

Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Final Report

June 2014

ATKINS

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This document has 248 pages including the cover.

Document history

Job number:			Document ref:			
Revision	Purpose description	Originated	Checked	Reviewed	Authorised	Date
Rev 1.0	Draft Report	ZG	RA	RA	RS	07/03/2014
Rev 2.0	Final Report	ZG	RA	RA	RS	08/05/2014
Rev3.0	Final Report	ZG	RA	RA	RS	29/05/2014
Rev4.0	Final Report	ZG	RA	RA	RS	04/06/2014
Rev5.0	Final Report	ZG	RA	RA	RS	19/06/2014

Client signoff

Client	London Borough of Camden
Project	Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study
Document title	Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study
Job no.	5125421
Copy no.	04
Document reference	Version 1

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Executive Summary

Atkins Ltd were appointed by the London Borough of Camden in September 2013 to undertake an open space, sport and recreation study (including indoor recreation). Atkins Consultants have prepared a comprehensive appraisal of open space and indoor and outdoor sports in the Borough that take account of changes to the open space provision in the Borough since 2008.

Camden Borough has seen considerable development since the previous assessment of open space and sports provision was completed in 2008. The projected scale of growth¹ up to 2025, as well as additional demand from outside the Borough will place increasing pressure on existing open space, sport and recreation facilities as the number of users increase. Cumulatively these changes are likely to have affected both the supply of and demand for open spaces across the Borough. In addition the demand for pitch and other sports facilities will have been affected by changes in pitch participation rates.

As a result of these factors there is a recognised need to update both the open space needs and sports assessment to reflect changes in the supply and demand for open space and outdoor sports in the Borough.

Due to development pressures in Camden and in the absence of an up-to-date assessment there is a need to reappraise the quality, accessibility and quantity of open space provision across the Borough.

Approach and Methodology

Atkins Ltd completed a robust update and analysis of different types of urban greenspace across the Borough including indoor and outdoor sports fulfilling requirements set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) and Planning Policy Guidance 17 Companion Guide.

This study reviews the existing open space typology and public park hierarchy in line with policy guidance to provide a comprehensive basis for assessing the quantity, quality and accessibility of open spaces within the London Borough of Camden. The consultants surveyed in total 293 open space sites², although 35 of the sites were inaccessible.³

A five page survey pro-forma developed for the 2008 assessment was used to capture key features and characteristics relating to each of the new sites. This was important in order to maintain consistency with results from the 2008 site survey. Many of the questions followed a criteria based approach to assessment informed by a survey guide to enable a consistent basis of assessment. In addition to the open space survey, a site survey of the 118 housing estate amenity spaces was conducted at the same time.

Assessment of Local Open Space Needs

Different levels of need within the Borough were considered based upon a number of objective demographic and socio-economic indicators which influence the open space needs of individual localities. Each of these indicators has been refreshed for this update to reflect the most up to date information where possible. The following list provides an overview of those objective indicators considered:

¹ The London Plan sets a housing target for Camden of 6,550 homes between 2011/12 and 2020/21, whilst the adopted Core Strategy sets out a requirement for 12,250 additional homes to be delivered between 2010/11 and 2024/25. It is expected that 60% of these homes will be delivered in major growth locations at Kings Cross, Euston, Tottenham Court Road, Holborn (south of the Borough) and West Hampstead Interchange (north of the Borough).

² The Council provided the list of open spaces to survey

³ Surveyors were unable to gain visual and physical access to the sites.

- demographic profile
- ethnicity
- population density
- housing type
- child densities
- health
- indices of deprivation
- composite assessment of local need.

Output areas which have high population and housing densities and high levels of deprivation were identified as the areas with greatest public open space need which may require a special approach to the development of standards or additional provision.

It is recommended that open space enhancement is prioritised in these areas due to the lack of access to private gardens and the overall density of development which means that there tend to be fewer amenity spaces, natural and semi-natural areas including urban trees, particularly within the areas of highest density.

Perceptions of Open Space and Sports Need

A telephone survey of 501 residents was undertaken to inform usage patterns and explore attitudes towards and perceptions of open space and sports facilities. The findings of this survey have been incorporated into this report to help inform recommendations.

Additionally a local stakeholder consultation was undertaken to help understand the perception of open space and sports facilities in the Borough. The findings of this consultation event have been incorporated into this report to help inform recommendations.

Assessment of Supply

A total of 293 spaces have been identified in the London Borough of Camden. Camden has a relatively high quantity of public park provision for a London Borough, with some 1.8 ha of public parks per 1,000 / population, although the distribution of public park provision varies significantly between wards.

Those areas of the Borough which are deficient in public open space are illustrated on Figure 5.4. Measures to extend the existing catchments of existing parks will need to be considered in order to reduce deficiencies in access. Measures will be different for each park but could include creating more park gates, 'greening' of routes and better signposting.

The study has identified provision for children's play in Camden (Chapter 6). There are 28 open spaces which have play areas which fulfil the criteria associated with a LEAP and 5 open spaces that fully meet criteria for a NEAP. In addition, 27 open spaces with 'Local Areas of Play' fulfil some of the criteria for a LEAP and could be classified as such if minor improvements were made to the play space.

The assessment identifies the areas deficient in access to formally provided children's play provision (Figure 6.2) but also identifies other publically accessible open spaces which may have the potential to incorporate dedicated children's play facilities and help reduce the deficiencies.

Quality of Supply

Open space policy has previously been primarily concerned with the quantity and distribution of open space. This study updates this information but also considers the range and condition of facilities within open spaces and the quality of those facilities compared with the Green Flag standard. Chapter 9 identifies that the majority of open spaces are classified as having a 'Good' or 'Very Good' quality and range of facilities. The overall findings of the resident's survey suggest that the residents' views of open space consistent with this assessment that open space is of good quality.

A strategy for improving the range and condition of facilities within public parks should be developed to take into account:

- the unique character of these parks and the potential to incorporate further facilities;
- whether there is a deficiency in the provision of open space in the area;
- the proximity of other parks which may have an oversupply of certain facilities; and
- local social conditions.

Value of Open Space

The benefits and value of open spaces to local communities extends beyond their active recreational role. Both public and private open spaces perform recreational and non-recreational roles contributing to community and quality of life. An assessment of the value of open spaces has been undertaken which considers the context within which the open space is situated, the level and type of use associated with the space and the wider benefits it generates for people, biodiversity and the wider environment.

The following types of value have been examined by this study:

- the context of the open space including local open space needs, park deficiencies, site access arrangements and barriers of access to and within the open space;
- the recreational function performed by the open space;
- the structural role of open space in separating and defining communities;
- the amenity value of space;
- historical / heritage value of spaces;
- the ecological and environmental roles performed by spaces;
- the existing and potential educational value of spaces to the community; and
- the cultural roles spaces perform (e.g. community venues, performance spaces).

105 spaces within the Borough (41%) were identified as representing open spaces of high quality and of high value to the community. Many of the high quality low value spaces represent mono-functional open spaces which only contribute to the community in a limited way, such as amenity spaces. Within areas of identified deficiency (in terms of quantity, quality or access) it is important that such spaces do not under perform in terms of their potential value and multi-functionality and are improved to fulfil their potential

Local Standards

A series of locally based open space standards have been recommended based upon the findings of the updated assessment of local open space needs. The open space study has considered the supply, quality and value of all types of open space provision within the London Borough of Camden.

It is recommended that local authorities set local provision standards which incorporate a quantitative, qualitative and accessibility components. This study provides recommendations on standards on this basis.

Standards of provision have been developed for the following categories of open space where it is important that local needs are provided for on a consistent basis:

- provision of parks;
- provision of playing pitches;
- provision for children and teenagers;
- natural or semi-natural greenspace; and
- allotment provision.

Within certain areas of the Borough amenity greenspace and other types of open space form an integral part of the urban fabric and contribute towards local character and distinctiveness. For this reason it is not appropriate to define consistent quantity or access standards relating to such provision. Within areas of deficiency other forms of urban greenspace provision such as other open spaces can be of particular value and represent possible opportunities for meeting local deficiencies.

The following is an overview of the recommended standards for the categories outlined above.

Proposed Standard for Provision of Parks

Taking into account 2025 population projections, this study recommends a quantity standard of **0.6 ha of public parks per 1,000 / population**. This standard is the minimum required to meet the needs of the Borough and reflects the need for an increase in provision of 13.6 ha.

The following access standards are recommended:

- All residents within the Borough should have access to a Metropolitan Park within 3,200 m from home;
- All residents within the Borough should have access to a District Park within 1,200 m from home;
- All residents within the Borough should have access to a Local Park / Small Local Park or Pocket Park within 400 m from home.
- All residents within the Borough should have access to a public park as defined by the parks hierarchy defined in Table 2.2 within 400 m from home.

Public parks within the Borough should be of 'Good' or 'Very Good' quality and provide the range of facilities associated with their respective tier of the parks hierarchy. Those public parks identified within Chapter 9 and 10 which either under perform in terms of their value to the local community or their condition should be improved consistent with the guidelines identified.

Proposed Standard for Formal Children's Play

Children's play provision should be of adequate quality and provide the range of facilities associated with the size of the facility. Taking account of the potential 2025 child population there is a need for an additional 4,600 sq.m of children's play provision. The proposed standard for children's play should follow the GLA recommended standard of 10 sq.m per child (0.15 ha per 1000 population), but with the inclusion of an element of provision of formal children's play which it is recommended should be **0.65 sq.m per child (0.01 ha per 1000 population)**

The following play space access standards are recommended.

- All residents within the Borough should have access to a formal children's play provision within 400 m from home.

Proposed Standard for Provision of Natural Greenspace

The proposed standard for the provision of natural greenspace is **1.0 ha of GLA designated Site of Importance for Nature Conservation per 1,000 / population**. The natural greenspaces should be capable of being designated as a site of ecological value according to the GLA assessment criteria. The Borough as a whole will meet this target in 2025.

The following access standards are recommended:

- All residents within the Borough should have access to a GLA designated Site of Borough Importance or Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation within 1 km from home.
- Where this is not possible, Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation should be identified by the Council to alleviate identified access deficiencies.

Propose Standard for Allotments

The recommended standard of allotment provision to meet needs up to 2025 is **0.02 ha per 1,000 population**. In total 2.1 ha of allotment land would need to be brought forward to meet this standard up to 2025.

The following access standards are recommended:

- All households should have access to an allotment garden within 800 m of home.

Allotment sites should be of adequate quality and support the needs of the local community. Allotment sites which under perform in terms of their value to the local community consistent with the criteria relating to the role of sites identified in Chapter 8 should be improved.

Given that allotment sites do not have to be particularly large, allotment provision could be associated with new development in the Borough. Scope may exist within underserved areas to bring forward allotment land through diversification of existing open spaces such as playing fields and development of allotments on infill sites. Within other local authorities, school sites have proved good locations where there is sufficient space available as funding can be sought to develop allotments jointly as outdoor classrooms for curriculum use and as a community resource. Opportunities for bringing forward new allotment sites should be investigated within wards where there are the highest levels of latent demand and open space need.

At those allotment sites where there is unlikely to be demand even taking account of latent and potential demand then opportunities exist to diversify areas of underutilised plots or disused allotment land for other open space and nature conservation uses. If there is no existing or potential need for any other open space uses then it may be appropriate to consider other possible land uses.

Proposed Standards for Indoor Swimming Pools and Sports Halls

The Sport England's Active Places Power (APP) strategic planning tool has been used as a starting point to inform our assessment of the relationship between the supply of and demand for indoor sports halls and swimming pools within the Borough.

The proposed indoor swimming pool standard to meet needs up to 2025 is **16.7 sq.m of pool space per 1,000 population**. The Borough as a whole will meet this target in 2025.

The proposed indoor sports hall standard to meet needs up to 2025 is **35.59 sq.m of sports hall space per 1,000 population**. 21 badminton courts are required, which equates to approximately five four court halls.

The following access standards are recommended:

- All residents within the Borough should have access to an indoor swimming pool and indoor sports hall within 840 m (foot) and / or 1,750 m (public transport) of home.

Potential Approach to Defining Open Space Needs

This study has identified the open space needs within Camden for different types of open space and provides some recommendations as to what standards of provision should be applied. In determining the type of open space and sports provision that would be required in new development the Council should consider using the following steps.

- Step 1 - Determine if the type of development proposed generates a demand for any open space categories. For example housing for the elderly would not generate a need for children's play facilities.
- Step 2 - Calculate the relevant open space requirements for the different types of provision. This would be calculated by considering what the population of the new development would be (based on applying average household per unit size) and applying the appropriate open space standards (set out in Table 13.1) to the anticipated population. Needs should be calculated as an amount of open space (sq.m) per person and should be calculated for each type of open space that the development would generate a need for (as defined in Step 1). For example this study sets out an option for a public open space standard of 1.3ha/1,000 which is the equivalent of 13 sq.m per person. If a development is calculated to generate a population of 20 people the need for public open space would be 260 sq.m.
- Step 3 - Consider whether the development is in an area of deficiency or would exacerbate deficiency (for each type of open space) including quantitative, qualitative or accessibility deficiencies. Deficiency should be assessed by checking whether the site is located within an area deficient in access to open space; the site is in a sub area that is below the proposed standard; or nearby open spaces are below the quality standard. The Council can use the maps, and tables in this study to assess these deficiencies.
- Step 4 - The first preference would be for on-site provision. The Council should focus efforts on trying to achieve provision in areas of deficiency (as identified in Step 3). Recognising that this may be difficult to achieve on some sites, the Council may choose to seek improvements to existing open space elsewhere within the area of deficiency. This should be in an area that can serve the development in question. In prioritising the open spaces for upgrading, the Council can refer to the analysis of quality and value set out in this study and focus on sites that are of low quality but high value or those that are of high quality but low value.
- Step 5 - To define the amount of funds that the developer will be expected to pay, the council will need to derive a cost per square metre for each open space. The cost per sq.m should then be applied to the amount of open space derived in Step 2.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Atkins Ltd was commissioned by the London Borough of Camden in September 2013 to undertake an assessment of open space, indoor and outdoor sports in the Borough. The purpose of the study was to update the open space and sports assessment to take account of changes to the open space provision in the Borough since 2008.
- 1.2. The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study for Camden has been prepared in accordance with the existing statutory and policy framework relating to open space, including the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the London Plan, and GLA guidance on Open Space Strategies. The NPPF recognises that access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation is important for the health and well-being of communities. This Study provides recommendations on how the Borough can help to achieve this objective.

Background

- 1.3. Camden Borough has seen considerable development since the previous assessment of open space and sports provision was completed in 2008. The projected scale of growth⁴ up to 2025, as well as additional demand from outside the Borough will place increasing pressure on existing open space, sport and recreation facilities as the number of users increase. Potentially, existing facilities are also likely to face increasing pressure from development from alternative uses.
- 1.4. Cumulatively these changes are likely to have affected both the supply of and demand for open spaces across the Borough. In addition the demand for pitch and other sports facilities will have been affected by changes in sports participation rates.
- 1.5. As a result of these factors there is a recognised need to update both the open space needs and sports assessment to reflect changes in the supply and demand for open space and outdoor sports in the Borough.
- 1.6. Due to development pressures in Camden and in the absence of an up-to-date assessment there is a need to reappraise the quality, accessibility and quantity of open space provision across the Borough. This Study will take account of changes to previously assessed open spaces, new open spaces and pitch sports facilities in Camden.

Scope of the Study

- 1.7. The aim of the Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study is to assess and analyse the quantity, quality and value of existing open spaces, sports and recreational facilities, the varied functions of open spaces and the needs of local people.
- 1.8. The results of the study will:
 - provide a robust evidence base, which meets the requirements set out in the NPPF and helps to shape the future approach to open space policy within the London Borough of Camden;
 - inform future planning policies and decisions on existing and future development proposals;
 - assist the London Borough of Camden in identifying needs for new and upgraded open spaces, sport and recreation facilities

⁴ The London Plan sets a housing target for Camden of 6,550 homes between 2011/12 and 2020/21, whilst the adopted Core Strategy sets out a requirement for 12,250 additional homes to be delivered between 2010/11 and 2024/25. It is expected that 60% of these homes will be delivered in major growth locations at Kings Cross, Euston, Tottenham Court Road, Holborn (south of the Borough) and West Hampstead Interchange (north of the Borough).

- identify appropriate delivery mechanisms to bring forward the necessary provision/improvements of open spaces, sport and recreation facilities within the Borough;
- inform the future management of open space, sport and recreation facilities; and
- enable the Borough to identify priorities for future investment and provide a rationale for securing external funding for improvement and additional provision of facilities particularly via developer contributions.

1.9. A full list of all open spaces in Camden is illustrated in Figures 2.1 and listed as part of Appendix A. Sites are illustrated by ownership in Figure 2.3 and in relation to wards in Figure 2.4.

1.10. It was beyond the scope of this study to complete a full sport demand assessments for playing pitches and other sport and recreation facilities in the Borough. Chapter 11 provides an assessment of the supply and demand of outdoor sports provision. This assessment sets out a standard of provision that would be required to meet projected demand for outdoor sports up to 2025.

Report Structure

1.11. This report is structured as follows:

- **Chapter 2: Methodology** – sets out the methodology that the Consultants have used to update the 2008 assessment.
- **Chapter 3: National, Regional and Local Policy Review** – sets out the key national, regional and local policy framework that is relevant to this study.
- **Chapter 4: Assessment of Open Space Needs** – provides an assessment of open space needs based on a series of indicators.
- **Chapter 5: Assessment of Supply** – provides an assessment of the current supply of open space in the Borough.
- **Chapter 6: Assessment of Children’s Play Provision** – provides an assessment of children’s play provision, including recommendations on a standard for children’s play provision.
- **Chapter 7: Assessment of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace** – provides an assessment of natural and semi-natural greenspace provision, including recommendations on a standard for natural and semi-natural greenspace provision.
- **Chapter 8: Allotment Needs** – provides an assessment of allotment provision, including recommendations on a standard for allotment provision.
- **Chapter 9: Quality of Supply** – sets out the findings of the Consultants audit of quality of open space.
- **Chapter 10: Open Space Value** – sets out the findings of the Consultants audit of value of open space.
- **Chapter 11: Outdoor Sports Provision** – provides an assessment of the current supply and demand for outdoor sports, including rugby, football, cricket and tennis.
- **Chapter 12: Indoor Sports Provision** – provides an assessment of the current supply and demand for other types of indoor sports.

- **Chapter 13: Meeting the needs within the Borough** – identifies the policy and management mechanisms necessary to address the open space needs identified within the report.
- **Chapter 14: Conclusions and Policy Options**

2. Methodology

Introduction

- 2.1. National policy is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) that supersedes PPG17 'Open Space, Sport and Recreation'. The PPG17 companion guide 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities' has now been replaced by the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). Despite being superseded, the PP17 companion guide did provide some useful guidance, it emphasised that local authorities should derive standards for the provision of sports and recreation facilities for inclusion within statutory development plans and that these standards should be based on local assessments of need. Emerging policy as evidenced in the NPPF recognises that 'access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities' (NPPF, paragraph 73).

Approach to Updating Planning and Open Space Provision

Introduction

- 2.2. The NPPF and The London Plan (2011) all advise local authorities to draw up their own standards for open space, sports and recreation provision for inclusion within their Development Plans. It is recommended that these standards are based upon a locally derived assessment of open space needs.

NPPF

- 2.3. The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study for Camden has been prepared in accordance with the NPPF open space guidance that is included in paragraphs 73 and 74. It states that open space assessments should identify 'specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.'
- 2.4. The NPPF clearly states that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:
- an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or
 - the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
 - the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

Taylor Review and NPPG

- 2.5. The Taylor Review (2013) set out that the government should bring together all planning guidance in one easy-to-navigate website. The principle being that by removing the plethora of

often rather aged and out of date guidance with one up-to-date source the planning system would become more accessible and more efficient.

- 2.6. The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) was published in March 2014 and provides a thematic topic on 'open space, green space and rights of way' and introduces a new local green space guidance to help councils and local communities to plan for open space and protect local green spaces which are special to them.
- 2.7. This Study makes use of the published NPPG and the PPG17 Companion Guide, as this is acknowledged to provide useful guidance.

PPG17 Companion Guide

- 2.8. The Government's Companion Guide to PPG17 'Assessing Need's and Opportunities' recommends that the hierarchy approach can provide a sound basis on which to develop local standards. The guide identifies characteristics, size and effective catchment of different types of open spaces.

Fields in Trust

- 2.9. Fields in Trust 'Planning and design for outdoor sport and play' (2008) is similar to previous recommendations in 'The Six Acre Standard'. Recommended quantity, quality and accessibility standards have been prepared by Fields in Trust for playing pitches, all other outdoor sport as well as outdoor play (see Chapter 3). In addition Fields in Trust have adopted a hierarchy of provision. This standard recommends a minimum level of outdoor play space of 2.4 hectares (6 acres) per 1,000 population. It has now become widely adopted as a suitable assessment for outdoor play space provision

London Plan

- 2.10. The London Plan (2011) in Policy 7.18, encourages Borough's to identify areas of public open space deficiency, using the Greater London Authority (GLA) open space hierarchy and to ensure that future open space needs are planned for in areas with the potential for substantial change such as Growth Areas.
- 2.11. To assist in the production and preparation of open space strategies, the GLA has produced best practice guidance entitled 'A Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies' (2004). This document recommends that a hierarchy approach is used, but adapts the approach used in PPG17 to best reflect the types of open space found within London (Table 2.2).
- 2.12. For the purpose of this study, we have adopted the London Plan's open space hierarchy as identified in Table 2.2.

Survey Methodology

Site Survey (December 2013)

In December 2013, the consultants surveyed in total 293 open space sites⁵, although 35 of the sites were inaccessible as shown in Table 2.1.⁶ A five page survey pro-forma developed for the 2008 assessment was used to capture key features and characteristics relating to each of the new sites. This was important in order to maintain consistency with results from the 2008 site survey. Many of the questions followed a criteria based approach to assessment informed by a survey guide to enable a consistent basis of assessment. The pro-forma and explanatory notes are attached in Appendices B. In addition to the open space survey, a site survey of the 118

⁵ The Council provided the list of open spaces to survey

⁶ Surveyors were unable to gain visual and physical access to the sites.

Housing Estate Amenity Spaces was conducted at the same time. The housing estate areas are identified on Figure 6.3.

Table 2-1 Sites Surveyed

Accessible	No.	Size (ha)
Completed	258	550.6
Inaccessible ⁷	35	38.3
Total	293	588.8

Source: Consultants 2013 Site Survey

2.13. The main objectives of the Site Survey 2013 is to:

- objectively collect existing information on open space and outdoor sports provision and its distribution across Camden;
- collect sufficient information on the function of each space to allow a classification to be made on the basis of the open space typology (see Table 2.3) allowing for appropriate analysis;
- collect sufficient information on the condition of facilities and landscape to allow an informed assessment of the quality of each open space; and
- collect sufficient information on the roles and functions performed by each site to allow an informed assessment of the value of open spaces.

