The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4 4BE	16	65% retained community uses and housing.
42	Usher Hall (Middlesex University and The Burroughs)	Hendon	The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4 4HE	39	-
43	Army Reserve Depot (Chipping Barnet Town Centre)	High Barnet	St Alban's Rd, Chipping Barnet, EN5 4JX	193	10% mixed uses (community and office)
44	High Barnet Station (Chipping Barnet Town Centre)	High Barnet	Great North Rd, Chipping Barnet, EN5 5P	292	25% mixed uses (public car parking and employment).
45	Whalebones Park	High Barnet	Wood St, Chipping Barnet, EN5 4BZ	149	10% mixed uses (community uses and local green space)
46	IBSA House (Mill Hill East Growth Area)	Mill Hill	The Ridgeway, Mill Hill, NW7 1RN	125	20% B1 uses
47	Mill Hill East Station (Mill Hill East Growth Area)	Mill Hill	Bittacy Hill, Mill Hill, NW7 1BS – airspace above and land adjoining station	127	40% mixed uses (retained rail infrastructure, car parking)
48	Mill Hill Library	Mill Hill	Hartley Avenue, NW7 2HX	19	50% community uses

	(Mill Hill Broadway Town Centre)				
49	Watchtower House & Kingdom Hall (Mill Hill Growth Area)	Mill Hill	The Ridgeway, Mill Hill, NW7 1RS/ 1RL	219	60% retained open Green Belt and community uses
50	Watford Way & Bunns Lane (Major Thoroughfare)	Mill Hill	Adjacent to Watford Way, Mill Hill, NW7 2EX	105	-
51	Great North Road Local Centre (Major Thoroughfare)	Oakleigh	Great North Rd, New Barnet, EN5 1AB	84	60% mixed uses (cinema and public house)
52	Kingmaker House (New Barnet Town Centre)	Oakleigh	15 Station Rd, New Barnet, EN5 1NW	61	10% office use
53	Allum Way (Whetstone Town Centre)	Totteridge	Totteridge & Whetstone station/ High Rd/ Downland Close/ Allum Way, Whetstone, N20	888	20% mixed uses (office, B1c, community and car parking)
54	Barnet House (Whetstone Town Centre)	Totteridge	1255 High Rd, Whetstone, N20 0EJ	139	10% community and office use
55	Woodside Park Station east (Existing Transport Infrastructure)	Totteridge	Woodside Park Rd, Woodside Park, N12 8RT	95	20% re-provision of car parking
56	Woodside Park Station West (Existing Transport Infrastructure)	Totteridge	Station Approach, Woodside Park, N12 8RT	356	-
57	309-319 Ballards Lane (North Finchley Town Centre)	West Finchley	309-319 Ballards Lane, North Finchley, N12 8LY	130	20% mixed uses (retail, office and community)
58	811 High Rd & Lodge Lane carpark (North Finchley Town Centre)	West Finchley	811 High Rd & Lodge Lane, North Finchley, N12 8JT	132	30% mixed uses (retail, office and replacement public car parking)

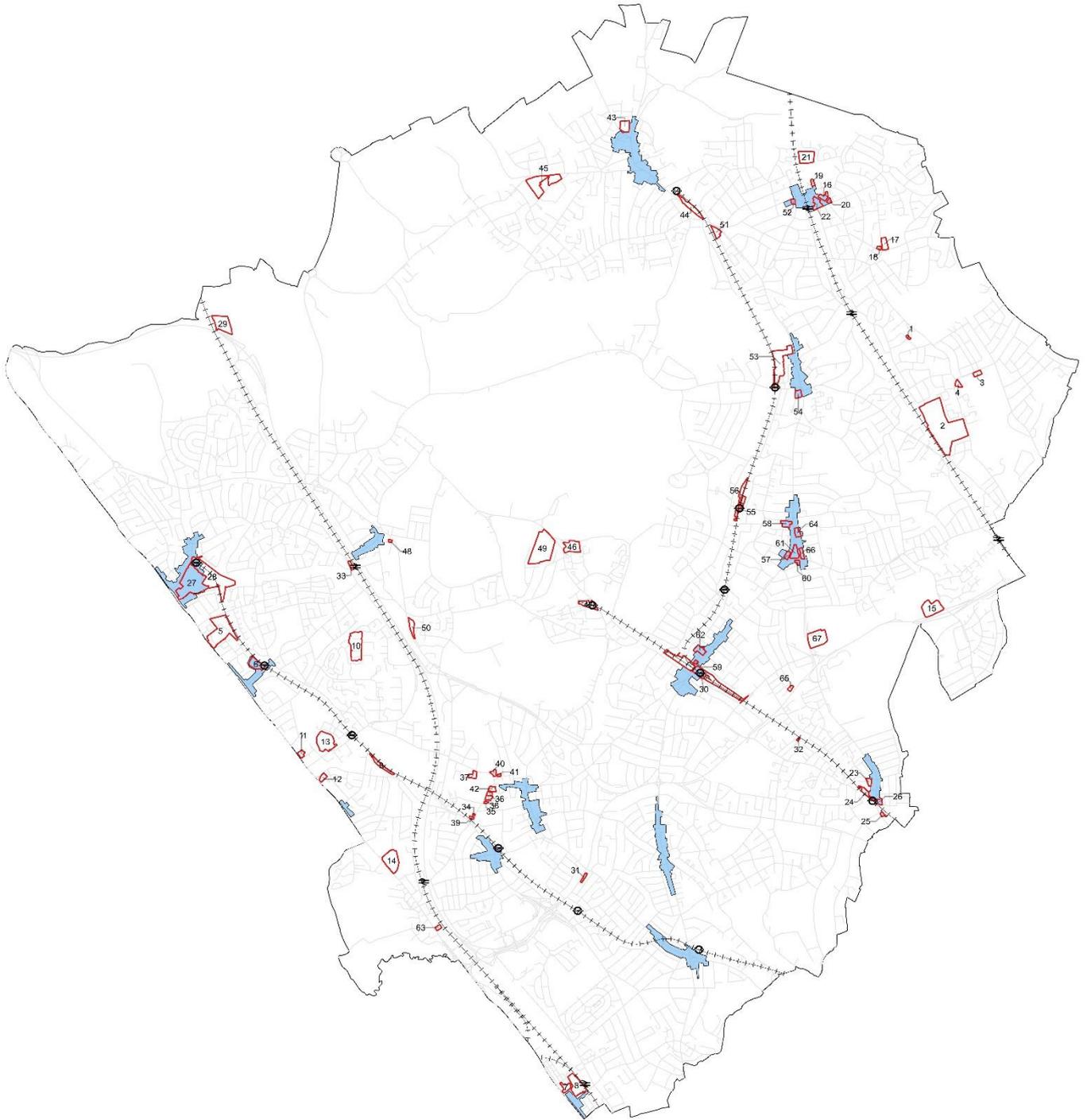
Preferred Approach

59	Central House (Finchley Central Town Centre)	West Finchley	1 Ballards Lane, Finchley N3 1UX	48	20% retail and office use
60	Finchley House (key site 3) (North Finchley Town Centre)	West Finchley	High Road & Kingsway North Finchley N12 0BT	202	20% mixed uses (office and community)
61	Tally Ho Triangle (key site 1) (North Finchley Town Centre)	West Finchley	High Rd, Ballard's Lane & Kingsway, North Finchley, N12 0GA/ 0GP	281	30% mixed uses (leisure, retail, office, transport, public car parking and community uses)
62	Tesco Finchley (Finchley Central Town Centre)	West Finchley	21-29 Ballard's Lane, Finchley, N3 1XP	170	25% mixed uses (retail, office and car parking)
63	Philex House (Major Thoroughfare)	West Hendon	110-124 West Hendon Broadway, West Hendon, NW9 7DW	48	-
64	744-776 High Rd (North Finchley Town Centre)	Woodhouse	744-776 High Rd, North Finchley, N12 9QG	175	20% retail and office use
65	Barnet Mortuary (former)	Woodhouse	Dolman Close Finchley N3 2EU	20	-
66	East Wing (key site 4) (North Finchley Town Centre)	Woodhouse	672-708 High Rd North Finchley N12 9PT/9QL	125	30% mixed uses (retail, office and cultural)
67	Great North Leisure Park (Major Thoroughfare)	Woodhouse	High Rd, Friern Barnet, N12 0GL	352	40% mixed uses (sports and leisure, community uses and replacement car parking)

14.5 Borough Site Maps

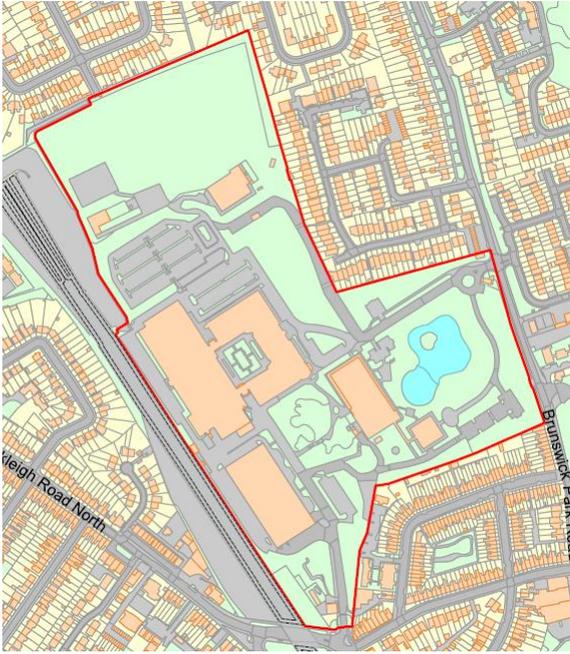
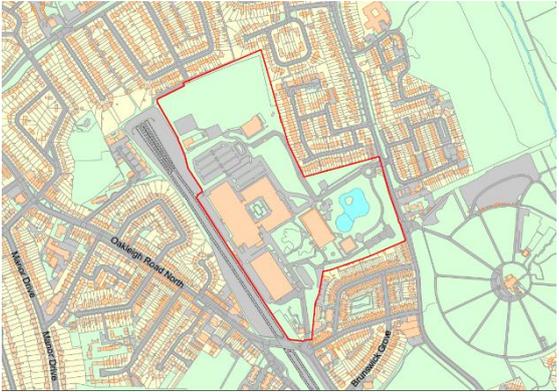
Key

- Site Allocations
- Town Centres
- Road
- Train Lines
- Train Stations
- London Underground Station
- Railway Station



<p>Site No. 1</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>
<p>Church Farm Leisure Centre</p>	<p>Burlington Rise, Brunswick Park, EN4 8XE</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p> <p>Site Size: 0.13 ha PTAL 2019: 1B PTAL projected 2031: 1B Ward: Brunswick Park</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: swimming pool/ leisure centre</p>	<p>Ownership: Council</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential-only.</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 12</p>
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: Council assets disposal programme</p>
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH08, CHW01, CHW02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 5-10 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The site contains a listed building and the nearby St Mary's Church is also listed. Surrounding buildings are of 2-3 storeys. The site includes a Council-owned public swimming pool and leisure centre (to be replaced in 2019-20 by the new leisure centre in Victoria Recreation Ground, New Barnet). The site adjoins the Mill Hill County Secondary School.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p>	

The listed building must be carefully incorporated into redevelopment of the site and proposals must also respect the scale and form of the surrounding buildings, including the nearby listed St Mary's Church. Proposals must not affect the safe running of the neighbouring school.

Site No. 2	Site Address:
North London Business Park (Major Transport Infrastructure)	Brunswick Park Rd, Brunswick Park, N11 1NP
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p> <p>Site Size: 16.49 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 1B</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 1A/1B</p> <p>Ward: Brunswick Park</p>
Existing or most recent site use/s: offices, school	Ownership: Private
Proposed use type/s: Residential-led with a school, multi-use sports pitch, employment and associated car parking.	Indicative residential capacity: 1,000
Location type: Urban	Site source: Call for sites, Planning Brief
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS09, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH07, CHW01, CHW02, ECY01, ECY02, ECY03, TRC01, TRC02, TRC03	Development timeframe: 0-5 years
Site description:	

A large site currently in use for low-rise office buildings, extensive car parking and a secondary school. There are also large areas of green landscaping. The main line railway runs along the western boundary of the site, and on other sides is surrounded by suburban housing.

Initial planning considerations:

The Council seeks comprehensive redevelopment through a residential led scheme that integrates with the surrounding area. There should also be provision of education, replacement nursery and other community uses; affordable and flexible employment floorspace for SMEs; a replacement sports pitch to serve both the new development and the surrounding area; and provision of a significant quantity of public open space. The scale provides an opportunity for the redevelopment to define the site's own character, and to increase local permeability and integration. The design will need to consider the amenity of surrounding suburban housing. For further information refer to the North London Business Park (2016) Planning Brief.

Site No: 3	Site Address:	
Osidge Lane Community Halls	Osidge Lane, Southgate, N14 5DU	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.45 ha</p> <p>PTAL (2019): 2</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 2</p> <p>Ward: Brunswick Park</p>
Existing or most recent site use/s: community facilities, associated carpark, access road to primary school	Ownership: Council	

Proposed use type/s: residential with 75% community uses, school access and retained parking	Indicative residential capacity: 16
Location type: Urban	Site source: Council assets disposal programme
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS12, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CHW01, CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 0-5 years
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The site contains two community halls, parking for Brunswick Park, and an access road to a primary school and for maintenance access to Brunswick Park. The site is close to Pymmes Brook and the northern edge of the site lies partly within Flood Zone 3. The site includes a small area of Metropolitan Open Lan (MOL) along the south part of the site. A Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) is adjacent, and Green Chain which surrounds Pymmes Brook. Buildings on Osidge Lane are low-rise residential dwellings.</p>	
<p>Planning considerations:</p> <p>Evidence must be provided that the community halls are no longer required or will be replaced at a suitable location. The Flood Zone 3 designation means that proposals must be subject to the sequential and exception tests and demonstrate how flood risk will be managed and mitigated.</p> <p>Development must not take place on that part of the site designated as MOL. Vehicular access to the primary school and for Brunswick Park must be maintained, reducing the developable area at the west of the site. Proposed designs must take into consideration the low-rise residential context.</p>	

Site No: 4	Site Address:	
Osidge Library & Health Centre	Brunswick Park Rd & Osidge Lane, Brunswick Park, N11 1EY	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.39 ha</p> <p>PTAL (2019): 1B/ 2</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 1B/ 2</p> <p>Ward: Brunswick Park</p>
		Existing or most recent site use/s: public library and health centre
Proposed use type/s: residential, with 50% replacement library and health centre	Indicative residential capacity: 16	
Location type: Urban	Site source: Council assets disposal programme	
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CHW01, CHW02, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 0-5 years	
<p>Site description:</p> <p>This is a corner site occupied by a library and health centre, along with associated car parking. The site is adjacent to primary school and an aged care facility. It is also adjacent to Brunswick Park which is Metropolitan Open Land. The site includes areas of landscaping and mature trees which provide an attractive frontage towards the road. Surrounding buildings are largely low-rise residential dwellings, although to the south the care home rises to three storeys.</p>		
<p>Planning considerations:</p>		

The health centre and library are essential community infrastructure and any proposal must re-provide either on-site or in a comparable replacement site. Community facilities will need to be provided on the ground floor. Any proposal must take into consideration the low-rise residential nature of surrounding buildings and avoid overlooking the neighbouring primary school. The site's prominent corner location in the local urban context means that a high-quality design should be pursued, including retention of the mature trees as part of a landscaped area.

Site No. 5	Site Address:	
Edgware Hospital (Major Thoroughfare)	Edgware Rd, Burnt Oak, HA8 0AD	
		<p>Site Size: 2.87 ha PTAL 2019: 3 PTAL projected 2031: 3 Ward: Burnt Oak</p>
		Existing or most recent site use/s: hospital
Proposed use type/s: hospital continuing in use, with associated car parking; with 25% of site residential.	Indicative residential capacity: 800	
Location type: Urban	Site source: Call for sites	

<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS11, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH07, CHW01, CHW02, ECC02, ECC06, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 11-15 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>NHS hospital on a relatively low-density site, with buildings of 1-2 storeys and large areas of surface car parking. Approximately a third of the site lies within Flood Zone 3a. A Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation lies along the Silk Stream. The site is on the A5 Edgware Road which in this section is low-rise in character, with retail and office uses. To the north and south are 3-4 storey residential blocks, while a railway line is to the rear. Colindale Station is within approximately ½ km.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>The hospital will continue in operational use and full unrestricted access must be maintained. The Flood Zone 3 designation means that proposals must be subject to the sequential and exception tests and demonstrate how flood risk will be managed and mitigated. The SINC must be protected designation. This location may be suitable for a tall building; further guidance will be provided by the A5 Height Strategy. Improvements to Silk Stream River Corridor required.</p>	

<p>Site No. 6</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>
<p>Watling Avenue carpark & market (Burnt Oak Town Centre)</p>	<p>Barnfield Rd, Burnt Oak, HA8 0AY</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location map</p> <p>Site Size: 1.47 ha PTAL 2019: 5 PTAL projected 2031: 5 Ward: Burnt Oak</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: car park, station building, shopping parade and market.</p>	<p>Ownership: Council</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential with 40% mixed uses (station building, retail and car parking).</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 229</p>
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: Call for sites, UDP</p>
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, GSS12, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH08, TOW01, TOW02, TOW03, CHW02, ECC02, ECC06, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 5-10 years</p>

Site description:

The site is predominantly public car parking (227 spaces), with a portion given over to a semi-permanent market. An extensive area to the north of the site is undeveloped and overgrown with trees and shrubs. The southern part of the site lies along Watling Avenue and includes part of Burnt Oak Station and a retail parade of 2-storey, inter-war era buildings, designated as a Primary Retail Frontage. The site is within Burnt Oak Town Centre and the Watling Estate Conservation Area.

