

Draft Barnet Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025



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Foreword

[Foreword to be added]

Introduction

This Barnet Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS) sets out our vision for improving the health and wellbeing of the people who live, study and work in Barnet. It describes:

- Our strategy in context: The current health and care landscape, Barnet's key health data and our guiding principles.
- Our 3 Key Areas for wellbeing: why they were chosen, what we plan to achieve, and how we will measure our success.

For the next four years, the Barnet Health and Wellbeing Board (HWBB) will focus on three Key Areas in order to drive improvements in health and wellbeing in the borough. These key areas are:

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

Within each key area we identify several priorities. Our priorities will inform the work we do over and above our current 'business as usual' in order to improve Barnet's health and wellbeing.

This strategy was written during the unprecedented national challenge of the COVID-19 pandemic. We have had to adapt to new ways of working, living, and providing services in response to this public health emergency which has had a vast impact on the overall physical, social, mental and economic health and wellbeing of the Borough. The long-term impact of the pandemic will likely extend beyond the four-year scope of this strategy. We will continue to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. But we will also use the capacity and resilience of our systems and partnerships to support the borough to recover, restore and thrive.

We know that we face some big health challenges in Barnet, but our long-term vision remains the same. By working together as partners, we can continue to make positive differences to everyone's wellbeing in Barnet.

Our Strategy in Context

What is a Health and Wellbeing Board?

Key partners in Barnet come together to form the statutory Health and Wellbeing Board (HWBB). These are partners who are in a position to help make a difference to our health and wellbeing, and include local Councillors, the council (including adult social care, children's services and public health), the NHS, local voluntary and community sector organisations, and Healthwatch Barnet who represents the voice of Barnet people.

Developing this JHWS is one of the statutory responsibilities of the HWBB as set out by the Health and Social Care Act 2012. All HWBB members including the local authority and the North Central London Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) must regard this strategy in the delivery of their respective health and wellbeing responsibilities.

The Health and Care Landscape – National, regional and local

The fast-changing Health and Care landscape in England provides many opportunities to maximise the health outcomes for people in Barnet through systems improvements and partnership working. The NHS long-term plan sets out key ambitions for the NHS in improving outcomes and experience of care. Barnet works closely with regional neighbours through several partnerships.

North Central London Sustainability Transformational Programme (NCL STP)

Barnet works closely with partners across North Central London (NCL) to develop a strategic, place-based plan for transforming the health and care system. Joint working on this wider footprint will help in addressing the complex challenges we face and improve health of the population.

North Central London Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)

In April 2020 the NCL borough CCGs (Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Haringey, Islington) were brought together to form North Central London CCG. This merger allows commissioning of health services at scale for North Central London while retaining borough-level commissioning of local services where appropriate.

Integrated Care Partnerships

Integrated Care Partnership (ICP) is an alliance of Local Authority and NHS organisations that works together to deliver coordinated care. Barnet ICP has been established in Autumn 2019, and includes local hospitals, community services, GPs, social care and public health.

Primary Care Networks

Primary Care Networks (PCNs) – a network of GPs – aims to deliver greater provision of proactive, personalised and coordinated health and social care. In Barnet, seven PCNs have been formed and started working to address specific needs of their community, including Social Prescribing services.

Partnership working during COVID-19

Barnet will continue to contribute to and influence national structures such as Public Health England / National Institute of Health Protection and NHS Test and Trace to ensure an efficient whole systems response to the pandemic.

Barnet's Health in Data

Barnet is a growing, thriving and diverse borough

Barnet has **400,600** residents

By 2024, this is expected to grow to **416,000**

60% of residents are from backgrounds **other than White British**

Between 2018 and 2030 there will be a **33% increase** in people aged **65+**

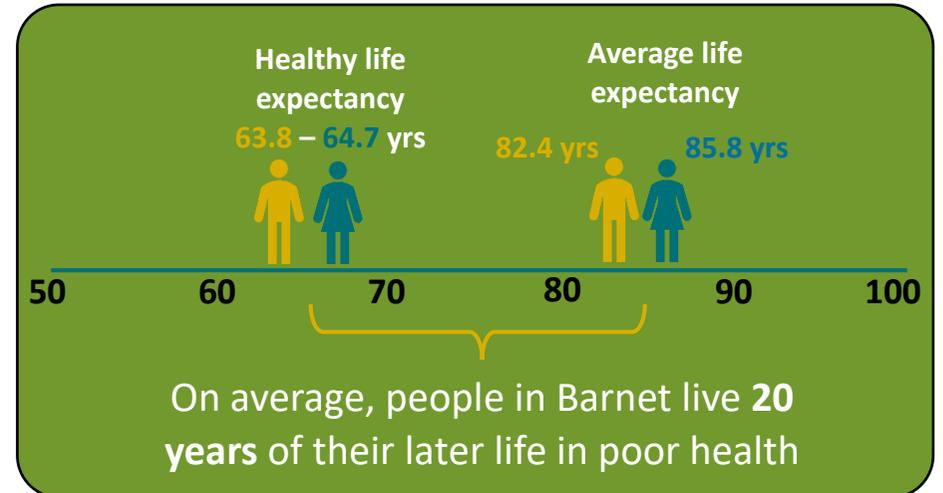
8th least deprived out of 33 London boroughs (IMD 2019)

The borough is generally healthy...