Residents' Survey (December 2013)

2.14. This section describes the methodology used to undertake the Residents Survey. As demographic characteristics such as age and gender are known to have an impact on the use of open spaces and participation in sport and recreational facilities, quotas on the specific area of residence were set to ensure the survey findings are representative of the Borough population. A total of 501 residents were interviewed as part of the Residents' Survey.

2.15. Fifteen minute interviews were undertaken by independent market research consultants RMG: Clarity using CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) systems. Atkins remained responsible for checking the CATI script and briefing the interviewers. Interviews were conducted at a range of times during a four week period to ensure the quotas for working and non-working respondents were achieved.

2.16. The questionnaire was designed to collect information on the use of open spaces and sports facilities. Respondents were asked a range of questions about the open spaces and sports facilities they use, including frequency of and purpose of visit, mode of travel and travel time and quality of the open spaces and sports facilities. The issue of non-use of open spaces and sports

⁷ Sites that were identified as inaccessible form no further part of the analysis in this Study.

facilities was also covered. All respondents were asked how open spaces and sports facilities could be improved to encourage greater usage.

- 2.17. Please note that, throughout this report, percentages have been rounded as appropriate. Where figures in charts and tables add to greater than 100%, respondents were able to give more than one response to the question.

Open Space Typology

- 2.18. Each of the open spaces has been classified according to Table 2.3 and parks have been classified according to the GLA public park hierarchy (Table 2.2). The identification of the open space type has been based on the consideration of size, primary role and function, recreational value, access arrangements and physical character.

Table 2-2 GLA Public Park Hierarchy

Open Space Categorisation	Approx Size of Open Space and Distance from Home	Characteristics
Regional Parks and Open Spaces	400 hectares	Large areas and corridors of natural heathland, downland, commons, woodland and parkland also including areas not publically accessible but which contribute to the overall environmental amenity.
(Linked Metropolitan Open Land and Green Belt Corridors)	3.2 - 8km	
Weekend and occasional visits by car or public transport		Primarily providing for informal recreation with some non-intrusive active recreation uses, car parking at key locations.
Metropolitan Parks	60 hectares	Either natural heathland, downland, commons, woodlands etc, or ii) formal parks providing for both active and passive recreation.
Weekend and occasional visits by car or public transport	3.2km or more where the park is appreciably larger.	May contain playing fields, but at least 40 hectares for other pursuits. Adequate car parking.
District Park	20 hectares	Landscape setting with a variety of natural features providing for a wide range of activities, including outdoor sports facilities and playing fields, children's play for different age groups, and informal recreation pursuits. Should provide some car parking.
Weekend and occasional visits by foot, cycle, car and short bus trips	1.2 km	
Local Parks	2 hectares	Providing for court games, children's play spaces or other areas of a specialist nature, including nature and conservation areas.
Pedestrian Visits	0.4km	
Small Local Parks and Open Spaces	0.4 - 2 hectares	Gardens, sitting-out areas, children's play spaces or other areas of a specialised nature,

Open Space Categorisation	Approx Size of Open Space and Distance from Home	Characteristics
Pedestrian visits especially by children, particularly valuable in high density areas.	Less than 0.4km	including nature and conservation areas.
Pocket Parks	Under 0.4 hectares	Gardens, sitting-out areas, children's play spaces or other areas of a specialised nature, including nature and conservation areas.
Pedestrian visits especially by children.	Less than 0.4km	
Linear Open Spaces	Variable	The Thames, canals, other waterways and associated open spaces and towpaths; paths; disused railways; nature conservation areas; and other routes which provide opportunities for informal recreation.
Pedestrian visits	Where feasible	Often characterised by features or attractive areas which are not fully accessible to the public but contribute to the enjoyment of the space.

Source: GLA

Table 2-3 Typology of Open Space Provision

Type of Open Space	Definition
Parks and Gardens	Includes urban parks, country parks and formal gardens. These are defined as accessible spaces, offering high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events.
Amenity Green Space	Includes informal recreational spaces and housing green spaces. This category would include green spaces in and around housing areas, large landscaped areas, and domestic gardens as well as informal 'kick-about' play areas for children.
Outdoor Sports Facilities / Playing Fields	Those sites which are not located within a public park and which the primary role is for formal recreation. Sites include tennis courts, bowling greens, sports pitches, golf courses, athletics tracks, school playing fields, other institutional playing fields and outdoor sports areas. Categorise by ownership i.e. public/private/education.
Allotments / Community Gardens / Urban Farms	Open spaces where the primary use is allotment gardening or community farming.
Cemeteries and	Open space where primary use is burial.

Type of Open Space	Definition
Churchyards	
Natural or Semi-Natural Urban Greenspaces	Woodland (coniferous, deciduous, mixed) and scrub, grassland (e.g. Downland, meadow), heath or moor, wetlands (e.g. Marsh, fen), open and running water, wastelands (including disturbed ground), bare rock habitats (e.g. Cliffs, quarries, pits).
Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas	More formally laid out hard surfaced public spaces including squares, pedestrian streets, sitting out areas and space surrounding the docks. These spaces would not normally have a formal recreational function.
Greenspaces within Grounds of Institution	Open space located within the grounds of hospitals, universities and other institutions which are accessible to the general public or some sections of the public. This definition also includes education sites where there is only hard surface and or amenity open space (no pitch sports provision).
Other	Other areas of Metropolitan Open Land which may not perform an open space function but which perform a structural or amenity role.

Source: PPG17

Approach to Assessing Public Park Provision

- 2.19. The GLA's best practice guidance 'Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies' (2004), suggests that the GLA Public Park Hierarchy should be used by London Borough's when preparing open spaces strategies. For the purposes of consistency and cross-boundary thinking the GLA public park hierarchy has been the basis of public park classification for this Study.
- 2.20. The classification of parks within different levels of the public parks hierarchy has been determined by the size of the space, the degree of public access, usage patterns and catchment area derived from the residents' survey (2013), the range of facilities provided, the physical character of the park and the recreational value of the space.
- 2.21. The term 'Public Parks' used within this updated assessment therefore refers to the seven types of public park identified within Table 2.2. Figure 2.1 illustrates all open space in the Borough while Figure 2.2 identifies the typology of open spaces within Camden. Appendix A provides a schedule of the typology of all open spaces within the Borough. Some of the open spaces classified as parks within the public parks hierarchy are publicly owned mostly by the London Borough of Camden. However, there are many open spaces that are owned by trusts or private estates and leased to the Council. . The ownership of all open spaces in Camden is illustrated in Figure 2.3.
- 2.22. For the purpose of report analysis, the Borough's wards have been grouped into eight Sub areas⁸. The sub areas and ward boundaries are illustrated in Figure 2.4 and are listed below:

⁸ The Sub areas were confirmed by the London Borough of Camden) and are consistent with the 2008 Study.

- Belsize Park & Primrose Hill (Belsize / Camden Town with Primrose Hill wards)
- Central London (Bloomsbury / Holborn and Covent Garden / King's Cross wards)
- Gospel Oak (Gospel Oak / Haverstock wards)
- Hampstead and Highgate (Frognal and Fitzjohns / Hampstead Town / Highgate wards)
- Kentish Town (Cantelowes / Kentish Town wards)
- Regent's Park (Regent's Park wards)
- Somers Town (St Pancras and Somers Town wards)
- West (Fortune Green / Kilburn / Swiss Cottage / West Hampstead wards).

2.23. This study provides an update to locally derived standards as published in the Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study for the categories listed below:

- public park provision;
- provision for children;
- natural or semi-natural greenspace;
- allotment provision;
- outdoor sports provision;
- indoor sports provision.

2.24. Updated standards will incorporate any new information gathered as a result of the 2013 site survey, boundary changes and refreshed demographic information.

3. National, Regional and Local Policy Context

Introduction

- 3.1. This section presents an updated assessment of both the existing and proposed national, regional and local planning guidance and policy framework. The following review considers national and local Government guidance and policy.
- 3.2. National, regional and local guidance and policy provides a framework within which the planning and management of open space and sports provision can take place. The provision and quality of open space, sport and recreation facilities can have a significant impact on quality of life indicators. Consequently, any complete assessment of open space, sport and recreation must consider a range of competencies including planning, leisure and recreation, health, education and crime.

National Policy and Guidance

National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.3. The Study has been guided by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published on 27 March 2012. The NPPF sets out the government planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied.
- 3.4. The most relevant section of this policy document that is relevant to this assessment of Camden's open space needs is titled 'Deliver open space, sports and recreational facilities', states that "access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust up to date assessment of the needs for open space sport and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision." (paragraph 73). The NPPF recognises the importance of and potential for access to opportunities for sport and recreation.
- 3.5. The NPPF outlines that planning policies should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area, while the information gained from this assessment of needs and opportunities should be used to set locally derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities.

National Planning Guidance (NPPG)

- 3.6. The Government published the National Planning Practice Guidance website in August 2013. The planning practice guidance has been approved by the Secretary of State in March 2014. The guidance provides a thematic topic on 'open space, green space and rights of way' it sets out:
 - assessing the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities, which consists of a link to the Sports England website, which contains information on methodologies to assess the need for sport and recreation facilities.

- Local green space designation – which is designed to provide special protection against development for green areas of particular importance to local communities. The green area will need to meet the criteria set out in paragraph 77 of the National Planning Policy Framework that requires the space to be located in close proximity to the community it serves; is demonstrably special to a local community and is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.

Assessing Needs and Opportunities: A companion guide to PPG17 (ODPM, 2002).

3.7. Our approach to the Study is closely aligned to the advice in the companion guide. Guidelines describing how such assessments should be completed are set out in the companion guide to PPG17. The guide emphasises the importance of undertaking a local needs assessment, as opposed to merely adopting national standards and guidelines, such as the FIT 6 Acre Standard. The guide sets out a clear ‘Five Step Process’ set out in PPG17’s Companion Guide as summarised below:

- Step 1: Identifying Local Needs – Achieved through Public Engagement
- Step 2: Auditing Local Provision – Achieved through Audits
- Step 3: Setting Provision Standards – Analysing Audits
- Step 4: Applying Provision Standards
- Step 5: Drafting Policies

3.8. The companion guide to PPG17 recommends that all open spaces (except for private gardens), irrespective of ownership and public access, should be included in an assessment, as a basis for setting comprehensive local standards for open space. The Study should act as a vision for all open spaces. Particular types of open space requiring associated strategies need to be considered at this stage, too.

The Allotment Acts

3.9. The legal framework for Allotments has developed in a piecemeal fashion and is encapsulated within a number of Acts identified in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3-1 Principal Allotments Legislation

Act and Date	Relevance
Small Holdings and allotments Act 1908	Consolidated all previous legislation and laid down the basis for subsequent Acts.
	Placed a duty on local authorities to provide sufficient allotments according to demand. Makes provision for local authorities to compulsorily purchase land to provide allotments.
Allotments Act 1922	Limited the size of an individual allotment to one quarter of an acre and specified that they should mostly be used for growing fruit and vegetables.
Allotments Act 1925	Required local authorities to recognise the need for allotments in any town planning development.
	Established statutory allotments which a local authority could not sell or convert to other purposes without Ministerial consent.

Allotments Act 1950	Made improved provisions for compensatory and tenants rights. Confined local authorities obligation to 'allotment gardens' only.
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- 3.10. There is no specific national planning policy relating to allotments. However, allotments can play a critical role in meeting the wider planning objectives of delivering sustainable development which are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework by enhancing the natural environment and improving biodiversity, as well as supporting healthy and more self sufficient communities.
- 3.11. Although no longer forming part of the national planning framework, PPG17 identified a number of important roles of informal open space (including allotments):
- the strategic function of defining and separating urban areas;
 - contributing towards urban quality and assisting urban regeneration;
 - promoting health and well being;
 - acting as havens and habitats for flora and fauna;
 - being a community resource for social interaction; and
 - a visual function.
- 3.12. Each of these roles are still relevant in achieving sustainable development objectives as set out above and therefore are still considered to be relevant when considering the role of allotments within the wider context of open space provision:

Advice from National Bodies

Fields in Trust – Planning and Design for Outdoor Sport and Play (2008)

- 3.13. Fields in Trust (FIT) is the name of the National Playing Fields Association. Planning and design for outdoor sport and play (2008) updates and modernises previous recommendations made in the Six Acre Standard. These benchmark standards are recommended as a tool for assisting the development of local standards. The guidance states that the updated recommendations are very similar to previous recommendations in The Six Acre Standard. A summary of the benchmark standards outlined by this document follows.

Benchmark Standard Recommendations for Outdoor Sport

Quantity – Outdoor Sports

Table 3-2 Quantity: Playing Pitches

Type of local authority	Benchmark Standard (ha per 1,000)
Urban	1.15
Rural	1.72
Overall	1.2

Source: Fields in Trust (FIT, 2008)

Table 3-3 Quantity: All Outdoor Sport

Type of Local Authority	Benchmark Standard (ha per 1,000)
Urban	1.6
Rural	1.76
Overall	1.6

Source: Fields in Trust (FIT, 2008)

Quality – Outdoor Sport

- 3.14. FIT recommends the use of Technical Performance Quality Standards such as those published in Design and Maintenance of Outdoor Sports Facilities (FIT, 2004) for both pitches and other outdoor facilities, namely cricket, bowls and croquet.
- 3.15. Observational methodologies can also prove helpful as a starting point. Methods which might be considered include that provided in Sport England’s electronic toolkit.

Accessibility – Playing Pitches

- 3.16. Playing pitches should be available within 1.2 km of all dwellings in major residential areas.

Accessibility – Other Outdoor Sports

- 3.17. Athletics – one synthetic track with floodlighting per 250,000 people living within 30 minutes drive time of the proposed location.
- 3.18. Tennis – community tennis courts within 20 minutes travel time (walking in urban areas).

Benchmark Standard Recommendations for Outdoor Play

Quantity – Children’s Playing Space

Table 3-4 Quantity: All Playing Space

Quantity - All Playing Space	Benchmark Standard (ha per 1,000)
Designated Equipped Playing Space	0.25
Informal Playing Space	0.55

Children's Playing Space	0.8
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Source: Fields in Trust (FIT, 2008)

Quality – Children's Playing Space

- 3.19. Local authorities can set their own quality benchmark standards using the Children's Play Council's Quality Assessment Tool. This would not set an absolute measure, but a reasonable aspiration and benchmarks against which to measure quality of any existing children's play space, as shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3-5 Accessibility Benchmark Standards for Children's Playing Space

Type of Space	Distance Criteria (m)	
	Walking Distance	Straight Line Distance
Local areas for play or 'door-step' spaces - for play and informal recreation (LAPs)	100	60
Local equipped or local landscaped, areas for play - for play and informal recreation (LEAPs)	400	240
Neighbourhood equipped areas for play - for play and informal recreation, and provision for children and young people (NEAPs)	1,000	600

Source: Fields in Trust (FIT, 2008)

Natural England: 'Nature Nearby' – Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance (2010)

- 3.20. Natural England promotes 'Nature Nearby', which is the provision of good quality natural green spaces close to where people live, so that they can experience and enjoy different ecosystems.
- 3.21. The document goes on to recommend that in order to assess and improve the way in which greenspaces function, three different types of standards should be adopted by local authorities. These include:
- Access to Natural Greenspace Standards - standards setting out what size the greenspace areas should be and from how far away people can be expected to travel before accessing these areas becomes unattractive.
 - Visitor Service Standards - standards relating to the accessibility, facilities, community links, activities, information and interpretation (to name a few) that should be provided at different

types of greenspaces.

- Greenspace Quality Standard - standards relating to the quality of the greenspace, which considers, amongst other things, how welcoming the place is, health, security and safety, cleanliness and maintenance, sustainability, etc.

Regional Guidance and Policy

- 3.22. The Study is aligned with statutory regional policy that consists of London Plan (2011) and subsequent early minor alterations (2012).

Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan (January 2014)

- 3.23. The Mayor of London held a public consultation between 15th January to 10th April 2014 on the “Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan (FALP)” to deal with various changes to the London Plan. The Plan’s underlying philosophy is to seek to accommodate growth within the capital’s boundaries and without intruding strategically on its protected green and open spaces.

- 3.24. The extent of alterations linked to open space policy is considered to be limited and includes the following:

- Policy 2.18 (Green Infrastructure: The Multi Functional Network of Green Spaces) introduces new text that is linked to NPPF paragraph 114 that identifies the need to “set out a strategic approach to planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure by producing green infrastructure strategies.” It also removes reference to NPPF paragraphs 73 and 74.
- Policy 7.18 (Protecting Public Open Space and Addressing Deficiency) introduces new text that requires Boroughs to “undertake audits of all forms of open space and assessments of need. These should be both qualitative and quantitative, and have regard to the cross-borough nature and use of many of these open spaces.” This new text references NPPF paragraphs 73 and 74. In addition, supporting text identifies that “neighbourhoods may identify Local Green Spaces that are important to them, local in character and small scale.”
- Open Space Strategy is re-termed as a ‘green infrastructure strategy’ throughout the document.

The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (July 2011)

- 3.25. The London Plan is the overall strategic plan for London, setting out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of London over the next 20-25 years. The document brings together the geographic and locational aspects of the Mayor’s other strategies – including those dealing with:

- transport;
- economic development;
- housing;
- culture;
- a range of social issues such as children and young people, health inequalities and food; and
- a range of environmental issues such as climate change (adaptation and mitigation), air quality, noise and waste.

- 3.26. The London Plan is the strategic, London wide policy context within which the Boroughs should set their detailed local planning policies. Key policies within The London Plan that are relevant to this Study include:

- 3.27. Policy 2.18: Green infrastructure: the network of open and natural spaces - seeks to protect, promote, expand and manage the extent and quality of, and access to, London's network of green infrastructure.
- 3.28. With regard to Local Plan Preparation: Boroughs are advised to follow the guidance in PPG17 and undertake audits of all forms of green and open space and assessments of need. These should be both qualitative and quantitative, and have regard to the cross-border nature and use of many of these open spaces.
- 3.29. Policy 7.17: Metropolitan Open Land supports the current extent of Metropolitan Open Land (MOL), its extension in appropriate circumstances and its protection from development having an adverse impact on the openness of MOL. The strongest protection should be given to London's MOL and inappropriate development refused, except in very special circumstances, giving the same level of protection as the Green Belt. Any alterations to the boundary of MOL should be undertaken by Boroughs through the LDF process, in consultation with the Mayor and adjoining authorities.
- 3.30. Policy 7.18: 'Protecting local open space and addressing local deficiencies' seeks to prevent against the loss of all types of existing open space. The policy supports the creation of new open spaces where possible (including allotments) recognising that they are an integral part of London's multifunctional green infrastructure which is identified as having numerous health and biodiversity benefits.
- 3.31. Policy 7.22 'Land for food' encourages the use of land for growing food within urban areas and requires Boroughs to protect existing allotments and identify other spaces that could be used for commercial growing of communal gardening.
- 3.32. When assessing local open space needs LDFs should:
- include appropriate designations and policies for the protection of local open space;
 - identify areas of public open space deficiency, using the GLA's open space hierarchy;
 - ensure that future open space needs are planned for in areas with the potential for substantial change such as Opportunity Areas, Regeneration Areas, Intensification Areas and other local areas; and
 - ensure that open space needs are planned in accordance with green infrastructure strategies to deliver mutual benefits.

London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) (March 2012)

- 3.33. The All London Green Grid (ALGG) published by the GLA aims to promote the concept of green infrastructure, and increase its delivery by boroughs, developers, and communities, by describing and advocating an approach to the design and management of green and open spaces to deliver hitherto unrealised benefits. These benefits include sustainable travel, flood management, healthy living, and creating distinctive destinations; and the economic and social uplift these support.
- 3.34. Allotments are also identified in The All London Green Grid SPD as part of London's multifunctional green infrastructure which maximises the quality of life, supports sustainable food production and helps implement a number of policies within the London Plan and is applicable to the London Borough of Camden.
- 3.35. The SPG identifies eleven Green Grid Areas (GGA) and provides the basic framework from which policies and projects can be developed and delivered. The SPG identifies green grid areas that cover part of Camden:

- 3.36. Brent Valley and Barnet Plateau (GGA11) includes the Finchley and Hampstead Ridges cross the southern section of the GGA. Hampstead Heath forms the principal large open space that has a unique mix of semi-natural and formal habitats and offers panoramic views from Parliament Hill.
- 3.37. Central London (GGA12) includes the Regent's Canal Link passes through the urban area from Paddington in the west along the canal, connecting with Kensal Green Cemetery and Regent's Park. From here, the canal is not always visible and the route passes through densely developed areas before joining with Victoria Park in the east and onwards to the Thames through Mile End Park.

Shaping Neighbourhood: Play and Informal Recreation (2012)

- 3.38. This SPG guidance provides guidance to London boroughs on providing for the play and recreation needs of children and young people under the age of 18 and the use of benchmark standards in the preparation of play strategies and the implementation of Policy 3D.13 as set out in the London Plan.
- 3.39. The guidance supports the implementation of the London Plan Policy 3.6 on 'Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation Facilities, which states that local authorities should ensure that all children and young people have safe access to good quality, well-designed, secure and stimulating play and informal recreation provision, incorporating trees and greenery wherever possible.
- 3.40. The preparation of play strategies should provide comprehensive guidance on play provision including quantitative and qualitative deficiencies in provision relative to future need as well as mechanisms to address these. The guidance states that play strategies will be required to take account of the importance of high quality design and integration of play provision into overall open space strategies.
- 3.41. The guidance recommends that local authorities should develop benchmark standards in the context of their play and open space strategies, taking into account their local circumstances. The link between setting standards and local play strategies is essential, as the standards can be applied most effectively when boroughs have an understanding of the state of play and informal recreation provision in the area locally.
- 3.42. It also recommends that the benchmark or the locally derived standards should be applied to the forecast child population of the area. The proposed benchmark standard of a minimum of 10 sq.m per child regardless of age is recommended as a basis for assessing future requirements arising from an increase in the child population of the area.

Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance: A joint consultation Draft by the Mayor of London and CABE Space (September 2008)

- 3.43. This guidance document aims to provide clear, practical guidance on how to create an open space strategy. The guidance outlines a six stage process which should take between 12 and 18 months to complete:
- Stage 1: Prepare brief / scoping study;
 - Stage 2: Context Review;
 - Stage 3: Understand Supply;
 - Stage 4: Understand demands / needs;
 - Stage 5: Analyse and identify issues and objectives; and
 - Stage 6: Prepare strategy and action plan.

Local Policy and Guidance

- 3.44. The Local Plan for the London Borough of Camden consists of the Core Strategy, Development Policies, Site Allocations Document, Fitzrovia Area Action Plan and Euston Area Plan. The Council has started to review two of the key planning documents that it uses when making planning decisions, the Camden Core Strategy and Development Policies. The Council is currently considering the responses received during initial public engagement on the review and updating the evidence to support their new 'local plan'. The Council intend to publish a Draft Plan document for comment later in 2014.