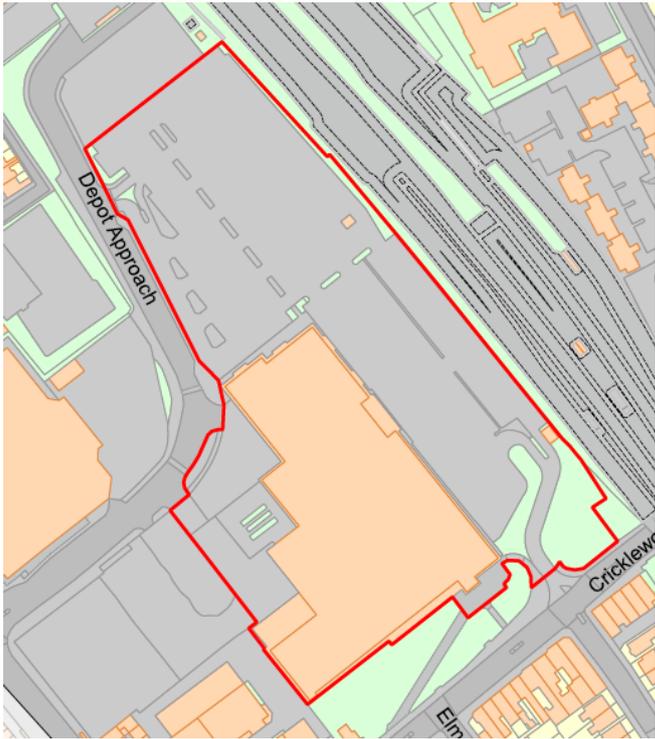
The Silk Stream wraps around the western edge and all of the site is within Flood Zone 3. A Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation lies along the watercourse. The Northern Line is along the eastern site boundary, with the Underground and bus routes providing public transport access.

Initial planning considerations:

The Flood Zone 3 designation means that proposals must be subject to the sequential and exception tests and demonstrate how flood risk will be managed and mitigated. Proposals must retain town centre uses along the Primary Retail Frontage. Design proposals must also consider the conservation area status, the designated SINC and ensure protection of the mature trees on the site. Public car parking requirements must be assessed and re-provide as needed. TfL are seeking step-free access at the station and proposals may be required to make a planning contribution towards this. Adjacent to Northern Line therefore noise levels must be mitigated. Improvements to Silk Stream River Corridor required

Site No. 7	Site Address:	
Beacon Bingo (Cricklewood Growth Area)	200 Cricklewood Broadway, Cricklewood, NW2 3DU	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.47 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 5</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 6A</p> <p>Ward: Childs Hill</p>
		Existing or most recent site use/s: bingo hall
Proposed use type/s: residential with 30% mixed uses (leisure)	Indicative residential capacity: 132	
Location type: Central	Site source: Call for sites	
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS04, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH08, TOW01, TOW02, TOW04, CHW02, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 0-5 years	
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The bingo hall occupies a prominent corner location on Cricklewood Broadway. The site is adjacent to the northern boundary of Cricklewood Town Centre. Cricklewood Broadway is characterised by a diverse range of buildings, including late 19th century frontages of 2-4-storeys with retail and residential uses. The site is close to Cricklewood Station.</p>		
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>Proposals must support the continuing use of the site as a leisure venue. While tall buildings may be permitted in the Cricklewood Growth Area, the design must be mindful of the local context.</p>		

Preparation of a Cricklewood Masterplan will provide further planning guidance.

<p>Site No. 8</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>	
<p>Broadway Retail Park (Cricklewood Growth Area)</p>	<p>Cricklewood Lane, Cricklewood, NW2 1ES</p>	
 <p>Site Map</p>	 <p>Location Map</p>	
	<p>Site Size: 2.77 ha PTAL 2019: 5 PTAL projected 2031: 5 Ward: Childs Hill</p>	
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: retail and associated car parking</p>	<p>Ownership: Private</p>	
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential-led with 10% mixed uses (retail and community).</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 1,007</p>	
<p>Location type: Central</p>	<p>Site source: Call for sites</p>	
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS04, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH07, CDH08, TOW01, TOW02, CHW01, CHW02, EGY03, TOW02, TRC01, TRC02, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 0-5 years</p>	

Site description:

Low-density retail units with extensive car parking, adjacent to Cricklewood Town Centre. The Midland Mainline railway runs along the eastern boundary. Opposite are 2-3 storey early 20th Century buildings in retail and residential use. The Cricklewood Railway Terraces conservation area lies to the north west of the site. Cricklewood Station is adjacent, and the site is highly accessible by public transport.

Initial planning considerations:

The site is suitable for a residential-led scheme along with retail and community uses. Good public transport access, proximity to town centre facilities and the potential for tall buildings entails that significant intensification is the site is possible. Proposals must also take into consideration the conservation area to the north west and low-rise buildings to the south east. Preparation of a Cricklewood Masterplan will provide further planning guidance.

<p>Site No. 9</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>
<p>Colindeep Lane (adjacent to Northern Line) (Colindale Growth Area)</p>	<p>Colindeep Lane, Colindale, NW9 6RY</p>
 <p>Site Map</p>	 <p>Location Map</p> <p>Site Size: 0.81 ha PTAL 2019: 1A PTAL projected 2031: 2 Ward: Colindale</p>

Existing or most recent site use/s: vacant; surplus railway corridor land.	Ownership: Public (non-Council)
Proposed use type/s: residential-only	Indicative residential capacity: 138
Location type: Urban	Site source: Call for sites
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS06, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CHW02, ECC02, ECC06, TRC01, TRC04	Development timeframe: 11-15 years
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The site is thickly wooded and lies adjacent to the embankment for the Northern Line. The Silk Stream means that approximately half of the site is classified as Flood Zone 3. A Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation adjoins the site, and which is also crossed by a green chain route along the Silk Stream. The backland location and watercourse make site access difficult.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>The Flood Zone 3 designation means that proposals must be subject to the sequential and exception tests and demonstrate how flood risk will be managed and mitigated. Design proposals must ensure protection of the mature trees and Green Chain and adjoining SINC. Adjacent to Northern Line therefore noise levels must be mitigated. Proposals must demonstrate how sufficient access to public highway will be secured. Improvements to Silk Stream River Corridor required.</p>	

<p>Site No. 10</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>	
<p>Douglas Bader Park Estate (Estate Regeneration and Infill)</p>	<p>Clayton Field, Colindale, NW9 5SE</p>	
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Site Map</p> </div>	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Location Map</p> </div>	<p>Site Size: 4.12 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 1B</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 1B</p> <p>Ward: Colindale</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: residential</p>	<p>Ownership: RSL</p>	
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential-led with a small quantum of community facilities and retail.</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 200 (net increase)</p>	
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: LB Barnet Annual Regeneration Report</p>	
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS10, HOU01, HOU02, HOU05, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH07, CHW01, CHW02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 6-10 years</p>	

Site description:

This is a low-rise 1970s-era estate comprising 200 dwellings. The surrounding area is mainly residential. Public transport access is poor.

Initial planning considerations:

Due to high costs and substandard dwellings sizes the owner (Home Group) is seeking extensive redevelopment. Proposals must protect the amenity of existing households while providing sufficient amenity for the new homes. Due to the low PTAL proposals should support transport accessibility improvements.

<p>Site No: 11</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>	
<p>KFC/ Burger King Restaurant (Colindale Growth Area)</p>	<p>Edgware Road, NW9 5EB</p>	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.44 ha PTAL (2019): 4 PTAL projected 2031: 4 Ward: Colindale</p>
	<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: fast food restaurant and take-away with associated parking</p>	<p>Ownership: private</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential with 10% A3 to A5 uses</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 162</p>	
<p>Location type: Central</p>	<p>Site source: Colindale Area Action Plan</p>	

<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS06, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, ECY03, ECC02, CHW02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 0-5 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The site consists of a fast food restaurant and take away on a low-density site, with the single-storey building surrounded by surface car parking. The site lies on the busy arterial A5/ Edgware Road, along which a significant amount of development and intensification is being undertaken. Surrounding the site along this section of the A5/ Edgware Road are large scale business premises. To the rear is low rise residential housing. Colindale Station is within less than 1km and the A5/ Edgware Road has a high level of bus services.</p>	
<p>Planning considerations:</p> <p>The site lies within the Colindale Growth Area and is a suitable location for tall buildings, although any proposal must take account of the low-rise nature of residential areas to the rear. Residential uses must ensure the future occupants are protected from air and noise pollution arising from the busy A5/ Edgware Road.</p>	

<p>Site No: 12</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>
<p>McDonald's Restaurant (Colindale Growth Area)</p>	<p>157 Colindeep Lane, NW9 6BD</p>
 <p>Site Map</p>	 <p>Location map</p> <p>Site Size: 0.48 ha</p> <p>PTAL (2019): 3</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 3</p> <p>Ward: Colindale</p>

Existing or most recent site use/s: fast food restaurant and take-away with associated parking	Ownership: private
Proposed use type/s: residential with 10% A3 to A5 uses	Indicative residential capacity: 175
Location type: Central	Site source: Colindale Area Action Plan
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS06, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CHW02, ECY03, ECC02, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 0-5 years
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The site consists of a fast food restaurant and take away on a low-density site, with the single-storey building surrounded by surface car parking. The corner site lies on the busy arterial A5 Edgware Road, along which a significant amount of development and intensification is being undertaken. On the opposite side of the Colindeep Lane junction a tall building has recently been completed. The LB Brent side of the A5/ Edgware Road consists of large-scale business premises. To the east and south is low rise residential housing. Colindale Station is within 1km and the A5 Edgware Road has a high level of bus services.</p>	
<p>Planning considerations:</p> <p>The site lies within the Colindale Growth Area and is a suitable location for tall buildings, although any proposal must take account of the low-rise nature of residential areas to the east and south. Residential uses must ensure the future occupants are protected from air and noise pollution arising from the busy A5 Edgware Road.</p>	

Site No. 13	Site Address:
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<p>Public Health England (Colindale Growth Area)</p>	<p>61 Colindale Avenue, NW9 5EQ/HT</p>	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 4.77 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 3</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 3</p> <p>Ward: Colindale</p>
	<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: Research laboratories</p>	<p>Ownership: Department of Health & Social Care (Public Health England)</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential-led with 5% community</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 1,020</p>	
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: Call for sites</p>	
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS04, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH07, CHW01, CHW02, ECY01, ECY02, ECY03, ECC02, ECC06, TRC01, TRC02, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 6-10 years</p>	
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The Public Health England research laboratories will be moving to a new facility in Harlow which is expected to be operational by 2025. The site lies within the Colindale Growth Area and is adjacent to the recently redeveloped former Colindale Hospital site. Colindale tube station is within 300m.</p> <p>The south east of the site is close to the Silk Stream is within Flood Zone 3.</p>		
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p>		

The site is within a tall building area and has good access to public transport, potentially supporting a higher density of development. Community uses should be provided on site. Proposals must demonstrate how flood risk will be managed and mitigated. Mature trees on the site should be protected and proposals must demonstrate how they will be integrated into the landscape. Improvements to Silk Stream River Corridor required.

<p>Site No. 14</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>
<p>Sainsburys The Hyde (Major Thoroughfare)</p>	<p>Edgware Rd, The Hyde, NW9 6JX</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Site Map</p> </div>	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Location Map</p> </div> <p>Site Size: 3.18 ha PTAL 2019: 2 PTAL projected 2031: 3 Ward: Colindale</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: supermarket with associated car parking and petrol station.</p>	<p>Ownership: Private</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential with 25% mixed uses (retail, car parking and community).</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 1,309</p>
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: Call for sites</p>
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS11, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, TOW01, CHW01, CHW02, ECY03, ECC02, ECC06, TRC01, TRC02 TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 1-5 years</p>

Site description:

A single-storey out-of-centre supermarket with associated surface carparking and a petrol filling station. The western boundary of the site lies on the busy A5 Edgware Road. To the east is the Silkstream watercourse, along which is a Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation. Part of the site lies in Flood Zone 3, with a large part being in Flood Zone 2. Surrounding uses are typically large-scale businesses. Hendon station is within ½ km.

Initial planning considerations:

Development proposals would be expected to follow the relevant policy relating to out of town retail. Car parking requirement must be assessed and re-provided as required. A residential redevelopment of this scale would justify the provision of a small community facility. The design must also mitigate noise and pollution from the Edgware Road. Proposals must manage flood risk and avoid harm to the adjacent Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation. Improvements to Silk Stream River Corridor required.

Site No. 15	Site Address:
Tesco Coppetts Centre (Major Thoroughfares)	Colney Hatch Lane, Friern Barnet, N11 0SH
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location map</p> <p>Site Size: 3.12 ha PTAL 2019: 2 PTAL projected 2031: 2 Ward: Coppetts</p>
Existing or most recent site use/s: retail	Ownership: Private

Proposed use type/s: residential with 25% mixed uses (retail, community facilities and car parking).	Indicative residential capacity: 397
Location type: Urban	Site source: Call for sites
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS11, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, TOW01, CHW01, CHW02, ECY03, ECC02, TRC01, TRC02 TRC03	Development timeframe: 6-10 years
<p>Site description:</p> <p>A large single storey supermarket with extensive associated car parking and a petrol filling station. The site is part of a larger out-of-town retail park with other business units to the west and north east. The site is accessed from the east from Colney Hatch Lane, with the A406 North Circular Road and slip road to the south. Adjacent to the north of the site is Coppetts Wood which is Metropolitan Open Land, a Local Nature Reserve, and a Site of Borough Importance for Nature.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>Development proposals would be expected to follow the relevant policy relating to out of town retail. An assessment must be undertaken of car parking requirements for retained retail; replacement spaces may be required. A residential redevelopment of this scale would justify the provision of a small community facility. Relatively poor access to public transport and local services will affect the level of density achievable at this site. The design must also ensure mitigation of noise and pollution from the North Circular Road and slip roads. Continuing business uses of other parts of the retail park may affect the residential potential, and ideally any proposal would be part of a wider redevelopment masterplan for the entire retail park. Proposals must ensure they avoid harm to the adjacent Coppetts Wood Local Nature Reserve.</p>	

<p>Site No. 16</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>
<p>45-69 East Barnet Rd (New Barnet town centre)</p>	<p>45-69 East Barnet Rd, New Barnet, EN4 8RN</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p> <p>Site Size: 0.60 ha PTAL 2019: 3 PTAL projected 2031: 4 Ward: East Barnet</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: retail, public house, light industry, petrol service station and residential</p>	<p>Ownership: mixed</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential-led with 30% mixed uses (retail and B1-uses)</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 110</p>
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: New Barnet Town Centre Framework 2010</p>
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, TOW01, TOW02, TOW03, TOW04, CHW02, CHW05, ECY01, ECY02, ECY03, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 11-15 years</p>
<p>Site description: Located within New Barnet Town Centre, this site has a Primary Frontage which includes a public house, petrol station and a number of small retail outlets with flats/offices above. The rear of the site is small-scale industrial units with areas of hardstanding and car parking. Surrounding buildings are mostly 1-2 storeys in retail use, with a church adjacent to the southern site boundary. To the rear of</p>	

the site has already been redeveloped with 3-storey residential block. The site is close to New Barnet Station.

Initial planning considerations:

Maintain retail uses in the Primary Frontage along East Barnet Road. The high street character should be enhanced, potentially through refurbishing some of the existing buildings – the public house is identified as a character building by the Town Centre Framework. Residential uses can be focused at the rear of the site. Designs must be appropriate to the context of the high street and surrounding area. Further planning guidance is provided by the New Barnet Town Centre Framework (2010) which identifies the site as within Area 2.

Site No. 17	Site Address:	
Danegrove Former Playing Field	Park Rd & Cat Hill, New Barnet, EN4 8UD	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	
	<p>Site Size: 0.87 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 2</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 2</p> <p>Ward: East Barnet</p>	
Existing or most recent site use/s: educational use	Ownership: Council	
Proposed use type/s: residential-only	Indicative residential capacity: 148	
Location type: Urban	Site source: Call for sites	

<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH07, CHW01, CHW02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 5-10 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>An open, grassed, gently-sloping area falling westward towards Park Road. Although designated for educational use associated with Danegrove Primary School which occupies two sites nearby, the site is unused. The surrounding area is predominantly low-rise residential with allotments along the eastern boundary. There are mature trees along the site boundaries. East Barnet local centre is within 100m.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>The site is suited to residential development given the nature of surrounding development and the proximity to the East Barnet local centre and availability of several bus routes. A process must be undertaken to establish whether the land can be released from its current use linked to Danegrove School. The design must take account of the existing context of low-rise housing.</p>	

<p>Site No: 18</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>	
<p>East Barnet library</p>	<p>85 Brookhill Rd, New Barnet EN4 8SG</p>	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	
	<p>Site Size: 0.16 ha</p> <p>PTAL (2019): 2</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 2</p> <p>Ward: East Barnet</p>	

Existing or most recent site use/s: public library and associated carpark	Ownership: Council
Proposed use type/s: residential with 50% community use	Indicative residential capacity: 12
Location type: Urban	Site source: Council assets disposal programme
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CHW01, CHW02, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 0-5 years
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The site has operated as a public library, but the facility is being relocated to share the new leisure centre building being opened at Victoria Park. The location is on a relatively busy crossroads and is within 220m of the East Barnet Village local centre. Opposite the site are 3-storey blocks of flats with some business uses on the ground floor. Low-rise residential units lie adjacent to the north and west of the site.</p>	
<p>Planning considerations:</p> <p>Retention of a community use may be required. The site contains mature trees which should be retained. Combined with a significant slope across the site and the adjacent low-rise residential units, the design must be mindful of these restrictions and may require differing heights. East Barnet Village provides a range of local amenities and the site is connected to the wider area through several bus routes.</p>	

Site No. 19	Site Address:
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<p>East Barnet Shooting Club (New Barnet Town Centre)</p>	<p>Victoria Rd New Barnet EN4 9SH</p>	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	
	<p>Site Size: 0.25 ha</p> <p>PTAL (2019: 3</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 3</p> <p>Ward: East Barnet</p>	
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: shooting range</p>	<p>Ownership: Council</p>	
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential-only</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 43</p>	
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: Council assets disposal programme</p>	
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, HOU01, HOU04, CDH01, CDH02, CHW01, TOW01, CHW01, CHW02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 0-5 years</p>	
<p>Site description:</p> <p>A small building in use as a shooting range. The site is adjacent to New Barnet Town Centre and to the main entrance to Victoria Recreation Ground from New Barnet town centre. Surrounding sites to the north and west are being redeveloped as part of the regeneration of the Victoria Quarter. The site is within 400m of New Barnet Station.</p>		
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>Highlighted in the New Barnet Town Centre Framework (2010) as part of Opportunity Site 1, the Victoria Quarter. Build-out of several parts of the Victoria Quarter are underway. As a community</p>		

facility there should be an assessment as to the need to replace the functionality and floorspace of the existing facility. For further information refer to the New Barnet Town Centre Framework.