Average life expectancy is **82.4 years** for males and **85.8 years** for females

Average male and female life expectancies for Barnet are **higher than London and England**

...but can be even healthier



An estimated **3,971** people aged 65+ in Barnet were living with **dementia**.

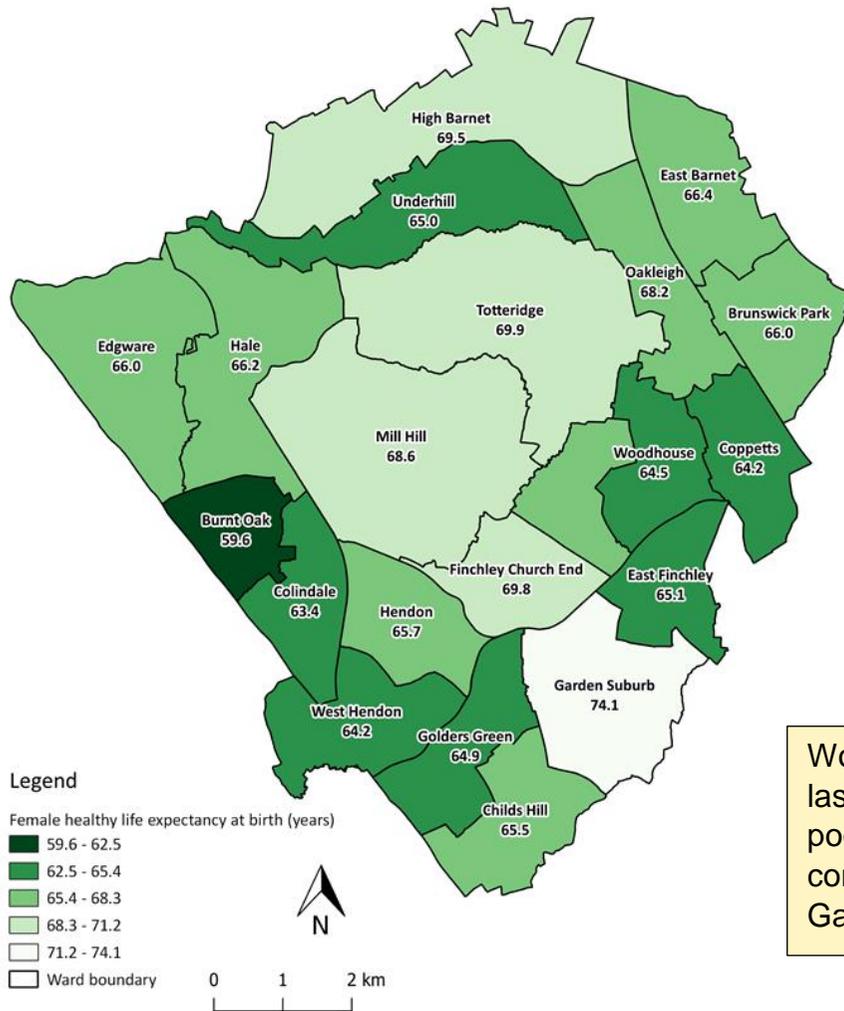
22,229 people live with diagnosed diabetes

1 in 5 children aged 4-5 years in Barnet are overweight or obese

Just over a half of Barnet adults (56.4%) are overweight or obese

Health starts where we live, study and work

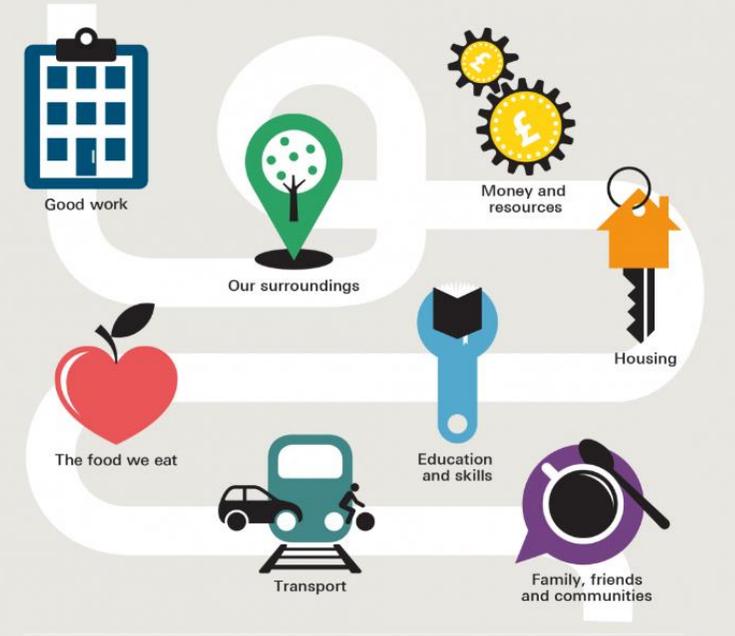
As little as 10% of population's health and wellbeing is linked to access to health care. Across Barnet, there is a wide variation in health outcomes.