Camden Council: Adopted Core Strategy 2010-2025 (November 2010)

- 3.45. The Core Strategy sets out a spatial planning framework for the long term development of the Borough for the next 15 to 20 years. It is a strategic document providing the broad strategy for the scale and distribution of development and the provision of supporting infrastructure, including green infrastructure.
- 3.46. The Core Strategy sets out that in the order of 12,250 additional homes will be provided in Camden between 2010/11 and 2024/25. Over 60% of the 12,250 additional homes in the Borough will be provided in the key growth areas.
- 3.47. Core Strategy Objective 1: supports a sustainable Camden that adapts to a growing population.
- 3.48. Core Strategy Objective 3: supports a connected Camden community where people lead active, healthy lives.
- 3.49. Core Strategy Policy 1: Distribution of Growth - The London Borough of Camden plans to focus future growth and development in the Borough in the following areas that encourages:
- A concentration of development in the growth areas of King's Cross, Euston, Tottenham Court Road, Holborn and West Hampstead Interchange.
 - Appropriate development at other highly accessible locations, in particular Central London and town centres of Camden Town, Finchley Road / Swiss Cottage, Kentish Town, Kilburn High Road and West Hampstead.
- 3.50. Core Strategy Policy 10: Supporting Community Facilities and Services seeks to ensure that sufficient community facilities are provided for those living in and visiting Camden, ensuring that sufficient community facilities are provided to meet the growing population of Camden.
- 3.51. Core Strategy Policy 14: Promoting high quality places and conserving our heritage seeks to preserve and enhance existing spaces within the Borough and promote high quality landscaping and works to public spaces.
- 3.52. Core Strategy Policy 15: Protecting and improving our parks and open spaces and encouraging biodiversity - The London Borough of Camden aims to protect and enhance existing open space and seek opportunities to improve the provision of good quality and accessible open space in the Borough is summarised as follows:
- Protecting open spaces designated in the open space schedule as shown on the Proposals Map, including our Metropolitan Open Land, and other suitable land of 400sq.m or more on large estates with the potential to be used as open space;
 - Tackle deficiencies and under-provision and meet increased demand for open space by:
 - – providing additional open space at King's Cross and other key growth areas (e.g. Euston,
 - – West Hampstead Interchange, Holborn and Tottenham Court Road and other parts of Central London)

- – securing improvements to publicly accessible open land on the Council’s housing estates; and;
- – securing other opportunities for additional public open space.
- Secure improvements to open spaces from new developments that create an additional demand for open space;
- Protect and improve sites of nature conservation and biodiversity importance;
- Preserve and enhance historic, open space and nature conservation importance of Hampstead Heath; and
- Preserve and enhance Regent’s Canal.

- 3.53. The Council will also protect and improve sites of nature conservation and biodiversity, in particular habitats and biodiversity identified in the Camden and London Biodiversity Plans in the borough. It will also seek to preserve and enhance the Regent’s Canal.
- 3.54. Core Strategy Policy 16: Improving Camden’s health and wellbeing seeks to address health inequalities and improve health across the Borough.
- 3.55. Core Strategy Policy 18: Dealing with waste and encourage recycling seeks to reduce the amount of waste in the Borough and increase re-use and recycling rates.
- 3.56. The schedule of open spaces in Camden are displayed on the Proposals Map 2010. This also illustrates the planning and environmental designations that are linked to these spaces.

Camden Site Allocations Local Development Document (2013)

- 3.57. Camden Site Allocations sets out the Council’s key objectives and guidance for development of land and buildings on significant sites which are likely to be subject to development proposals during the lifetime of the Core Strategy (2010-2025).
- 3.58. The Site Allocations Document identifies the following sites as having potential to accommodate additional open space as part of a new development:
- Site 4: 277a Grays Inn Road - Contribute to new open space by exploring opportunities to enhance or extend the adjacent housing block’s open space.
 - Site 5: Midland Road Site - Land to rear of British Library - Provide on-site open space and facilitate improvements to nearby open spaces and Routes.
 - Site 7: 103 Camley Street - Provide on-site open space.
 - Site 8: Land west of Westminster Kingsway College, 45 Sidmouth Street - Contribute to the enhancement of open space provision.
 - Site 9: Euston Station, Euston Road - Replace any existing housing, business and community uses and open space which may be lost as part of any proposals and new open spaces to meet additional needs generated by over station development. Maximise any opportunities to deck over the railway tracks to mitigate visual and noise impacts and create new open space and other appropriate and feasible uses.
 - Site 10: 132-140 and 142 Hampstead Road - Enhance existing open space and provide additional publicly accessible on-site open space.
 - Site 11: Granby Terrace - Provide open space on the site to meet the needs of the future occupiers.
 - Site 12: 110-122 Hampstead Road (Former National Temperance Hospital) - Enhance or contribute to the supply of publicly accessible open space
 - Site 15: Goldsmith’s House and adjoining land, Cumberland Market Estate, Park Village East/Augustus St - Provide enhanced open space on-site or support creation or enhancement elsewhere within the local area to serve the development and existing residents and enhance biodiversity.

- Site 17: 21-31 New Oxford Street, Royal Mail Sorting Office - Provision of or contributions to public open space.
- Site 18: Land Bound by New Oxford Street, Museum Street and West Central Street - Provide or contribute to the provision of new open space.
- Site 19: 12-42 Southampton Row & 1-4 Red Lion Square - Provide or contribute towards the provision of new or expanded open space.
- Site 21: Senate House (north block) Malet Street - Seek to make provision for new or extended publically accessible open space.
- Site 24: Phoenix Place - Provide a range of new open spaces on and across the comprehensive development of the Royal Mail site.
- Site 26: Land bounded by Wren Street, Pakenham Street, Cubitt Street, Langton Walk - Incorporate new open space and east-west permeability.
- Site 27: 187-199 West End Lane - Provision of on-site publicly accessible open space. Protect and enhance the existing open space at the western apex for ecology and nature conservation interest and ensure an appropriate relationship to adjoining open spaces and ecological corridors.
- Site 28: 156 West End Lane - Incorporate new publicly accessible open space (potentially suitable for temporary market use) and enhance the function of the adjacent open space.
- Site 29: O2 Centre Car Park - Provide open spaces on site appropriate to the scale and nature of development proposed
- Site 31: Belsize Road Car Park - Provide new or extended open space.
- Site 32: Hawley Wharf, Water Lane and 39-45 Kentish Town Road Seek to enhance biodiversity along the canal corridor and provide a network of well defined routes and new public spaces.
- Site 34: 2-12 Harmond St / rear of 34 Chalk Farm Road - Create open space on-site and/or contribute to nearby open space improvements.
- Site 35: Bangor Wharf, Georgiana Street - Ensure that the design and layout of the development responds positively to its canal setting, and contributes to the biodiversity and green nature of the canal.
- Site 36: 57 - 71 Pratt Street, 10 - 15 Georgiana Street And Royal College Street - Contribute towards the upgrade of existing public open spaces in the area and subject to the scale of residential development proposed provide a new green space and children's play space.
- Site 37: 24 - 58 Royal College Street Provide open space accessible to members of the public and children's playspace for new housing.
- Site 40: Kentish Town Police Station, 10A, 12A, 14 Holmes Road - Provide new green space and children's play space.

Camden Development Policies 2010 – 2025 (2010)

- 3.59. Camden Development Policies sets out the detailed planning policies that the Council will use when determining applications for planning permission in the Borough to achieve the vision and objectives of the Core Strategy.
- 3.60. Development Policy 31: Provision of, and improvements to, open space, sport and recreation - sets out the Council's approach to ensuring that developments make appropriate contributions towards open space and outdoor sport and recreation facilities. The Council will only grant planning permission for development that is likely to lead to an increased use of public open space where an appropriate contribution to the supply of open space is made. Priority will be given to the provision of publicly accessible open space.
- 3.61. An open space standard of 9 sq.m per person will apply when assessing the appropriate contributions to open space from residential development. In addition, the Council will apply a standard of 0.74 sq.m of open space per person when assessing appropriate contributions to open space from commercial developments in Central London.

- 3.62. The Council consider 19 sq.m of commercial floorspace as catering for one worker. Non-residential developments for higher education are considered to generate requirements per occupier (including employees and students) at the same rate as commercial developments.
- 3.63. When assessing the amount of open space to be provided, the Council will take account of a development's contribution towards other policy aims and priorities. Our priority for open space provision is for on-site public open space provision. Where on-site open space is provided the Council will take into account the characteristics of the site and its relationship with adjoining development when negotiating the level of open space provision.
- 3.64. As set out in paragraph 31.6, developers will need to make a contribution to the provision of these facilities in the borough if your development falls within the following categories:
- Five or more additional dwellings;
 - Student housing schemes creating an additional 10 or more units/rooms or occupiers; and
 - Developments of 500 sq.m or more of any floorspace that are likely to increase the resident, worker or visitor populations of the borough.
- 3.65. The Camden Development Policies also sets out in further detail the role which allotments can have in delivering strategic objectives in relation to provision of open space, biodiversity and improved health. Policy DP31 'Provision of, and improvements to open space and outdoor sport and recreation facilities' sets out the need to conserve and improve open space provision with the Borough. The Development Policies documents recognises the important function of allotments in achieving this and identifies allotments and community garden space as the Council's priority for on-site provision, due to the very high demand and limited scope for additional provision. Any new development of over 200 dwellings is expected to provide on-site allotment provision.
- 3.66. Development Policy 26: Managing the impact of development on occupiers and neighbours – requires new development to provide outdoor space for private or communal amenity space, wherever practical. The Council expects the provision of gardens in appropriate developments, and particularly in schemes providing larger homes suitable for families. However, we recognise that in many parts of the borough this will not be realistic or appropriate. In these locations, the provision of alternative outdoor amenity space, for example, balconies, roof gardens or communal space will be expected. These amenity spaces should be designed to limit noise and disturbance of other occupiers and so not to unacceptably reduce the privacy of other occupiers and neighbours.

Fitzrovia Area Action Plan (AAP)

- 3.67. The Fitzrovia Area Action Plan was adopted in March 2014. The consultation on the modification to the Submission Version of the Fitzrovia AAP took place between September and November 2013. High priority projects for delivering new and improved public open space include:
- Bedford Passage – a new pedestrian link with public open space within the block between Howland Street, Charlotte Street, Tottenham Street and Cleveland Street;
 - Alfred Place – creation of a new public space by reclaiming part of the carriageway space; and;
 - The Warren – redesign of the existing space to improve facilities.
- 3.68. When considering new development in the AAP, the Council identifies that it will “seek every opportunity to seek direct provision of public open space on or close to the site that generates new development.”

3.69. However, if there is no opportunity to accommodate the provision, then the Council will consider the use of financial contributions from development. If there are no opportunities to improve existing open space in a location reasonably related to the development, the Council will then consider the use of financial contributions to create usable spaces within the street environment through works to highway space and private forecourts.

Euston Area Action Plan (AAP)

3.70. The Submission Version of the Euston AAP has been submitted for examination with the hearings due to take place in early July 2014. The long term planning framework to guide transformational change in the area, focused around the redevelopment of Euston Station. Euston Square Gardens is identified as an open space to be improved through landscaping and enhanced connectivity.

Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (2004 and 2008 update)

3.71. Camden's Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study 2004 demonstrated that nowhere in Camden had a surplus in open space. The Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Update 2008 found that there is currently 20 sq.m of public open space per person in the Borough. This would drop to 17 sq.m by 2025 taking into account projected population increases and assuming no additional public open space is provided.

3.72. The Study Update 2008 suggests standards for open space and highlights opportunities for improving the quantity and quality of open spaces in the Borough, including play facilities and sports provision, recommendations included:

- Public open standard for residents is set at 17 sq.m per person
- Residents should be within 400m of a public open space from their home
- Open space quality standard should be based on the Civic Green Flag Award
- Public open space standard for workers is set at 0.74 sq.m per person
- Children's play provision should be set at 2.5 sq.m per child.
- An allotment standard of 0.02ha per population
- Indoor sports provision includes (swimming pool provision of 17.2 sq.m of pool space per 1,000 population; badminton court provision of 0.25 badminton courts per 1,000 population and sports hall space provision of 27.75 sq.m per 1,000 population).

Camden Infrastructure Study Update (2012)

3.73. The Study assessed the infrastructure requirements generated by growth, the capacity of existing and planning infrastructure to meet these needs, and the subsequent need for any additional infrastructure, over and above existing plans and commitments.

3.74. The 2012 Update sets out Camden's infrastructure requirements to 2026 and sets out the costs for open space are summarised below:

Table 3-6 Open space required for specific developments

Infrastructure Type	Primary Funding Responsibility	Indicative Projects	Indicative Cost	Funding committee	Estimated funding gap to 2026 (£m)	Notes

Infrastructure Type	Primary Funding Responsibility	Indicative Projects	Indicative Cost	Funding committee	Estimated funding gap to 2026 (£m)	Notes
Sports and leisure	LBC, developer contributions	Requirement for nine sports courts	£2.51m		£2.51m	Assuming average cost of £1,823 per sq m (a sports hall measuring 1,377 sq m would be sufficient to accommodate nine courts. Source: Sports England: Sports Halls Designs & Layout (2011))
Parks and Open Space	Developer Contributions	On-site provision of public open space to be provided at a standards of 9 sq.m / new resident and 0.74 sq.m / new worker. This includes contributions to initiatives targeting nature conservation.	Unknown ⁹			
Child Play Spaces	Requirement or 22 child play spaces /MUGAs	Requirement for 22 child play spaces / MUGAs	£1.26m		£1.26m	Estimated cost of £57,100 each.

Camden Planning Guidance 6: Amenity

3.75. This guidance provides information on all types of amenity issues within the Borough and gives specific regard to open space, outdoor sport and recreation facilities. The guidance recognises the following five broad categories of open space:

- Public amenity open space;
- Children's play space and young people's recreation space;

⁹ Calculation of requirements and costs for a variety of public open space, natural open space, and outdoor sport and recreation facilities is given in Camden Planning Guidance 6 Amenity Open space, sport and recreation.

- Natural and semi-natural green space;
- Allotments and community gardens; and
- Outdoor sport and recreation.

3.76. Table 3.7 and 3.8 outline the specific development requirements for open space:

Table 3-7 Open space required for specific developments

Type of Open Space	Provision per adult (sq.m)	Provision per child (sq.m)
Residential development (all types)		
Amenity open space	5	4
Children's playspace (where applicable)		2.5
Natural green space	4	2.5
Commercial / higher education (non-residential)		
Amenity open space	0.4	
Natural greenspace	0.34	

Table 3-8 Open space required for specific developments

Type	Amenity open space (sq.m)	Children's play space (sq.m)	Natural green space (sq.m)	Total (sq.m)
Self contained homes in Use Class 3				
One bedroom home	6.5		5.2	11.7
Two bedroom home	9.2	0.6	7.2	17.0
Three bedroom home	12.8	2.9	9.5	25.2
Four bedroom home	14.1	3.6	10.2	27.9
Student housing, hotels and hostels				
Single room	5.0		4.0	9.0
Double room	10.0		8.0	18.0
Commercial / higher education development				
Per 1,000 sq.m gross external area	21.6		17.9	38.9

- 3.77. There are currently three ways in which developers can make a contribution to public open space in Camden:
- On site provision of new public open space;
 - Off site provision of new public open space;
 - Providing a financial contribution in lieu of direct provision.
- 3.78. The financial contributions are identified in Table 3.9.

Table 3-9 Open space required for specific developments

Type	Capital Cost	Maintenance	Design and admin
Contained homes in Use Class C3			
One bedroom home	385	386	46
Two bedroom home	663	561	80
Three bedroom home	1,326	832	159
Four bedroom home	1,537	921	184
Student housing, hotels and hostels			
Single room	297	297	37
Double room	593	594	71
Commercial / higher education development			
Per 1,000 sq.m gross external area	1,265	1,284	152

Summary of Key Issues

- 3.79. The NPPF and The London Plan (2011) advise local authorities to draw up their own standards for open space, sports and recreation provision for inclusion within their Development Plans. It is recommended that these standards are based upon a locally derived assessment of open space needs.
- 3.80. NPPF open space guidance states that open space assessments should identify 'specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.' The London Plan encourages Borough's to identify areas of public open space deficiency, using the Greater London Authority (GLA) open space hierarchy and to ensure that future open space needs are planned for in areas with the potential for substantial change such as Growth Areas.
- 3.81. The London Borough of Camden aims to protect and enhance existing open space and seek opportunities to improve the provision of good quality and accessible open space in the Borough. The main policies for protecting Camden's open spaces are set out in the Core Strategy and include CS5 – Managing the impact of growth and CS15 – Protecting and improving our parks and open spaces and encouraging biodiversity.

- 3.82. The Camden Development Policies document sets out the detailed planning policies that the Council will use when determining applications for planning permission in the Borough. The main policies applicable to open space include DP26 – Managing the impact of development on occupiers and neighbours DP31 – Provision of, and improvements to, open space and outdoor sport and recreation facilities. Policy DP31 sets out the amount of open space to be provided by developments as follows:
- Residential development (all types) – 9 sq.m per occupier
 - Commercial / higher education development – 0.74 sq.m per employee / student
- 3.83. The Camden Infrastructure Update sets out Camden’s infrastructure requirements to 2026 that includes nine indoor sports halls, 22 MUGAs / children’s play areas and on-site provision of public open space. In support of this, the Camden Planning Guidance 6: Amenity sets out the specific details for developers in terms of on-site provision of new public open space, off site provision of new public open space and provision of financial contribution in lieu of direct provision.

4. Assessment of Open Space Needs

Introduction

- 4.1. This chapter presents an assessment of local open space needs and priorities. There are a number of objective indicators which influence levels of open space needs within the Borough. Each of these indicators has been assessed against the most up to date information where possible. The following list provides an overview of the objective indicators taken into account in assessing local open space needs and priorities, all of which are based on the outputs from the 2011 census.
- Demographic profile (Borough wide);
 - Ethnicity (Borough wide);
 - Population density (Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) Level);
 - Housing density (Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) Level);
 - Child densities (Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) Level);
 - Health (Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) Level);
 - Indices of deprivation (Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) Level);
 - Composite assessment of local need (Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) Level): based on a composite assessment of the indicators above.

Demographic Profile

- 4.2. The demographic profile of the Borough has a direct influence on sport participation levels and open space usage as people’s involvement in sport generally varies according to age. Table 4.1 illustrates the demographic profile of the London Borough of Camden compared to London and national average in 2011.

Table 4-1 Demographic Profile

Age Cohort	Total in Age Cohort Camden	%Camden	%London	%England
0-4	13,168	6%	7%	6%
5-7	6,781	3%	4%	3%
8-9	4,117	2%	2%	2%
10-14	9,594	4%	6%	6%
15-19	12,523	6%	6%	6%
Total Under 19	46,183	21%	25%	24%
20-24	21,863	10%	8%	7%
25-29	25,923	12%	10%	7%
30-44	59,573	27%	25%	21%
Total 20-44	107,359	49%	43%	34%
45-59	33,564	15%	17%	19%
60-64	9,255	4%	4%	6%
65-74	12,937	6%	6%	9%

Total 45-74	55,756	25%	27%	34%
75-84	7,897	4%	4%	6%
85-89	2,048	1%	1%	1%
90 & Over	1,095	0%	1%	1%
Total 75+	11,040	5%	5%	8%
Total	220,338	100%	100%	100%

Source: Census (2011)

- 4.3. Table 4.1 reveals that Camden's population is now 220,338, and has increased by 11.3% (since the last Census was undertaken in 2001) and 4.6% (since the last Open Space Study update undertaken in 2008).
- 4.4. Camden has a slightly lower proportion of children under the age of nineteen (21%) residing in the Borough compared to both the national average (24%) and across London as a whole (24%). However, when looking at the number of younger adults residing in the Borough (those aged between 20 – 44), they represent a higher proportion of residents overall (49%) when compared to the London as a whole (43%) and a significantly higher proportion of residents when compared to the national average of 34%. Conversely, Camden has a slightly lower proportion of residents between 45 and 74 years of age (25%) when compared against London as a whole (27%), and a significantly lower number of residents within this age cohort when compared nationally (34%). However, when looking at the number of residents aged 75 and over, the number of residents within this age cohort (5%) is the same as that seen across London as a whole and is broadly comparable at a national level (8%).
- 4.5. The latest Active People Survey (APS7) indicates that 22.5% of adults living in Camden (those 16 and above), regularly participate in physical activity which is slightly higher than the national average of 21.8%. Notwithstanding this, in the most recent National Survey of Culture, Leisure and Sport¹⁰ it was observed that there was an overall decrease in those under the age of 24 who were participating in active sport. This trend is reflected in Camden where Active Person Surveys have shown the number of adults participating in active sports or recreation since 2005 – 2006 has decreased. However, figures set out in APS7 suggest that the participation rate is once again beginning to increase and Camden now has the 6th highest participation rate of all London Boroughs. Furthermore, the APS7 has also identified that a significant proportion of adult residents within Camden (61.7%) want to participate in playing sport or undertake more active recreation.

Therefore, when considering the Borough's younger demographic profile, especially the significant number of young adults in the age cohort (20 – 44), it can be expected that the various open spaces in the area are likely to experience a higher level of demand when compared to London as a whole and nationally. It will also be important to consider the needs of 45 – 74 years olds that represents the same proportion as the 20-44 age cohort, with both representing a 34% share of Camden's population.

Ethnicity

- 4.6. Table 4.2 illustrates that 66% of Camden's total population is classified as a 'white' ethnic group, which makes up a slightly higher proportion of residents when compared against London as a whole (60%) although it is a lower proportion when compared at a national level (85%). Overall,

¹⁰ Taking Part: The National Survey of Culture, Leisure and Sport - 2010/11 Statistical Release (June 2011)

the proportion of residents in Camden from a non-white British background (34%) is slightly lower when compared against London as a whole (40%) but considerably higher when compared nationally (15%). Asian or Asian British makes up the largest non white ethnic group (16%), followed by Black, African, Caribbean or Black British (8%).

Table 4-2 Ethnic Group Populations

	Camden Total	Camden %	London Total	London %	England Total	England %
White	146,055	66%	4,887,435	60%	45,281,142	85%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	96,937	44%	3,669,284	45%	42,279,236	80%
White: Irish	7,053	3%	175,974	2%	517,001	1%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	167	0%	8,196	0%	54,895	0%
White: Other White	41,898	19%	1,033,981	13%	2,430,010	5%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	12,322	6%	405,279	5%	1,192,879	2%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Black Caribbean	2,494	1%	119,425	1%	415,616	1%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Black African	1,800	1%	65,479	1%	161,550	0%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Asian	3,880	2%	101,500	1%	332,708	1%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: Other Mixed	4,148	2%	118,875	1%	283,005	1%
Asian/Asian British	35,446	16%	1,511,546	18%	4,143,403	8%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	6,083	3%	542,857	7%	1,395,702	3%
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	1,489	1%	223,797	3%	1,112,282	2%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	12,503	6%	222,127	3%	436,514	1%
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	6,493	3%	124,250	2%	379,503	1%
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	8,878	4%	398,515	5%	819,402	2%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	18,060	8%	1,088,640	13%	1,846,614	3%

Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	10,802	5%	573,931	7%	977,741	2%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	3,496	2%	344,597	4%	591,016	1%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	3,762	2%	170,112	2%	277,857	1%
Other ethnic group	8,455	4%	281,041	3%	548,418	1%
Other ethnic group: Arab	3,432	2%	0	0%	220,985	0%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	85	0%	175,021	2%	327,433	1%
Total	220,338	100%	8,173,941	100%	53,012,456	100%

Source: Census (2011)

- 4.7. An assessment of participation in active sport and recreation based on the outputs from APS6 and APS7¹¹ indicates that within Camden, 27.2% of 'white' residents participate in sport and active recreation on a regular basis, which is considerably higher than other ethnic groups where only 19.4% participate to the same extent. Given that 'white' ethnic groups make up the majority of the residential population within Camden and is slightly higher than London as a whole, the baseline demand for parks and other Open Spaces for sport and active recreation to take place is likely to be higher than London as a whole. However, when considered in the national context, the baseline demand is likely to be significantly lower.

