Barnet Neighbourhood Glossary – in development

Term	What we mean
Neighbourhood model	An approach to developing health, wellbeing and prevention provision that is locally accessible, personalised, and, in partnership with community assets, addresses local health needs and the wider determinants of health. This will be delivered at different local levels within the borough, including neighbourhood (/PCN), ward, community or hyper-local.
Neighbourhood	The BBP Neighbourhood model's definition of a neighbourhood, as a unit of organisation, rather than a location, in line with the vision of the Fuller report, which envisages neighbourhood teams organised around populations of 30 – 50,000, within a PCN foot-print. When we refer to a neighbourhood, we therefore mean a PCN footprint. Although there is variation in population sizes of our PCNs, and coverage of residents by them, this pragmatic definition will be the frame of reference for many locally delivered services for our residents.
Hyper-local	A small area (ie smaller than a neighbourhood) that is not defined by size or geographical boundaries, but is a well-defined group that organises around the assets, the people, the local need and the energy in the area to organise, transform and deliver services. This could include schools, parks, estates, high-streets, bus-routes, or libraries. Hyper-local describes the administrative approach to addressing the health and wellbeing needs of residents in these small areas.
Local	The things that are close to me/ my life (subjectively defined).
Community	The physical and non-physical spaces where people interact and connect to other people and services.
Place	A collaboratively defined term to refer to the footprint of place based on what is meaningful to local people, has a coherent identity and is where people live their lives. In this case, this refers to the borough. See here for more information.
Place-based	Place-based working is a person-centred, bottom-up approach used to meet the unique needs of people in one given location [at borough level] by working together to use the best available resources and collaborate to gain local knowledge and insight. By working collaboratively with the people who live and work locally, it aims to build a picture of the system from a local perspective, taking an asset-based approach that seeks to highlight the strengths, capacity and knowledge of all those involved.
System	Shorthand for Integrated Care Systems; the partnerships of health and care organisations that come together to plan and deliver joined-up services and to improve the health of people who live and work in their area.

See also, schools, parks, estates, high-streets, bus-routes, libraries.

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Term	What we mean
Primary Care Network (PCN)	A network of GP practices working together with each other and with community, mental health, social care, pharmacy, hospital and voluntary services in their local areas to meet the long-term health and care needs of local residents. In Barnet there are 7 PCNs.
Ward	An electoral area within a borough that is represented by elected councillors at the council. In Barnet there are 25 wards.
Output Areas	Output Areas (OAs) are the lowest level of geographical area for census statistics and were first created following the 2001 Census. OAs typically have a resident population of between 100 and 625 residents. They are useful for observing and using demographic and local asset information for planning purposes and are made up of: • Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are made up of groups of OAs, usually four or five. They comprise between 400 and 1,200 households and have a usually resident population between 1,000 and 3,000 persons. There are 205 LSOAs in Barnet. • Middle layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) are made up of groups of LSOAs, usually four or five. They comprise between 2,000 and 6,000 households and have a usually resident population between 5,000 and 15,000 persons. MSOAs fit within local authorities. There are 43 MSOAs in Barnet.