Women in Burnt Oak lived last **22 years** of life in poor health (LE = 82 yrs), compared to **15 years** in Garden Suburb

Good health matters, to individuals and to society. But we don't all have the same opportunities to live healthy lives.

To understand why, we need to look at the bigger picture:



Source: Health Foundation

	Lowest	Highest
Men	59.2 yrs (Burnt Oak)	72.6 yrs (Garden Suburb)
Women	59.6 yrs (Burnt Oak)	74.1 yrs (Garden Suburb)

Source: Office for National Statistics (Health state life expectancy at birth and age 65 by 2011 Census wards, England and Wales, 2009 to 2013)

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The impact of COVID-19

COVID-19 Cases per week in Barnet

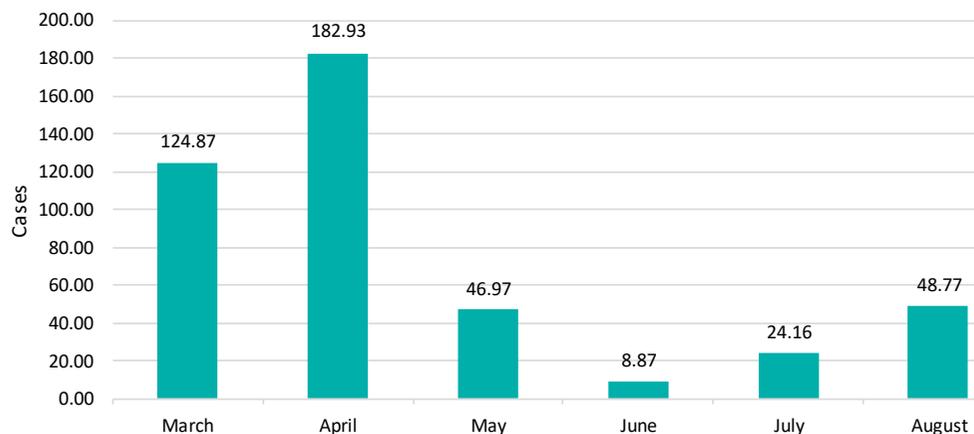


Figure 1: Average cases in a week per month in Barnet

Source: HM Government (Coronavirus in the UK)

70.8% of Barnet COVID-19 deaths were in hospital and **20.7%** were in care homes (up to 4th Sept)

33.5% of Barnet deaths in hospital were COVID-19 related (up to 4th Sept)

91.1% of deaths in England and Wales involving COVID-19 had at least one pre-existing condition

67.5% of COVID-19 deaths in England were in people aged 80 and above

Like many Local Authorities in the UK, Barnet has been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Delivering health protection is a key part of our public health function and part of all the work we do within and in addition to this strategy. We continue to monitor the impact of COVID-19 in the borough and how populations are affected by the pandemic (Figures 1 and 2). As data is constantly changing these figures are accurate at time of publication but may have changed in the future.

Cases in Barnet* by age

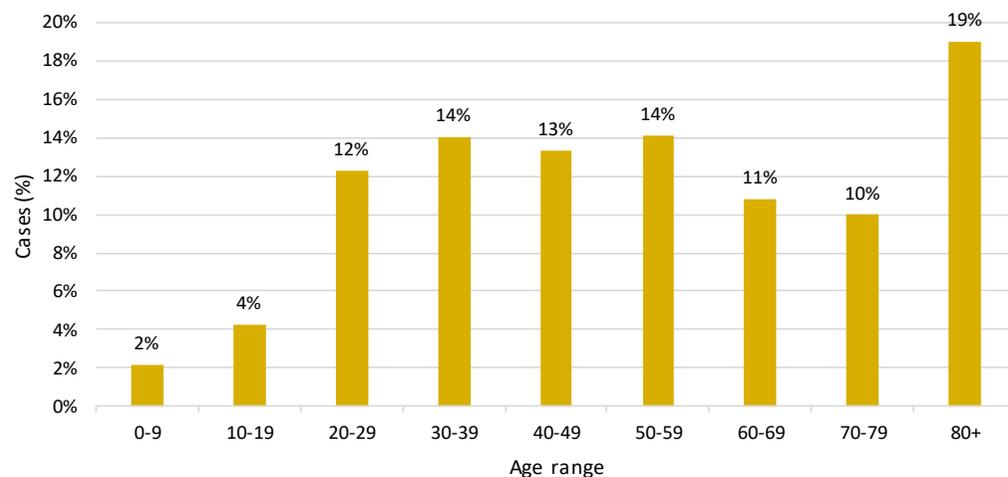


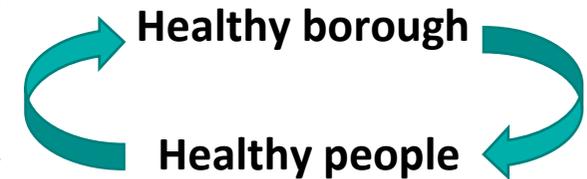
Figure 2: COVID-19 cases in Barnet by age range

*Case data up to 14th Sept

Our vision and guiding principles

Our vision is to make Barnet the London Borough of Health.