Open Space Need Indicators

A number of indicators have been derived to show variations in open space demand within the Borough. These are described in more detail below and are illustrated in Figures 4.1 – 4.7.

Population Density

- 4.8. Population density is an indicator of open space need, since open spaces within areas of high population density are within reach of a greater number of people and potentially used more often. Often areas of high population density will be housing estates which may have a lack of private amenity space in the form of gardens.
- 4.9. Figure 4.1 illustrates population density within the Borough in relation to the Borough average. The average population density for the Borough is 146 people per hectare. The measure of density used is people per hectare which has been calculated from the total population divided by the area of census Lower Super Output Area and data has been taken from the Census (2011). The density indicator shown in Figure 4.1 relates to gross densities including all open space, infrastructure etc rather than net density which only takes into account residential land.
- 4.10. Generally there is a high population density across the Borough, with pockets of low population density in areas where there are large areas of existing open spaces or large areas of industrial land such as that to the north of Kings Cross. It should be noted that the area to the north of Kings Cross is currently subject of a major regeneration programme and future population density in this area will be much higher. Slightly lower densities can also be observed within the Central Activities Zone, where there is a higher concentration of employment land uses. The demand for open space based on population density is therefore likely to be relatively consistent across the Borough.

¹¹ Results for participation in sport and active recreation based on data from Active People Survey 6 and 7 (April 2011 to April 2013) http://archive.sportengland.org/research/active_people_survey/ni8_sport_active_recreation.aspx

Residential Dwelling Density and Housing Type

- 4.11. Residential dwelling density provides an indicator of the availability of open space compared with the number of households located within an area. Generally, the higher housing densities are found in areas which have poorer access to open space areas. Figure 4.2 shows the gross residential dwelling density in each ward area.
- 4.12. It can be seen that the majority residential dwellings in the borough can be considered to have either a low or medium density. The lowest residential densities can be observed in the north of the borough, where there are large areas of open space or in the south where there is a greater presence of employment and other non-residential land uses. The concentrations of medium and high densities appear to be focused along key transport corridors.
- 4.13. Housing type is another indicator of open space need as, like density, it provides an indication of access to private open space in the form of gardens. Figure 4.1 is derived from Census (2011) data and shows the estimated accommodation profile for flats, apartments and terraced housing across Camden in relation to the Borough average. It shows that there is a high proportion of 'terraced housing, flats or apartments' across the Borough, with an average 90% of all properties within the Borough falling within this category.

Child Densities

- 4.14. Child densities provide an indication of the need for children's play provision within the Borough as children are a key user group of open spaces on both a recreational and educational basis. Therefore, areas with higher child densities should have relatively accessible open space provision with suitable facilities for both children and young families. Given the limitations for young children to travel, the relevant open spaces should be provided within close proximity of where children live.
- 4.15. The demographic information above demonstrates that Camden has a slightly lower proportion of children aged 0-15 than both London and England as a whole (16% compared against 19% for London and 17% nationally). Figure 4.4 shows the relevant child population density across Camden for those aged between 0 – 15 years. The data has been taken from the Census 2011 and has been mapped at LSOA level.
- 4.16. Generally, it can be seen that higher child population densities exist in the north and east of the Borough with particular concentrations of high child population densities around Somers Town, South Hampstead and Gospel Oak areas. The distribution of child densities is generally consistent with the spatial characteristics of the Borough, with the Central Activities Zone in the South and the existence of suburb communities in the north. Clusters of higher child density tend to correspond with high density housing, such as those areas with a higher proportion of social housing or those located around public transport nodes.

Health

- 4.17. Best practice guidance identifies the contribution of open space towards healthy living (Companion Guide to PPG17, 2002). Open spaces have a preventative effect on ill health as a population which is healthy in mind, body and spirit is more productive and makes less demand on medical services. Green spaces help to reduce stress, provide formal and informal opportunities for physical activity and sport and provide environments for relaxation and stress relief. The health benefits of participating in physical activity is recognised in the London Borough of Camden's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)¹² where it is identified as being able to help prevent and manage over 20 conditions and diseases.

¹² <http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/social-care-and-health/health-in-camden/joint-strategic-needs-assessment-2012/chapter-9-physical-activity-.en?page=2>

4.18. Parks and open spaces within the Borough which have public access will provide potential benefits to health. Therefore the areas of the Borough which would benefit most from improvements in the quantity and quality of open space provision are those areas where levels of poor health are high.

4.19. Figure 4.5 illustrates census 2011 data showing the percentage of the population within each ward that are in good health. It can be seen that the majority of the population of the Borough are considered to be good health and therefore all areas of the Borough are likely to benefit equally in terms of improved publically accessible open space. There are some isolated pockets where a higher proportion of the population is not in good health.

Indices of Deprivation

4.20. Research suggests that the propensity of people to participate in sport is influenced by the affluence of the area in which they live. The 'Taking Part Survey' (2010/11), identifies that people who live in the least deprived areas are more likely than those in the most deprived areas to take part in active sport or recreation. In part this can be related to the provision of facilities but can also be attributed to the ability for individuals to access or participate in active sport or recreation as a result of their lifestyle living environment and economic situation. For example, the level of disposable income that is available to spend on sport and leisure activities is likely to be higher for those living in areas which are least deprived whilst those living in more deprived areas or living in social rented housing are more likely to have local environments that are less conducive to active recreation or formal sports.

4.21. Figure 4.6 illustrates the indices of multiple deprivation scores for the Borough against the percentage of wards deprived at the London level. The figure illustrates the outputs at the LSOA level based on 2011 Census data. Recently, Camden has gone from having eight of its LSOA in the 10% most deprived in England to only three. However, 44% of its LSOAs remain in the bottom 30%. Although most parts of the Borough have some areas of relative affluence alongside more deprived areas, it can be seen that the most deprived areas are clustered towards the east and centre of the Borough with a separate cluster of more deprived residents around south and west Hampstead. The least deprived areas are to be found in the north of the Borough.

Composite Assessment of Local Need

4.22. By overlaying the results of the various indicators listed above, an indication of the parts of the Borough in greatest need for open space has been carried out. Figure 4.7 provides a composite assessment of need based on areas which have:

- high gross population densities that exceed 97 people per hectare, which is significantly above the Borough average of 65 people;
- high gross residential densities that exceed 200 households per hectare, which is significantly above the Borough average of 146;
- areas which had levels of terraced/flatted dwellings that is more than 95%, which is significantly above the Borough average of 90%;
- the child population as a proportion of the total population is more than 25%, which is significantly above the Borough average (16%) and London average (20%);
- areas which fall within the 20% most deprived areas in London.

4.23. The greater the number of these criteria fulfilled, the greater the need for open space within the particular area.

4.24. Figure 4.7 illustrates that the areas that fulfil the greatest number of criteria, and therefore have a greater need for open space, are the north west of the Borough around west and south Hampstead as well as in the central areas and around the key transport corridors in areas such

as Kentish Town, Gospel Oak and Camden Town. There is also a relatively high composite need within the Central Activities Zone to the south of Euston Road.

Residents' Survey

4.25. An integral part of the Camden Open Space Study was to consult with residents of the Borough to determine their open space usage patterns and their attitudes towards Camden's existing open space provision. The consultation element of the study comprised a stratified Residents Survey of 501 Camden residents.

4.26. The main objectives of the Residents Survey are summarised as follows:

- To identify groups of residents which use open spaces and sports facilities;
- To assess patterns of usage and determine the purposes for which the open spaces and sports facilities are used;
- To explore attitudes of and perceptions of open spaces and sports facilities;
- To identify reasons for non-use; and
- To determine issues, problems and potential improvements that could increase usage of Camden's open spaces and sports facilities.

Profile of respondents

4.27. Table 4.3 below shows the demographic breakdown of the respondents interviewed. Table 4.3 shows that the demographic breakdown of the respondents is broadly similar to that of the actual adult population in Camden. A slightly higher proportion of those aged over 45 and a slightly lower proportion of those aged between 16 and 29 were interviewed when compared with actual adult population.

4.28. In addition, a slightly lower proportion of residents that described their ethnic background as 'white' were interviewed when compared with the overall Camden population.

4.29. The results of the survey should be interpreted within this context.

Table 4-3 Demographic Profile of Residents Survey Respondents

	Adult Population in Camden Total	Adult Population in Camden (2011 Census) %	Frequency	Percentage of Respondents %
Gender				
Male	107,885	49	215	43
Female	112,453	51	286	53
Total	220338	100	501	100
Age				
16-24	32,581	18	45	9
25-29	25,923	14	37	7
30-44	59,573	32	147	29
45-59	33,564	18	134	27
60-74	22,192	12	91	18
75-84	7,897	4	32	6
85+	3,143	2	15	3
Total	184,873	100	501	100
Ethnic Group				
White	146,055	66	376	75

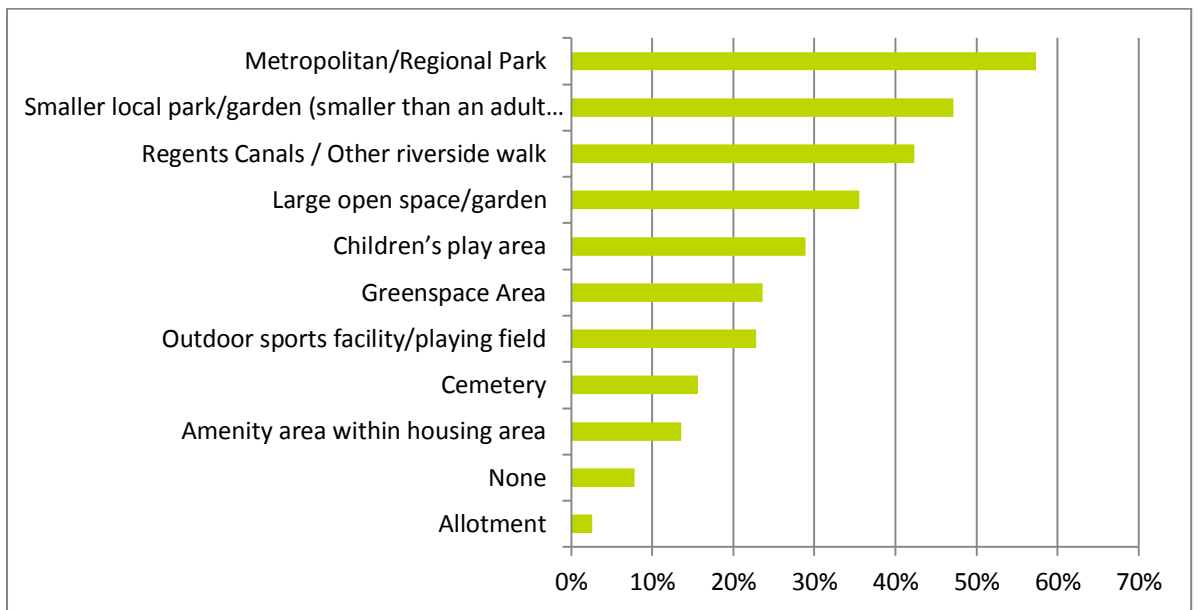
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	12,322	6	20	4
Asian/Asian British	35,446	16	56	11
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	18,060	8	29	6
Other Ethnic Group	8,455	4	20	4
Total	220,338	100	501	100
Sub Area				
Central London	35,758	16	80	16
Somers Town	13,818	6	30	6
Regents Park	13,528	6	38	8
Kentish Town	25,342	12	57	11
Gospel Oak	23,628	11	53	11
Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	25,315	11	56	11
West	48,738	22	110	22
Hampstead and Highgate	34,211	16	77	15
Total	220,338	100	501	100

Base: all respondents (501) and Census 2011

Use of Open Spaces

- 4.30. Respondents were read a list of the types of open spaces available in the Camden Borough and asked to say which type of open space they have visited during the course of the last 12 months (if any). Respondents could give more than one response to the question.
- 4.31. Nearly all respondents use some type of open space. As shown in Figure 4.8, only 8% of all respondents do not use any form of local open space. 57% of all respondents visit a Metropolitan or Regional park; roughly 36% visit other large open spaces/gardens (defined as being larger than an adult football pitch). In total 93% of all 501 respondents visit either a metropolitan, regional or large open space.
- 4.32. 47% of respondents use smaller local parks / gardens, while 42% use canal / riverside walks and 29% use children's play areas.
- 4.33. Fewer respondents visit outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (23%), cemeteries (16%), natural greenspace areas (24%), allotments (3%) and amenity areas within housing areas (14%).

Figure 4-8 Use of Open Spaces

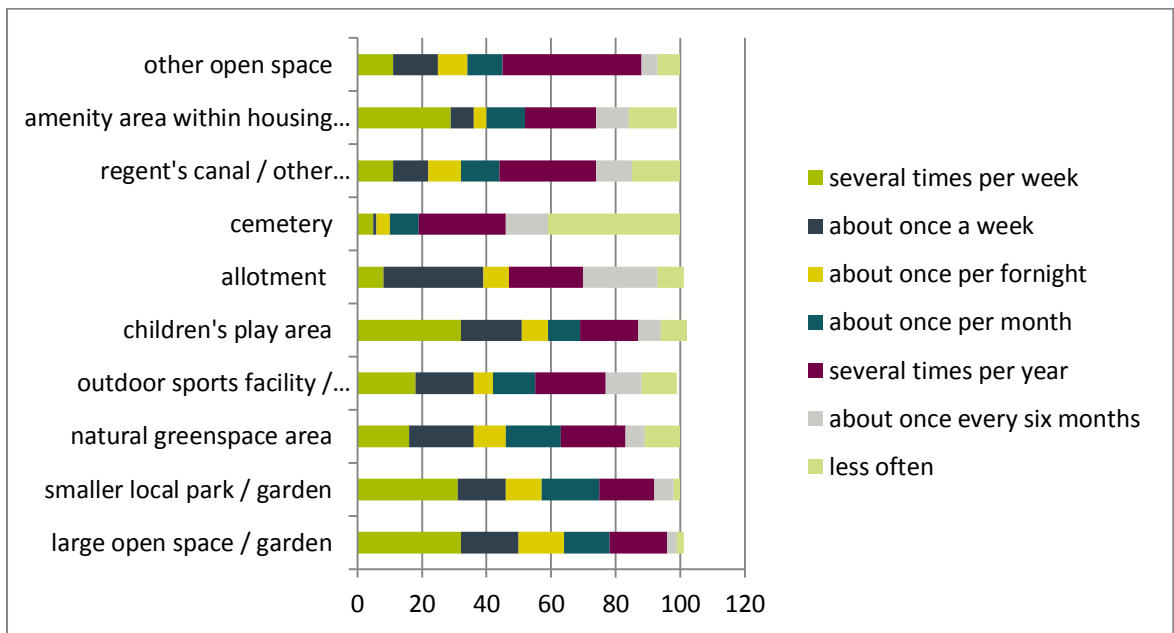


Base: all respondents (501)

Frequency of Visit

- 4.34. Respondents were asked to estimate the frequency with which they use each type of open space mentioned. It is important to note that these frequencies have been obtained only from those who stated they use the particular type of space, rather than from all 501 respondents.
- 4.35. Figure 4.9 shows that respondents make the most frequent visits to children's play areas (32%), and large open spaces (32%) and smaller local parks (31%) of those that use these spaces visit several times per week.

Figure 4-9 Frequency of Visits to Open Spaces

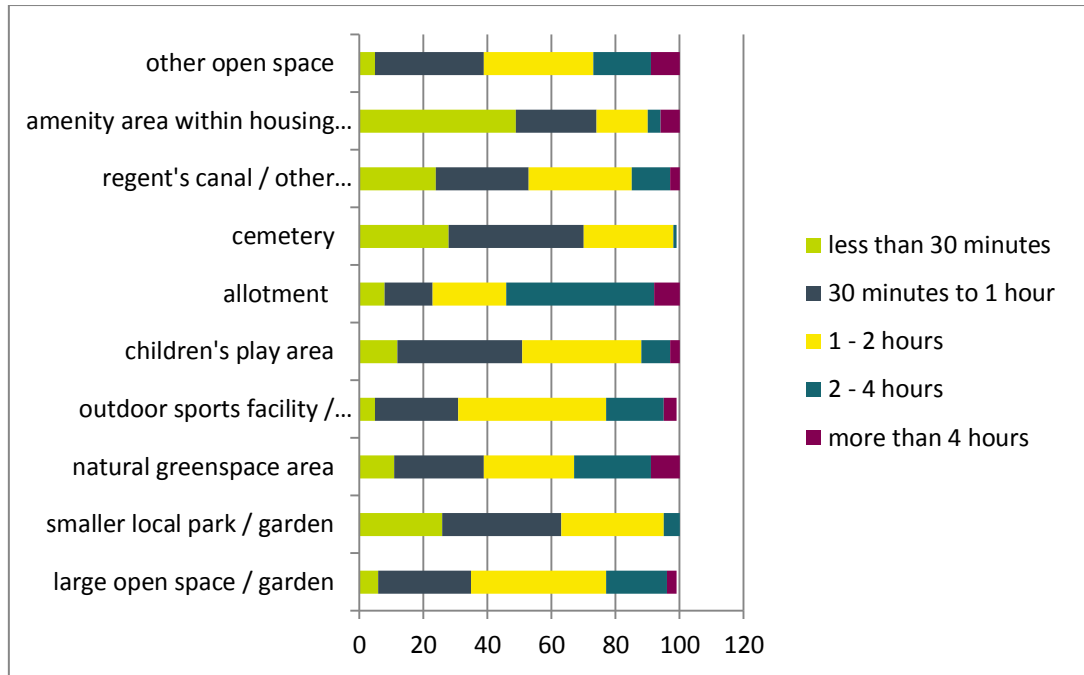


Base: all respondents (501)

Length of Visit

- 4.36. Respondents were also asked to estimate their typical length of stay in each type of open space mentioned and their length of stay in each specific metropolitan / regional / large park.
- 4.37. Figure 4.10 illustrates that respondents who use allotments tend to stay for the longest periods of time (23% spend at least 1 hour and 54% spend more than 2 hours in such spaces). Natural greenspaces also have a high proportion of long visits, with 23% of users spending at least 1 hour and 54% spending more than 2 hours in these spaces.
- 4.38. The spaces with fewer facilities, such as cemeteries, amenity areas within housing and smaller local parks / gardens receive visitors who spend little time there. 49% of amenity area within housing area and 28% of cemetery users spend less than 30 minutes in these spaces.

Figure 4-10 Length of Visits to Open Spaces



Base: For particular types of open space, all respondents who use each type of space, as shown. Overall, all respondents using any type of open space (501 individual respondents but, as respondents use multiple types of open space, 1,002 total responses for all open space types)

Reasons for Visit

- 4.39. Respondents were asked to give their reasons for visiting each type of open space visited, and reasons for visiting each specific metropolitan / regional / large park.¹³
- 4.40. Table 4.4 shows respondents' reasons for visiting parks and open spaces in general.¹⁴ Looking at the average for all types of open space the most popular reason for visiting is for walking (68% of respondents visit an open space for this reason), followed by children's play (56%). A number of respondents use parks for exercise (25%), fresh air (22%), relaxing/sitting outside (20%), looking at nature/wildlife (9%) and sport (12%). The incidence of respondents visiting open spaces in order to walk their dogs is fairly low; only 12% visit parks and open spaces for this purpose.

¹³ Respondents gave as many reasons as they could, therefore the sum of all percentages shown will exceed 100%.
¹⁴ Note that the 'overall' figures have been calculated by aggregating the reasons given for each type of open space (and each specific park where mentioned) thus respondents using more than one type of space have been double-counted, giving an overall sample size of 1,002 respondents.

Table 4-4 Reasons for Visiting Open Spaces

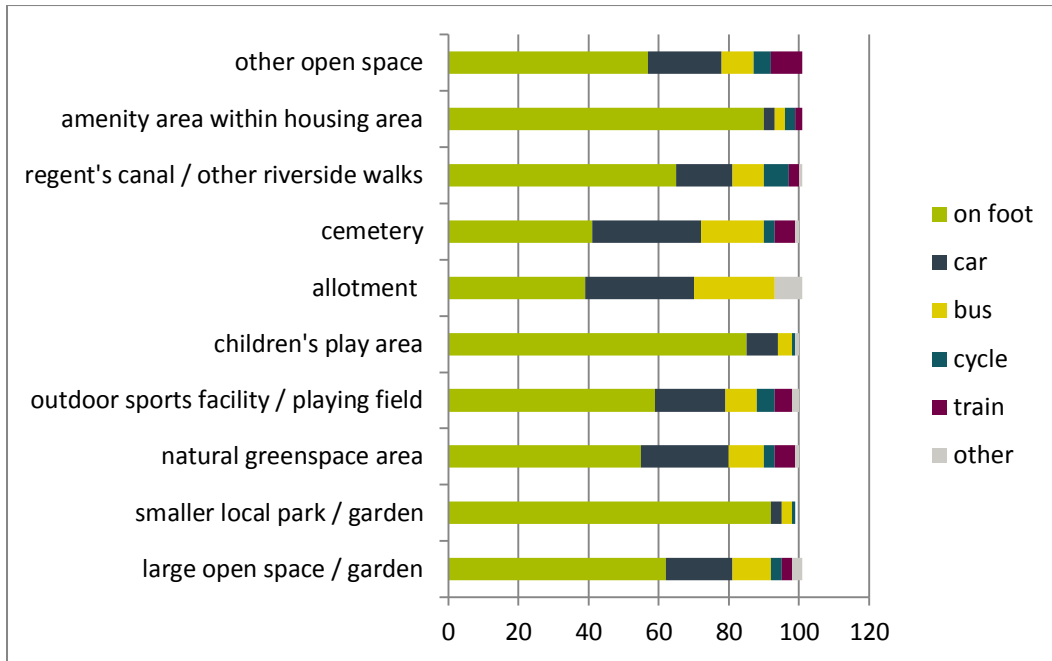
Overall	Total
Walking	68%
Children's play/accompanying my children	56%
Other	31%
Exercise	25%
Fresh air	22%
Relaxing/sitting outside	20%
En route to my destination/short cut	18%
Meeting friends	18%
Walking the dog	12%
Sport	12%
Looking at nature/wildlife	9%
Peace and quiet	8%
Picnic/having lunch	5%
Jogging/running	5%
Visit gardens	4%
Cycling/bike ride	4%
Special event (for example festival or fete)	4%
Informal games (kite flying Frisbee, kick-about)	1%
Outdoor gym	1%
Pitch and putt/crazy golf	0%

Base: all respondents (501)

Mode of Travel

- 4.41. Respondents were asked to state their usual mode of travel to each type of open space visited, and with regards to metropolitan / regional / large parks, to each specific park. Figure 4.11 displays respondents' modes of travel across the different types of open spaces and for open spaces in general.
- 4.42. Overall, walking was by far the most popular means of travel to the open spaces used. However, for some types of open space the car was also a popular mode of transport. The more "local" spaces tend to be reached on foot, while more people tend to drive to open spaces which could be slightly farther afield.
- 4.43. The highest car use identified is amongst respondents who visit cemeteries and allotments; 31% of both of these groups usually go by car, and 41% and 39% walk, respectively.
- 4.44. In contrast, over two thirds of respondents who use smaller local parks / gardens (92%), amenity areas within housing areas (90%), and children's play areas (85%) travel to these spaces on foot. A surprisingly high percentage (62%) of respondents using metropolitan / regional / large parks travel on foot.
- 4.45. Of all types of open space, Regent's Canal and other riverside walks receive the highest percentage of visitors by cycle (5%), followed closely by outdoor sports facility / playing field (5%).