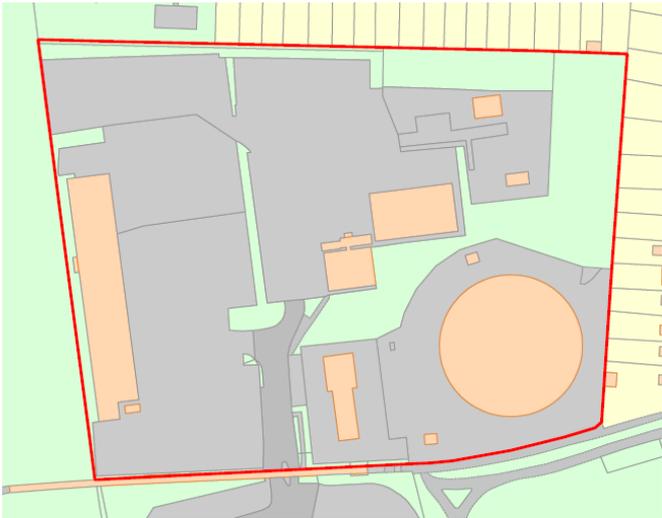
Site No. 20	Site Address:	
Fayer's Building Yard & Church (New Barnet Town Centre)	63-77 East Barnet Rd & 15-17 Margaret Rd, New Barnet, EN4 9NR	
 <p>Site Map</p>	 <p>Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.21 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 3</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 3</p> <p>Ward: East Barnet</p>
Existing or most recent site use/s: Retail and place of worship	Ownership: Private	
Proposed use type/s: residential-led with 30% mixed use (re-provision of community use).	Indicative residential capacity: 25	
Location type: Urban	Site source: New Barnet Town Centre Framework	
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, TOW01, TOW02, TOW03, CHW01, CHW02, ECY01, ECY03, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 11-15 years	

Site description:

The site consists of a building supplies yard and a church, situated on a corner location within New Barnet Town Centre. Surrounding buildings are largely low-rise in retail and residential use. New Barnet Station is within approximately 300m.

Initial planning considerations:

A residential-led scheme, with retention or re-provision of community uses. Design must be appropriate to the surrounding context. For further guidance refer to Opportunity Site 5 of the New Barnet Town Centre Framework (2010).

Site No. 21	Site Address:	
New Barnet gasholder (New Barnet Town Centre)	Albert Rd, New Barnet, EN4 9SH	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 2.23 ha</p> <p>PTAL (2019: 1A</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 1A</p> <p>Ward: East Barnet</p>
		Existing or most recent site use/s: gasworks (demolished); gasholder (operational)
Proposed use type/s: residential-led with 10% community	Indicative residential capacity: 190	
Location type: Urban	Site source: New Barnet Town Centre Framework	

<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CHW01, CHW02, ECC02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 11-15 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The site contains an operational gasholder, a Notifiable Installation which is the remaining component of the New Barnet gasworks. The remainder of the gasworks site, running south along the railway towards New Barnet town centre, was demolished several years ago and is being redeveloped (B/04834/14 - residential-led, mixed-use development 305 residential units). To the north and east of the site is a 1930s housing estate, Victoria Recreation Ground and the new leisure centre. To the west is the East Coast Mainline railway. New Barnet Station is within 1km.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>The site is highlighted within the New Barnet Town Centre Framework (2010), being part of Opportunity Site 1. Build-out of several parts of Site 1 are already well underway. This site will not be available for development until the gasholder is decommissioned; due to the nature of the existing use land decontamination will be an important consideration. The Council will seek the advice of the Health and Safety Executive on the redevelopment of the site. Proposals must take into consideration the existing suburban housing to the north and east of the site and ensure there is no loss of amenity in terms of overlooking.</p>	

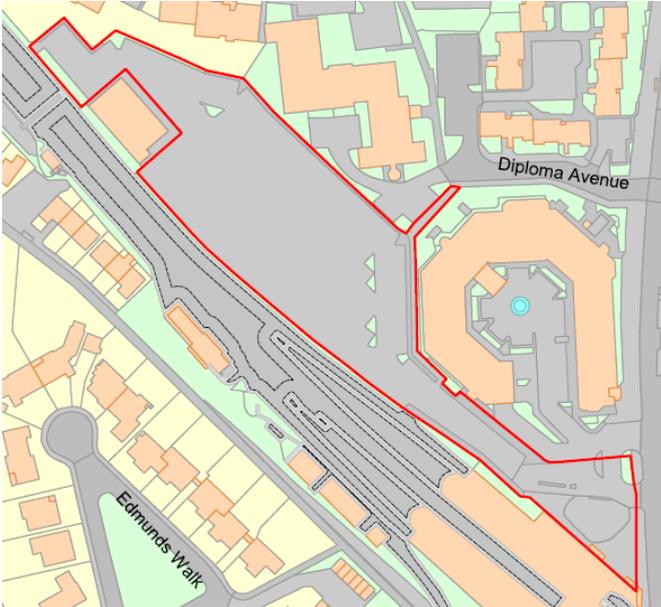
<p>Site No. 22</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>
<p>Sainsburys (New Barnet Town Centre)</p>	<p>66 East Barnet Rd, New Barnet, EN4 8RQ</p>

 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p> <p>Site Size: 1.02 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 3</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 4</p> <p>Ward: East Barnet</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: supermarket with associated car parking</p>	<p>Ownership: Private</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential with 25% retail and car parking</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 199</p>
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: New Barnet Town Centre Framework</p>
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, TOW01, TOW02, TOW03, TOW04, CHW02, ECY03, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 6-10 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>A largely one storey building within New Barnet Town Centre, containing a supermarket with offices in an additional 2-storey tower above. There is surface car parking to the rear and a roof car park over the supermarket. East Barnet Road is a relatively narrow thoroughfare and the surrounding buildings are mostly 1-2 storeys and in retail B-uses. The rear of the site faces the mainline railway and 3-4 storey residential block. New Barnet station is next to the site.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>Maintain active retail uses along the Primary Retail Frontage and office space above. Design should reflect the surrounding context. Seek to incorporate a new/ improved pedestrian route connecting East Barnet Road to the railway station. For further guidance refer to the New Barnet Town Centre Framework.</p>	

Site No. 23	Site Address:	
Bobath Centre (East Finchley Town Centre)	250 East End Rd, East Finchley, N2 8AU	
 <p>Site Map</p>	 <p>Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.39 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 4</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 4</p> <p>Ward: East Finchley</p>
		Existing or most recent site use/s: Centre for Children with Cerebral Palsy and for Adults with Neurological Disability is vacating the site.
Proposed use type/s: residential with 75% as a community facility.	Indicative residential capacity: 25	
Location type: Urban	Site source: Call for sites	
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH07, CDH08, TOW01, CHW01, CHW02, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 0-5 years	
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The site contains a Grade II listed building, while to the rear are non-listed elements of the building and car parking. The site adjoins East Finchley Town Centre. Surrounding buildings are mostly residential and consist of either 2-storey terraces or 3-storey housing blocks. Bus routes are close by and East Finchley Underground Station is within 500 metres.</p>		

Initial planning considerations:

Retention of existing nursery as the community use on the site. Residential development to the rear of the site must protect and enhance the setting of the listed building. Proposals for residential at the rear of the site must also resolve the issue of restricted access.

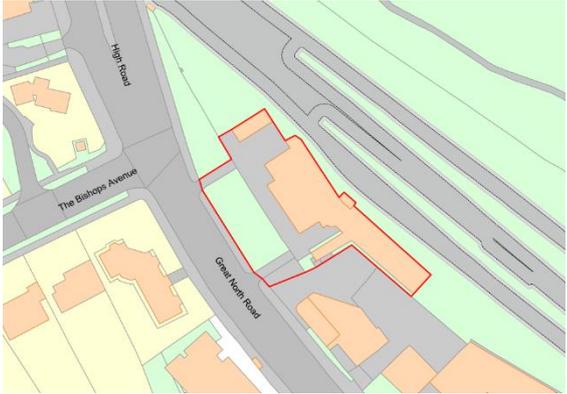
Site No. 24	Site Address:	
East Finchley station carpark (East Finchley Town Centre)	High Rd East, Finchley, N2 0NW	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.74 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 5</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 5</p> <p>Ward: East Finchley</p>
Existing or most recent site use/s: public carpark	Ownership: Public (TfL)	
Proposed use type/s: residential-led with 30% retail and public car parking	Indicative residential capacity: 135	
Location type: Urban	Site source: Call for sites	
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, GSS12, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH04, CDH07, CDH08, TOW01, TOW02, TOW03, CHW01, CHW02, ECC02, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 11-15 years	
Site description:		

Currently in use as the car park (269 spaces) for the adjacent Underground station. The site lies partly within, and partly adjoining, East Finchley Town Centre. Immediately adjoining the site is the Grade II listed East Finchley Station (including the platforms). Surrounding uses are a mix of office and residential in modern buildings of 3-4 storeys. The site is highly accessible by public transport.

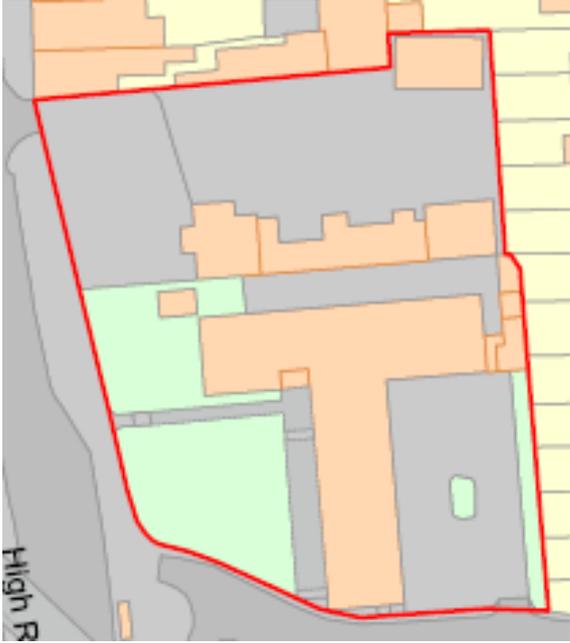
Initial planning considerations:

Site layout is an important consideration due to surrounding residential and transport uses, along with the Grade II listed station building. It might be advantageous to separate the needs of the station users from residents and visitors accessing the residential units. Access to the latter could be through Diploma Avenue, which would also provide a more direct route to the town centre, helping to integrate the new development into the surrounding area. Design proposals must demonstrate both how they will sensitively take account of the neighbouring listed building and how they will mitigate noise for residents from the adjacent tube line, particularly since trains run through the night at weekends. Public car parking requirements must be assessed and re-provided as needed.

Site No. 25	Site Address:
East Finchley substation (East Finchley Town Centre)	High Rd, East Finchley, N2 0NL

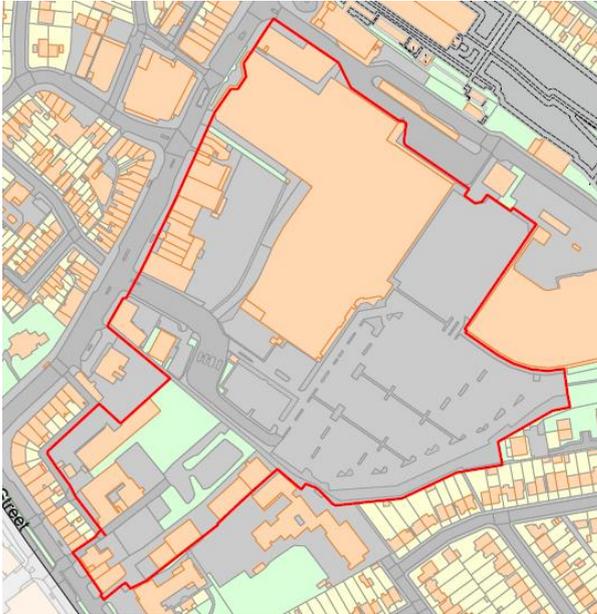
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p> <p>Site Size: 0.19 ha PTAL 2019: 4 PTAL projected 2031: 4 Ward: Garden Suburb</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: vacant (former substation for Northern Line)</p>	<p>Ownership: Public (TfL)</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential-only.</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 31</p>
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: Call for sites</p>
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH04, CDH07, CDH08, TOW01, TOW02, CHW02, ECC02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 0-5 years</p>
<p>Site description: The site lies close to the southern boundary of East Finchley Town Centre and opposite the boundary of the Hampstead Garden Suburb conservation area; to the rear is the Underground line embankment, while to the south is a 3-storey office building. The existing building comprises a disused London Underground electricity substation. Public transport access is good.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations: Good access to public transport and town centre facilities can support a relatively high density. Proposals must take account of the adjoining conservation area and should explore the potential of retaining and incorporating the existing building. Noise from passing trains must be mitigated.</p>	

<p>Site No. 26</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>
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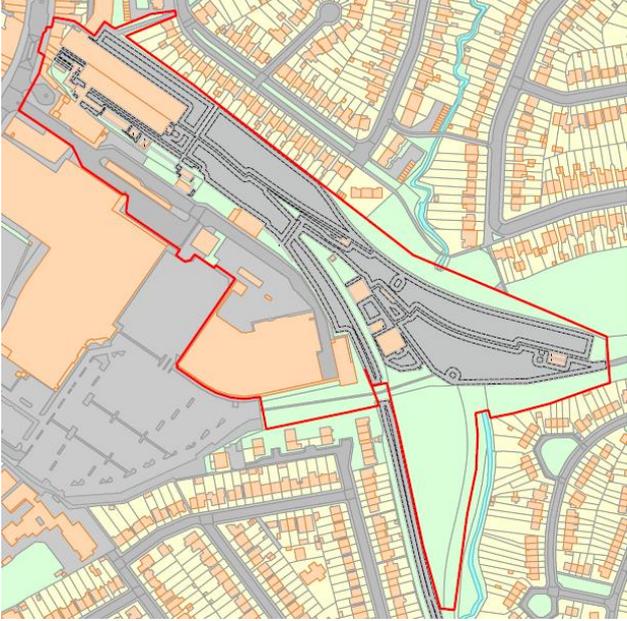
<p>Park House (East Finchley Town Centre)</p>	<p>16 High Rd, East Finchley, N2 9PJ</p>
 <p>Site Map</p>	 <p>Location Map</p> <p>Site Size: 0.34 ha PTAL 2019: 4 PTAL projected 2031: 5 Ward: East Finchley</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: Community building</p>	<p>Ownership: Council</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: Residential with 20% mixed use (replacement community facility).</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 44</p>
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: 2015 call for sites</p>
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH04, CDH07, CDH08, TOW01, TOW02, TOW03, CHW01, CHW02, ECC02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 0-5 years</p>
<p>Site description: The site is within East Finchley Town Centre and consists of two storey buildings with outdoor amenity and parking spaces. It is in use as a childcare facility. The Grade II listed East Finchley station lies opposite. To the south is a railway embankment, along with Cherry Tree Wood which is Metropolitan Open Land and an area of Local Importance for Nature Conservation. To the north is a Victorian 3-storey terrace with retail uses, while to the rear of the site is low-rise housing.</p>	

Initial planning considerations:

Design proposals must take a sensitive approach to building massing and height to ensure no loss of amenity for local residents and to be compatible with the surrounding townscape, including East Finchley Station. The community facility must be re-provided and proposals must show how the community will benefit from the redevelopment. The design must mitigate noise from the adjacent railway and road.

Site No. 27	Site Address:	
Edgware Town Centre (Edgware Growth Area)	Station Rd, Edgware, HA8	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 7.83 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 6A</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 6A</p> <p>Ward: Edgware</p>
		Existing or most recent site use/s: retail, office, residential and car parking.
Proposed use type/s: residential with 25% retail, office, leisure and community.	Indicative residential capacity: 2,379	
Location type: Central	Site source: Edgware Town Centre Framework (2013)	

<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS05, GSS12, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH07, CDH08, TOW01, TOW02, TOW03, TOW04, CHW01, CHW02 ,ECY01, ECY02, ECY03, ECC02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 5-10 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The site is within Edgware Town Centre and includes Primary Retail Frontages. It encompasses the Broadwalk Shopping Centre (with roof car parking), a supermarket and associated car parking. To the north and west the sites faces onto Station Road and A5 Edgware Road with retail frontages in mid-20th Century buildings. The site also includes some office and residential uses. To the south is a mosque and a primary school, along with semi-detached housing. To the east are the bus and railway stations. Public transport accessibility is high.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>The high accessibility, potential for tall buildings and the town centre context support a high density of redevelopment. Proposals must consider existing site uses, including retail, offices and residents. Car parking requirements must be assessed and re-provided as needed. Proposals must take account of the Grade II listed Railway Hotel which is adjacent to the north. Edgware Town Centre Framework (2013) provides further guidance. Further guidance to be provided in the emerging Edgware Town Centre SPD.</p>	

Site No. 28	Site Address:	
Edgware Underground & Bus Stations (Edgware Growth Area)	Station Rd, Edgware, HA8 7AW	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 8.17 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 6B</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 6B</p> <p>Ward: Edgware</p>
		Existing or most recent site use/s: transport operations
Proposed use type/s: residential with 30% mixed uses (transport, retail/, office and community).	Indicative residential capacity: 2,317	
Location type: Central	Site source: Call for Sites and Edgware Town Centre Framework (2013)	
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS05, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH07, CDH08, TOW01, TOW02, TOW03, TOW04, CHW01, CHW02, ECY01, ECY03, ECC02, TRC01, TRC02, TRC03	Development timeframe: 5-10 years	
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The northern part is within Edgware Town Centre, facing onto the main shopping street, including Primary Shopping Frontage. The site encompasses Edgware Station, platforms and tracks, the bus garage with parking and access, along with areas of open land to the south and east. To the west is</p>		

the Broadwalk Shopping Centre, classified as Primary Retail Frontage, with associated car parking. To the south and east is 2-storey housing. Public transport accessibility is high.

Initial planning considerations:

The high accessibility, potential for tall buildings and the town centre context support a high density of redevelopment. The Edgware Town Centre Framework (2013) provides guidance, including upgrading the transport infrastructure and improving pedestrian connectivity. Proposals must consider the area of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation which covers areas of open space and sidings, along with the adjacent Watling Estate Conservation Area and housing to the south. Further guidance to be provided in the emerging Edgware Town Centre SPD.