A healthy borough makes healthy people. It is where the environment around us supports and promotes our health and wellbeing. In a healthy borough, everyone has access to a good education and can experience good and secure housing and employment. High quality health and social care is available for anyone when they need it. A healthy borough reaches out to the most vulnerable, giving everyone opportunities to thrive. With healthier and happier residents, communities are strengthened to support each other, and the local culture and economy flourishes.



Our five principles

1. Making health everyone's business

We will ensure health is everyone's business, not just for agencies primarily concerned with health and wellbeing, but also for those that works to improve wider determinants of health.

2. Collaborative partnership

We will work in collaborative partnership across organisational boundaries and learn from different viewpoints across the whole system. We will focus on the areas where collaborative work makes the most difference and HWBB can add the most value.

3. Evidence-based decisions

We will use robust evidence base to inform our decisions, ensuring that our investment creates maximum value for money and our resources are distributed equitably.

4. Considering everyone's needs across the life course

We will consider needs of all parts of the population in all that we do. This includes children and young people and people with complex needs such as mental health issues and learning disabilities.

5. Co-design approach

We will champion co-design approach to resolve our challenges, making sure Barnet residents' needs are met and resulting services are practical and sustainable.

How we developed this strategy

Under the sponsorship of the HWBB, this strategy has been developed through a rigorous process triangulating the evidence base, HWBB's perspectives and residents' views on health and wellbeing in Barnet.

Barnet Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) formed the basis for this strategy. The JSNA provides detailed assessment of health needs in Barnet, and is available at: <https://jsna.barnet.gov.uk/>

HWBB members' perspectives on health needs and the board's role were gathered through one-to-one interviews.

We were also keen to understand residents' views in shaping our strategy. This was done through:

- Online development survey (9th September – 13th October 2019)
- engagement at Annual Care Summit (26th September 2019).
- engagement to gather views of young people at Youth Board (26th September 2019).



Future engagement work includes working with Healthwatch Barnet to engage with residents on various aspects including Health & Wellbeing and the impacts of COVID-19 (planned for October to December 2020).

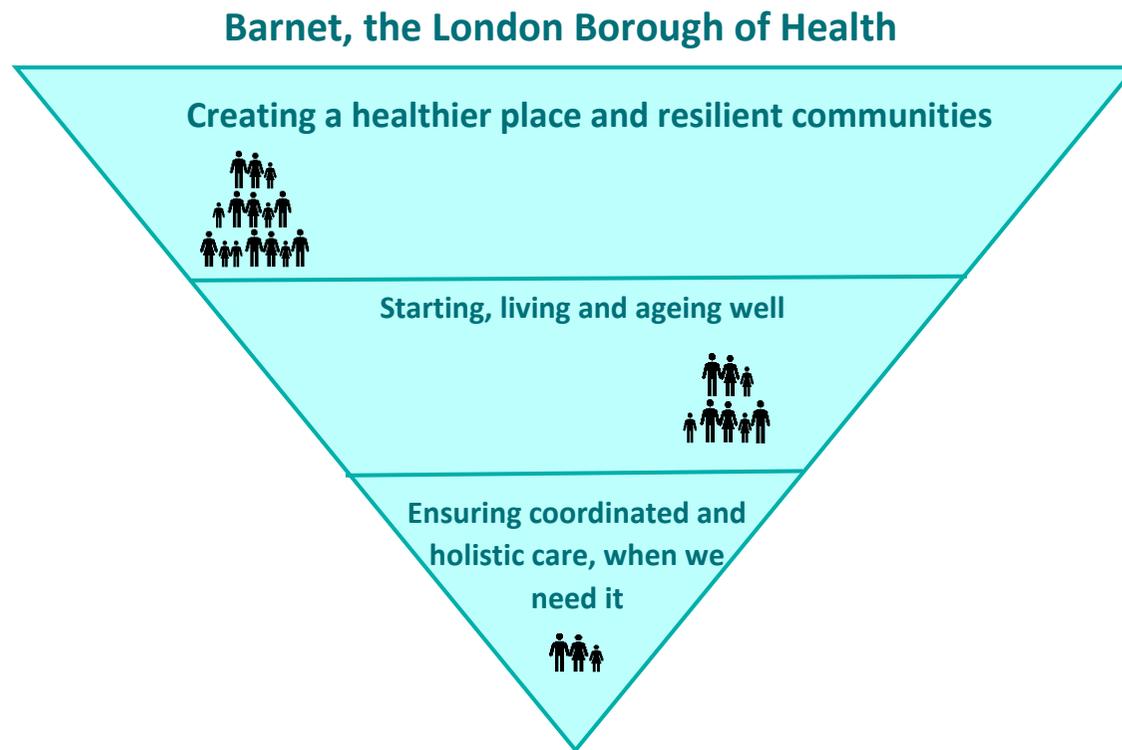
This strategy also links in with various other strategies and plans in Barnet, including Barnet Council's Corporate Plan and CCG's Business Plan.

Our 3 Key Areas for Improving Wellbeing

To make Barnet a healthier borough, we identified three key areas:

- Creating a healthier place and resilient communities.
- Starting, living and ageing well.
- Ensuring coordinated, holistic care, when we need it.

This diagram describes how each key area influences the one below it and depicts the size of population it is likely to have impact on. Priorities within each key area will form our work plan. We will review our work plan annually to ensure they remain relevant to the needs of Barnet people.