Figure 4-11 Mode of Travel to Open Space

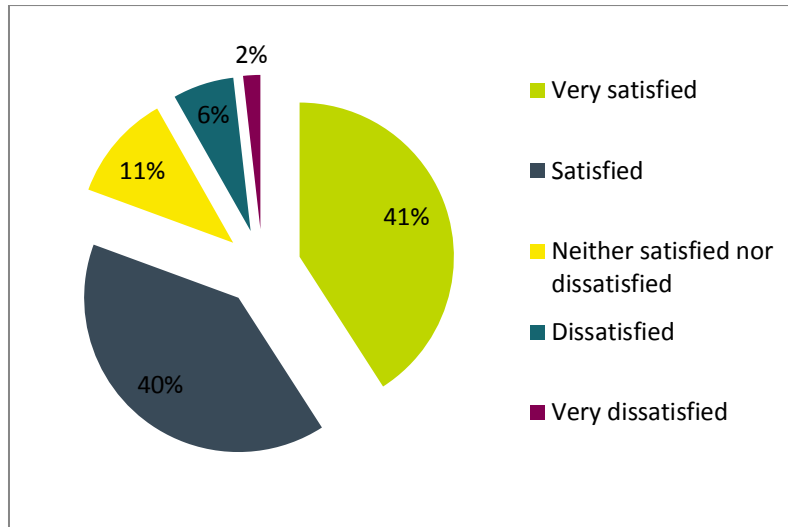


Base: all respondents (501)

Satisfaction

- 4.46. All respondents were asked how satisfied they are with existing levels of open space provision in their local area.
- 4.47. Impressions of local space provision are generally very positive, as shown in Figure 4.12 with 81% of all respondents being either “very satisfied” or “satisfied”. Only 8% of respondents are “dissatisfied” or “very dissatisfied” with the provision of open spaces in their local area
- 4.48. Regarding area of residence, respondents from Cockfosters / Highlands / Grange (94% satisfied, 8% dissatisfied) are the most satisfied with open space provision. Respondents from Hampstead and Highgate (94% satisfied, 8% dissatisfied) are also highly satisfied. Respondents residing in Regent’s Park, Kentish Town and Belsize / Primrose Hill are the most dissatisfied with open space provision (the respective figures being: 76% satisfied, 13% dissatisfied; and 86% satisfied and 13% dissatisfied and 86% satisfied and 13% dissatisfied).

Figure 4-12 Satisfaction with Open Space Provision

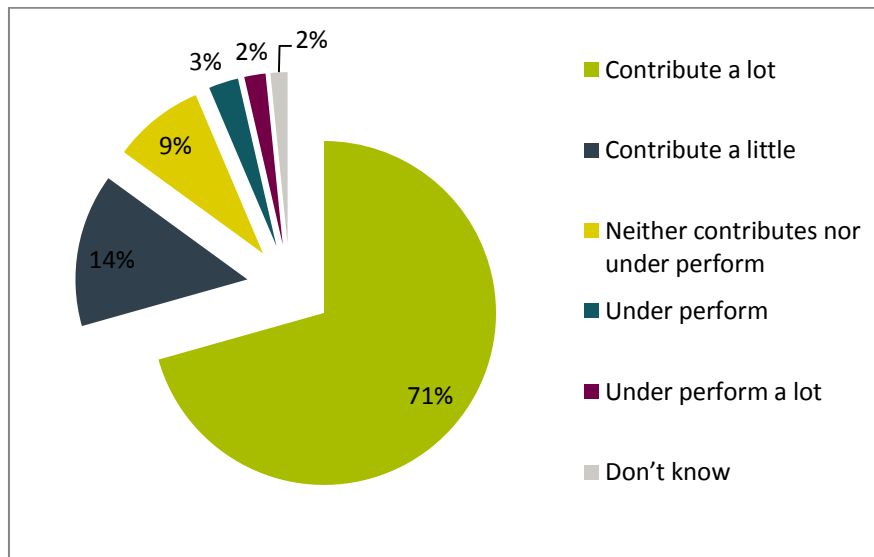


Base: all respondents (501)

Quality of Life

- 4.49. All respondents were given a fixed scale and asked how much they feel that the open spaces in their locality contribute to their quality of life.
- 4.50. Again, perceptions of local space are very positive, and the majority of respondents recognise that the open spaces in their local area do contribute to their quality of life (Figure 4.13). In all, 85% of respondents feel that local open spaces “contribute a lot” or “contribute a little” to their quality of life. Only 5% of respondents feel that local open spaces “under perform a little” or “under perform a lot” in their contribution to quality of life.

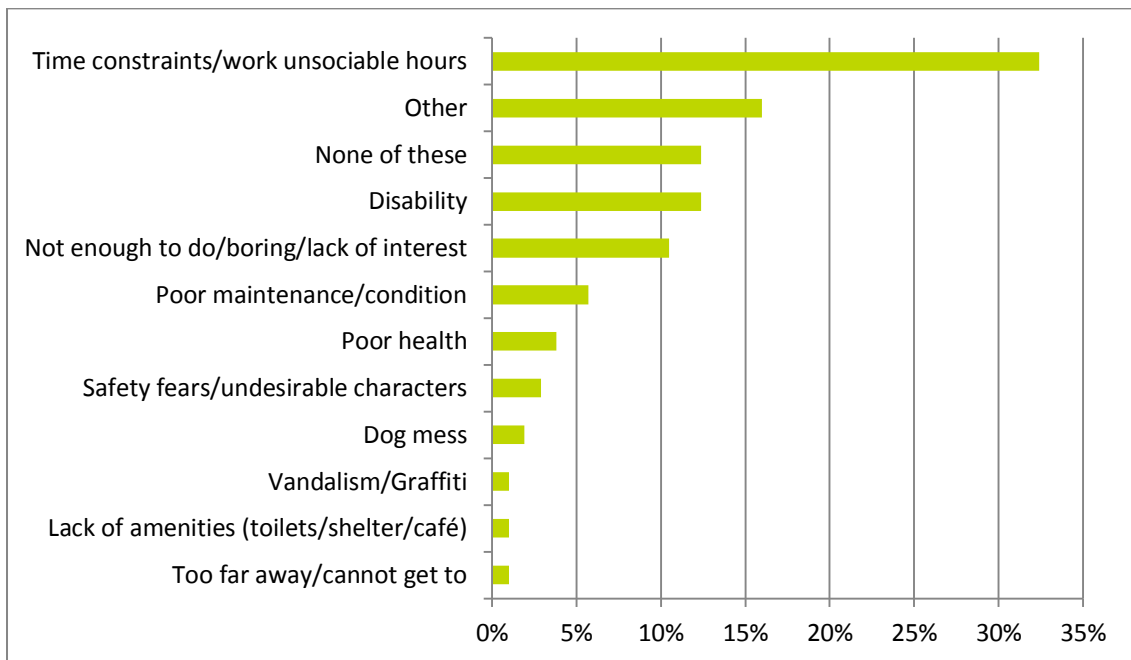
Figure 4-13 Contribution to Quality of Life



Base: all respondents (501)

4.51. The residents' survey (2013) also identified barriers to the use of local open spaces or parks. Figure 4.14 illustrates that 32% of residents stated a reason as to why they did not visit local open spaces and parks more often. Only 1% identified that proximity was a reason for not visiting open spaces. Figure 4.14 identifies that time constraints was a major reason for non-use.

Figure 4-14 Reasons for Not Visiting Open Spaces Regularly

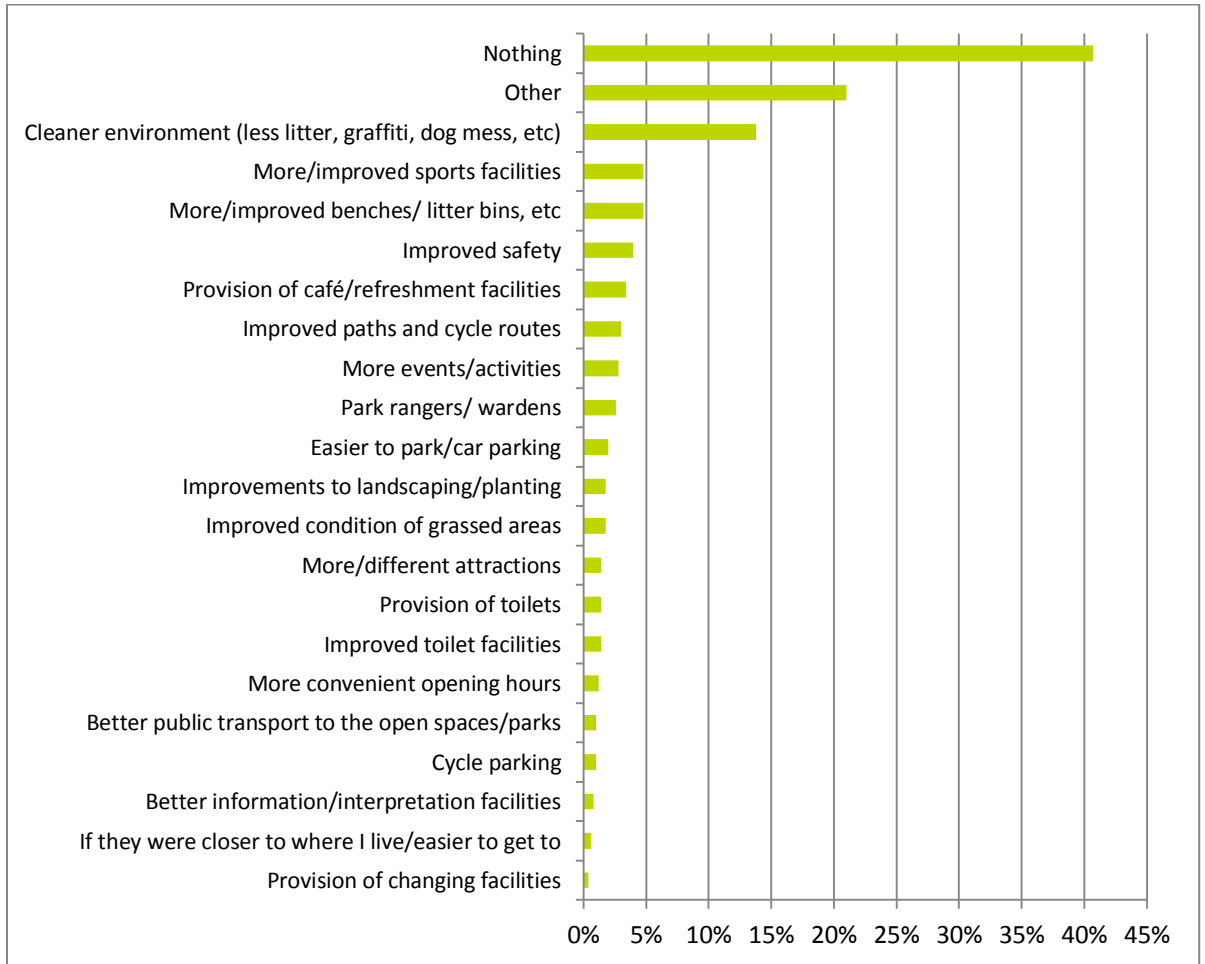


Base: all respondents (501)

Improvements

4.52. The residents' survey (2013) also asked residents how the existing open spaces and parks could be improved to encourage them to use them more often, as illustrated in Figure 4.15. 41% of residents identified that no improvements should be made to the open spaces, the next most popular suggestions for improvements (after other reasons) was the creation of a cleaner environment e.g. less litter, graffiti (14%) and more facilities e.g. improved benches, litter bins and safety (5%). It is important to note that this residents' perception of what improvements can be made to open space. The site survey (2013) assessed the potential for improvements (increased utilisation etc) at each open space and this is discussed in Chapter 10.

Figure 4-15 Improvements to Existing Open Spaces



Base: all respondents (501)

5. Assessment of Supply

Introduction

- 5.1. This chapter identifies and examines the supply of open space within the London Borough of Camden. Open space is assessed by type while the supply of public parks within the London Borough of Camden has been considered in more detail. This chapter provides the following:
- An up to date analysis of current open space provision in terms of quantity and accessibility to reflect the findings of the 2013 site assessment;
 - benchmarking of existing provision against ideal levels of provision and levels of provision found in other London Boroughs;
 - accessibility standard for each level of the parks hierarchy based upon analysis of existing and future open space need, existing usage and travel patterns (based on the Residents Survey, 2013) and the potential to introduce additional spaces to address deficiencies; and
 - application of accessibility standard in order to identify deficiencies in provision in terms of access to parks.

Existing Open Space Provision

- 5.2. The Council identified 293 open space sites¹⁵ for the site survey (2013), although 35 of the sites were inaccessible.¹⁶ Together these spaces comprise some 588.8 ha of land within the Borough (Table 5.1).
- 5.3. Table 5.1 identifies that public parks are the most abundant form of open space provision within the Borough, representing 77% of the total area of assessed open spaces. Hampstead Heath represents over half of the parkland covering an area of 396.3ha. Hampstead Heath is classified as a Metropolitan Park and therefore constitutes 46% of the total open space area in the Borough, as shown in Table 5.1.
- 5.4. In terms of the number of spaces, amenity greenspaces represent the most common form of open space provision in Camden with 74 sites. The eight sites categorised as 'other' include Barrow Hill Reservoir (138), Camden Square Play Centre (151), Fortune Green Play Centre (172), Gondar Gardens Reservoir (189), North Fairground Site, Vale of Heath (235), St Benet's Ground (a) (27), St George's Nursery (271) and Terrace Reservoir (275).
- 5.5. A summary of all open space provision within the London Borough of Camden by type and ward is included in Appendix A. Where spaces lie within two or more wards the space has been attributed to the ward which includes the greatest proportion of the space.

¹⁵ The Council provided the list of open spaces to survey

¹⁶ Surveyors were unable to gain visual and physical access to the sites.

Table 5-1 Open Space Provision by Type

Type	No. of Sites	Area (Ha)	% Open Space Area
Regional Park	0	0	0%
Metropolitan Parks	1	272.9	46%
District Park	2	54.2	9%
Local Park	6	23.9	4%
Small local park / open space	34	26.4	4%
Pocket Park	33	4.9	1%
Linear open space / green corridors	22	14.1	2%
Public Park Total	98	396.3	67%
Allotments, community gardens and urban farms	12	3.4	1%
Amenity green space	83	41.0	7%
Cemeteries and church yards	8	25.6	4%
Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas	15	3.3	1%
Greenspaces within grounds of institution	20	55.8	9%
Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces	31	49.4	8%
Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (education)	4	1.3	0%
Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (private)	6	6.1	1%
Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (public)	5	1.6	0%
Other	11	5.0	1%
Other open space total	195	192.6	33%
Total Open Space	293	588.8	100%

Source: Site Survey 2013

Public Park Provision

5.6. Table 5.1 shows the number of public parks within the Borough by type. There are 98 parks equating to 396 ha. In order to derive an appropriate and updated quantitative standard of public park provision a number of indicators have been reviewed including:

- levels of existing open space provision by ward and the Borough as a whole;
- indicative population thresholds required to support each type of park provision;
- analysis of the size of parks within each level of the hierarchy to test the appropriateness of size ranges identified within the GLA Parks Hierarchy within the Camden context; and
- comparative benchmarking of existing open space standards and levels of public park provision in other inner London Boroughs.

Open Space by Ward

5.7. Overall within the London Borough of Camden there is 2.7 ha of open space provision per 1,000 population including 1.8 ha of public park provision per 1,000 population. Hampstead Heath (Site 50) is a unique large space in the Borough and therefore skews the results. If Hampstead Heath was not included in the analysis then there would be 1.4 ha of open space provision per 1,000 population and 0.6 ha of public park provision per 1,000 population in the London Borough of Camden. However, Table 5.2 demonstrates that the levels of provision vary significantly between wards. Appendix A provides details of public park provision by ward. The overall level of public park provision ranges from no provision in Frognal and Fitzjohns and very low provision in Frognal and Fitzjohns and Hampstead Town to 2.7 ha per 1,000 population in Camden Town with Primrose Hill.

- 5.8. It should be recognised that ward level comparisons are potentially misleading and should be viewed in the context of overall levels of open space provision and the pattern of land uses within each ward.

Table 5-2 Open Space by Ward

Ward	*Total Area of public parks (Ha)	Total Public Open Space (Ha)	Population 2011	Public Park area per 1,000 population (Ha)	Total Public Open Space Area per 1,000 population (Ha)
Belsize	0.2	1.3	12,702	0.0	0.1
Bloomsbury	5.0	9.3	10,892	0.5	0.9
Camden Town with Primrose Hill	34.2	36.1	12,613	2.7	2.9
Cantelowes	3.7	5.3	11,925	0.3	0.4
Fortune Green	4.0	16.9	11,740	0.3	1.4
Frognaal and Fitzjohns	0	7.6	11,986	0	0.6
Gospel Oak	2.3	8.1	11,264	0.2	0.7
Hampstead Town	0.2	12.4	11,270	0.0	1.1
Haverstock	1.9	2.4	12,364	0.2	0.2
Highgate	287.7	407.5	10,955	26.3	37.2
Holborn and Covent Garden	4.5	9.4	13,023	0.3	0.7
Kentish Town	2.5	3.1	13,417	0.2	0.2
Kilburn	5.2	7.3	12,038	0.4	0.6
King's Cross	6.0	8.4	11,843	0.5	0.7
Regent's Park	33.2	35.4	13,528	2.5	2.6
St Pancras and Somers Town	4.1	7.9	13,818	0.3	0.6
Swiss Cottage	0.9	3.6	12,900	0.1	0.3
West Hampstead	0.7	6.8	12,060	0.1	0.6
Grand Total	396.3	588.8	220,338	1.8	2.7

*Total park space includes the sum of the following for each ward: Linear Park / Open Space, Metropolitan Parks, District Parks, Local Parks, Small Local Parks / Open Spaces and Pocket Parks.

Source: Population data: ONS 2011 Census, Ward Population and Site Survey 2013

- 5.9. Wards with above average public park provision per 1,000 population have been listed below (it is important to note that the level of provision in Highgate is so high due to Hampstead Heath) :
- Highgate (26.3)
 - Camden Town with Primrose Hill (2.7)
 - Regent's Park (2.5)

- 5.10. Most wards fall below the Borough average of 1.8 ha of public park provision per 1,000 population. This is due to the majority of park provision being focused in the wards listed above.

Size of Existing Spaces

- 5.11. The size of each open space within each park category was reviewed to ensure they are broadly consistent with GLA size parameters. Although a number of parks fell outside the size guidance for each park category, the spaces were retained within the appropriate park category if the

relevant functions associated with the space were represented within the space. For example, if a park was only 12ha and therefore below the size threshold of a District Park and within the local park size threshold but had the facilities associated with a District Park the park would be classified within the District Park category. Appendix A shows the detailed site classifications for each open space.

Accessibility of Public Park Provision

5.12. To identify a locally based access standard for public park provision we have reviewed the appropriateness of using the catchment distances recommended at the regional level in the GLA Public Park Hierarchy (Table 2.2). To establish a locally based access standard it is necessary to consider a range of indicators to identify how well the existing distribution of provision meets the needs of the community (see below).

- Consideration of the distribution of parks by ward/ population (considered above);
- Examination of existing patterns of open spaces by park type considering the mode of transport and travel times;
- Consideration of existing access patterns by age and gender and sub area within the Borough to identify under-served groups / areas;
- Identification of community perceptions of existing levels of open space provision, and analysis of the perceptions of open space non users who identify it is a community priority to improve accessibility to open space provision;
- Application of proposed park catchments to the current distribution of public parks within the Borough to identify existing deficiencies in access;
- Identifying the significance of access deficiencies considering land use patterns and local needs (considering objective indicators and public perceptions); and
- Consideration of the potential to address access deficiencies through identifying potential opportunities to increase park provision.

Defining effective Catchment Areas

5.13. Existing patterns of use provide the most robust basis upon which to base a future access standard. The 2013 residents' survey identified usage levels, travel modes and travel times for different types of open space provision in the Borough. The findings of the survey have been compared against other surveys of park use undertaken for other local authorities in London by Atkins and other consultants and by surveys conducted at the national level.

5.14. However, existing usage and travel patterns cannot be used directly as the basis for deriving access standards to address future needs without considering whether a standard reflecting existing usage patterns addresses the needs of the community. This issue is considered later in this chapter.

Effective catchment distances

5.15. The catchment distances defined below relate to the typical effective catchment area for each park type. The effective catchment area represents the area from which 70-80% of park users are likely to be drawn from. An assumption is made that the catchment area and threshold population should reflect the average for each park category. Variations in catchment areas size and number and frequency of visits can be explained by a number of factors including:

- The range of facilities and environments within the park and their quality and condition affect the attractiveness of the space to potential users. Parks with a wider range of facilities than may be expected will have extended catchments perhaps beyond the distance parameters identified in Table 2.2. The number and frequency of visits is also likely to be higher;
- The demographic and socio-economic structure of the population residing within the park catchment and the extent to which park facilities meet their needs;

- The pattern of land use within the park catchment particularly patterns of residential development and population density; and
- The range of park and open space opportunities within the locality will influence levels of usage at individual spaces.

5.16. However, it is important to consider variations in catchment area size for spaces within the same level of the hierarchy when identifying priorities for enhancing the quality and access of spaces.

Converting travel time to distances

5.17. The commonly used approach to calculating the distance travelled by pedestrians is based on previous research¹⁷ that identifies that a 5 minute pedestrian travel time represents a distance of 400m on the ground for less mobile sections of the community including parents with young children, the elderly and disabled. However, a straight line distance cannot be directly used to represent a pedestrian catchment on a map as the actual walking distance is influenced by severance factors (e.g. railway lines, busy roads), topography, the location of park entrances and the morphology and grain of the surrounding pedestrian route network.

5.18. Taking account of these factors the area included within a catchment is typically reduced by some 50%. The research¹⁸ recommends that a fixed radius 70% of the catchment distance is used to represent catchment area spatially, therefore a fixed radius of 560m from the edge of the open space has been used to represent an 800m walking distance on the ground.