Site No: 29	Site Address:
Scratchwood Quarry	NW7 3JA
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location map</p> <p>Site Size: 3.1 ha PTAL (2019): 0 PTAL projected 2031: 0 Ward: Edgware</p>
Existing or most recent site use/s: waste management	Ownership: C.F Cronin (London) Limited
Proposed use type/s: waste management	Indicative residential capacity: NA
Location type: Urban	Site source: North London Waste Plan
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, ECC01, ECC02, ECC03, ECC05, ECC06	Development timeframe: potential to increase waste volume handled over the Plan Period

Site description:

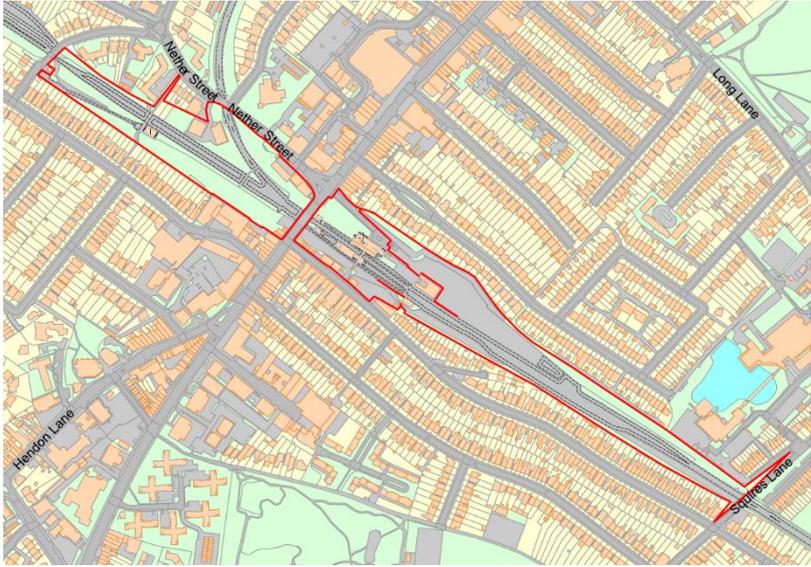
The site lies within a former quarry which is now used for waste processing. There is recycling of concretes and aggregates materials for highways maintenance and utilities industries. The site is leased over three plots, with current operational use on all three leased plots, although some of the site is underused/ part vacant. The site is located to the north of the raised M1 carriageway and adjacent to the Midland Main Line railway. Woodland surrounds the site on the other sides. Access is via a long service road which links to roads serving the M1. This is a previously-developed site within the Green Belt. The site is also adjacent to Metropolitan SINC and a Local Nature Reserve.

Planning considerations:

There is potential to increase the volume of waste processed through the site by more efficient and intensive use. Any proposal must preserve the openness of the Green Belt and avoid harm to the SINC and Local Nature Reserve.

Site No. 30

Site Address:

<p>Finchley Central Station (Finchley Central Town Centre)</p>	<p>Squires Lane/ Nether St/ Crescent St, Finchley N12 (railway verges and airspace above tracks and Finchley Central station)</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Site & Location Map</p> </div>	
<p>Site Size: 6.74 ha PTAL 2019: 6A PTAL projected 2031: 6A Ward: Finchley Church End and West Finchley</p>	
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: station, retail</p>	<p>Ownership: Public (TfL)</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential-led with 50% mixed uses (transport, retail, offices, car parking)</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 556</p>
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: Call for sites, Finchley Church End Town Centre Strategy</p>
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, GSS12, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH08, TOW01, TOW02, TOW03, CHW02, TOW04, ECY01, ECY02, ECY03, ECC02, TRC01, TRC02, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 5-10 years</p>
<p>Site description: Comprises land at Finchley Central station located either side of Regents Park Road (A598) and either side of the railway tracks. The site extends beyond the town centre and includes Secondary Frontage at Station Road. Site uses include the station and car park, retail and office units on</p>	

Nether Street and Station Road and vacant, incidental land adjacent to rail tracks. The Town Centre Strategy highlights 3 specific parcels of land -

- Site 4: 290-298 Nether Street: - poor quality buildings, numerous advertisements and cluttered nature has a negative impact on town centre townscape.
- Site 5: Finchley Central Station car park (and land to the east): pedestrian environment between Ballards Lane and station has limited pavement space, lack of natural surveillance and generally poor-quality public realm. Part of the site is currently used as a commuter car park (267 surface parking spaces).
- Site 6: Station Road: point of arrival for significant number of users of town centre. Buildings of a generally poor quality and fail to make effective use of the land. Builders' yard creates noise, disturbance and vehicle movements which impact on residential amenity.

The surrounding context is mixed, with a 9-storey office building (Central House) to the north of station. Ballards Lane/ Regents Park Road is lined with 3-4 storey buildings in retail and office uses. The north-western and south-eastern parts of the site are adjacent to 2-3 storey terraced housing. The Town Centre Strategy makes reference to a distinctive character within Church End known as the 'Finchley vernacular'. There is a Grade II listed cattle trough at junction of Ballards Lane/ Nether Street. Finchley Church End Conservation Area is located a short distance to the south west of the site.

Initial planning considerations:

Comprehensive residential led development with a new station interchange and improved access from Regent's Park Road. Development should enhance visual and functional connection between station and town centre. There is potential to deck over railway tracks, particularly at Regent's Park Road overbridge, to optimise development potential and provide a continuous active frontage and strong visual link between Ballards Lane and Regent's Park Road town centre frontages. There is potential for 'meanwhile' uses on parts of the site at the early stages of development to help create an identity and attraction. Development should create active and attractive frontages particularly along Regents Park Road / Ballards Lane, Station Road and Nether Street. Floorspace could take the form of flexible and affordable workspace, small / affordable shop units suitable for SMEs. Development should take into account proximity of Finchley Church End Conservation Area and respond to the 'Finchley vernacular' in a positive manner, including incorporation of design features and elements as appropriate. For any loss of car parking spaces an assessment must be undertaken and replacement spaces may be required. The development should reflect the 'Healthy Streets Approach' with improved interchange facilities for pedestrians and cyclists. Finchley Central Town Centre is a strategic location for tall buildings of 8 storey or more. Tall buildings may be appropriate within the boundaries of the Town Centre.

Site No. 31

Site Address:

<p>Brentmead Place (Major Thoroughfare)</p>	<p>1-6 Brentmead Place (North Circular Road), Golder's Green, NW11 9JG</p>
 <p>Site Map</p>	 <p>Location Map</p> <p>Site Size: 0.27 ha PTAL 2019: 3 PTAL projected 2031: 3 Ward: Golder's Green</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: mostly an open site with two buildings of uncertain previous use.</p>	<p>Ownership: Public (TfL)</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: Residential</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 46</p>
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: Call for sites</p>
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS11, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH04, CDH07, CHW02, ECC02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 6-10 years</p>
<p>Site description: Adjacent to North Circular Road (A406) the site is mostly open with two buildings of uncertain previous use. Surrounding buildings are large houses of 2-3 storeys. Site access is difficult.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p>	

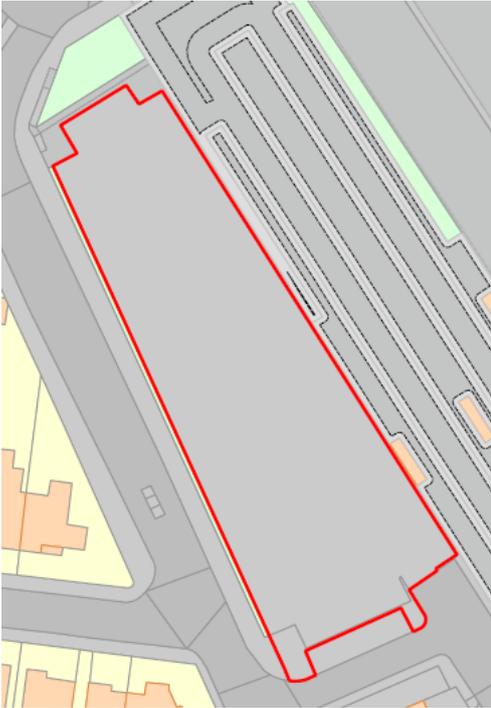
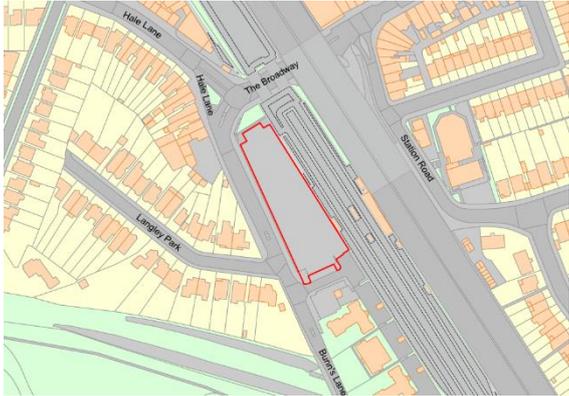
The North Circular Road generates high levels of air and noise pollution which any proposal must mitigate. Site accessibility issues must be resolved.

Site No. 32	Site Address:	
Manor Park Road carpark	72-76 Manor Park Rd, East Finchley, N2 0SJ	
 <p>Site Map</p>	 <p>Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.08 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 1A</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 1A</p> <p>Ward: East Finchley</p>
Existing or most recent site use/s: public carpark and small park	Ownership: Council	
Proposed use type/s: Residential	Indicative residential capacity: 7	
Location type: Urban	Site source: Council assets disposal programme	
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS12, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH07, CHW01, CHW02, ECC04, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 0-5 years	
Site description:		

An area formerly occupied by three terrace houses and surrounded by low-rise housing. The front part of the site is a public car park. The rear part of the site is occupied by a small public park with benches, lighting and fencing. The High Barnet Northern Line runs to the rear of the site.

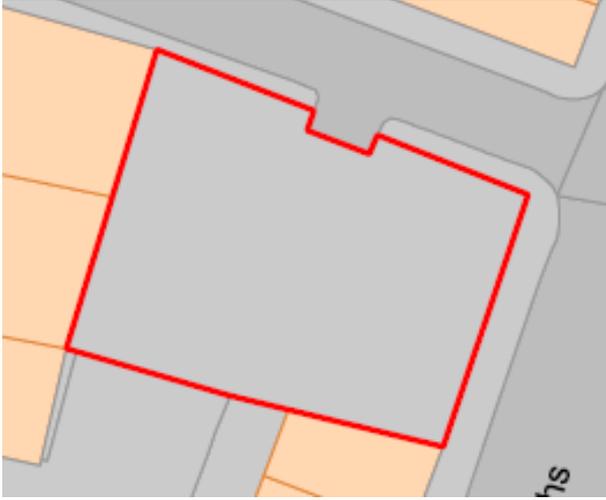
Initial planning considerations:

The scale of redevelopment should be no higher than the adjoining terrace dwellings of 2-3 storeys. Proposals for residential use must undertake an assessment of car parking needs and provide replacement spaces as required. Any loss of public open space will require robust justification.

Site No. 33	Site Address:	
Bunns Lane Carpark (Mill Hill Town Centre)	Bunns Lane, Mill Hill, NW7 2AA	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	
	<p>Site Size: 0.33 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 4</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 5</p> <p>Ward: Hale</p>	
Existing or most recent site use/s: carpark (adjacent to Mill Hill station)	Ownership: Council	
Proposed use type/s: mixed use development comprising hotel, re-provision of car parking and 50% residential.	Indicative residential capacity: 43	
Location type: Urban	Site source: Council assets disposal programme	

<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, GSS12, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH07, TOW01, TOW02, CHW02, ECY03, ECC02, TRC01, TRC02, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 5-10 years</p>
<p>Site description: Comprising the car park (184 spaces) for Mill Hill Broadway Station, the site is immediately adjacent to the Midland Main Railway on the eastern boundary, with the raised M1 carriageway immediately beyond. Mill Hill Broadway town centre is immediately to the east to the east. To the west is low-rise housing.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations: While the site is highly accessible and close to local services, any development must fully assess and mitigate the air and noise pollution caused by the proximity to the raised motorway and mainline railway. Proposals must take into account existing residential areas to the west and south, including concern over potential overspill car parking. Site characteristics, including connectivity, offer the potential for visitor accommodation, such as a hotel. Public car parking provision should also be assessed and retained as required.</p>	

<p>Site No. 34</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>
<p>Burroughs Gardens Carpark (Middlesex University and The Burroughs)</p>	<p>The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4 4AU</p>
	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>

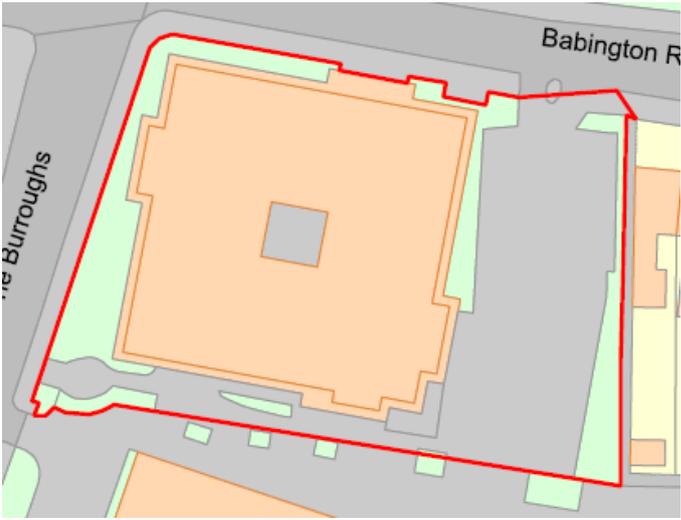
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.06 ha PTAL 2019: 4 PTAL projected 2031: 4 Ward: Hendon</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: public car park</p>	<p>Ownership: Council</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential-only.</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 9</p>
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: Emerging Middlesex University and The Burroughs SPD</p>
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS11, GSS12, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH08, CHW02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 6-10 years</p>
<p>Site description: A small car park (50 spaces) located in The Burroughs Conservation Area. Adjacent to 2-3 storey buildings in office and residential use. Public transport is provided by several bus routes which run along the Burroughs.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations: The sensitive context of the Conservation Area, surrounding heritage assets and 2-3 storey buildings mean that any proposal must be of a suitable scale and design. Design proposals must take into account maintaining visibility of the heritage buildings to the rear of the site. Car parking requirements should be assessed, and spaces re-provided as needed. Further planning guidance will be provided by the emerging Middlesex University and The Burroughs SPD.</p>	

Site No. 35	Site Address:	
Egerton Gardens carpark (Middlesex University and The Burroughs)	The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4 8BD	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.09 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 4</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 4</p> <p>Ward: Hendon</p>
		Existing or most recent site use/s: public carpark
Proposed use type/s: residential only	Development residential capacity: 23 (student halls of residence)	
Location type: Urban	Site source: Emerging Middlesex University and The Burroughs SPD	
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS11, GSS12, HOU01, HOU02, HOU04, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH08, CHW02, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 6-10 years	
<p>Site description:</p> <p>A small surface car park (29 spaces) that is close to the Burroughs Conservation Area and opposite a range of Grade II listed buildings, including Hendon Town Hall, Library and Fire Station. Middlesex University occupies many buildings in the area. The site is also within the immediate setting of two churches on The Burroughs/ Egerton Gardens which have been nominated for locally listing (Hendon Methodist Church and Our Lady of Delours Roman Catholic Church). Buildings</p>		

adjacent to the site are 3-storeys with retail uses on the ground floor, while to the rear is a residential suburban road. Bus routes run along The Burroughs.

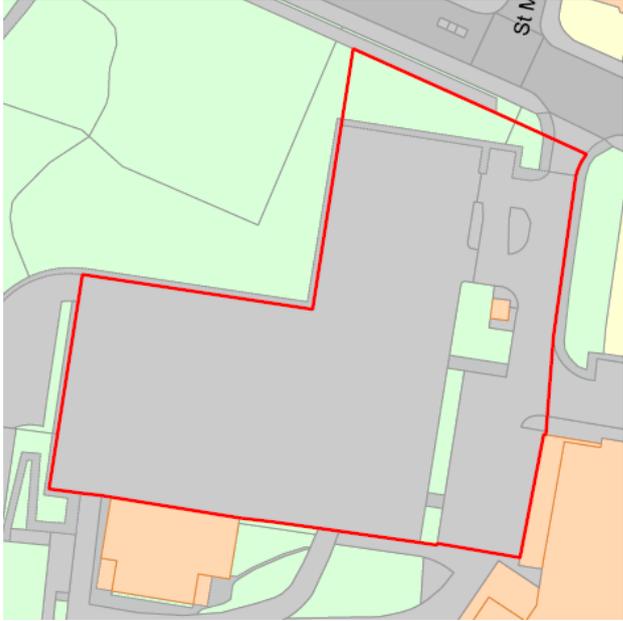
Initial planning considerations:

Proposals must be of a suitable scale and style which reflects the design context of heritage assets and low-rise buildings. Accommodation will be in the form of student halls of residence – the indicative capacity shown is on the ratio of three student rooms to one conventional unit of accommodation. Car parking requirements should be assessed, and spaces re-provided as needed. Further planning guidance will be provided by the emerging Middlesex University and The Burroughs SPD.