Key Area 1: Creating a healthier place and resilient communities

Key Area 1: Creating a healthier place and resilient communities				
<p>Why is this important in Barnet?</p> <p>According to the World Health Organisation toxic air is the leading environmental risk of early death, with 7 million deaths occurring annually due to air pollution. Long term exposure can produce respiratory symptoms and affect lung function, with high concentrations causing inflammation of the airways. Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) pollution within the borough is largely due to transport, areas of higher NO2 pollution are mainly concentrated around the main roads and junctions, including the A1, M1, A406 and A1000.</p> <p>In 2016/17, over half (53%) of adults in Barnet had excess weight. The food and drink environment is one of the main risk factors for obesity - the availability of calorie-rich food now makes it much harder for individuals to maintain healthier lifestyles.</p> <p>Barnet has the 9th lowest crime rate of all 32 London boroughs and lower than the Metropolitan Police Force Area average (for the year ending June 2019). The burglary rate was slightly higher than the force average for the Metropolitan Police, but the violent, sexual and drug offences were lower than force average for the metropolitan police. In the rolling year to December 2017, there were 24 gang flagged offences in Barnet, and 51 youth victims (aged under 25) of knife crime with injury. Violence against women is a major public health concern. The number of domestic abuse offences in Barnet rose by almost a third (31%) between January 2018 (n = 194) and December 2019 (n = 255).</p>		<p>Residents have said that Barnet could be a healthier place to live, work and learn if;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Air quality was improved, there was less road traffic and more support for active travel.</i> • <i>There was an increased feeling of community safety.</i> • <i>There was greater access to healthy food and junk food was less available.</i> • <i>There was less child poverty and better social housing provision.</i> <p>Residents have identified the following as priorities for increasing their health and wellbeing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Clean air, streets and well-maintained parks and open spaces.</i> • <i>Creating an environment where healthy eating is the easy choice.</i> • <i>Building stronger communities by making community space and funding available.</i> 		
Priority	What have we done so far?	What we are committing to do next?	How are we going to do it?	How will we measure our progress?
Use strategy and policy to promote health and wellbeing through the built environment	<p>Health and Wellbeing has been at the forefront of policy development in the past few years. Examples include: the Growth Strategy, Local Plan, Long Term Transport Strategy, Infrastructure Delivery Plan, Local Plan and Air Quality Action Plan, Housing Strategy and Community Safety Strategy.</p> <p>Enable and promote active travel across Barnet. Town Centres Project Board is overseeing the creation of a temporary, light segregated cycle lane along the A1000. As one of the main north-south routes through the borough, the A1000 links the town centres of Chipping Barnet, North Finchley and East Finchley. This work is intended to provide an easily installed cycling route allowing residents to access a number of important local centres and transport hubs (including tube stations). It will comprise a combination of signing, reduced speed limits and partial light segregation in both north and southbound directions.</p>	<p>Support the delivery of strategic outcomes which promote health and wellbeing through behaviour change interventions.</p> <p>Review the digital connectivity of all interventions and infrastructure that supports delivery of active travel in the borough e.g. Active Trails, Health Walks and Heritage Walks</p> <p>Comprehensive evaluations of health benefits obtained from the delivery of strategic outcomes to identify what works well. This will take the form of health impact assessments, consultations with residents and data available from public health outcomes framework.</p> <p>Continue to work with partners to promote health and wellbeing through the built environment with strategy and policy.</p>		

<p>Improve air quality</p>	<p>The Air Quality Action Plan 2017-2022 was produced as part of the council's duty to contribute to London Local Air Quality Management. It outlines the action the council will take to improve air quality in the borough. It replaces the previous action plan which delivered successful projects, such as the Air Quality Champion project.</p> <p>The Barnet Tree Policy was adopted October 2017 and lays out the boroughs plans for the improving the tree planting and maintenance across the borough. It commits us to planting an additional 4,500 trees between 2018-2023</p> <p>Active Travel Infrastructure: We have developed and consulted on our new Long Term Transport Strategy 2020-2041, which in September 2020 was approved and adopted by Environment Committee. This lays out our commitment to making travel across the borough more sustainable by supporting and encouraging residents to use active modes of transport.</p> <p>Electric vehicle infrastructure: We have installed over 100 Electric Vehicle Charge Points across the borough</p>	<p>Conduct air quality audits and implement measures on all schools with high air pollution (as identified by TfL). Continue to encourage schools to join the TfL STARS accredited travel planning programme and pilot school streets programmes where appropriate.</p> <p>Continue to invest in measuring air quality across the borough to ensure we can evaluate whether air quality is improving or not; particularly when new interventions are being assessed.</p> <p>Potential additional cycle lanes: As noted under priority 1, the council is delivering the first phase of a new temporary light cycle lane along the A1000 going north from East Finchley. Once installed, officers will assess the initial impact of the cycle lane and will determine whether recommendations should be made to extend this further, in line with the Draft Long-Term Transport Strategy.</p>		
<p>Promote healthier food environments</p>	<p>Development of an overarching Healthy Weight Strategy which promotes access to good food across the life course. This includes healthier catering commitment, Sugar Smart and a food security action plan.</p> <p>Last year, Barnet also became partners with London Refill to promote access to free drinking water.</p> <p>Successful negotiation with for 200m ban of junk food advertising from schools within new council advertising contract.</p> <p>Develop evidence paper for the draft local plan to limit access to takeaways at key points in the borough.</p>	<p>Develop a Council-wide advertising policy which limits junk food advertising where appropriate.</p> <p>Explore opportunities for public access to drinking water within council premises.</p> <p>Consult with partners around the development of an alcohol licensing scheme.</p> <p>Support the ratification of Local Plan policy TOW03 which prevents new hot food takeaways from opening near schools and requires all new takeaways to have signed up to the Healthier Catering Commitment.</p>		
<p>Strengthen community capacity and safety</p>	<p>Social prescribing: Last year working with GP federation. Employed 8 social prescribing link workers. Public health was a leading partner for developing induction and training. SPLW (social prescribing link workers).</p> <p>Promote and support VCS with utilising available tools and training such as Club Matters and 'Join In' to increase their</p>	<p>Social prescribing: We are investing/funding a team manager post and have a contract with AgeUK Barnet. We will closely monitor the outcomes agreed within the direct enhanced services (DES) specification</p> <p>Adopt an innovative approach to volunteering, to ensure community benefit is at the very core. Provide access to high quality, diverse volunteering opportunities that fulfil personal</p>		