5.19. In this example, the 800m catchment distance would be adopted as the standard. However, it is recommended that both radii are plotted to emphasise the importance of adopting a more sensitive approach to assessing the catchments of parks on a case by case basis.

Existing Patterns of Use

Pocket Parks, Small Local Parks and Local Parks

5.20. According to the Residents Survey (2013) 92% of those surveyed travelled to Pocket Parks, Small Local Parks and Local Parks on foot. This is therefore the most common mode of transport to these spaces. The Residents Survey also identified that 42% of journeys to these spaces take up to 5 minutes and that 70% (an additional 28%) of journeys take up to 10 minutes. A 5 minute catchment area represents 400m walking distance and is used to reflect existing pattern of usage. However, as the research recommends that a fixed radius 70% of the catchment distance is used to represent the catchment area. A 280m catchment area therefore represents a 5-minute walking distance applied as a fixed radius from the edge of the open space.

5.21. It is therefore recommended that a 400m (280m on the ground) access standard is used in relation to Local and Small Local Parks, which aligns with GLA guidance.

District Parks

5.22. The Residents Survey identified that approximately 58% of users travelled to District Parks, such as Primrose Hill and Regent's Park, by foot. Approximately 18% of journeys taking 5 minutes, 42% (an additional 25%) of journeys taking 10 minutes, 61% (a further 18%) of journeys taking 15 minutes and 83% of journeys taking 20 minutes (a further 22%). The effective catchment area of District Parks in the Borough is therefore 20 minutes walking distance (equivalent to 1.6km). A 15 minute catchment of 1.2 km has been applied in order to be compatible with GLA guidance (identified in Table 2.2).

¹⁷ Open Space Planning in London – London Planning Advisory Committee, 1992, Page 107, Paragraph 6.2.19

¹⁸ Open Space Planning in London – London Planning Advisory Committee, 1992, Page 107, Paragraph 6.2.19

Metropolitan Parks

- 5.23. According to the Residents Survey, 59% of respondents that use Hampstead Heath travel to the park by foot, whilst 33% travel to the park by car or bus. Approximately 79% of visitors to Camden's Metropolitan Park reported that they travel up to 20 minutes to reach the Metropolitan Park. The effective catchment area of the Metropolitan Park is therefore 20 minutes driving distance (equivalent to 3.2km), which is compatible with GLA guidance (identified in Table 2.2).

Adoption of Park Catchment Areas

- 5.24. Figure 5.1 to 5.3 illustrate the distribution of the different types of public park throughout the Borough and identifies their assumed catchment areas by foot, car and public transport in accordance with the criteria in the GLA Public Park Hierarchy (Table 2.2) modified to reflect the Camden context. This provides a basis for identifying the parts of the Borough which are not adequately served (in terms of access by public parks).
- 5.25. The identification of areas of open space deficiency is very sensitive both to the actual catchments adopted for different types of parks and the manner in which they are applied. It should be recognised that the process of identifying deficiencies is a desk-top application of the hierarchy catchments and does not take into account other criteria, e.g. quality and function, which also inform the catchment of a park. These issues are discussed further in Chapter 9.

Pocket Parks, Small Local Parks and Local Parks

- 5.26. Within the Borough there are 28 open spaces which fulfil the criteria of a Pocket Park, 45 open spaces which fulfil the criteria of a Small Local Park and 7 spaces which fulfil the criteria for a Local Park. Although some spaces meet the correct size criteria for a Local Park, some have been classified as a Small Local Park where the range of provision and facilities do not meet the required standard for a Local Park. Figure 5.1 identifies distribution of Pocket Parks, Small Local Parks and Local Parks and areas which are outside of the catchment area for this form of provision. It demonstrates that there are large parts of the Highgate Hampstead Town, Frognal and Fitzjohns wards are outside of the 400m catchment area, as well as smaller parts of the Southgate Green, Ponders End and Southbury wards. However, these areas may have access to a larger park that can fulfil the role of a Small Local or Local Park.
- 5.27. Although Small Local Parks in some cases have the potential to meet the demand for Local Parks where none are accessible, these parks do not currently provide the range of provision that would be expected of a Local Park.

District and Metropolitan Parks

- 5.28. The open space assessment identified two open spaces which fulfilled the criteria of a District Park, which include Primrose Hill Open Space (87) and Regent's Park (95). We have mapped part of Regent's Park that falls within the Borough boundary, however this does not impact on the deficiency accessibility mapping.
- 5.29. Figure 5.2 identifies the distribution of District Parks within Camden and illustrates the parts of the sub areas of West Hampstead and Highgate, Gospel Oak, Kentish Town, Somers Town, Central London are outside the District Park catchment area of 1.6km.
- 5.30. Figure 5.3 identifies the distribution of Metropolitan Parks within Camden, the only Metropolitan Park in Camden being Hampstead Heath (50). Most of the Borough is within the catchment of Hampstead Heath, with deficiencies being limited to the south of the Borough in the Central London sub area. Because the catchment area for Metropolitan Parks is up to 3.2km, the entire Borough is deemed to be within the catchment area of Hampstead Heath, apart from the Central London Sub area.

Park Deficiency Areas

- 5.31. Figure 5.4 identifies areas deficient in access to all public parks as classified by the parks hierarchy. Parks deficiency areas have been derived by considering pedestrian access to all forms of public park provision (Metropolitan Parks, District Parks, Local Parks, Small Local Parks, Pocket Parks and Linear Open Spaces). Other types of open space have been excluded from this figure.
- 5.32. Those areas of the Borough which are deficient in public parks are defined as those which are further than 400m from any form of public park provision. Sub areas defined as deficient are illustrated (in blue) on Figure 5.4:
- **West** – Small areas of deficiency in wards of Fortune Green, Kilburn and Swiss Cottage and West Hampstead.
 - **Hampstead and Highgate** – Large deficiency areas in the centre of Frognal and Fitzjohns ward. Very small area of deficiency on the south west edge of Hampstead Town.
 - **Gospel Oak** – Small deficiency area in Haverstock ward.
 - **Somers Town** – Small deficiency area in St Pancras and Somers Town ward.
 - **Kentish Town** – Small deficiency area in Kentish Town Ward and Cantelowes wards.
 - **Central London** – Small deficiency area in Holborn and Covent Garden.
- 5.33. It is important for the assessment to relate quantitative deficiencies (as illustrated in Figure 5.4) to the character, density and other needs of areas within the Borough. Deficiency areas within wards with a high proportion of dwellings that are terraced flats or apartments, such as areas identified in Figure 4.3, are likely to be more significant than other deficiency areas as residents are less likely to have access to private gardens. Areas within wards with a more suburban character may also have significant concentrations of private open space which, although may not be accessible to the general public, provides relief from the built up area and contributes towards visual amenity.
- 5.34. Figure 4.2 shows that the deficiency area in West sub area and Gospel Oak sub area experience a high number of households per hectare, whilst Figure 4.3 shows the majority of the sub areas have a high proportion of dwellings that are flats, terraces or apartments Figure 4.4 illustrates that the north and east of the Borough has generally high child densities, whilst the majority of sub areas are in good health (Figure 4.5). Finally, Figure 4.6 illustrates that the area covered by West sub area, Gospel Oak sub area and Kentish Town sub area also experience high deprivation scores.
- 5.35. The deficiency zones with the highest need for open space as shown by non-open space indicators are the West sub area, Gospel Oak sub area and Kentish Town sub area.
- 5.36. The pattern of land use also influences the significance of open space for several deficiency areas. For example, the deficiency in access to public parks in Hampstead and Highgate sub area is only significant towards the east of the Sub area in Frognal and Fitzjohns ward.
- Figure 5.5 shows areas of deficiency in access to public parks, it also identifies open spaces that are not parks in order to assess whether there is potential to meet some of the access deficiencies by providing additional facilities at these open spaces in order to help reduce issues of deficiency to public parks. Sites identified as having potential for introducing other open space uses include Westbere Close (124) located in Fortune Green ward.

Proposed Quantity and Accessibility Standards

Open Space Provision

- 5.37. The section below sets out a standard for public open space provision and park provision. It should be noted that the parks standard forms part of the open space provision standard and is not in addition to the open space provision standard. By identifying both a parks standard and a public open space standard, this would give the Council the ability to seek provision of open space on the basis of the needs identified in this study. There should be an element of flexibility in how the standards are applied to new development to allow the Council to seek the type of public open space that can be achieved as part of the development.

Quantitative Component

- 5.38. At present when Hampstead Heath is excluded there is 1.4ha per 1,000 population of public open space provision¹⁹ within the Borough. It is recommended additional publically accessible open space is introduced, as far as possible within the area of open space deficiency identified in Figure 5.4 and Table 5.4. However, it should be noted that this will be difficult to deliver in a Borough like Camden, where land values are high and development pressure is intense. As well as seeking to meet the deficiencies identified in Figure 5.4 it will be important that new development delivers open space on site, in order to meet the needs of both new residents and the wider population.
- 5.39. The standard of provision to meet the needs of the Borough up to 2025 has been derived by taking existing levels of public parks and other open space provision²⁰ (123.4 ha + 192.6 ha) + the additional provision required to address existing deficiencies in access (13.6ha) as identified in Table 5.4. The resultant standard is based upon 2025 population forecasts, which is the end date for the Borough's Local Plan. The recommended quantity standard for public parks is therefore **1.3 ha of public open space provision per 1,000 population** (based upon GLA projections for 2025 of 247,228 residents in the Borough), as identified in Table 5.3.

Table 5-3 Summary of Open Space Requirements 2025

	Area (ha)
Existing Public Parks	123.4
Existing Public Open Space	192.6
Existing Public Parks Deficiency	13.6
Population 2025	247,228
Public Open Space Standard	1.3

Source: Consultant's Analysis

Public Park Provision

- 5.40. The consultants have also derived a parks standard (see below), which would form part of the public open space standard. If Camden were to adopt both the parks and public open space standards, it would ensure that the type of provision that the Council requires from new development is reflective of the type of provision that is needed.

¹⁹ Includes public parks, amenity green space, civic spaces / pedestrianised areas and outdoor facilities / playing fields (public). Excludes Site 50 – Hampstead Heath

²⁰ Includes public parks, amenity green space, civic spaces / pedestrianised areas and outdoor facilities / playing fields (public). Excludes Site 50 – Hampstead Heath

Quantitative Component

- 5.41. At present there is 1.8 ha per 1,000 population of public park provision within the Borough. To meet the needs of the Borough up to 2025, it is recommended additional public parks are introduced, as far as possible within the area of deficiency identified in Figure 5.4 and Table 5.4.
- 5.42. Table 5.4 identifies the total area of additional public park provision required to meet the identified access deficiency in Figure 5.4. This is calculated based on the assumption that a Small Local Park is an average size of 2ha and a pocket park is an average size of 0.4 ha (see Table 2.2). It is therefore recommended that the quantity of public park provision should increase by 13.6 ha.

Table 5-4 Alleviating deficiency in Public Parks

Sub area Location	Total Area of Public Parks to alleviate access deficiency	Total Area of Public Parks to alleviate access deficiency (ha)
West Sub area	1 x small local park (Fortune Green ward) 1 x small local park (Kilburn ward) 1 x pocket park (Swiss Cottage)	4.2
Gospel Oak	1 x pocket park (Haverstock ward)	0.4
Hampstead and Highgate	2 x small local parks (Frognaal and Fitzjohns ward) 1 x small local parks (Highgate)	6
Somers Town	1 x pocket park (St Pancras and Somers Town)	2
Central London	2 x pocket parks (Holborn and Covent Garden ward)	1.2
Total		13.6

- 5.43. The standard of provision to meet the needs of the Borough up to 2025 has been derived by taking existing levels of park provision (123.4 ha) + the additional provision required to address existing deficiencies in access (13.6 ha). The resultant standard is based upon 2025 population forecasts, which is the end date for the Borough's Local Plan. The recommended quantity standard for public parks is therefore **0.6 ha of public park provision per 1,000 population** (based upon GLA projections for 2025 of 247,228 residents in the Borough), as identified in Table 5.5.

Table 5-5 Summary of Public Park Requirements 2025

	Area (ha)
Existing Public Parks ²¹	123.4
Existing Public Parks Deficiency	13.6
Population 2025	247,228

²¹ Not inclusive of Site 50 Hampstead Heath

Public Park Standard	0.6
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Benchmarking with other London Boroughs

- 5.44. This approach of maintaining existing park provision (reflecting the average for the Borough) whilst attempting to alleviate any deficiencies in access is the same approach used by the London Boroughs of Islington, Haringey, Hackney and Greenwich.
- 5.45. Table 5.6 illustrates the standards recommended for adoption in Camden, Islington, Haringey, Hackney and Greenwich, all of which were identified using a similar methodology to that used for this study. Table 5.6 identifies that Camden has as similar requirement to Islington's 0.52 ha per 1,000 / population.

Table 5-6 Comparison of Outer London Borough Public Park Standards

Borough	Recommended Public Park Standard (ha per 1,000 population)
Camden	0.6
Islington	0.52
Haringey	1.7
Hackney	1.36
Greenwich	1.67

Source: Consultants

Commercial Need

- 5.46. It would be unreasonable to expect a commercial development to provide open space at the same rate as residential developments, as workers may only use open space for a short period during their lunch break or after work. Most jobs in Camden are located in the central sub area, and more new development is likely to be located in this area. The working population in the central sub area is 188,584²², and the existing public open space provision in the sub area is 15.5 ha, the amount of provision per worker therefore equates to 0.8 sq.m per worker. When considering new commercial development is considered appropriate to retain existing rates of provision, and therefore we recommend a standard of 0.8 sq.m per worker.
- 5.47. It is recommended that the standard should apply to larger developments. The Council's existing threshold for major developments is 1,000 sq.m and this would be appropriate as a threshold for applying the standard. Commercial development would include B1 office uses and retail development as well as mixed use schemes.
- 5.48. In relation to new education developments, it is clear that the way students use public open space is similar to the general population. Therefore the public open space standard identified above should apply to developments of student accommodation.

²² NOMIS ABI (2012)

Accessibility Component

- 5.49. The following access standards are recommended for adoption. The rationale for the standards reflects the GLA Public Park Hierarchy and local evidence supports the use of these standards:
- All residents within the Borough should have access to a Metropolitan Parks within 3.2km from home.
 - All residents within the Borough should have access to a District Park within 1.2km from home.
 - All residents within the Borough should have access to a local park, small local park or pocket park within 400m from home.
 - All residents within the Borough should have access to an area of public park provision within 400m from home. The definition of a public park is as identified within the GLA Public Park Hierarchy (Table 2.2).
- 5.50. Quality standards in relation to public parks are considered in Chapter 9.

Opportunities to Alleviate Public Open Space Quantity and Access Deficiencies

Addressing deficiencies in quantity

- 5.51. Proposals for new housing development should be accompanied by proposals to increase open space provision. The nature of such improvements should reflect the additional open space needs generated as a result of the proposed development.
- 5.52. If the proposed development is located within an identified area of deficiency for public park provision it will be necessary for additional land to be brought into public park use. The developer will be required to make an onsite contribution towards the provision of open space or financial contribution if this provision onsite or near to the site is not possible. It may be appropriate for such provision to be incorporated within the curtilage of the development. Alternatively a contribution to off-site provision may be appropriate.
- 5.53. If the proposed development is not located within an area which is deficient in either quantity or access to public park provision, then consideration will be given to any deficiency in public park quality or value. The quality and value of open space are identified in Chapters 9 and 10. It is recommended that the developer will be required to make a contribution towards the enhancement of the quality of public park provision including the range of facilities and their condition.

Adaptation of other forms of open space within the Borough

- 5.54. Figure 5.5 identifies other forms of open space provision²³ located within park deficiency areas. It is possible to reduce park deficiency areas by upgrading the roles and range of functions provided at other publicly accessible open spaces and negotiating for community use of non-public open spaces. Chapter 13 sets out open space needs and deficiencies within each sub areas and the potential opportunities to meet those needs.
- 5.55. With reference to Figure 5.5, opportunities to alleviate deficiencies in public park provision are considered below in Table 5.7. There are a limited number of 'other open spaces' that are located in the deficiency areas. The other open space types located within the deficiency areas

²³ Includes allotments, community gardens and urban farms, amenity greenspace, cemeteries and churchyards, natural or semi-natural urban greenspace, outdoor facilities / playing fields (public), outdoor facilities / playing fields (education)

cannot easily be adapted to provide public park functions given their existing character and function.

Table 5-7 Opportunities to alleviate deficiency through improvement of other types of open space

Sub area	Ward	Type of Open Space	Name Open Space	Opportunity for enhancement
West	Fortune Green	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces	124 - Westbere Copse	Potential opportunities for introducing other open space uses.
			285 – 1 Mill Lane	Potential for improved site utilisation (through site redesign / improvement)

Source: Consultants

Adaptation of other forms of open space beyond the Borough Boundary

- 5.56. There is also possibility to reduce park deficiency areas by working with neighbouring Boroughs to upgrade the roles and range of functions of spaces that also serve Camden residents.
- 5.57. With reference to Figure 5.5, opportunities to alleviate deficiencies in public park provision beyond the Borough boundary are considered below in Table 5.8.

Table 5-8 Opportunities to alleviate deficiency through improvement of other types of open space beyond the Borough

Sub area	Ward	Type of Open Space	Name Open Space	Borough
West	Fortune Green	Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas	306 - Cricklewood Open Space	London Borough of Barnet
		Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (private)	307 - Brondesbury Cricket, Tennis & Squash Club	London Borough of Barnet
		Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (education)	308 - University College School Playing Fields	London Borough of Barnet
Central London	Bloomsbury	Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas	311 - Soho Square	London Borough of Westminster

Source: Consultants

District Park and Metropolitan Park access deficiencies

- 5.58. Large parts of the north, east and south of the Borough are outside the 1.2km catchment area of a District Park, illustrated in Figure 5.2. However the north and east of the Borough is served by Hampstead Heath (50), a Metropolitan Park (illustrated in Figure 5.3).
- 5.59. Hampstead Heath has a crucial role to play in providing open space opportunities and promoting good health. The Metropolitan Park includes woodlands, playground and sports facilities catering to a wide variety of sports, such as football, cricket, swimming, bowls and athletics/running. Residents in Camden are prepared to travel further and spend longer in large open spaces, which provide a large variety of facilities and activities. Whilst access to Hampstead Heath may be restricted to certain entrances, on the whole the catchment is reflective of how residents are using Hampstead Heath.
- 5.60. The south of the Borough is deficient in access to both District and Metropolitan Parks, but other spaces within the public park hierarchy have some of the functions of District Parks and help to alleviate deficiency.
- 5.61. It is not feasible that any new District or Metropolitan Parks can be provided within the south of the Borough. However, routes to Metropolitan and District Parks should be improved (see below). This could be implemented through a variety of measures, including landscaping, tree planting, traffic calming and improved pedestrian crossings.

Improving Public Park Accessibility

- 5.62. It will be important to consider what practical measures could be undertaken to improve the accessibility of existing parks. Such measures could include creating more park gates, or establishing clearly sign posted routes to parks which avoid busy roads. Quiet roads could be 'greened' to enable safe access to a network of parks.
- 5.63. The information collected on non-public spaces within these areas of deficiency can also be interrogated to assess whether they could play a role in meeting the deficiencies. The quality of facilities and condition of open spaces should also be taken into account when prioritising investment. In areas deficient in public parks and where there are limited opportunities to increase supply, either by the creation of new spaces, improving other types of public open spaces, or by increasing public access to private spaces, the only way of addressing deficiency will be to ensure that the potential of existing spaces is fully realised where appropriate and there is improved access to them where possible. This is discussed in the next chapter.
- 5.64. At the District and Metropolitan Parks level efforts should be made to improve the accessibility to these parks by public transport through the creation of better links between parks and major public transport routes or, where this is not possible, considering how routes to parks from transport stops and interchanges could be sign-posted and made more pleasant.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- 5.65. Camden currently has some 1.8 ha of public parks per 1,000 population and 2.7 ha of public open space per 1,000 population.²⁴ The provision of public parks equates to 67% of the total area of open space in the Borough.²⁵
- 5.66. The rationale for the standards reflects the GLA Public Park Hierarchy (Table 2.2) and local evidence supports the use of these standards.

²⁴ Not inclusive of Site 50 Hampstead Heath

²⁵ Inclusive of Site 50 Hampstead Heath

- 5.67. Those areas of the Borough which are deficient in access to public parks include parts of Fortune Green, Kilburn, Swiss Cottage, Haverstock, Camden Town with Primrose Hill, Frognal and Fitzjohns, Highgate, Kentish Town, St Pancras and Somers Town, Holborn and Covent Garden and Bloomsbury wards. There are two natural and semi-natural greenspaces that may have the potential to address some of the public park deficiency, which include 285 – 1 Mill Lane and 124 Westbere Copse.
- 5.68. A public open space²⁶ standard of 1.3 ha²⁷ per 1,000 population is proposed for new development in the Borough based upon established levels of provision per 1,000 population (2.0 ha per 1,000 population) and the additional provision required to address existing deficiencies in public park access (an additional 5 small local parks and 5 Pocket Parks) to meet needs in 2025.

26 Includes public parks, amenity green space, civic spaces / pedestrianised areas and outdoor facilities / playing fields (public)

27 Rounded figure

6. Assessment of Children's Play Provision

Introduction

- 6.1. Open space provides an important role in serving children's play needs. It is widely acknowledged that the importance of children's play extends far beyond the activity itself. Play contributes towards child development through the development of a wide range of physical, social and emotional skills and abilities as well as having a positive impact on children's health. The key issues relating to children's play are the nature and location of play, the influence of age and gender, safety and risk issues and consideration of the types of play environments needed to meet play needs. This assessment considers any children's play provision identified in the site survey (2013).

Approaches to Children's Play Provision

- 6.2. There are currently no adopted national standards relating to children's play provision. However, a structured approach to the planning and provision of children's play areas has been developed by Field's In Trust as outlined in planning and design for outdoor sport and play (2008). The approach provides quantity, quality and accessibility benchmark standard recommendations for outdoor play, outlined in Chapter 3 (Table 3.3 and 3.4).
- 6.3. Local authorities can set their own quality benchmark standards using Play England's Quality Assessment Tool (2009)²⁸. This would not set an absolute measure, but a reasonable aspiration and benchmarks against which to measure quality of any existing children's play space.

The Mayor's Approach to Play Standards

- 6.4. The GLA encourages Borough's to produce play strategies, developing local standards and indicators are an identified part of developing a play strategy. The Guide to Preparing Play Strategies (2004) states that standards for play should be developed locally with an emphasis on quality and accessibility as opposed to overly prescriptive measures of quantity.
- 6.5. Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation, Mayoral SPG (2008) identified regional benchmarks for play provision to provide additional guidance for London Borough's and enable benchmarking of provision. The benchmark standard of 10 sq.m per child is recommended as the basis for assessing existing provision and assessing future requirements

²⁸Play England is hosted by the children's charity NCB. Play England has developed, with the play sector, a suite of local play indicators to support local evaluation.

arising from an increase in the child population of the area and through new developments. The GLA benchmark includes both formal and informal children's play space.