Site No. 36	Site Address:	
Fenella (Middlesex University and The Burroughs)	The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4 4BS	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.26 ha</p> <p>PTAL2019: 4</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 4</p> <p>Ward: Hendon</p>
Existing or most recent site use/s: education	Ownership: Council	
Proposed use type/s: residential (halls of residence) with 10% educational uses.	Indicative residential capacity: 60 (student halls of residence)	
Location type: Urban	Site source: Emerging Middlesex University and The Burroughs SPD	

<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS11, HOU01, HOU02, HOU04, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH08, CHW01, CHW02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 5-10 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>A modern 2-storey office building owned by Council and currently used by Middlesex University for administrative functions; the surrounding area contains Middlesex University’s main campus. The site is opposite a range of Grade II listed buildings, including Hendon Town Hall, Library and Fire Station and is close to both the Burroughs and Hendon Church End Conservation Areas. Surrounding buildings are of 2-4 storeys, while to the rear is a residential suburban road.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>The University’s future needs will be a key determinant for this site, with the potential to use part of the site for educational purposes such as a lecture hall. Proposals must be of a suitable scale and style which reflects the design context of heritage assets and low-rise buildings. Accommodation will be in the form of student halls of residence – the indicative capacity shown is on the ratio of three student rooms to one conventional unit of accommodation. Further guidance will be provided by the Emerging Middlesex University and The Burroughs SPD.</p>	

<p>Site No. 37</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>
<p>Middlesex University Carpark (Middlesex University and The Burroughs)</p>	<p>Greyhound Hill, Hendon, NW4 4BT</p>
	 <p>Location Map</p>

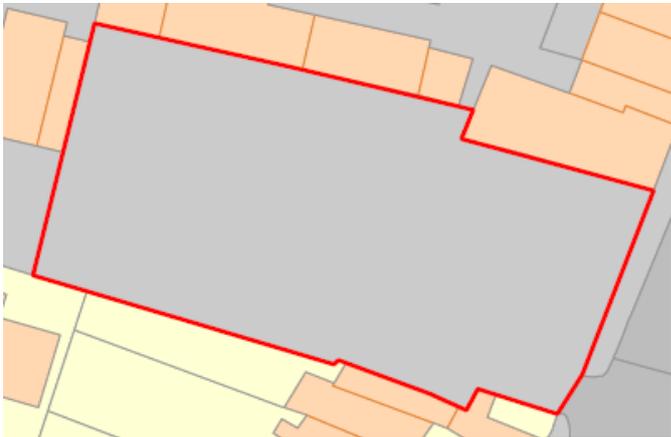
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.55 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 2</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 2</p> <p>Ward: Hendon</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: private carpark for the university</p>	<p>Ownership: Public (Middlesex University)</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential with 25% for retained replacement car parking</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 70</p>
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: Emerging Middlesex University and The Burroughs SPD</p>
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, HOU01, HOU02, HOU04, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH08, CHW01, CHW02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 11-15 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>An on-campus surface car park for Middlesex University staff and students. To the south and east are modern university buildings. To the west is a school, along with tree cover. Opposite are 2-3 storey houses. Public transport is provided by nearby bus routes. The site will be part of the emerging Middlesex University and The Burroughs SPD.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>The car park is important for university staff and students and development proposals must demonstrate a full assessment of requirements has been carried, with parking spaces re-provided as needed. Further planning guidance will be provided by the emerging Middlesex University and The Burroughs SPD.</p>	

Site No. 38	Site Address:	
Ravensfield House (Middlesex University and The Burroughs)	The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4 4BT	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.36 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 3</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 4</p> <p>Ward: Hendon</p>
Existing or most recent site use/s: community meeting facility	Ownership: Council	
Proposed use type/s: residential with 10% educational uses.	Indicative residential capacity: 84 (student halls of residence)	
Location type: Urban	Site source: Emerging Middlesex University and The Burroughs SPD	
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS11, HOU01, HOU02, HOU04, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH08, CHW01, CHW02, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 5-10 years	
<p>Site description:</p> <p>A modern 2-storey building owned by Council but currently being used by Middlesex University. The site is opposite a range of Grade II listed buildings, including Hendon Town Hall, Library and Fire Station and is close to both the Burroughs and Hendon Church End Conservation Areas.</p>		

Surrounding buildings adjacent to the site are of 2-3 storeys, while to the rear is toward low-rise residential areas. Bus routes run along the Burroughs.

Initial planning considerations:

The University's future needs will be a key determinant for this site, with the potential to use part of the site for educational purposes such as a lecture hall. Proposals must be of a suitable scale and style which reflects the design context of heritage assets and low-rise buildings. Accommodation will be in the form of student halls of residence – the indicative capacity shown is on the ratio of three student rooms to one conventional unit of accommodation. Further guidance will be provided by the Emerging Middlesex University and The Burroughs SPD.

Site No. 39	Site Address:	
The Burroughs carpark (Middlesex University and The Burroughs)	The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4 4AR	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	Site Size: 0.13 ha PTAL 2019: 4 PTAL projected 2031: 4 Ward: Hendon
		Existing or most recent site use/s: car parking
Proposed use type/s: residential-only	Development residential capacity: 21	

Location type: Urban	Site source: Emerging Middlesex University and The Burroughs SPD
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS11, GSS12, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH08, CHW02, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 5-10 years
<p>Site description:</p> <p>A public car park (46 spaces) located in The Burroughs Conservation Area. The site is adjacent to 2-3 storey buildings in office and residential use. Bus routes run along the Burroughs.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>The sensitive context of the Conservation Area, surrounding heritage assets and 2-3 storey buildings mean that any proposal must be of a suitable scale and design. Design proposals must take into account maintaining visibility of the heritage buildings to the rear of the site. Car parking requirements should be assessed, and spaces re-provided as needed. Further planning guidance will be provided by the emerging Middlesex University and The Burroughs SPD.</p>	

Site No: 40	Site Address:
Meritage Centre (Middlesex University and The Burroughs)	28-46 Meritage Centre, Church End Hendon NW4 4JT
 <p>Site Map</p>	 <p>Location map</p>
	<p>Site Size: 0.33 ha</p> <p>PTAL (2019): 2</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 2</p> <p>Ward: Hendon</p>

Existing or most recent site use/s: Office/ Community Space with associated car parking	Ownership: Council
Proposed use type/s: residential and 50% community	Indicative residential capacity: 36 (student halls of residence)
Location type: Urban	Site source: Emerging Middlesex University and The Burroughs SPD
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, HOU01, HOU02, HOU04, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH07, CDH08, CHW01, CHW02, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 6-10 years
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The site contains a modern, low-rise building providing a community service for elderly people. Within the curtilage are areas of landscaping, including mature trees, and a car park. The site is within the Church End Conservation Area and is within the immediate setting of the Grade II* listed St Mary's Parish Church.</p>	
<p>Planning considerations:</p> <p>The Meritage Centre is community infrastructure and must be re-provided either on site or at a suitable alternative location. The Hendon Conservation Area Character Appraisal acknowledges that the Meritage Centre is a possible future site for redevelopment. Any proposals need to be sensitive in relation to the heritage assets and should reinforce local distinctiveness, with consideration given to the location within the conservation area and directly adjoining the Grade II* listed St Mary's Parish Church. Proposals should also seek to retain the two mature birch trees located in the courtyard area. Accommodation could be in the form of student halls of residence – the indicative capacity shown is on the ratio of three student rooms to one conventional unit of accommodation. Further planning guidance will be provided by the emerging Middlesex University and The Burroughs SPD.</p>	

Site No: 41	Site Address:
PDSA and Fuller St car park (Middlesex University and The Burroughs)	The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4 4BE
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location map</p> <p>Site Size: 0.32 ha PTAL (2019): 2 PTAL projected 2031: 2 Ward: Hendon</p>
Existing or most recent site use/s: Animal hospital, residential, garages and car parking	Ownership: Mixed
Proposed use type/s: residential and 50% community uses	Indicative residential capacity: 16 (student halls of residence)
Location type: Urban	Site source: Emerging Middlesex University and The Burroughs SPD
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, HOU01, HOU02, HOU04, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH07, CDH08, CHW01, CHW02, ECY01, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 6-10 years
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The site includes an animal hospital (PDSA), four residential units, garages and a carpark that are associated with the surrounding residential units; it should be noted that on street parking in the area is very limited. The PSDA is located very close to the eastern boundary of the Hendon, Church End conservation area and is also in the vicinity of listed and locally listed buildings. Surrounding buildings to the south and east are mostly low-rise residential in character, while to the north is St Mary's and St John's Primary School.</p>	

Planning considerations:

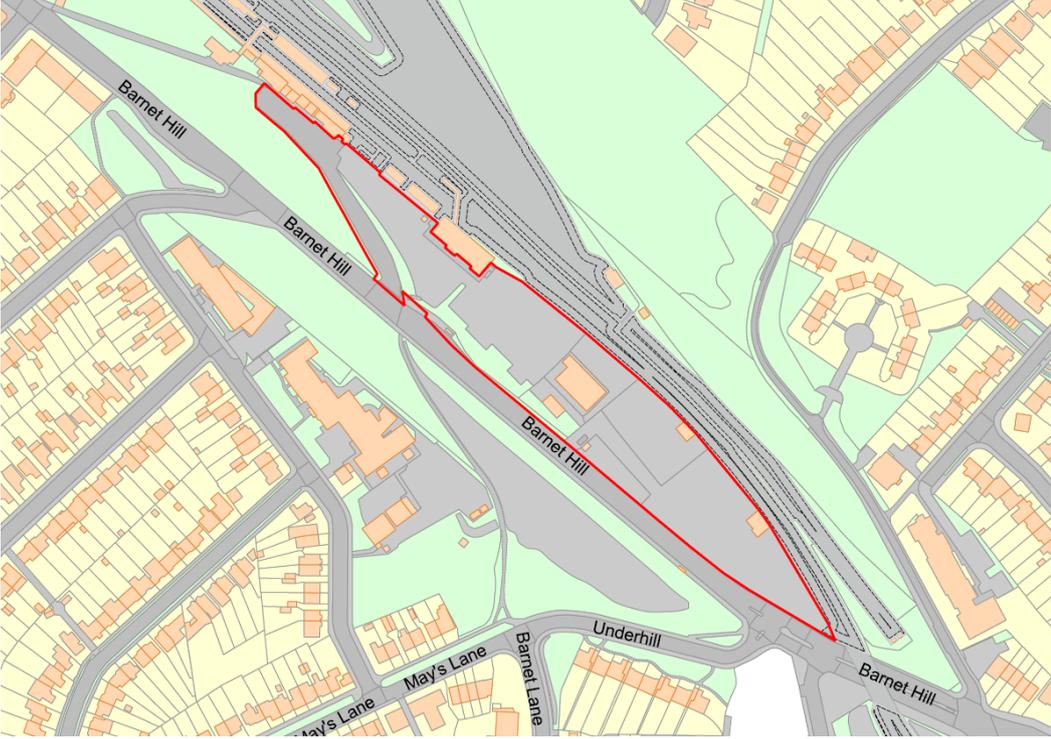
The PDSA is a well-established use in the area and provides an important service to the community due to its charitable function. It is one of only three PDSA Hospitals in London. As such the use should either be re-provided on site, or at a suitable alternative location. Any proposal must consider impact on the proximate heritage assets, including the Hendon, Church End Conservation Area and nationally and locally listed buildings. Accommodation could be in the form of student halls of residence – the indicative capacity shown is on the ratio of three student rooms to one conventional unit of accommodation. Further planning guidance will be provided by the emerging Middlesex University and The Burroughs SPD.

Site No. 42	Site Address:	
Usher Hall (Middlesex University and The Burroughs)	The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4 4HE	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.44 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 3</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 4</p> <p>Ward: Hendon</p>
Existing or most recent site use/s: student housing	Ownership: Public (Middlesex University)	
Proposed use type/s: residential (student accommodation) and education	Indicative residential capacity: 39 (net increase of student halls of residence)	

Location type: Urban	Site source: Emerging Middlesex University and The Burroughs SPD
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS11, HOU01, HOU02, HOU04, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH07, CDH08, CHW02, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 11-15 years
<p>Site description:</p> <p>Purpose-built 4-storey student accommodation with car parking to the rear. On the opposite side of The Burroughs is a range of Grade II listed buildings including the Middlesex University main building, along with Hendon Library, Fire Station and Town Hall. Hendon Church End Conservation Area lies immediately to the north of the site. Public transport is provided by bus routes which run along the Burroughs.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>Proposals must be of a suitable scale and style which reflects the design context of heritage assets and surrounding buildings. The existing use of the building as student halls of residence is expected to be retained – the indicative capacity shown is on the basis of a net-increase and at the ratio of three student rooms to one conventional unit of accommodation. Further guidance will be provided by the Emerging Middlesex University and The Burroughs SPD.</p>	

Site No. 43	Site Address:
Army Reserve Depot (Chipping Barnet Town Centre)	St Alban's Rd, Chipping Barnet, EN5 4JX
	 <p>Location Map</p>

 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 1.26 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 3</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 3</p> <p>Ward: High Barnet</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: Territorial Army drill hall, ancillary buildings and yard.</p>	<p>Ownership: Public (MoD)</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential-led with 10% mixed uses (community and office).</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity:193</p>
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: The Spires Planning Framework</p>
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH07, CDH08, TOW01, CHW01, CHW02, ECY01, ECY02, ECY03, TRC01, TRC03,</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 11-15 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The current site does not link or relate to the surrounding residential area and does not permit access between St Albans Road to roads to the rear of the site. It is predominantly surrounded by small scale residential and retail units. Due to security issues relating to its present use the site has a 'closed' appearance and is out of character with the street scene and surrounding uses. The site is only accessible from St Albans Road. Pedestrian connections to Chipping Barnet Town Centre are poor. Mature trees help define the site's character. The site is adjacent to Chipping Barnet Town Centre and the Monken Hadley Conservation Area and is close to the Grade II listed Christ Church and Locally listed White Lion Pub and 39-41 St Albans Road.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>New residential development with potential for community or leisure elements will strengthen the vitality and viability of the town centre and should reflect the surrounding residential grain. This is an opportunity to provide family housing in an accessible location. Improvements to key road junctions, including Stapylton Road/ St Albans Road and St Albans Road/ A1000, should be investigated. Enhancements should be sought for pedestrian connectivity between residential areas and the town centre through enhancing existing and reopening footpaths to recreate historical connectivity.</p>	

Site No. 44	Site Address:
High Barnet Station (Chipping Barnet Town Centre)	Great North Rd, Chipping Barnet, EN5 5P
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	
<p>Site Size: 1.50 ha PTAL 2019: 6 PTAL projected 2031: 6 Ward: High Barnet</p>	
Existing or most recent site use/s: public car parking and B-use storage and business	Ownership: public (TfL)
Proposed use type/s: residential with 25% mixed uses (public car parking and employment). Designated within UDP (2006) as Site 26 supporting B1 uses, hotel and leisure.	Indicative residential capacity: 292
Location type: Urban	Site source: Call for sites

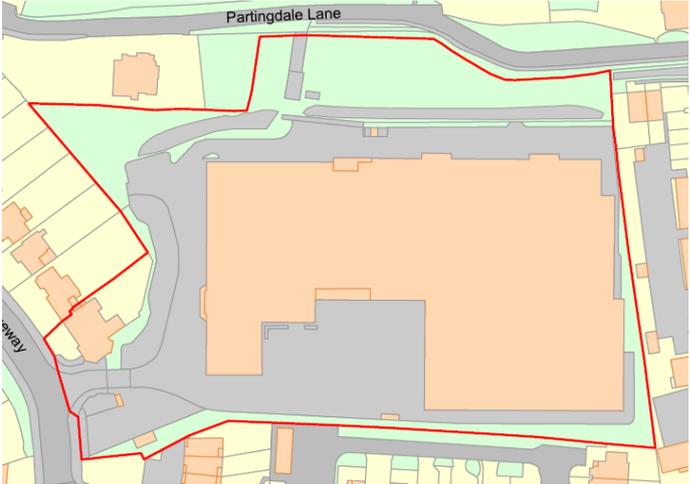
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, GSS12, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH07, CHW02, ECY01, ECY02, ECY03, TRC01, TRC02, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 5-10 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>This is land to south west of High Barnet station and tracks, fronting the A1000 Barnet Hill / Great North Road. It is currently used as a commuter car park (157 spaces), a range of low-density B-uses including vehicle hire, scaffolding and self-storage facilities in temporary structures and vacant, incidental land around the railway. Levels change significantly across the site and in the surrounding area, rising (quite steeply in places) to the northwest. The site is within 400m of Chipping Barnet Town Centre. It is located on one of the highest points (134 metres above sea level) of the Barnet Plateau. There are no statutorily or locally listed buildings close to the site, and it is not within a conservation area or its setting. There is a wooded area to the west (containing Tree Preservation Orders), provides opportunities for placemaking and maximising residential amenity.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>Comprehensive residential led development which will improve the sense of arrival and of place at entrances to High Barnet station, creating a new public space and improving visual connectivity. Seek opportunities for public realm improvements from station entrances up the hill to Chipping Barnet Town Centre and pedestrian connections to Great North Road Local Centre. There is potential for meanwhile uses on parts of the site at the early stages of development to help create an identity and attraction. The development should create active and attractive frontages along Barnet Hill. This is not in a Tall Buildings Location - 8 storeys or more would not be appropriate. Meanwhile use floorspace could take the form of flexible and affordable workspace, small / affordable shop units suitable for SMEs. An assessment must be undertaken of public car parking spaces lost and replacement spaces may be required. Development must reflect the 'Healthy Streets Approach' with improved interchange facilities for pedestrians and cyclists.</p>	

<p>Site No.45</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>
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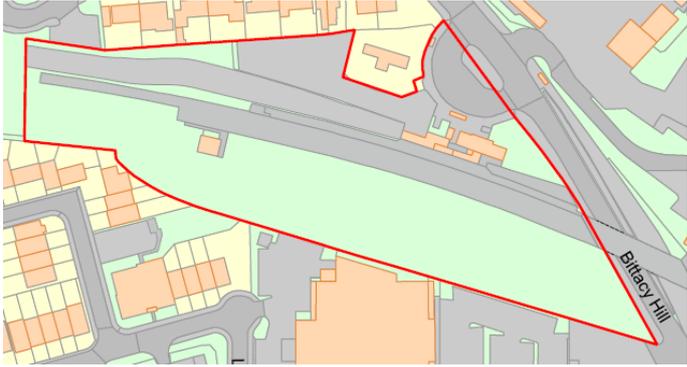
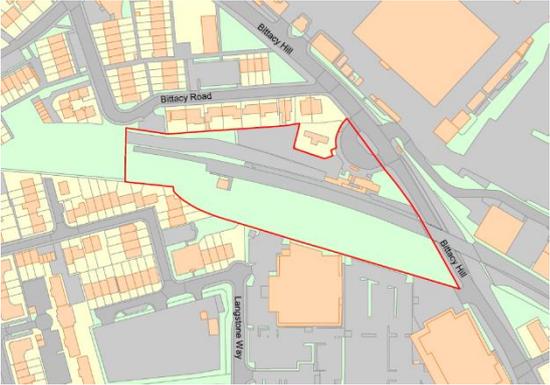
Whalebones Park	Wood St, Chipping Barnet, EN5 4BZ
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p> <p>Site Size: 2.20 ha PTAL 2019: 2 PTAL projected 2031: 2 Ward: High Barnet</p>
Existing or most recent site use/s: agriculture, community facilities	Ownership: Private
Proposed use type/s: residential with 10% mixed uses (community facilities and local green space).	Indicative residential capacity: 149
Location type: Suburban	Site source: call for sites
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH07, CDH08, CHW01, CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC06, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 0-5 years
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The site forms part of Wood Street Conservation area and comprises a largely green and undeveloped area, consisting in the west and north of open fields with some tree cover, and in the east of a more heavily-treed field. Whalebones House itself and the extensive surrounding garden are in private ownership and are not part of the site. The surrounding area consists of large suburban houses. To the west there has been recent residential development at Elmbank of 114 units. Barnet Hospital lies to the south. There is access to bus routes serving Barnet Hospital and Wood Street.</p>	

Initial planning considerations:

There must be retention of trees and other natural features, with the introduction of new pedestrian access points and woodland walks which benefit the local community and users of Barnet Hospital. Residential development to west of Whalebones House, adjacent to the Elmbank development, will help to integrate the site into the surrounding suburbs. There should be provision of a new Local Open Space and a community facility, subject to legal agreement with developer on continuing management and maintenance. The design must reflect the site location in the Wood Street Conservation area and the surrounding suburban and historic character.