	<p>volunteering offer and develop the confidence to engage and support volunteers.</p> <p>We have a comprehensive community safety strategy in plan which public health and health partners support.</p>	<p>needs, enable utilisation of skills and the development of new skills and experiences</p> <p>Lead on Trigger Trio: Working collaboratively across the partnership to identify those most at risk of multiple complexities and intervening early.</p> <p>Embed public health approaches to serious youth violence.</p>		
<p>Prioritise inclusion and diversity within delivery of healthier places</p>	<p>Healthy Equity Impact Assessment on Long Term Transport Strategy, Health Impact Assessment on Local Plan and Growth Strategies. These assessments evaluate the potential direct and indirect health impacts policies and strategies may have on the health of residents, with particular focus on those who are most vulnerable.</p>	<p>Promote WHO Dementia Friendly Neighbourhoods when designing neighbourhoods</p> <p>Encourage developers and planners to use the JSNA as a reference when identifying how their plans will benefit the existing community</p> <p>Work with communities to identify felt needs and priorities when developing programmes and policies. Require policies to consider the needs of older adults and children and young people.</p> <p>Continue to delivery health equity and health impact assessments where appropriate. Require large developments to provide HIAs in line with the draft local plan policy CHW02.</p>		
<p>Secure investment for delivery of healthier places and resilient communities</p>	<p>£41.5m investment into 2 brand new leisure facilities at Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre and New Barnet Leisure Centre.</p> <p>£5.5m transformation of Montrose Playing Field and Silkstream Park, which also included a combination of grants from the Greater London Authority, Environment Agency and London Marathon Charitable Trust.</p> <p>Approx. £450,000 of revenue investment (2019) directed into the borough to support delivery of interventions since implementation of the FAB Framework.</p> <p>Securing investment from the London Marathon Trust to deliver a sports development initiative at Montrose Playing Fields.</p> <p>As part of COVID-19 recovery within town centres (including liveable neighbourhoods, cycle lanes etc.) officers have submitted bids totalling approximately £12.1M to the Department of Transport, Transport for London and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. It is</p>	<p>Securing investment through developer contributions (CIL, S106) to support physical activity and community safety infrastructure as outlined in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</p> <p>Be prepared for funding opportunities: With Covid-19 significantly changing the funding landscape there is likely to be increased demand for shovel ready' projects, i.e. those that are fully scoped and can be delivered within a relatively short space of time. It remains critical that the council continue to develop and scope works in accordance with council strategy to ensure that we remain in position to access funding.</p> <p>Actively seek out opportunities for additional funding; monitoring DfT and TfL for opportunities.</p>		

	<p>disappointing that the borough has only been awarded £0.79M of this funding so far.</p> <p>TfL LIP funding has been a source of funding for healthy streets, air quality audits and improved walking/cycling infrastructure in previous years. However, TfL LIP funding has been paused as a result of COVID-19 affecting TfL finances. Some funding has been received to support staffing costs up until September 2020.</p> <p>Public Health invested in a software to enable data entry by all partners involved in the delivery of social prescribing.</p>			
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Key Area 2: Starting, living and ageing well

Key Area 2 is being finalised. It will be similar in format to Key Area 1 and will be included in full prior to consultation.