- 6.6. Informal children's play is assessed as being informal recreational grassland accessible to the public.
- 6.7. Along with the benchmarks the SPG identifies a Playable Space Typology. This typology has been adapted for this assessment (Table 6.1).

Table 6-1 Playable Space Typology

Typology	Minimum Size	Description	Example Facilities
Doorstep Playable Space	100 sq.m	A landscaped space including engaging play features for young children, and places for carers to sit and talk. No formal supervision.	Facilities can include landscaping, climbable objects, fixed equipment, seating for carers, sand and water feature.
Local Playable Space	400 sq.m	A landscaped space with landscaping and equipment so that children aged from birth to 11 can play and be physically active and their carers can sit and talk. Flexible use; No formal supervision.	Facilities can include landscaping, equipment for swinging, sliding and climbing integrated into landscape, balls walls, kick about areas, basketball area, seating, and sand.
Neighbourhood Playable Space	1,000 sq.m	A varied natural space with secluded and open areas, landscaping and equipment so that children aged from birth to 11 can play and be physically active and they and their carers can sit and talk, with some youth facilities. Flexible use; May include youth space; May be supervised.	Facilities can include landscaping, equipment for swinging, sliding and climbing integrated into landscape, bike, skate board facilities, hard surface area, balls walls, kick-about areas, basketball area, seating, and sand, shelter.
Youth Space	200 sq.m	A social space for young people aged 12 and over to meet, hang out and take part in informal sport or physical recreational activities. No formal supervision.	Space and facilities for informal sport or recreation, multi ball court, basketball court, climbing wall, multi-use games area (MUGA), skate park or BMX track, seating areas, youth shelter and landscaping.
Other	400 sq.m	Open Games Area suited to a wide range of sports. All weather and Hard Surface	Open Games Area suited to a wide range of sports. All weather and Hard-Surface.
Full size basketball	437 sq.m	Full size basketball court (standard size). All weather and Hard Surface.	Full size basketball court (standard size). All weather and Hard-surface.

Source: Mayor of London – Supplementary Planning Guidance (2008). N.B size of Local and Neighbourhood Playable Space amended to reflect FIT minimum size thresholds for children's play

Existing Children's Play Provision

- 6.8. We have conducted a survey of children's play provision as part of the site survey (2013) that recorded quality and quantity of facilities across the Borough.
- 6.9. Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation, Mayoral SPG (2008) identifies NPFA standards for children's play provision (Table 6.1). Minimum size thresholds for NPFA children's play typologies are identified as:
- Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play (NEAP): 1,000 sq.m;
 - Local Equipped Area of Play (LEAP): 400 sq.m;
 - Local Area of Play (LAP): 100 sq.m.
- 6.10. NPFA minimum size thresholds for children's play have been applied to the Mayor's children's play typologies (Table 6.1). The full range of criteria for NEAP and LEAP are outlined in Appendix B.
- 6.11. Out of a total 258 open spaces (which did not include school sites) assessed in 2013, 66 contain some form of children's play provision. 28 spaces meet NPFA LEAP standard and 5 the NEAP standard. In total 27 children's play areas were assessed as not meeting all the NPFA criteria for a LEAP or a NEAP and are therefore categorised as a Local Areas of Play, as shown in Table 6.2.
- 6.12. There are also children's play areas provided in Camden's housing estates (as set out in Table 6.6). Access to these facilities are often restricted to resident's use only therefore they have been excluded from Table 6.2 as these are not identified as publically accessible facilities.

Table 6-2 Formal Children's Play Provision

Type of Children's Play Provision (excl. Schools)	*No of Open Spaces	% of Total Open Spaces
NEAP	5	2%
LEAP	28	11%
Playcentre	3	1%
Doorstep	3	1%
Local Areas of Play	27	10%
No formal Children's Play Provision	192	74%
Total	258	100%

*Note does not include schools Source: Site Survey 2013

- 6.13. Many of the identified children's play facilities were assessed as Local Areas of Play. A number of these fulfil some of the criteria for a LEAP and could be classified as such if minor improvements were made to the play space. Similarly, some spaces which are classified as

LEAP could be reclassified as NEAP if minor improvements are made. It should be considered that the NEAPs generally cater for older children so there is a need for both NEAPs and LEAPs.

- 6.14. The condition of children's play provision in Camden was scored according to the range and type of play equipment and other facilities including provision of seating, skateboarding facility, rebound wall, hard playing surface, informal games area, absorbing safety surface and play area boundary. This score was used to classify the condition of children's play, as shown in Table 6.3.

Table 6-3 Condition of Children's Play Provision

Quality of Children's Play Provision (excl. Schools)	No of Children's Play Areas	% of Total Children's play areas
Good	57	86%
Fair	9	14%
Poor	0	0%
Total	66	100%

Source: Site Survey 2013

- 6.15. The site survey (2013) identified that 86% of all children's play areas were assessed as being of 'Good' quality. 14% of all children's play areas have been assessed as being of 'Fair' quality while no 'poor' quality children's play areas were identified. To improve the quality of individual children's play areas, existing spaces should aim to fulfil the criteria set out by Fields in Trust to qualify as a LEAP.
- 6.16. To robustly classify children's play sites, minimum size thresholds for LAPs, NEAPs and LEAPs have been applied to the GLA Typology (Table 6.3). Therefore for the purposes of this report LAPs have been assessed as Doorstep Playable Space, NEAP's have been assessed as Neighbourhood Playable Space and LEAPs have been assessed as Local Playable Space.
- 6.17. Table 6.4 outlines the total number of formal play facilities located within the Borough. In total the Borough has provision of some formal play facilities, which is equivalent to 19,200 sq.m of formal play space.
- 6.18. By comparing existing formal children's play provision with the current child population, defined as children aged between 0 and 15 (35,465 children - ONS 2011 Census), the current level of formal provision in Camden has been identified as 0.54 sq.m per child.

Table 6-4 Formal Play Provision

Type of Formal Provision	Quantity	Total Area (sq.m)
Doorstep Playable Space	3	300
Local Area for Play	27	2,700

LEAP	28	11,200
NEAP	5	5,000
Total	63	19,200

Source: Site Survey 2013

- 6.19. To fully assess the existing level of children’s play provision within the Borough against the Mayor’s Benchmark standard of provision it is necessary to assess the potential level of informal children’s play provision.
- 6.20. The recreational role of each open space was assessed as part of the site audit in 2013. Where the open spaces included a recreational role for children, this has been identified, 54 publicly accessible open spaces have been identified as having an informal recreational role for children’s play. Areas suitable for informal recreational play include open space suitable for informal play activities such as throwing a frisbee, flying a kite or space for running.
- 6.21. To calculate the level of open space that could potentially be used for informal children’s play, the information collected on the physical character of each site during site assessments has been used. Where informal recreational grassland has been identified, it has been assumed that the percentage of grassland area represents the amount of open space that could be used for informal children’s play. The 54 sites with an informal recreational role for children’s play incorporate 92.1 ha of informal recreational grassland. The existing level of informal play provision in Camden is 26 sq.m per child when compared against the 2011 Census child population of 35,465 (0 – 15 years).
- 6.22. Table 6.5 identifies the level of play provision compared with the child population for each ward. There are wide variations in the amount of available space by ward, with some wards including a large amount of play provision such as Highgate (175.6 sq.m / per child) and Regent’s Park (108.1 sq.m / per child), whereas some like Frognal and Fitzjohns (0.2 sq.m / per child) have very low overall provision. Identified variations are due to a number of factors e.g. the vicinity of Hampstead Heath in Highgate Ward or the low availability of informal recreational space in Frognal and Fitzjohns Ward. The majority of wards are below the current Borough wide level of provision (26.5 sq.m per child). This is due to the majority of informal provision being concentrated in a small number of wards including Highgate (37%), Regent’s Park (25%) and Camden Town (24%).

Table 6-5 Amount of Play Provision by Ward

Ward	Formal Provision (sq.m)	Informal Provision (sq.m)	Child Population (2011 Census)	Play Space / Child (sq.m)
Belsize	100	528	2,216	0.3
Bloomsbury	600	3,844	777	5.7
Camden Town with Primrose Hill	1,300	221,576	1,939	114.9
Cantelowes	600	14,440	1,930	7.8
Fortune Green	800	2,892	1,766	2.1
Frognaal and Fitzjohns	400	0	2,147	0.2
Gospel Oak	1,300	8,478	2,208	4.4
Hampstead Town	100	0	1,972	0.1
Haverstock	400	11,353	2,410	4.9
Highgate	1,200	341,547	1,952	175.6
Holborn and Covent Garden	900	5,638	1,675	3.9
Kentish Town	2,000	3,597	2,120	2.6
Kilburn	2,200	24,287	2,084	12.7
King's Cross	600	24,863	1,718	14.8
Regent's Park	2,100	230,540	2,153	108.1
St Pancras and Somers Town	1,700	17,856	2,758	7.1

Swiss Cottage	600	7,091	2,127	3.6
West Hampstead	2,300	2,298	1,513	3.0
Total	19,200	920,828	35,465	26.5

Source: Consultants

Access to Children's Play Provision

- 6.23. The updated distribution of children's play provision is shown in Figure 6.1. The distribution of children's play areas within open spaces is not even across the Borough, meaning that there are areas of the Borough that are not provided with dedicated Children's play areas. Figure 6.1 identifies areas of the Borough which are outside the 400m catchment of current LEAPs and NEAPs. It also shows the location of play areas that do not satisfy the LEAP or NEAP criteria. Figure 6.2 illustrates other publically accessible open spaces in area that are currently deficient in access to formal children's play provision which may have the potential to incorporate children's play provision.
- 6.24. Figure 6.2 shows that all wards within the Borough have areas which are outside the 400m catchment area for formal children's play facilities. The largest access deficiencies are located in the following wards:
- West Sub area (Fortune Green / Kilburn wards)
 - Belsize / Primrose Sub area (Belsize / Camden Town with Primrose wards)
 - Kentish Town (Kentish Town ward)
 - Central London (Holborn and Covent Garden ward)
 - Gospel Oak (Haverstock ward)
 - Hampstead and Highgate (Hampstead Town / Froggnal and Fitzjohns wards)
- 6.25. Several spaces indicated as being outside formal children's play catchment areas have not been assessed as meeting criteria for LEAP or NEAP children's play provision, these play areas have been classified as Local Areas of Play (LAP). The potential exists to upgrade children's play equipment contained within them to meet LEAP or NEAP standards and therefore alleviate access deficiencies.
- 6.26. The site survey (2013) identified open spaces within deficiency areas which do not currently accommodate provision for children's play but have the potential to accommodate such facilities. The introduction of LEAP or NEAP standard play equipment to these spaces would alleviate some of the current deficiencies in access to children's play. The spaces are:
- 119 – The Grove Square (amenity greenspace)
 - 57 – Highgate Enclosures (linear / green corridor)

Access to Children's Play Provision in Housing Estates

- 6.27. The distribution of children's play area provision in the 118 Housing Estates is shown in Figure 6.3 and Table 6.6.
- 6.28. Figure 6.3 illustrates the type of children's play provision that are located in the housing estates that includes access to:
- Multi Use Games Area (MUGA);
 - Formally Equipped Children's Play Provision

- Multi Use Games Area (MUGA) and Children's Play Provision

6.29. Table 6.6 identifies that over a third of housing estates have access to children's play provision. The most common type of provision is formally equipped children's play provision, which represents 26 of sites (around 22% of the total).

Table 6-6 Amount of Play Provision in Housing Estates

Access to Children's Play Provision	No. of Sites	% of Housing Estates
Children's formal Play Provision	26	22%
MUGA	6	5%
Both MUGA and Children's Play Provision	12	10%
Total	44	37%

Source: Consultants

Approach to Standards

- 6.30. This updated assessment of children's play uses the adopted Mayor of London's Playable Space Typology in order to derive standards for children's play. The present level of children's play provision has been quantified using GLA guidelines for playable space provision i.e. amenity space and informal recreational grassland. Children's play areas are often within another type of green space (e.g. parks). Therefore to avoid overestimating the quantity of open space in use as children's play provision, assumptions about the size of play areas have been used. These draw from the 'minimum size' for each formal typology.
- 6.31. Based on these assumptions there is presently 19,200 sq.m of formal children's play provision within the Borough, which is equivalent to 0.54 sq.m per child. The GLA recommend that open space with an informal recreational role is also taken into consideration. In Camden this equates to 26.5 sq.m per child. Clearly by taking informal provision into account Camden is well served by children's play provision when compared to the benchmark standard of 10 sq.m. However, it is considered that access deficiencies and the low assessed level of formal provision means that there is a need to provide more formal provision in order to meet deficiencies and meet the needs of the future child population, particularly in areas where formal play provision is low.
- 6.32. We recommend the GLA standard of 10 sq.m per child for new development should be adopted. However, a certain level of formal provision should be included within this 10 sq.m standard. This equates to a need for 36.5 ha to meet the needs of the child population in 2025 or 0.15 ha per 1,000 population.

- 6.33. To meet the needs of the Borough up to 2025 it is recommended that the quantity of formal provision should be increased by some 4,600 sq.m, as shown in Table 6.7. The additional provision is based on maintaining existing formal provision and providing 10 new local playable spaces and two new doorstep playable spaces necessary to alleviate those significant deficiencies in access to play provision. These may need to be brought forward at new open spaces or through the adaptation / redesign of existing spaces, but should be located to provide maximum benefit in alleviating access deficiencies.

Table 6-7 Alleviating deficiency in Open Space

Sub area Location	Total Area of Open Space to alleviate access deficiency	Total Area of Open Space to alleviate access deficiency (m)
West	1 x Local Playable Space (Fortune Green) 1 x Local Playable Space (Kilburn) 1 x Doorstep Space (Kilburn)	900
Hampstead and Highgate	4 x Local Playable Space (Frognaal and Fitzjohns)	1,600
Gospel Oak	1 x Doorstep Space (Haverstock)	100
Central London	2 x Local Playable Space (Holborn and Covent Garden)	800
Kentish Town	1 x Local Playable Space (Kentish Town)	400
Hampstead and Highgate	2 x Local Playable Space (Highgate)	800
Total		4,600

- 6.34. The standards of formal provision to meet the needs of the Borough up to 2025 has been derived by taking existing levels of formal provision (average per child 0.54 sq.m) + the additional provision required to address existing deficiencies in access (4,600 sq.m). The resultant standard is based on 2025 child population forecasts of 36,456 children aged between 0 and 15 years of age (GLA 2012 Round Ward Population Projections). The recommended quantity standard for formal children's play provision is therefore **0.65 sq.m of formal provision per child**. This equates to 100 sqm or 0.01 ha per 1,000 population. The recommended quantity standard for formal children's play provision constitutes part of the recommended GLA standard of 10 sq.m per child for new development as illustrated in Table 6.8. This equates to 36.5 ha or 0.15 ha per 1,000 population.

Table 6-8 Summary of Formal Children’s Play Provision Requirements 2025

	Area (sq.m)
Existing Formal Children’s Play Provision	19,200
Existing Formal Children’s Play Provision Deficiency	4,600
Child Population 2025	36,456
Open Space Standard (per child)	0.65

- 6.35. Proposals for new housing development should be accompanied by proposals to improve children’s play provision needs generated as a result of the proposed development. The exact form of play provision should be identified following consultation with the local community to identify local priorities.
- 6.36. If the proposed development is located within an identified area of deficiency for children’s play provision it will be necessary for additional land to be brought into use for the purposes of children’s play. Developer contributions towards the provision for children and teenagers would assist in meeting deficiencies in children’s play provision. It may be appropriate for such provision to be incorporated within the curtilage of the proposed development. Alternatively, a contribution to off-site provision may be appropriate.

Qualitative Component

- 6.37. Children’s play provision within the Borough should be of adequate quality and provide a range of facilities associated with the size of the facility. The playable space typology should be used to assess levels of adequacy in terms of the range and quality of provision.

Accessibility Component

- 6.38. All residents within the Borough should have access to areas of formal and informal play provision for children and teenagers within 400m from home.

7. Assessment of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace

Introduction

- 7.1. This chapter considers the extent to which open spaces represent accessible natural or semi-natural greenspace consistent with Natural England (Formerly English Nature) definition and also analyses greenspace provision within the framework used by the GLA as part of the Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy. Suggested access and quantity standards for natural greenspace have been updated to reflect the results of the site survey (2013).

Approach to Natural Greenspace Provision

ANGSt Standards – The National Recommendation

- 7.2. Natural England has recommended that local authorities set standards relating to natural greenspace provision known as the Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt). This guidance was formally issued within A Space for Nature (1996) and recommended the following standards:
- that no person should be located more than 300m from the nearest area of natural greenspace of at least 2 ha in size;
 - provision of at least 1ha of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population;
 - that there should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km from home;
 - that there should be one accessible 100ha site within 5km; and
 - that there should be one accessible 500ha site within 10km.
- 7.3. These standards are used by a wide range of local authorities throughout the country to inform natural greenspace provision. However, relatively few authorities outside London have adopted formal standards of natural greenspace provision within their development plans.
- 7.4. The ANGSt model was reviewed by Natural England in Accessible Greenspace Standards in Towns and Cities: A Review and Toolkit (2003). The review did not alter the standards listed above but it did identify a number of problems with the model.
- 7.5. The definition of natural greenspace used within the model "Areas naturally colonised by plants and animals" was considered to be unclear and impractical. This definition also excludes man made types of vegetation which predominate within urban areas and which have high biodiversity value. A complete knowledge of the history of each site would be required to determine whether a site has been naturally colonised or had resulted from planting and management.
- 7.6. The review also identified the need for greater flexibility regarding the distance and size criteria and role within the hierarchy to reflect local circumstances. The revised PPG17 also recommends that local authorities should derive locally based standards of provision rather than adopt nationally derived standards wholesale.

Existing Natural Greenspace Provision

- 7.7. For the purposes of analysing the distribution of natural greenspace against the ANGSt standards identified above, the findings of the open space site appraisals were used to identify open spaces where at least 5% of the site is comprised of natural heathland, downland, common or natural woodland, wasteland / derelict areas, water area, or informal grassland.

Table 7-1 Natural Greenspace Provision identified during Open Space Assessment

Natural Greenspace Provision	No. of spaces*	Area (Ha)
Natural Heathland / Downland / Common	9	82.4
Natural Woodland	54	161.4
Wetland	9	3.3
Scrubland	23	6.9
Unimproved meadows	13	17.5
Informal recreational grassland	132	118.4
Water (still/moving)	12	39.5
Total	252	429.3

* Number of Open Spaces with one or more form of natural greenspace and total natural greenspace identified by area (Ha)

Note: Only includes natural greenspace provision, rather than other types of open space, within ecological designated sites Source: Atkins 2013 Survey

- 7.8. The natural greenspace coverage of open spaces within the Borough is identified within Table 7.1. The table identifies the total area of particular forms of natural greenspace found in the Borough, calculated from the open spaces surveyed, as well as the number of spaces within the Borough that the particular greenspace type is associated with. Figure 7.1 illustrates the spaces within the Borough that have at least 5% natural greenspace coverage. Within the Borough there are 186 spaces which have at least 5% natural greenspace coverage (64% of all open spaces in the Borough). The total area of natural greenspace identified within Camden by using this method equates to 429.3 ha.

Table 7-2 Defined Areas of Natural Greenspace

Spaces with Natural / Semi Natural Urban Greenspace and Other Natural Green Space	No. of Open Spaces	Area (Ha)
Sites > 20 Hectares	174	58.8
Sites 2 to 20 Hectares	8	52.1
Sites < 20 Hectares	4	318.4
Total	186	429.3
Sites not defined as having 'Natural Green Space'	106	

- 7.9. Access to natural and semi-natural greenspace according to the ANGSt standards is shown in Figure 7.2. Table 7.2 identifies the number of areas of natural greenspace, by size and total area. Table 7.2 demonstrates that four open spaces were identified during site visits which have natural greenspace areas over 20 ha in size, representing an overall area of 318.4ha. These sites are 87 – Fitzroy & Heathfield Park, 95 – Froggnal Lane Gardens, 66 – Kenwood Estate and 50 – Hampstead Heath.
- 7.10. Figure 7.2 identifies that no areas of the Borough are further than 2km from a natural or semi-natural greenspace area of at least 20 ha in size.
- 7.11. Figure 7.2 also identifies the areas of the Borough that fall outside the 300m catchment area of natural greenspace between 2 and 20 ha. The parts of the Borough deficient in access to this type of natural greenspace are distributed relatively evenly, although the west of the Borough does have more areas outside of the 300m catchment than the rest of the Borough. Those wards which have a significant area outside of the 300m catchment area are:
- West sub area (Fortune Green / West Hampstead, Kilburn / Swiss Cottage wards)
 - Belsize / Primrose sub area (Belsize)
 - Kentish Town (Kentish Town / Cantelowes wards)
 - Central London (Holborn and Covent Garden / King's Cross / Bloomsbury wards)
 - Regent's Park (Regent's Park ward)
 - Gospel Oak (Haverstock / Gospel Oak wards)
 - Hampstead and Highgate (Hampstead Town / Froggnal and Fitzjohns wards)

Sites of Nature Conservation

- 7.12. The above analysis of spaces with a proportion of natural greenspace is useful to establish overall provision and distribution of natural greenspace within the Borough. However, such an analysis cannot distinguish between the differing quality of natural greenspace habitats throughout the Borough. For example, a large grassed space with no formal playing pitch provision, which is counted as natural greenspace, will probably not accommodate a wide range of species and habitats that a large wooded area may do. The Natural England Guidance Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards in Towns and Cities: A Review and Toolkit for their implementation (2002) recognises the difficulty in establishing an acceptable definition of 'natural greenspace'.
- 7.13. The GLA have taken the approach whereby four different types of ecological designation have been identified under the procedures detailed in Policy, Criteria and Procedures for Identifying Nature Conservation Sites in London (revised July 2000), which is recommended by the Mayor of London in his Biodiversity Strategy (July 2002) as the basis for such work. The Natural England guidance notes that "The GLA approach identifies the habitat types of nature conservation interest and eventually evaluates sites to a range of criteria which include those of social benefit" and that "this approach offers a pragmatic solution to the challenge of defining natural greenspace."
- 7.14. It is therefore considered most appropriate to assess the amount of natural greenspace in the Borough by using those GLA ecological designations (also known as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) illustrated in Figure 7.3, as these designations offer the most robust definition of what 'natural greenspace' is.
- 7.15. The London Borough of Camden's Proposals Map identifies 12 open spaces as being of Metropolitan Importance, 39 sites were designated as being of Borough Importance Grade I, 12 sites were designated as being of Borough Importance Grade II and 16 sites were designated as being of Local Importance.

- 7.16. Sites of Metropolitan Importance are those sites which contain the best examples of London's habitats and sites which contain particularly rare species. They are of the highest priority for protection.
- 7.17. Sites of Borough Importance are important on a Borough perspective in the same way as the Metropolitan Sites are important for the whole of London. Whilst protection of these sites is important, management of these sites should usually allow and encourage their enjoyment by people and their use for education.
- 7.18. Sites of Local Importance are, or may be, of particular value to nearby residents or schools. These sites also deserve protection in planning terms. Local sites are particularly important in areas otherwise deficient in sites of Metropolitan and Borough Importance. Where areas of deficiency are identified, Sites of Local Importance are the best available to alleviate this deficiency (Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy 2003).
- 7.19. Table 7.3 shows the total number and area of assessed open spaces located within GLA designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation. Figure 7.3 illustrates the location of the GLA designations as well as all open spaces assessed as part of this study.