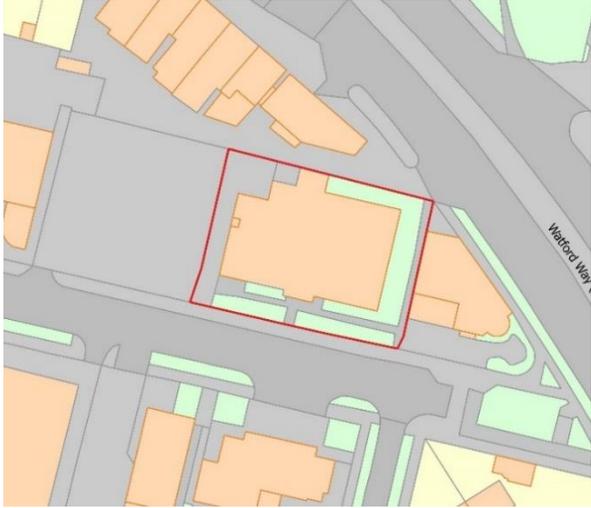
Site No. 46	Site Address:	
IBSA House (Mill Hill East Growth Area)	The Ridgeway, Mill Hill, NW7 1RN	
 <p>Site Map</p>	 <p>Location Map</p>	
	<p>Site Size: 2.08 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 1B</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 1B</p> <p>Ward: Mill Hill</p>	
Existing or most recent site use/s: office / light industrial / storage and distribution	Ownership: Private	
Proposed use type/s: residential-led with 20% B1 uses	Indicative residential capacity: 125	
Location type: Suburban	Site source: Call for sites	

<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS07, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH07, CHW02, ECY01, ECY02, ECY03, ECC05, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 6-10 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The site contains the print works and offices for International Bible Students Association within a modern 5-storeys building on the Finchley Ridge. The site is adjacent to residential areas of the Millbrook Park development. To the north of the site is Green Belt, with the designation overlapping part of the site alongside Partingdale Lane.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>Proposals must be of appropriate scale and design that responds to the context. There should be delivery of high quality residential-led mixed used development comprising a range of housing types and tenures, including family homes. B1 uses should be provided to support economic growth and employment through provision of workspace for small and medium sized enterprises. Proposals must ensure development does not negatively affect the small area of Green Belt at the north of the site.</p>	

<p>Site No. 47</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>
<p>Mill Hill East Station (Mill Hill East Growth Area)</p>	<p>Bittacy Hill, Mill Hill, NW7 1BS – airspace above and land adjoining station</p>
 <p>Site Map</p>	 <p>Location Map</p>

	<p>Site Size: 1.24 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 3</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 3</p> <p>Ward: Mill Hill</p>
Existing or most recent site use/s: railway station, platforms and lines, with public car parking and unused bordering land	Ownership: Public (non-Council)
Proposed use type/s: residential with 40% mixed uses (retained rail infrastructure, car parking).	Indicative residential capacity: 127
Location type: Urban	Site source: Call for sites
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS07, GSS12, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH07, CHW02, ECC06, TRC01, TRC02, TRC03	Development timeframe: 11-15 years
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The site includes Mill Hill East Station building, platform and tracks, along with the public car park (42 spaces) and overgrown adjacent strip of land. The large, partially completed Mill Brook Park development is across Bittacy Hill road to the north east of the site. To the north is low-density two-storey housing, while to the south is a supermarket and gym surrounded by large areas of surface car parking.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>The varied surroundings to the site mean that the design must be sensitive in terms intensification; for example, the southern boundary towards the supermarket provides greater scope for building height than towards the low-rise housing to the west. Preservation of mature trees required. The station building and associated platforms and tracks must be retained and/ or re-provided. An assessment of public car parking requirements must be undertaken and re-provided as required.</p>	

Site No: 48	Site Address:
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<p>Mill Hill Library (Mill Hill Town Centre)</p>	<p>Hartley Avenue, NW7 2HX</p>	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.17 ha PTAL (2019): 4 PTAL projected 2031: 4 Ward: Mill Hill</p>
		<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: public library and associated car parking</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: Residential 50% with community uses</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 19</p>	
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: Council assets disposal programme</p>	
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH08, TOW01, TOW02, CHW01, CHW02, TRC01, TRC02</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 6-10 years</p>	
<p>Site description:</p> <p>Mill Hill Library is a single storey Neo-Georgian building in red brick with stone portico and slate tiled roof which was built in 1937. The building has been nominated for the Local Heritage List.</p> <p>The curtilage includes a border of landscaping, along with an access road to a rear car park.</p> <p>Opposite lies the fire station built in a similar civic style. To the west of the site is a car park while to the east is a three-storey officer building. The location is close to Mill Hill district centre and lies close to the A1 arterial road. Mill Hill station is within approximately 500m.</p>		

Planning considerations:

The library is community infrastructure and must be re-provided either on site or at a suitable alternative location.

Due to the proposed Local Heritage listing, proposals should retain the existing building and sensitivity integrate new uses or additional buildings.

Good accessibility to the Mill Hill district centre and transport links will help to support new uses on this site.

<p>Site No. 49</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>	
<p>Watchtower House & Kingdom Hall (Mill Hill East Growth Area)</p>	<p>The Ridgeway, Mill Hill, NW7 1RS/ 1RL</p>	
 <p>Site Map</p>	 <p>Location map</p>	<p>Site Size: 7.31 ha PTAL 2019: 1B PTAL projected 2031: 1B Ward: Mill Hill</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: sui generis religious community; Major Developed Site in the Green Belt – UDP 2006</p>	<p>Ownership: Private</p>	
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential with 50% retained as undeveloped Green Belt and 10% community uses</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 219</p>	
<p>Location type: Suburban</p>	<p>Site source: Call for sites</p>	

<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS07, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH07, CHW02, ECC05, ECC06, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 11-15 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>A large site with extensive open spaces within designated Green Belt and the Mill Hill Conservation Area, previously classified as a Major Development Site within the Green Belt. There is a broad west/ east split, with the eastern half of the site containing a sprawling complex, largely over three storeys, which provides 85 self-contained residential units and ancillary services for staff of the International Bible Students Association (IBSA), at nearby IBSA House. There are also extensive gardens and car parking. The western half of the site comprises a Kingdom Hall with a large, open field. The site has numerous mature trees and is subject to an Area Tree Preservation Order. A public footpath bisects the site north-south. The land falls sharply from north to south, providing good views towards London. Suburban roads of semi-detached housing surround the site to the south, east and west, with The Ridgeway to the north.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>The quantum and design of redevelopment are significantly constrained by numerous factors, including the low level of public transport access, the suburban semi-rural character, the Green Belt and Conservation Area status, the very prominent position at the top of the ridge, and trees subject to TPOs. The public footpath traversing the site must be retained.</p>	

Site No. 50	Site Address:
Watford Way & Bunns Lane (Major Thoroughfare)	Adjacent to Watford Way, Mill Hill, NW7 2EX
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location map</p>
	<p>Site Size: 0.86 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 1B</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 2</p> <p>Ward: Mill Hill</p>
Existing or most recent site use/s: vacant (former motorway ramp & verges)	Ownership: TfL
Proposed use type/s: residential-only	Indicative residential capacity: 105
Location type: Urban	Site source: Call for sites
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS11, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH07, CHW02, ECC02, ECC06, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 11-15 years
<p>Site description:</p> <p>An overgrown site on a disused road connection. The site's eastern boundary is along the raised Watford Way (A1), with the remainder of the boundary running to the rear of 2-3 storey residential properties along Bunns Lane and other local streets. The site does not have direct access to the public highway, other than the A1 which would not be suitable due to safety issues of vehicles joining a busy, raised three-carriageway road.</p>	

Initial planning considerations:

Proposals must demonstrate how adequate access to site will be secured. Critically, the design must manage and mitigate air pollution and noise from the adjoining A1 road and must also ensure the amenity of neighbouring residential properties is maintained or improved. Preservation of mature trees required.

Site No. 51	Site Address:	
Great North Road Local Centre (Major Thoroughfare)	Great North Rd, New Barnet, EN5 1AB	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.81 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 4</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 5</p> <p>Ward: Oakleigh</p>
		Existing or most recent site use/s: cinema, public house and service station
Proposed use type/s: residential with 60% mixed uses (cinema and public house)	Indicative residential capacity: 84	
Location type: Urban	Site source: Call for sites	

<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS11, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH08, TOW01, TOW04, CHW02, CHW05, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 11-15 years</p>
<p>Site description: This site is part of the Great North Road Local Centre which includes the recently refurbished Grade II listed cinema, public house and petrol station. The site is next to a junction of the Great North Road. To the rear is a railway line embankment, along which is a Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation. High Barnet Station is within ½ km.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations: Proposals must retain the Grade II listed cinema building and should consider retaining the public house. Noise and air pollution from the Great North Road must be mitigated. Development needs to take account of the Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation to the rear. A site masterplan will be required.</p>	

<p>Site No. 52</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>
<p>Kingmaker House (New Barnet Town Centre)</p>	<p>15 Station Rd, New Barnet, EN5 1NW</p>
	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.26 ha PTAL 2019: 3 PTAL projected 2031: 4 Ward: Oakleigh</p>

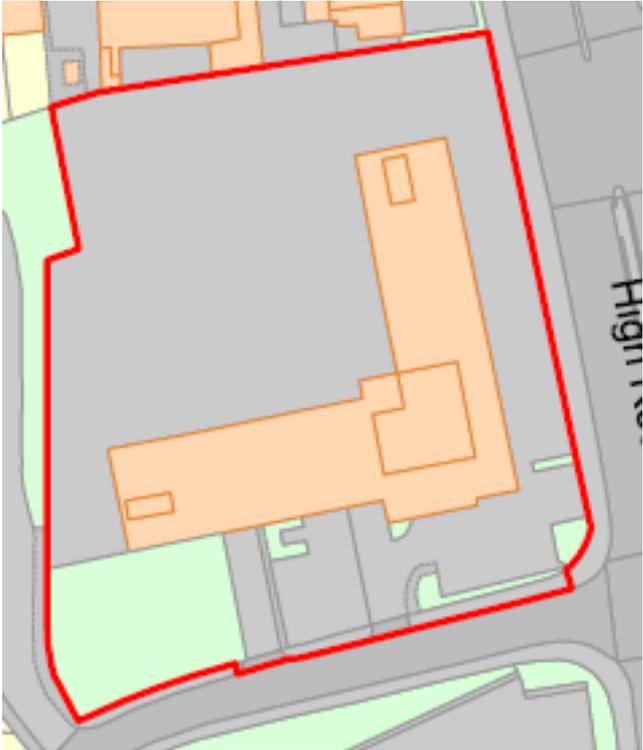
Existing or most recent site use/s: office	Ownership: Private
Proposed use type/s: residential-led with 10% mixed use (office)	Indicative residential capacity: 61
Location type: Urban	Site source: Existing prior-approval
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH08, TOW01, TOW02, CHW02, ECY01, ECY02, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 0-5 years
<p>Site description.</p> <p>Located in New Barnet Town Centre, the site consists of a 7-storey 1960s office building with parking to the front and rear. Similar adjacent buildings have been converted to residential use. The site is close to New Barnet Station.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>While prior approval for conversion from office to residential has been approved, planning applications have been refused on the basis of impact on residential properties to the rear. Proposals must therefore carefully assess the quantum of development and scale and massing of the design. Nevertheless, high public transport access and proximity to town centre functions may support a relatively high density of development. Proposed designs must also take into consideration the Grade II listed New Barnet War Memorial and locally listed East Barnet Town Hall which are opposite the site.</p>	

Site No. 53	Site Address:
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<p>Allum Way (Whetstone Town Centre)</p>	<p>Totteridge & Whetstone station/ High Rd/ Downland Close/ Allum Way, Whetstone, N20</p>
 <p>Site Map</p>	 <p>Location Map</p> <p>Site Size: 4.27 ha PTAL 2019: 4 PTAL projected 2031: 4 Ward: Totteridge</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: railway station with car parking, industry and storage</p>	<p>Ownership: Mixed</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential-led with 20% mixed uses (office, B1c and community).</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 888</p>
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: Call for sites</p>
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, GSS12, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH07, TOW01, TOW02, CHW01, CHW02, ECY01, ECY02, ECY03, ECC02, ECC05, ECC06, TRC01, TRC02, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 11-15 years</p>
<p>Site description: This site encompasses the station, car parking (101 spaces), storage and small industrial units. Parts of the site are heavily wooded. The north-east is adjacent to Whetstone Town Centre and fronts onto the High Road. The site slopes steeply from the High Road down to the railway line.</p>	

Initial planning considerations:

Good access to public transport and town centre functions could support an intensification of the site. Restricting design factors include suburban 2-3 storey housing to the east, the need to protect mature trees within the site, and the adjoining Green Belt to the west and north and the Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation along the western site boundary. Station functions must be maintained, and car parking requirements assessed and re-provided as needed.

Site No. 54	Site Address:	
Barnet House (Whetstone Town Centre)	1255 High Rd, Whetstone, N20 0EJ	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.59 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 4</p> <p>PTAL projected 203: 4</p> <p>Ward: Totteridge</p>
		Existing or most recent site use/s: Office
Proposed use type/s: residential with 10% mixed uses (community and offices).	Indicative residential capacity: 139	
Location type: Urban	Site source: Call for sites	

<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, TOW01, TOW02, CHW01, CHW02, ECY01, ECY02, ECY03, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 0-5 years</p>
<p>Site description: A 10-storey 1960s office building and associated car parking spaces. The site is within the Whetstone Town Centre and fronts onto the Great North Road. Surrounding buildings vary from 2-6 storeys. The site is within 300m of Totteridge and Whetstone Station.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations: While prior approval (17/1313/PNO) has been granted for office to residential conversion, planning applications which come forward should include community and office uses. The good public transport access and town centre location support a relatively intensive development. High quality design will be expected to reflect the context of Whetstone High Street and the prominent location of the site.</p>	

<p>Site No. 55</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>
<p>Woodside Park Station East (Existing Transport Infrastructure)</p>	<p>Woodside Park Rd, Woodside Park, N12 8RT</p>

 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location map</p>
<p>Site Size: 0.46 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 3</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 4</p> <p>Ward: Totteridge</p>	
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: car park</p>	<p>Ownership: Public (TfL)</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential with 20% re-provision of car parking.</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 95</p>
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: Call for sites</p>
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS09, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH07, CHW02, ECC02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 5-10 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>A commuter car park (148 spaces) serving Woodside Park Station. Surrounded on other sides by low-rise housing and a small private school.</p>	

Initial planning considerations:

Proposed designs must avoid privacy issues with neighbouring housing. The adjacent railway line operates through the night and the effects of noise disturbance must be mitigated.

Public car parking requirements should be assessed and re-provide as needed.

<p>Site No. 56</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>	
<p>Woodside Park Station West (Existing Transport Infrastructure)</p>	<p>Station Approach, Woodside Park, N12 8RT</p>	
 <p>Site Map</p>	 <p>Location map</p>	<p>Site Size: 1.37 ha PTAL 2019: 3 PTAL projected 2031: 4 Ward: Totteridge</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: undeveloped land adjacent to railway corridor</p>	<p>Ownership: Public (TfL)</p>	
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential-only</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 356</p>	
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: Call for sites</p>	

<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS09, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH07, CHW02, ECC02, ECC06, TRC01, TRC03,</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 0-5 years</p>
<p>Site description: The site is a corridor of undeveloped land next to the Northern Line railway and Woodside Park Station which is overgrown and partially wooded. To the west are a mix of houses and residential blocks of up to four storeys.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations: Design considerations to avoid privacy issues with neighbouring housing and to mitigate noise impact from the adjacent railway line. The location and elongated shape of the site may pose issues with access. The impact of the loss of trees and other vegetation must be mitigated.</p>	

<p>Site No. 57</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>	
<p>309-319 Ballards Lane (North Finchley Town Centre)</p>	<p>309-319 Ballards Lane, North Finchley, N12 8LY</p>	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.40 ha PTAL 2019: 3 PTAL projected 2031: 4 Ward: West Finchley</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: retail and office</p>	<p>Ownership: Private</p>	

Proposed use type/s: residential with 20% mixed uses (retail, office and community)	Indicative residential capacity: 130
Location type: Central	Site source: North Finchley SPD
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH08, TOW01, TOW02, TOW03, TOW04, CHW01, CHW02, ECY01, ECY02, ECY03, ECC02, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 11-15 years
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The site is within North Finchley Town Centre and fronts onto Ballards Lane. The 4-5 storey buildings are set back from the highway boundary with car parking to the front and rear and are largely in office use. Opposite is the Tally Ho Triangle site, which includes the Arts Depot and to 11 storey residential building. The West Finchley and Woodside Park stations are within 1km.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>Proposals should include town centre uses of retail, office and community, with residential above. The accessible location and surrounding townscape underpin a relatively high density of redevelopment, while being sensitive to the adjacent United Services Club and Finchley War Memorial, as well as the low-rise residential properties to the rear. Refer to the North Finchley SPD for further guidance.</p>	

Site No. 58	Site Address:
811 High Rd & Lodge Lane carpark (North Finchley Town Centre)	811 High Rd & Lodge Lane, North Finchley, N12 8JT

 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p> <p>Site Size: 0.73 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 4</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 4</p> <p>Ward: West Finchley</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: public carpark retail and office</p>	<p>Ownership: Mixed Council and private</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential with 30% mixed uses (retail, office and replacement public car parking)</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 132</p>
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: North Finchley SPD</p>
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, GSS12, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH08, TOW01, TOW02, TOW03, TOW04, CHW01, CHW02, ECY01, ECY02, ECY03, ECC02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 5-10 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The site is within North Finchley Town Centre and includes a Primary Shopping Frontage. To the front is a 3-storey 1960s building with retail and office use, while to the rear is a large Council-owned public car park (232 spaces). Surrounding 2-3 storey high street buildings include town centre uses. Beyond the rear of the site is a primary school with outdoor sports areas and 2-3 storey housing, including the locally listed 45-53 Lodge Lane terrace. Woodside Park Station is within 600m.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>Proposals should include retail and office uses with residential above. The accessible location and surrounding townscape can underpin a relatively high density of redevelopment, although proposals</p>	

must be sensitive to the context. Public car parking loss must be assessed and re-provided as required. Refer to North Finchley Town Centre SPD for further guidance.