Key Area 2: Starting, living and ageing well

<p>Why is this important in Barnet? In Barnet, the top three broad causes of mortality, and the top three contributors to the gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived quintiles in the borough for both sexes are circulatory diseases, cancers and respiratory diseases. During 2015-17, circulatory diseases led to 2,319 deaths, cancers caused 1,853 deaths and respiratory diseases resulted in 996 deaths. In the same period, mental and behavioural disorders were associated with 830 deaths.</p> <p>Many of the conditions leading to premature mortality within the borough are strongly linked to lifestyle factors (such as smoking, poor diet, physical inactivity and alcohol consumption), so whilst the mortality rates are generally significantly lower than regional and national levels, there is still room for improvement.</p> <p>As our population becomes increasingly sedentary, physical activity is importantly recognised as an essential component of our wellbeing; providing a positive contribution to our physical, mental and emotional health. Barnet has the 6th highest proportion of adults out of all the London boroughs who were physically inactive – 28.6%. As of 2015, the total green space provision of the borough is 888 hectares (nearly 10% of the area). London Borough of Barnet (LBB) are committed to making the borough’s parks and green spaces “amongst the best in London”.</p> <p>Active travel (including cycling and walking) offers a variety of health benefits including lowering the risks associated with cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, depression, dementia and some forms of cancer. 54% of journeys originating in the borough are made by car - twice the proportion of trips made using active transport (27%).</p> <p>There were an estimated 13,804 households in Barnet in fuel poverty during 2016, which equated to 9.7% of households; this was significantly lower than both the London and England averages. Housing affordability is a major concern with both rents and house prices in Barnet high compared to the national average.</p>	<p>Residents have said that Barnet could be a healthier place to live, work and learn if;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There was better support for active travel.</i> • <i>They were enabled to eat healthily and do more physical activity.</i> • <i>It was dementia friendly.</i> <p>Residents have identified the following as priorities for increasing their health and wellbeing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mental wellbeing promotion</i> • <i>Green space and affordable leisure facilities</i> • <i>Support for employment and workplace health</i> • <i>Child poverty and improving life chances</i>
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Priority	What have we done so far?	What we are committing to do next?	How are we going to do it?	How will we measure our progress?
<i>Improving children’s life chances</i>		Child poverty Food poverty Immunisations		
<i>Supporting a healthier workforce and working well</i>				
<i>Creating a dementia friendly Barnet</i>		Early recognition of dementia		

Promoting physical and mental wellbeing throughout the life course

Increasing participation in sport and physical activity	<p>Establishment of the Fit & Active Barnet (FAB) Framework, FAB Partnership Board, launch of the Fit & Active Barnet Campaign and introduction of the Fit & Active Barnet (FAB) Hub and Card.</p> <p>Delivery of targeted interventions and indicatives in partnership with a range of organisations.</p> <p>Delivery of leisure management contract, which measurably improves the health and wellbeing of residents.</p>	<p>Support health intervention pathways, harnessing the relationship between health and activity (e.g. post health check, children & young people healthy weight pathway, weight management and cardio vascular disease).</p> <p>Review of the existing FAB Framework (expires March 2021)</p> <p>FAB Campaign (2)</p>	<p>In consultation with the FAB Board, Council Officers and via resident engagement.</p> <p>Refine understanding of the needs and barriers to participation amongst priority groups by working with key agencies and service users</p>	<p>Increase in percentage of the population taking part in sport and physical activity (as defined by Sport England / CMO)</p> <p>Increase in the percentage of children and adults utilising outdoor space for exercise.</p> <p>Total number of FAB card registrations (Better).</p>
'Creating a more active and healthy borough' through strategic outcomes.	<p>Establishment of Fit & Active Barnet Partnership Board which includes representation from cross sector organisations.</p> <p>Stakeholder and resident engagement in relation to development of strategic policies for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barnet Playing Pitch Strategy • Barnet Indoor Sport & Recreation Study • Parks and Open Spaces Strategy • Fit & Active Barnet Framework. <p>Committee approval of the following strategic masterplans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Montrose Playing Fields / Silkstream Park • Colindale Park • Rushgrove Park • Copthall Playing Fields & Mill Hill Open Spaces • West Hendon Playing Fields • Barnet Playing Fields / King George V. 	<p>Improve strategic alignment to ensure opportunities are concentrated and a range of facilities are utilised to sustain future activity; via the workplace, community, leisure, education, travel and open environment.</p> <p>Review of partnership strategic outcomes.</p> <p>Maximise the use of facilities and identify opportunities for co-location and community hubs, widening access to ensure that facilities and open spaces are better used by the communities they serve.</p>	<p>Stakeholder and Resident engagement.</p>	<p>Securing investment in parks, open spaces and leisure to create and improve facilities.</p> <p>Delivery of masterplan proposals.</p>
Promoting Inclusion and Equality	<p>Promoting Mental Health through adoption of Mental Health Charter for Sport.</p> <p>Creation of a Disability Sports Network (DSN). Co-chaired with Inclusion Barnet, with support from the Council, the DSN has been established as an operational sub group of the FAB Partnership, providing a forum that brings organisations that offer a service to disabled residents in the borough together.</p> <p>Facilitating a partnership between Better and Disability Sports Coach UK (DSCUK) to establish an inclusive 'Community Club' in Barnet.</p>	<p>Align with existing networks/forums that support FAB engagement with target underrepresented groups to fully understand needs and requirements.</p>	<p>Ensure pathways for physical activity and sport are optimised through formal referral by health and social care professionals and self-referrals (e.g. GP surgeries and Social Prescribing).</p> <p>Work in partnership with Health Champions, brokers and organisations to promote borough wide opportunities so they become an 'attractive choice' for service users.</p>	<p>The Barnet DSN has been identified as best practice by London Sport and is used as a case study within a toolkit being developed to support and encourage more networks to be established across London.</p>