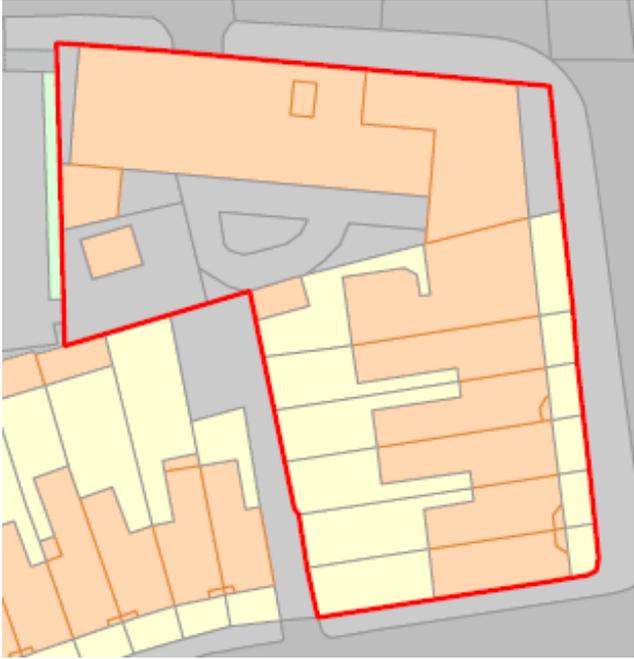
Site No. 59	Site Address:	
Central House (Finchley/ Church End Town Centre)	1 Ballards Lane, Finchley N3 1UX	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.15 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 5</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 6</p> <p>Ward: West Finchley</p>
		Existing or most recent site use/s: retail and office
Proposed use types/: residential-led with 20% mixed uses (retail and office).	Indicative residential capacity: 48	
Location type: Central	Site source: Call for sites, Finchley Church End Town Centre Strategy	
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, TOW01, TOW02, TOW03, TOW04, CHW01, CHW02, ECY01, ECY02, ECY03, ECC02, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 0-5 years	

Site description:

The site is a nine-storey office building within Finchley Central Town Centre with a Primary Frontage along Ballard's Lane. Surrounding buildings are largely retail and office and not more than 3-storeys. The site is close to Finchley Central Station.

Initial planning considerations:

High public transport accessibility and access to town centre services support a relatively high density of development. The Primary Retail Frontage should be retained, along with office uses. Prior approval (16/3722/PNO) has been granted for 48 units. Refer to the Finchley Church End Town Centre Strategy.

Site No. 60	Site Address:	
Finchley House (key site 3) (North Finchley Town Centre)	High Road & Kingsway North Finchley N12 0BT	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.62 ha</p> <p>PTAL (2019): 4</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 4</p> <p>Ward: West Finchley</p>
Existing or most recent site use/s: offices and residential	Ownership: Private	
Proposed use type/s: residential with 20% mixed uses (office, community).	Indicative residential capacity: 202	
Location type: Central	Site source: North Finchley SPD	

<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, TOW01, TOW02, TOW03, TOW04, CHW01, CHW02, ECY01, ECY02, ECY03, ECC02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 5-10 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>A corner site within North Finchley Town Centre. A 9-storey 1970s office building fronts onto the Kingsway, while the frontage onto the Great North Road is a terrace of Victorian 2-storey buildings in office and residential use. The Tally Ho Triangle is opposite, which includes the Arts Depot and 11-storey residential. To the rear is 2-3 storey housing. West Finchley and Woodside Park Stations are within 1km.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>Proposals should include town centre uses of retail, office and community, with residential above. The ground floor frontage should accommodate active uses and be designed to create a pedestrian-friendly environment. The high accessibility to public transport and local services would support a relatively high density of redevelopment. Design must be sensitive to surrounding low-rise residential properties. Refer to the North Finchley SPD for further guidance.</p>	

<p>Site No. 61</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>
<p>Tally Ho Triangle (key site 1) (North Finchley Town Centre)</p>	<p>High Rd, Ballard's Lane & Kingsway, North Finchley, N12 0GA/ 0GP</p>

 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location map</p> <p>Site Size: 0.99 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 4</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 4</p> <p>Ward: West Finchley</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: retail, office, arts centre, bus station, public car parking, residential and community facilities</p>	<p>Ownership: mixed Council/ private</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential with 30% mixed uses (leisure, retail, office, transport, public car parking and community facilities).</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 281</p>
<p>Location type: Central</p>	<p>Site source: North Finchley SPD</p>
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, TOW01, TOW02, TOW03, TOW04, CHW01, CHW02, ECY01, ECY02, ECY03, ECC02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 11-15 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The site is within North Finchley Town Centre. Nether Street splits the site, with the northern segment mostly in retail and office use within buildings of 3-4 storeys. The southern segment includes an arts centre, bus station, public car parking, and office and retail uses, with building heights from 3/4 storeys to a tower of 11 storeys of residential. The site is surrounded by main roads and town centre uses. Adjacent to the north is the locally listed Tally Ho public house. The West Finchley and Woodside Park Stations are within 1km.</p>	

Initial planning considerations:

The accessible location and townscape context support a high density of redevelopment. Town centre uses must be retained with ground floor frontages accommodating active uses. The northern segment of the site could increase its offering of uses such as cafes, restaurants and retail at ground level, with employment and residential above. Taller buildings should be focused on the southern part of the site. Public car parking requirements must be assessed and re-provided as needed. Refer to the North Finchley Town Centre SPD for further guidance.

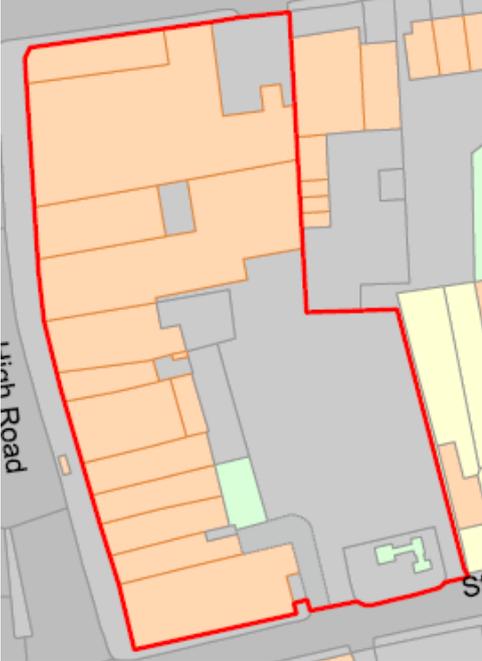
Site No. 62	Site Address:	
Tesco Finchley (Central Finchley/ Church End Town Centre)	21-29 Ballard's Lane, Finchley, N3 1XP	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.85 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 4</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 5</p> <p>Ward: West Finchley</p>
		Existing or most recent site use/s: supermarket with associated car parking and office uses.
Proposed use type/s: residential with 25% mixed uses (retail, office and car parking).	Indicative residential capacity: 170	
Location type: Urban	Site source: Finchley Church End Town Centre Strategy	

<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, TOW01, TOW02, TOW03, TOW04, CHW01, CHW02, ECY01, ECY02, ECY03, ECC02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 11-15 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>A modern 3-storey building with a large supermarket on the ground floor and offices on the upper floors, with associated car parking to the rear. The street separating the main building from the car park is within the curtilage. The site is within Finchley Central Town Centre and has a Primary Frontage along Ballard's Lane. Surrounding buildings are largely retail and office and not more than 3-storeys. The site is close to Finchley Central Station.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>Primary Retail Frontage and office uses must be retained in this prominent town centre location. High accessibility to public transport and local services, and the tall buildings location, mean this site should support a relatively high density of development, while being mindful of the surrounding context, including low-rise residential properties to the north. Car parking requirements should be assessed and re-provision may be needed. For further information refer to the Finchley Church End Town Centre Strategy.</p>	

<p>Site No. 63</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>
<p>Philex House (Major Thoroughfare)</p>	<p>110-124 West Hendon Broadway, West Hendon, NW9 7DW</p>

 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p> <p>Site Size: 0.28 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 3</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 3</p> <p>Ward: West Hendon</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: office</p>	<p>Ownership: Private</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential only</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 48</p>
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: Unimplemented 2006 UDP proposal</p>
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS11, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH08, CHW01, CHW02, ECC02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 0-5 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>A disused office building on West Hendon Broadway/ A5. The building is set back and elevated from the street, with a driveway/ parking surrounding the building. The 3-storey building is of a Modernist style, however it is not listed. A mobile phone mast is on the roof. The site backs onto the Midland Railway, with the M1 immediately beyond. To the south are light industrial uses, with terraced housing to the north. Opposite are light industrial units and new residential blocks. Numerous bus routes run along the A5.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>Suitable for residential redevelopment. Proposals must mitigate the air pollution and noise from surrounding major roads and railway. Preferably the current building with its architectural features should be preserved, with new development of a consistent style.</p>	

<p>Site No. 64</p>	<p>Site Address:</p>
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<p>744-776 High Rd (North Finchley Town Centre)</p>	<p>744-776 High Rd, North Finchley, N12 9QG</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p> <p>Site Size: 0.54 ha PTAL 2019: 4 PTAL projected 2031: 4 Ward: Woodhouse</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: retail, restaurants, residential and public car park</p>	<p>Ownership: mixed Council and private</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential with 20% mixed uses (retail and office).</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 175</p>
<p>Location type: Central</p>	<p>Site source: North Finchley SPD</p>
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, GSS12, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH08, TOW01, TOW02, TOW03, TOW04, CHW01, CHW02, ECY01, ECY02, ECY03, ECC02, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 11-15 years</p>
<p>Site description: The site is central to North Finchley Town Centre and includes a Primary Shopping Frontage. The buildings are mostly 3-storeys ranging in age and style from late Victorian to 1950s. A small public car park is at the rear of the site. The context is of largely similar town centre uses and building types. To the rear of the site is a mix of office uses and 2-3 storey housing. Woodside Park Station is within approximately 800m.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p>	

Proposals should include retail uses with residential above. The accessible location and surrounding townscape underpin a relatively high density of redevelopment, while proposals must be sensitive to the context of adjacent town centre buildings and residential properties. The loss of public car parking must be assessed. Refer to the North Finchley SPD for further guidance.

Site No: 65	Site Address:	
Barnet Mortuary (former) (Major Thoroughfare)	Dolman Close Finchley N3 2EU	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p> <p>Site Size: 0.25 ha PTAL (2019): 1B PTAL projected 2031: 1B Ward: Woodhouse</p>	
Existing or most recent site use/s: storage	Ownership: Council	
Proposed use type/s: residential only	Indicative residential capacity: 20	
Location type: Urban	Site source: Council assets disposal programme	
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS11, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH07, CHW02, ECY03, ECC06, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 0-5 years	
Site description:		

A disused mortuary and grounds which is adjacent to the North Circular Road. To the north and west are low-rise semi-detached and terraced residences, while to the east are the grounds of Tudor Primary School.

Planning considerations:

Development must take into consideration the effect of noise and air pollution from the adjacent North Circular Road. Building height needs to be compatible with adjoining residential development. Development should meet the requirements of GSS11 Major Thoroughfares.

Site No. 66	Site Address:	
East Wing (key site 4) (North Finchley Town Centre)	672-708 High Rd North Finchley N12 9PT/9QL	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 0.44 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 3</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 4</p> <p>Ward: Woodhouse</p>
		Existing or most recent site use/s: retail, office and residential
Proposed use type/s: residential with 30% mixed uses (retail, office and cultural)	Indicative residential capacity: 125	

Location type: Central	Site source: North Finchley SPD
Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS08, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH04, CDH08, TOW01, TOW02, TOW03, TOW04, CHW01, CHW02, ECY01, ECY02, ECY03, ECC02, TRC01, TRC03	Development timeframe: 11-15 years
<p>Site description:</p> <p>The site is within the North Finchley Town Centre and includes Primary Shopping Frontage. The buildings are mostly 3-storeys ranging from late Victorian to 1960s, with retail and office uses on ground floor and residential above. Opposite is the Tally Ho Triangle site, which includes the Arts Depot and 11-storey residential building. Office uses and 2-3 storey housing adjoin to the rear. West Finchley and Woodside Park stations are within 1km.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>Proposals should include town centre uses of retail, office and community, with residential above. The accessible location and town centre context underpin a relatively high density. For further guidance reference should be made to the North Finchley Town Centre SPD.</p>	

Site No. 67	Site Address:
Great North Leisure Park (Major Thoroughfare)	High Rd, Friern Barnet, N12 0GL
	 <p>Location Map</p>

 <p style="text-align: center;">Site Map</p>	<p>Site Size: 3.45 ha</p> <p>PTAL 2019: 1B</p> <p>PTAL projected 2031: 2</p> <p>Ward: Woodhouse</p>
<p>Existing or most recent site use/s: cinema, bowling, leisure/ sports centre with lido, restaurants and extensive car parking</p>	<p>Ownership: mixed</p>
<p>Proposed use type/s: residential-led with 40% mixed uses (leisure and community).</p>	<p>Indicative residential capacity: 352</p>
<p>Location type: Urban</p>	<p>Site source: Call for sites</p>
<p>Applicable Draft Local Plan policies: GSS01, GSS11, HOU01, HOU02, CDH01, CDH02, CDH03, CDH07, CHW01 CHW02, ECC05, ECC06, TRC01, TRC03</p>	<p>Development timeframe: 11-15 years</p>
<p>Site description:</p> <p>This is an out-of-town-centre, car-centric leisure park. This site includes a cinema, bowling alley and ancillary restaurants with extensive car parking, as well as Finchley Lido Leisure Centre. It is close to a major junction of the Great North Road and North Circular Road (A406) and is adjacent to Metropolitan Open Land, a Local Nature Reserve and Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.</p>	
<p>Initial planning considerations:</p> <p>There is potential for comprehensive or infill residential development utilising space released by existing surface car parking allowing better integration into the surrounding residential environment for more efficient and sustainable use of space. There should be no additional floorspace of leisure and A1 to A5 uses which should be located in town centres. Proposals must reflect the context of a major thoroughfare and respond to the adjacent MOL. Further masterplanning may be required in the event of comprehensive redevelopment. Due to the low PTAL proposals should include measures that contribute towards modal shift away from private car use to more sustainable means of transport.</p>	

References

- ¹ ONS mid-2018 population estimate
- ² 2011 Census – Method of travel to work (local authorities England and Wales)
- ³ 2011 Census
- ⁴ West London SHMA
- ⁵ Annual Regeneration Report 2018/19
- ⁶ Barnet's Employment Land Review
- ⁷ Better homes for local people, Mayor of London, 2018
- ⁸ <https://www.barnet.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policies/local-plan-review/authorities-monitoring-report>
- ⁹ Draft London Plan Table 3.1 – Minimum space standards for new dwellings
- ¹⁰ Barnet's Employment Land Survey highlights the number of microbusinesses operating from residential premises
- ¹¹ <https://www.barnet.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policies-and-local-plan/employment-use-residential-use-article-4>
- ¹² Barnet SHMA 2018 – Figure 35
- ¹³ Barnet SHMA 2018 Figure 36
- ¹⁴ Barnet Residential Conversions Study 2019
- ¹⁵ Draft London Plan Table 3.1 – Minimum space standards for new dwellings
- ¹⁶ House of Commons, Communities and Local Government Committee -Housing for older People – 2nd Report, February 2018
- ¹⁷ Barnet SHMA 2018 Figure 44
- ¹⁸ As at November 2019 there were 80 entries on Barnet's Self-Build Register. This compares with an Objectively Assessed Need of 3,060 new homes per annum.
- ¹⁹ "Dirty" storage should be secure, sheltered and adequately lit with convenient access to the street. Further guidance is set out in the Residential Design Guidance SPD section 11.5.
- ²⁰ The Agent of Change principle (draft London Plan Policy D12) aims to protect the existing uses and prevent impacts on business operations in planning terms
- ²¹ A major residential proposal involves 10 or more residential units
- ²² Historic England Advice Note 4 - 2015
- ²³ Subject to production of joint area planning framework with LB Enfield, LB Haringey and Mayor of London
- ²⁴ Records for heritage assets are collated and presented in the Historic Environment Records. The Council will update evidence on the Borough's historic environment to aid understanding, and appropriate promotion and protection
- ²⁵ Historic England prepares a Heritage at Risk Register. The Council will encourage these assets to be rescued taking opportunities to work with public, private and community partners
- ²⁶ Outdoor Advertisements and Signs – A Guide for Advertisers, 2007

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- ²⁷ Planning Practice Guidance ID-53-006-20170728
- ²⁸ Barnet Hot Food Takeaways Review 2018
- ²⁹ Barnet Shisha Bars Report 2016
- ³⁰ Chipping Barnet, Cricklewood, North Finchley and Whetstone are identified in the draft London Plan as town centres where the night time economy is of more than local significance.
- ³¹ Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2015
- ³² Cemetery Research Group – An audit of London Burial Provision, March 2011.
- ³³ Review of Public Houses in Barnet 2018
- ³⁴ <https://www.barnet.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policies-and-local-plan/employment-use-residential-use-article-4>
- ³⁵ Valuation Office Agency Statistical Release 8 December 2016: Non-domestic rating: Business Floorspace England and Wales: Table FS3.3: Office sector - total floorspace¹, by administrative area, data to 31 March 2016.
- ³⁶ <https://www.barnet.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policies-and-local-plan/employment-use-residential-use-article-4>
- ³⁷ a use that is solely employment generating use for the equivalent of 2FTE and does not invoke the Agent of Change Principle.
- ³⁸ Barnet 2024- Corporate Plan 2019 -2024
- ³⁹ Draft London Plan Figure 9.3
- ⁴⁰ The Energy Hierarchy is set out in London Plan Policy 5.2 Minimising Carbon Dioxide Emissions.
- ⁴¹ BRE Housing Stock Model Update for Barnet 2009
- ⁴² https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/london_environment_strategy_0.pdf
- ⁴³ Environmental Permitting is required for uses which could have an impact on the environment and human health. For example certain manufacturing or waste activities or uses which discharge into a river or underground water supply. Depending on the operation either the Environment Agency or Local authority provide the regulation. More guidance is available here: <https://www.gov.uk/topic/environmental-management/environmental-permits> and the legislation is available here: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/675/contents/made>
- ⁴⁴ Residential development over 200 units or a site of 4 hectares or more. Non residential development over 10,000 m²
- ⁴⁵ Inappropriate development can be defined using Table 2 in the Technical guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework which sets out the flood risk vulnerability classification for various types of land uses
- ⁴⁶ Table 1 in the Technical guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Flood Zones and the appropriate uses (also see table 2) for those zones. The Environment Agency Flood Map identifies the flood zones <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/floods/default.aspx>
- ⁴⁷ The Surface Water Management Plan for Barnet also needs to be considered and it identifies areas more prone to surface water flooding. It will be informed by the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment <http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/PDF/FLHO1211BVNP-E-E.pdf>
- ⁴⁸ Minor development means:

-- Minor non-residential extensions: Industrial/Commercial/Leisure etc. extensions with a footprint less than 250 m2.

– Alterations: development that does not increase the size of buildings eg alterations to external appearance.

– ‘Householder’ development: eg sheds, garages, games rooms etc. within the curtilage of the existing dwelling in addition

to physical extensions to the existing dwelling itself. This definition excludes any proposed development that would

create a separate dwelling within the curtilage of the existing dwelling eg subdivision of houses into flats.

⁴⁹ All potential surface water flooding should be considered and Critical Drainage Areas (CDA) are particular areas of concern for surface water flooding. Barnet Surface Water Management Plan identifies CDA.

⁵¹ Excluding and allowance of 5 litres or less per head per day for external water use (as set out in the ‘optional’ Requirement G2 of Schedule 1 to the Building Regulations 2010).

⁵² <http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk/>

⁵³ <https://www.barnetallotments.org.uk/apply/>

⁵⁴ https://greenerjourneys.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/TTBusReport_Digital.pdf

⁵⁵ Mayor’s Transport Strategy, GLA 2018

⁵⁶ Sustainable Transport Strategy – London Strategy, Journeys originating in Barnet – modes of transport 14/15-16/17

⁵⁷ <http://content.tfl.gov.uk/ulez-boundary-map-from-25-october-2021.pdf>

⁵⁸ Department of Transport – Road Casualties by Severity - London Datastore

⁵⁹ Draft London Plan – Table 10.2 – Minimum cycle parking standards

⁶⁰ Draft London Plan – Figure 10.2 – Area where higher minimum cycle parking standards apply

⁶¹ Draft London Plan - Figure 9.5 – Broadband speed 2016

Draft Equalities Impact Assessment for Barnet Local Plan December 2019

Introduction

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

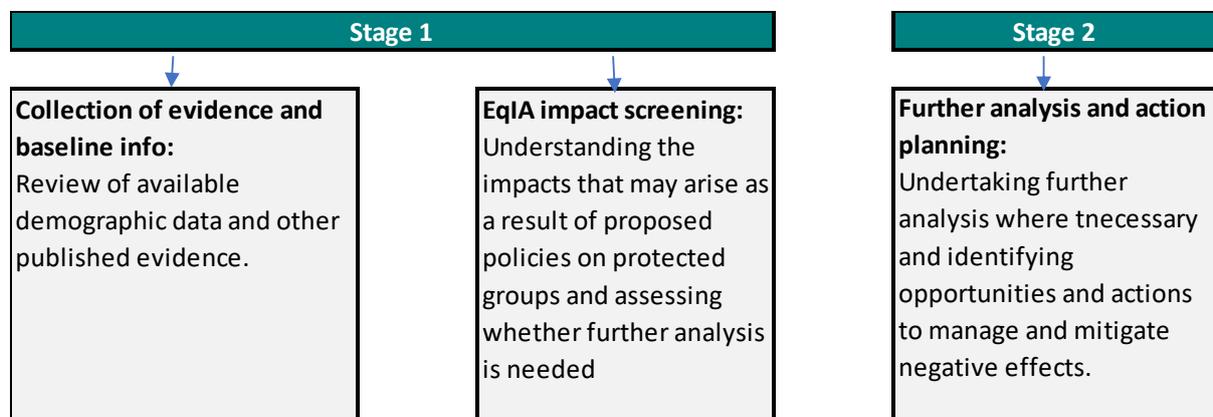
Local Plan Review

5. The focus of the Local Plan is to sustainably manage growth so that it takes place in the most appropriate locations, to meet the need for homes, jobs and services, while continuing to conserve and enhance the features that make Barnet an attractive place to live, work and study.

6. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019 states that local plans should provide a positive vision for the future of each area; a framework for addressing housing needs and other economic, social and environmental priorities; and a platform for local people to shape their surroundings (paragraph 15).
7. The Local Plan will establish a vision for growth and development over a 15-year period (2021 – 2036) as well as providing a strategy and objectives to guide individual policies. The Local Plan has the potential to impact upon equality as its implementation will affect all those who live, work and visit the Borough.
8. This Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) summarises and assesses the potential impacts of the Local Plan policies upon protected groups. This assessment considers data about protected characteristics and groups in the area covered by the Plan, and information about other themes likely to affect protected groups.
9. Information for this assessment has largely been gathered from the 2011 Census data, the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Scoping Report of the draft Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal.

Approach to the EqIA

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



Stages of the EqIA

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

13. Following stage 1, further analysis may be given where there are concerns about the impact draft policies.

Methodology for identifying impacts.

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

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

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

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

Baseline and assessment of protected characteristics

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

Age

Table 1: Age range proportions – 2011 Census data

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

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

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

Assessment

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

20. Older people tend to make fewer journeys and travel shorter distances as they tend to drive less and may be more dependent on public transport. Therefore, transport policies which seek to ensure improvements to public transport and

interchange facilities will benefit this group, and town centres policies which protect shops and services close to homes will be beneficial in terms of ensuring easy access for the elderly to shopping and other facilities, particularly to meet their day to day needs, as well as cultural and entertainment facilities locally.

21. Older people may also experience mobility difficulties and therefore policies which seek to protect local character such as the heritage policy may conflict with the needs of older people in relation to adaptation to improve accessibility for all.
22. With reference to young people, draft policy CHW01 is considered to be beneficial to this group as it promotes community facilities that young people can use and seeks to ensure that programmes for capital investment in schools and services for young people addresses the needs of a growing, more diverse and increasingly younger population. Related to this, policies which encourage sport and physical activity including access to public open space, play space, are considered to be an important asset to meet the needs of this group. Young people are particularly encouraged to engage in healthier lifestyles, although it is noted that this will also be beneficial for all members of the community.

Disability

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

Assessment

27. In terms of physical or sensory disability, the design of the built environment is important for helping people to move around easily. Policies under character, design and heritage consider the needs of the disabled population and specifically state that the design of the built environment should be inclusive and accessible. However, there is potential for conflict between making accessibility

improvements and preserving/enhancing historic features on designated assets within the borough.

28. Policy CDH02 sets out Inclusive Design and Access Standards and clearly states that all new dwellings should meet Building Regulation M4 (2) for 'accessible and adaptable dwellings'. One new dwelling in 10 should meet Building Regulation M4 (3) for 'wheelchair user dwellings'. This is considered to impact positively on disabled people to ensure an adequate choice of appropriately accessible housing options are available.
29. Policies under Community Uses, Health and wellbeing promote inclusive Community infrastructure that provides access for all, and also encourage new community uses in town centres and local centres which makes them more accessible to all groups but particularly those with mobility issues.
30. Transport policies which seek to guide development to areas accessible by public transport could benefit people with physical disabilities, making it easier for them to access facilities within their local area. Policies which would result in improvements to accessibility of transport facilities and interchange arrangements are also considered to benefit disabled people, improving accessibility and promoting social inclusion. The parking standards policy considers the need for provision of adequate disabled parking.
31. Data from the Equalities and Human Rights Commission has shown that disabled people have much lower employment rates and are more likely to be economically inactive than non-disabled people¹. In 2018, the total employment rate was 51% among disabled people compared to 81% among non-disabled people². Employment policies may facilitate employment growth or provide opportunities for starting businesses that will be beneficial to this group at a local level.

Marriage and Civil Partnership

32. The 2011 Census indicated that Barnet has a higher proportion of married couples (47%) when compared with Greater London (40%), but a lower proportion of same sex civil partnerships (0.21%) than Greater London (0.42%)³. Approximately 37% of the population is single and 16% either divorced, widowed or separated.

Assessment

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

¹ Disability, Skills and Employment: A review of recent statistics and literature on policy and initiatives (2010) Riddell, S. Edward, S. Weedon, E. & Ahlgren, L.

² Annual Population Survey (2108)

³ Census data 2011

Race

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

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

Source: GLA Projections (Preferred Options Projections)

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

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

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

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

Assessment

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

in dwellings unsuitable for their needs⁴. In addition, there is a higher proportion of BAME groups that live in the private rented sector⁵. BAME minorities are also over-represented in social housing relative to general population levels. 20.7% of all socially rented housing is rented to black ethnicities, markedly higher than the 7.7% of the population in Barnet that describe themselves as black. This is also true of the mixed ethnic group, who rent 8.0% of all socially rented housing compared to a population share of 4.8%⁶. Housing policies seek to ensure a suitable mix of housing and tenure that reflects local need, including the provision of additional family sized dwellings across all tenures. This is considered to provide potential benefits to BAME communities, some of which tend to have larger family sizes and may be housed in unsuitably sized accommodation.

40. In addition, it is recognised that ethnic minority BAME groups generally have worse health than the overall population, although some groups fare much worse than others⁷. Evidence suggests that the poorer socio-economic position of BAME groups is the main factor driving ethnic health inequalities. Policies under Community Uses, Health and Wellbeing are considered to impact positively on all groups, but particularly race as they will encourage adequate provision of services and facilities and infrastructure to meet community needs and promote healthier lifestyles.

41. Furthermore, data shows that there are higher unemployment rates among BAME groups, particularly amongst Black, Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnicities⁸. In addition, evidence shows that London has a high proportion of SME's and micro businesses that are BAME owned enterprises⁹. Draft policies under Economy will be beneficial to this group as they promote affordable workspace and increase job opportunities.

Religion

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

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

⁴ Ethnic Inequalities in London, Capital for All (2015) Elahi, F. Khan, O.

⁵ Housing and the older ethnic minority population in England (2019) Race Equality Foundation

⁶ Census 2011

⁷ Local action on health inequalities Understanding and reducing ethnic inequalities in health (2018) Public Health England.

⁸ Ethnicity Facts and Figures (2019) Office for National Statistics

⁹ Redefining London's BME-owned Businesses (2005) London Development Agency

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

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

Table 3: Religion 2011

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

Assessment

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

Gender

47. The resident population in 2011 in Barnet was 356,286 of which 51.55% was female and 48.45% was male. However, the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for Barnet shows that women have a longer life expectancy than men¹⁰. This is likely to have implications on the female population of the Borough. For example, there is a higher proportion of women in the borough who suffer from circulatory and respiratory diseases¹¹. In addition, there is a higher proportion of women across all age groups, but particularly in those aged 75+ who have been diagnosed with dementia¹². These specialist needs will require access to appropriate care services and specialist housing that supports independent living. Housing policies such as HOU04, CDH02 and CHW02 are considered to be beneficial to this group.

¹⁰ JSNA shows that the average life expectancy for women in Barnet is 85 and 83 for men.

¹¹ Barnet JSNA (2019)

¹² Barnet Dementia Needs Assessment (2019) Kayikci, S.

48. Car ownership is lower amongst women than men¹³, therefore, women are more likely to travel by public transport, particularly buses, to access local services. Therefore, draft transport policies which seek to make improvements to public transport and support the healthy streets approach to encourage active travel will benefit this group and other groups.

Pregnancy and Maternity

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

Assessment

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

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

Gender Reassignment

52. There is no official census data for the number of gender variant people in Barnet. However, the ONS estimates that the size of the transgender community in the UK could range from 65,000 to 300,000¹⁴.

Sexual Orientation

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

54. In 2016, estimates from the Annual Population Survey (APS)¹⁵ showed that 93.4% of the UK population identified as heterosexual or straight and 2.0% of the population identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB). This comprised of:

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

¹³ TfL Technical Note 12: How Many cars are there in London (2013)

¹⁴ ONS (2009): 'Trans Data Position Paper'.

¹⁵ Office of National Statistics (2017)

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

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

Assessment – LGBT

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

57. In relation to transgender people, it is known that members of the Trans community experience disproportionate levels of discrimination, harassment and abuse¹⁶ and therefore policies which encourage feelings of safety and security, as mentioned above, will be beneficial. It is also known that finding and retaining work is difficult for the Trans community¹⁷ so employment policies may facilitate employment or provide opportunities for starting businesses may be beneficial to this group.

¹⁶ Walters, Mark A, Paterson, Jennifer L, Brown, Rupert and McDonnell, Liz (2017) Hate crimes against trans people: assessing emotions, behaviors and attitudes towards criminal justice agencies. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*

¹⁷ The Stonewall report (2018)

Impact of draft Local Plan Policies on Equalities Categories

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

Table 5: EqIA screening assessment

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

GSS04 – Cricklewood Growth Area	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy supports regeneration and intensification, supported by high existing PTAL levels and planned transport infrastructure improvement and under used sites. Residential density and delivering improvements to amenity will also be supported. This could be beneficial for all equalities groups as it will encourage social inclusion through mixed use development that is well connected and accessible by public transport and active travel.
GSS05 – Edgware Growth Area	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy promotes regeneration and intensification, supported by high existing PTAL levels. Residential density and delivering improvements to amenity will also be supported. This could be beneficial for all equalities groups as it will encourage social inclusion through mixed use development that is well connected and accessible by public transport and active travel.
GSS06 – Colindale Growth Area	M+	M+	H+	H+	M+	M+	O	This policy supports growth in Colindale, particularly at Colindale Station, Grahame Park Estate and the former Peel Centre. Growth will be supported by new community facilities, a new step free underground station, improvements to open space and public realm, in addition to new pedestrian and cycle routes. The regeneration of this area could have medium positive impacts across all equality groups, particularly those with mobility issues who will benefit for station improvements and step free access.

GSS07 – Mill Hill East	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy seeks to deliver new housing in Mill Hill East, whilst also giving consideration to the Mill Hill conservation Area and the Green Belt. This could be beneficial for all equalities groups as it will encourage social inclusion through mixed use development that is well connected and accessible by public transport and active travel.
GSS08 – Barnet's Town Centres	M+	M+	H+	H+	M+	M+	O	This policy will partially focus on providing mixed use development within town centres, which will reinforce community cohesion but also facilitate continued access to a wide range of services which will reduce the needs to travel and assist those with mobility issues.
GSS09 – Existing and Major New Transport infrastructure	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy sets out transport infrastructure needed to deliver growth and regeneration in the Borough. This will be beneficial to all groups as it will This could be beneficial for all equalities groups as it will help create more sustainable neighbourhoods with access to a range of social infrastructure. It will also help provide greater access to employment opportunities, both within the Borough and further afield which will be particularly beneficial to groups that have higher unemployment rates such as BAME and disability groups.
GSS10 – Estate Renewal and Infill	H+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy aims to improve the quality of housing estates in the Borough which will help tackle poor quality housing and social exclusion. This is likely to have a positive impact across all groups, but particularly

								BAME groups who are more likely to experience living in poor quality housing ¹⁸ .
GSS11 – Major Thoroughfares	L+	L+	L+	L+	L+	L+	O	This policy sets criteria for development along thoroughfares and sets out criteria for transport infrastructure upgrades, which will benefit all groups in terms of increased accessibility and the delivery of new homes, however, the overall impact is likely to be low.
GSS!2 – Car Parks	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	This policy supports development of and above surface level car parks. This type of development will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that parking requirements are surplus to requirement or re-provided as needed, therefore, it is unlikely to have any significant impacts on equalities groups.
GSS13 – Strategic Parks and Recreation	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy promotes healthy active lifestyles through the provision of recreational facilities that promote physical activity and mental wellbeing. This will have a positive effect across all groups.
Housing								
HOU01 – Affordable Housing	H+	H+	H+	H+	M+	M+	O	This policy seeks to maximise affordable housing delivery. Affordable homes are considered to provide high positive benefits to all, particularly those on lower incomes which may include the younger and older population, women, ethnic minorities and disabled people.

¹⁸ Institute of Race Relations - Inequality, housing and employment statistics.

								Starter Homes are a type of affordable housing product for first time buyers and are sold below market value. Whilst this has the potential to be beneficial for the younger age groups, in reality this is unlikely to be affordable for most in the Borough so this initiative is not considered to be beneficial to the equalities groups. Overall, this policy will help access to home ownership for younger people, while keeping rents at an affordable rate will also help those who are forced to or choose to rely on the private rented sector.
HOU02 – Housing mix	H+	M+	M+	H+	M+	M+	O	This policy aims to provide a mix of dwelling types and sizes in order to provide choice for a growing and diverse population for all households in the Borough. This is considered to have a positive benefit across all groups, particularly young people and BAME groups who are more likely to be living in the private rented sector ¹⁹ .
HOU03 – Residential conversions	L+	L+	L+	L+	L+	L+	O	This policy aims to manage housing growth and ensure that residential conversions do not have a detrimental impact on local areas and is considered to have a low impact on equality groups.
HOU04 - Specialist Housing	M+	M+	H+	H+	M+	M+	O	This policy sets out how specialist housing will be provided, including housing for older people, HMOs, student accommodation and shared living accommodation. This will have a positive impact upon certain protected groups

¹⁹ Ethnicity, health and the private rented sector (2014) McFarlane, M.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conclusion:

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

**London Borough of Barnet
Policy and Resources
Committee Work Programme**

2020

Title of Report	Overview of decision	Chief/Lead Officer(s)	Issue Type (Non key/Key/Urgent)
19 February 2020			
Business Planning	To approve and recommend the Budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy to Full Council on 3 March 2020.	Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer and Chief Finance Officer)	Key
Equalities Policy	To approve the refreshed Equalities Policy.	Deputy Chief Executive	Non-key
Q3 2019/20 Strategic Performance Report	To receive a quarterly performance report.	Director of Finance Director of Commercial & ICT Services	Non-key
Items to be Allocated			
Greenspaces Assessment Report	Committee to consider and approve the proposals for the alternative use of greenspaces.	Executive Director - Environment Strategic Lead: Greenspaces & Leisure	Non-Key
Draft Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document	To approve the draft Supplementary Planning Document for Affordable Housing for consultation.	Deputy Chief Executive	Non-key