<p>Securing investment to create and support active environments.</p>	<p>£41.5m investment into 2 brand new leisure facilities at Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre and New Barnet Leisure Centre.</p> <p>£5.5m transformation of Montrose Playing Field and Silkstream Park, which also included a combination of grants from the Greater London Authority, Environment Agency and London Marathon Charitable Trust.</p> <p>Approx. £450,000 of revenue investment (2019) directed into the borough to support delivery of interventions since implementation of the FAB Framework. Investment includes contributions from Sport England, England Athletics and Better. In addition, the Council Corporate Grants programme, Chipping Barnet Area Committee and Public Health have contributed funding to physical activity across the borough</p> <p>Securing investment from the London Marathon Trust to deliver a sports development initiative at Montrose Playing Fields.</p>	<p>Ensure that through Strategy and Policy physical activity is recognised as an important part of wellbeing – securing investment through S106 and CIL to support.</p> <p>Examples include the Growth Strategy, Local Plan, HWB Strategy, Long Term Transport Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</p> <p>Enable and promote active travel across Barnet, through a strategic network which aims to increase use and break down barriers associated with alternative travel methods e.g. walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Influence planners and key policy makers to build and promote healthier and more active communities within new developments and regeneration schemes</p>	<p>Securing third party funding to support improvement / opportunities.</p>
<p>Engagement through digital and innovation.</p>	<p>Engagement through digital behavioural change intervention for Active Travel.</p> <p>Establishment of Fit & Active Barnet Hub; a dedicated website providing information, advice and guidance on physical activity.</p> <p>Installation of new technology (facial recognition and cashless) within leisure facilities.</p>	<p>Review the connectivity of all interventions and infrastructure that supports delivery of active travel in the borough e.g. Active Trails, Health Walks and Heritage Walks</p>	<p>Encourage an innovative approach that seeks to increase participation via less traditional forms of delivery to reach a wider demographic and address barrier to participation.</p> <p>Encourage the use of open data across the Partnership to better understand participation and inform meeting current and future demand</p>	
<p>Developing greater community capacity;</p>	<p>Encourage high quality employment and work experience through the sports and physical activity sector to benefit local residents e.g. supporting the implementation of London Sport's disability sport employment programme 'Activity Works</p> <p>Promoted and supported the VCS with utilising available tools and training such as Club Matters and 'Join In' to increase their volunteering offer and develop the confidence to engage and support volunteers.</p>	<p>Increasing community responsibility and opportunities for residents to design services with us.</p> <p>Adopt an innovative approach to volunteering, to ensure community benefit is at the very core.</p> <p>Provide access to high quality, diverse volunteering opportunities that fulfil personal needs, enable utilisation of skills and the development of new skills and experiences</p>	<p>Extend engagement with the voluntary and community sector to increase alignment with FAB</p> <p>Establish new relationships with residents and the voluntary and community sector (VCS) that enables independence and resilience, encouraging greater responsibility for sport and physical activity in their local areas.</p>	

<p><i>Promoting physical and mental wellbeing throughout the life course</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health promotion and suicide prevention strategy • Health weight action plan update • Strength based activity and falls prevention • Promoting general health knowledge to reduce LTCs • Outdoor gyms • Increasing green space • Demographic specific approach to physical activity / active travel • Social Prescribing 		
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Key Area 3: Ensuring coordinated and holistic care, when we need it

Key Area 3 is being finalised. It will be similar in format to Key Area 1 and will be included prior to consultation.

<i>Key Area 3: Ensuring coordinated and holistic care, when we need</i>				
<p>Residents have said that Barnet could be a healthier place to live, work and learn if;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They had better access to primary care including GPs, with shorter referral times. • Technology was embraced but not leave anyone behind. • Care was joined-up and coordinated and met their holistic needs. • Mainstream healthcare services addressed specific needs of people with complex needs e.g. Learning Disability, Mental Health (long waiting time for a consultation in busy waiting room is a very distressing experience for people with LD) <p>Residents have identified the following as priorities for increasing their health and wellbeing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to GPs and out of hours services (walk in centres and community pharmacies). • Supporting carers to look after their own health. • Services to help prevent long term conditions such as weight management, stop smoking and promoting self-care. 			<p>Why is this important in Barnet?</p> <p>Mental health problems are the single greatest cause of disability in the UK at an estimated annual cost to the economy of £105 billion</p> <p>[local data / context / impact of covid]</p> <p>It is estimated that 12,240 older people in Barnet have a long-term illness where their day to day activities are limited a lot.</p> <p>In 2017-18, 650 carers were supported by the London Borough of Barnet.</p>	
Priority	What have we done so far?	What we are committing to do next?	How are we going to do it?	How will we measure our progress?
Digital transformation, access and exclusion.	The 'Talk before you walk approach' has been widely adopted in many GPs due to covid-19.	Practices to offer digital training / group participation for LTC Improving digital access for all		
Supporting our care settings and carers		Ensuring our care staff are supported to look after their own health.		
Supporting those with complex needs	Use of health services by different segments of the population.			
Support for those needing treatment for mental health	Patient participation groups			
Cancer care				
Integrating health and social care	Community pharmacies			