Table 7-3 GLA Sites of Important Nature Conservation

Ecological Designations	No. of Open Spaces	Area (Ha)	Ha per 1,000 population (Census 2011)
Site of Metropolitan Importance	12	405.1	1.8
Site of Borough Importance (Grade I)	39	39.4	0.2
Site of Borough Importance (Grade II)	12	18.4	0.1
Site of Local Importance	16	93.4	0.1
Total	79	495.4	2.2

Source: GIGL

- 7.20. Table 7.3 represents assessed open space and highlights that there is a total of 495.4 of GLA designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation per 1,000 population (2011 Census) within sites surveyed in 2013. This 2.2ha / 1,000, compares favourably with the 1ha of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population recommended by Natural England. However, the definition of Natural England's Local Nature Reserve is different to the GLA Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.
- 7.21. Local Nature Reserves are normally greater than 2ha in size, whereas the GLA uses no size threshold when identifying Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation. In addition, Local Nature Reserves should be capable of being managed primarily for nature conservation and so that the special opportunities for study, research or enjoyment of nature are maintained (English Nature – Local Nature Reserves: Places for People and Wildlife, 2000). This means that they are often publically accessible and include some facilities for observing nature. It is important that the potential conflicts between allowing public access to nature and protecting biodiversity are recognised. Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation are identified by habitat and species richness but do not necessarily have to provide public access or nature conservation facilities.

Distribution of SINCs

- 7.22. Table 7.4 indicates the distribution of the GLA designated SINCs by ward. Table 7.4 and Figure 7.3 show that some wards, such as Highgate in the north of the Borough, which are less densely

developed, and in the south east of the Borough, which includes Regent's Park and Camden Town with Primrose Hill wards, have access to large SINC's whereas some Sub areas, such as Central London and Kentish Town Sub areas have no access to sites designated as Important for Nature Conservation.

Table 7-4 GLA Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation by Ward

Ward	Size (ha)	Population (Census 2011)	Ha per 1,000 population (2011 Census)	Population (2025)	Ha per 1,000 population 2025
Belsize	0.4	12,702	0.0	12,914	0.0
Bloomsbury	3.4	10,892	0.3	12,631	0.3
Camden Town with Primrose Hill	31.6	12,613	2.5	14,166	2.2
Canteloves	1.7	11,925	0.1	13,181	0.1
Fortune Green	14.4	11,740	1.2	12,563	1.1
Frognal and Fitzjohns	6.0	11,986	0.5	12,419	0.5
Gospel Oak	4.6	11,264	0.4	12,212	0.4
Hampstead Town	0.2	11,270	0.0	11,379	0.0
Haverstock	0.5	12,364	0.0	13,190	0.0
Highgate	382.0	10,955	34.9	11,257	33.9
Holborn and Covent Garden	3.0	13,023	0.2	16,078	0.2
Kentish Town	1.4	13,417	0.1	14,752	0.1
Kilburn	4.8	12,038	0.4	13,241	0.4
King's Cross	4.8	11,843	0.4	13,405	0.4
Regent's Park	30.0	13,528	2.2	15,463	1.9
St Pancras and Somers Town	3.0	13,818	0.2	20,155	0.2
Swiss Cottage	1.0	12,900	0.1	13,607	0.1
West Hampstead	2.5	12,060	0.2	14,615	0.2
Grand Total	495.4	220,338	2.2	247,228	2.0

Source: 2011 Ward Population Census (ONS). (GLA 2012 Round Ward Population Projections)

Access Deficiencies

- 7.23. The GLA defines an area of ecological access deficiency as an area beyond 1km walking distance to a publicly accessible open space of Metropolitan, Borough Grade I or Borough Grade II Importance. Figure 7.4 illustrates the 1 km catchment area when applied to these designations within Camden. It shows that there are no areas of ecological access deficiency within the Borough.

Quantitative Component

- 7.24. Existing provision of GLA designated greenspace (SINC) in the Borough is 2.2 ha per 1,000 / population (2011) (Table 7.4). Existing natural greenspace should be protected, but there will also be a need to seek the provision of new natural greenspace of nature conservation value through new developments. Providing new natural greenspace at the current levels of provision will be difficult to achieve, therefore it is recommended that the Natural England standard of 1ha of LNR per 1,000 / population is amended to a standard of **1ha of SINC per 1,000 population**. However, this should not be interpreted as a lowering of existing provision (2.2 ha per 1,000 / population) within the Borough. There are 14 wards within Camden which are currently under the current standard of 1 ha of SINC per 1,000 / population (Table 7.4). It is recommended that provision should be improved within these wards.

7.25. Those sites designated by the GLA as Important for Nature Conservation (as shown on Figure 7.3 should be protected against development.

7.26. It is recommended that proposals for new housing development should be accompanied by proposals to improve natural greenspace within those wards which have been identified as deficient in the quantity of natural greenspace provision. The nature of such improvements should reflect the additional open space needs generated as a result of the proposed development. It may be difficult to achieve on site natural greenspace, where this is the case improvements in biodiversity at existing open spaces would be appropriate. The Council already seeks the provision of green roofs for certain types of development and this should continue to be encouraged along with other innovative ways of achieving biodiversity improvements (including green walls).

Accessibility Component

7.27. The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy recommends that an 'area of deficiency' of natural greenspace is one that is further than 1km distance from either a Site of Borough Importance (Grade I or II) or a Site of Metropolitan Importance. Figure 7.4 illustrates that there are no areas that are outside the 1 km catchment area when applied to these designations within Camden.

Qualitative Component

7.28. Areas of natural and semi-natural greenspace should be of adequate quality and support local biodiversity. Areas of natural and semi-natural greenspace which either under perform in terms of their value to the local community or their bio-diversity should be enhanced, consistent with guidelines identified in this chapter.

8. Allotment Needs

Introduction

- 8.1. This chapter considers the extent of allotment provision within the London Borough of Camden by assessing the need for existing allotment space as well as latent potential and suppressed demand for allotment space. A review of the recommended standard for allotment provision is provided, including access and quantity standards covering the period up to 2025.
- 8.2. In recent years, interest in allotments has increased due to public awareness of 'green' issues and concerns over the links between food and health. Furthermore, demand within Camden is likely to be exacerbated by the high proportion of flats and terraced housing which reduces the potential for residents to 'grow their own' within private open space. These factors are relevant both to the over 50 demographic which represent the main group of allotment gardeners and the increasingly younger profile of participants. Furthermore, increased participation at a younger level is likely to result in continued demand in the medium to long term as this age cohort are considered to be more able and therefore less likely to give up plots which become unmanageable.
- 8.3. Within the policy arena, the importance of allotments is increasingly recognised as having an important role in contributing towards urban regeneration, sustainable development and quality of life. The benefits of allotments include:
- the practical value of allotments in providing access to affordable fresh vegetables, physical exercise and social activity;
 - localised food production brings environmental benefits of reducing the use of energy and materials for processing, packaging and distributing food. Allotments also perform a role in the recycling of green waste;
 - the therapeutic value of allotments in promoting good physical and mental health. Gardening is identified as one of the Health Education Council's recommended forms of exercise for the over 50's;
 - allotments are an important component of urban green space and provide a green lung within the urban environment;
 - cultivated and untended plots contribute towards maintaining biodiversity particularly where plots are maintained using organic methods;
 - allotments have an important role to play in the implementation of plans for encouraging local sustainable and community development; and
 - allotments have an important historical and cultural role in community heritage, values and identity.

Assessing Allotment Needs

- 8.4. The NPPF states that in preparing development plans, Local Authorities should undertake an assessment of the likely demand for open spaces as well as plan positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of biodiversity and green infrastructure. As demonstrated above, allotments have a critical role in achieving these objectives both in Camden and in London as a whole.

- 8.5. There is no formal guidance on how allotment needs should be assessed, however the Local Government Association good practice guide Growing in the Community (2001) identifies issues which should be considered. Local authorities are required to provide allotments for their residents if they consider there is demand, under Section 23 of the 1908 Allotments Acts (as amended).
- 8.6. The 1969 Thorpe Report recommended a minimum standard of allotment provision of 0.2 hectares (0.5 acre) per 1,000 / population. Although this report is dated and not particularly relevant to the Camden context. With a population of 220,338 (Census, 2011) this would equate to a provision in the LB Camden of approximately 45 hectares.
- 8.7. Whilst this is dated, the 1996 National Allotment survey identified an average provision in England of 15 plots per 1,000 households. This would equate to the provision of approximately 1,541 plots within LB Camden. At present LB Camden has a level of allotment provision of 1.9 plots per 1,000 households (Census 2011), significantly below the average.
- 8.8. It will be important to ensure that local standards of provision reflect local circumstances of supply and demand. This assessment fulfils the requirements of the NPPF, by providing a robust and defensible assessment of allotment needs accounting for different components of demand, such as latent demand.

Allotment Supply

- 8.9. Allotments were surveyed as part of the site audit undertaken as part of this study. In addition to the information collected on site, London Borough of Camden have provided up to date and detailed information on plots, vacancy and occupancy at each site.
- 8.10. The London Borough of Camden own 4 allotment sites for which they are responsible for managing, which include Antrim Grove Allotments (133), Fitzroy Park (170), Branch Hill Site 3 (147) and Westcroft Estate Allotments. In addition there are three privately managed allotments that include Augustus and Redhill Allotments (136), Railway Embankments, Hampstead Heath (249) and Railway Embankment Village (253). There are also two community gardens, including Adelaide Community Garden (130) and the Calthorpe Project (16) that provide food growing areas that are similar to the allotments.
- 8.11. The 4 sites contain a total of 194 plots with a total area of 1.6ha. Table 8.2 summarises allotment supply, occupancy and demand using information provided by Camden Council. As of 17 December 2013 there were 1,786 people on a waiting list for an allotment within the Borough. All plots have a high occupancy rate with only one plot currently vacant at the Antrim Grove Allotments at the time of writing the report. The average occupancy rate for all Council managed sites is 100%.

Demand Assessment

- 8.12. In addition to manifest demand (i.e. the number of occupied plots) there are two forms of latent demand (see below).
- 8.13. Latent Suppressed Demand – comprises of individuals who would rent an allotment but are unable to do so and is indicated by existing allotment waiting lists. Figures are likely to fluctuate throughout the year with greatest demand in summer months.
- 8.14. Latent Potential Demand – expresses additional potential demand derived from people who may exhibit, in addition to those who have already done so, a desire to rent an allotment now or in the future. Influences on potential demand include demographic characteristics, accessibility and availability of allotment quality and standard allotment management, public awareness and extent of allotment promotion, potential changes in demand resulting from diversification in allotment usage to foster cultivation.

- 8.15. The extent of unfulfilled demand needs to be considered in conjunction with the size and distribution of sites (see Figure 8.1). Given the limited number of allotment sites in the Borough, the majority of residential areas (except those in the immediate vicinity of an allotment site) have poor access to allotment provision. The accessibility of allotment sites and allotment catchment areas are considered below.

Latent Suppressed Demand

- 8.16. When considering the adequacy of allotment provision within the London Borough of Camden, it is necessary to analyse the extent to which demand cannot be met by existing provision. The best indicator of this latent suppressed demand is the number of people that are currently on the waiting list for an allotment plot.
- 8.17. There are currently large numbers of people on the waiting list for allotments, as shown in Table 8.1. However, these numbers are not considered to be an accurate reflection of the active demand for allotments. It is likely that a significant number of people on the list would not let an allotment if one became available. Factors that would limit take up include changes in circumstances since joining the list (e.g. moving to a house with a garden, having children, longer working hours, loss of mobility) and the distinction between a general interest and a commitment to paying rent and working the plot. As a result the level of demand from waiting lists has not been included when defining an allotment standard.

Table 8-1 Allotment Supply, Capacity and Status

Management	Site ID	Allotment Name	Size (ha)	Total Plots	Total Occupied	% Occupied	Vacant	Waiting List
Council Managed Allotments	133	Antrim Grove Allotments	0.2	29	28	100	0	549
	170	Fitzroy Park	0.5	88	88	100	0	502
	147	Branch Hill Site 3	0.5	27	27	100	0	595
	296	Westcroft Estate Allotments	0.4	50	50	100	0	100
Sub Total	4		1.6	194	194	100	0	1,746
Community Managed Allotments	136	Augustus and Redhill Allotments*	0.6	73	73	100	0	N/A
	249	Railway Embankments, Hampstead Heath	1.1	60	60	100	0	N/A
	253	Railway Embankment, Oak Village*	0.1	12	12	100	0	N/A
Sub Total	3		1.8	145	145	100	0	0
Community Garden	130	Adelaide Community Garden	0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	16	Calthorpe Project	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sub Total	2		0.6					
Total Allotments²⁹	7		3.4	339	339	100		1,746

*Estimate number of plots based on area of site dedicated to formal planting and assuming 80 sq.m per plot (the average size of Council managed allotment plots)
Source: Site Survey 2013

²⁹ This Total does not include the two community gardens that are used for food growing by the community

Accessibility and Demand Catchments

Latent Potential Demand

- 8.18. It is also important to analyse the accessibility of allotments within the Borough along with their demand catchments.
- 8.19. The GLA open space hierarchy estimates that small open spaces under 2ha are likely to have a pedestrian catchment area of 400 metres and that most users will travel from within that area. However, the residents' survey (2013) suggested that people are prepared to travel slightly further to reach an allotment and indicates that a larger catchment area should be used to assess any allotment access deficiencies in the Borough.
- 8.20. The residents' survey (2013) revealed that 23% and 39% of allotment users are within a 5-minute or 10 minute journey of these spaces, whilst 46% and 92% of allotment users are within a 15 minute or 30 minute journey of these spaces. The residents' survey (2013) also identified that 31% of allotment users surveyed travelled by car to their allotments while 39% walk, and 23% report travelling by bus. Although a significant proportion of allotment users (31%) prefer to travel by car and may not be excluded from allotment gardening by the geographic distribution of plots within the Borough, it is more appropriate to measure allotment site accessibility by foot. In addition to being the most sustainable form of transportation, walking is also the most common form of transportation among the older / retired population with whom allotment gardening is most popular. For this reason we have used 800 metre catchment area to assess any allotment access deficiencies in Camden. The 800m catchment area represents the average distance travelled during a 10-minute walk, as well as the maximum distance that most people are willing to walk before considering other forms of transport.
- 8.21. Figure 8.1 illustrates the 800m catchment area applicable to allotment sites and community gardens. Whilst there is generally good coverage of allotments and community gardens across the Borough (apart from in Kilburn, Swiss Cottage and West Hampstead Wards), there are only four council-managed allotment sites and three community-managed allotments
- 8.22. In addition, it cannot be concluded that there is sufficient need in the underserved areas for additional allotment sites from this information alone. Previous studies have found that, although participation is highest amongst those who live in close proximity to their plot, the relationship between site size, occupancy, availability and catchment area indicates that some plot holders are able and prepared to travel to alternative sites when a plot is not available at their nearest site. However, the extent to which local allotment demand can be satisfied outside of the immediate neighbourhood is limited by the proportion of allotment holders willing and able to use alternative forms of transport (i.e. cycle, car, bus, train etc) to access an allotment.
- 8.23. Table 8.2 shows the total provision of Camden-managed allotments in each ward. Only six wards have access to council or community managed allotments, including Belsize, Fortune Green, Frognal and Fitzjohns, Gospel Oak, Highgate and Regent's Park wards.

Table 8-2 Allotment Provision by Ward

Ward	Allotment	Population 2011	Ha per 1,000 population (2011 Census)	Population 2025	Ha per 1,000 population (2025)
Belsize	0.2	12,702	0.02	12,914	0.02
Bloomsbury	0	10,892	0	12,631	0
Camden Town with Primrose Hill	0	12,613	0	14,166	0
Cantelowes	0	11,925	0	13,181	0
Fortune Green	0.4	11,740	0.03	12,563	0.03
Frognaal and Fitzjohns	0.5	11,986	0.04	12,419	0.04
Gospel Oak	1.2	11,264	0.11	12,212	0.10
Hampstead Town	0	11,270	0	11,379	0
Haverstock	0	12,364	0	13,190	0
Highgate	0.5	10,955	0.05	11,257	0.04
Holborn and Covent Garden	0	13,023	0	16,078	0
Kentish Town	0	13,417	0	14,752	0
Kilburn	0	12,038	0	13,241	0
King's Cross	0	11,843	0	13,405	0
Regent's Park	0.6	13,528	0.04	15,463	0.04
St Pancras and Somers Town	0	13,818	0	20,155	0
Swiss Cottage	0	12,900	0	13,607	0
West Hampstead	0	12,060	0	14,615	0
Grand Total	3.4	220,338	0.29	247,228	0.27

Source: Consultants 2013 audit and 2011 Census

- 8.24. Table 8.3 represents the wider area for each site, not just allotment space and illustrates the high extent of latent demand in many Wards. The number of plots represents demand based upon a visual assessment of the proportion of households lying outside of existing sites. The methodology used for assessing the number of households beyond the catchment of an allotment is an estimation based on assessing the number of households beyond the catchment of an allotment (see Figure 8.1). Large areas of parkland / industrial land that might make up a large proportion of the ward have been considered as have the catchments of un-used allotment sites, which have not been applied to this analysis.
- 8.25. Borough wide it is estimated that 49% of households are not well served by the distribution of existing allotment sites. This equates to some 47,747 households. Based on the current number of 339 plots the current rate of participation for these households is 3 (per 1,000 households). Assuming that plot holders will not travel beyond 800m to an allotment site, latent demand could exist for up to 166 plots if the distribution of allotment sites were to be improved.

Table 8-3 Estimated Allotment Needs Arising from Households Lying Outside Catchment Area

Ward	Estimate of households outside of allotment catchment (%)*	No. Households (2011)	Estimated Households beyond allotment catchment	Estimated Latent Demand (No. Plots)
Belsize	0%	6,131	0	0
Bloomsbury	100%	4,819	4,819	17
Camden Town with Primrose Hill	95%	5,905	5,610	19
Cantelowes	0%	5,094	0	0
Fortune Green	50%	5,324	2,662	9
Frognaal and Fitzjohns	25%	4,940	1,235	4
Gospel Oak	0%	4,912	0	0
Hampstead Town	5%	5,200	260	1
Haverstock	10%	5,254	525	2
Highgate	10%	4,788	479	2
Holborn and Covent Garden	100%	6,114	6,114	21
Kentish Town	50%	5,793	2,897	10
Kilburn	100%	5,758	5,758	20
King's Cross	100%	4,594	4,594	16
Regent's Park	0%	5,602	0	0
St Pancras and Somers Town	35%	5,588	1,956	7
Swiss Cottage	85%	5,860	4,981	17
West Hampstead	100%	5,858	5,858	20

Grand Total		97,534	47,747	166
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Note: *These estimates reflect a visual assessment of the percentage of built-up area within each ward that is outside of an allotment catchment area

Source: Consultant's Analysis

Demographic Change

- 8.26. It is estimated that the number of households within Camden is expected to increase during the period up to 2025 (Table 8.4). The population of the Borough may increase by 12.2% (based on 2011 Census and the GLA 2012 projections). Making the assumption one plot may be rented per household given that it is highly unlikely that a household would rent more than one allotment plot, and assuming the allotment participation rate in Camden remains unchanged, it is estimated that there will be demand for an additional 41 plots between 2011 and 2025 due to demographic change. Additional demand from other factors is considered separately below.

Table 8-4 Estimated Allotment Needs Arising from Demographic Change

Year	2011	2025
Population Scenario	Baseline	Projection
Population Estimate	220,338	247,228
Estimated No. Households	97,534	109,437
Estimated plot requirement (assumes 3 plots per 1,000 households)	339	380
Additional Plots due to Population increase	N/A	41

Source: 2011 data: Census; 2025 data GLA Round 2012 ward population projections, 2012.

- 8.27. To fulfil additional need from demographic change to 2025 and the existing latent demand, allotment land will need to be identified and brought forward for allotment use to meet the needs of under-served areas and the increased demand resulting from population growth. To summarise, the total net allotment requirement amounts to 207 plots as shown in Table 8.5.

Table 8-5 Summary of Allotment Requirements 2025

Additional allotment requirements 2011 – 2025		
	Plots	Area (ha)
Latent Demand from areas under served by existing provision	166	1.7
Additional need arising from demographic change	41	0.4
Vacant Plots	0	0
Net Requirement	207	2.1

Source: Consultant's Analysis

Proposed Standard

- 8.28. Existing council-managed and community-managed allotment sites within the Borough total 3.4ha with a total 339 plots. This means the average plot size is 0.01 ha. It has been assessed that an additional 2.1 ha of allotment land would need to be brought into use to meet existing deficiencies and needs associated with household growth within the Borough between 2011 and 2025. It should be recognised that this land requirement assumes that the average size of allotment plots remains the same.
- 8.29. The approach to developing the allotment standard is shown in Table 8.6. The standard is derived from existing allotments land and the estimated additional requirement. In total it is estimated that 399 allotments will be required by 2025 which equates to 6.0 ha. It is demonstrated that **0.02 ha of allotment land per 1,000 / population** is required to meet this demand.

Table 8-6 Approach to Developing Allotment Standard to 2025

	Plots	Area (Ha)
Existing Allotments	339	3.4
Additional Requirement	207	2.1
Total Allotment Requirement 2025	399	6.0
Estimated Population 2025		247,228
Standard (ha per 1,000 / population)		0.02

- 8.30. The proposed standard can be compared with other studies undertaken by the consultants within London:
- London Borough of Hackney: 0.015 ha per 1,000 / population;
 - London Borough of Haringey: 0.012 ha per 1,000 / population;
 - London Borough of Islington: 0.013 ha per 1,000 / population; and
 - London Borough of Greenwich: 0.16 ha per 1,000 / population.

Quality and Management

- 8.31. The quality, condition and management of allotments also influence potential demand. Allotments that are well maintained and have vacant plots which are available for use with little clearance of scrub and rubbish are likely to prove more attractive than overgrown plots.
- 8.32. The condition and maintenance of facilities including fences, the water supply, toilets, communal huts, sheds and greenhouses, paths and waste areas will also influence the attractiveness of allotment sites to potential plot holders, particularly if it is sought to broaden demand and attract new users.

Provision

- 8.33. There is currently provision for 339 allotment holders in Camden, with all of these occupied. Overall it is estimated that between 2011 and 2025 there will be demand for an additional 41 plots arising through demographic changes. It is estimated that 166 plots are needed in areas under served by existing provision.

8.34. In summary, the estimated additional requirement of up to 19.0 ha of ha of allotment land takes into account the demand from demographic changes, under-served areas and existing latent demand while considering the practicalities of delivering new allotments in Camden.

Distribution and Access

8.35. At present significant latent demand exists within much of the London Borough of Camden due to lack of accessibility. Latent potential demand is 166 plots.

8.36. Deficiencies in allotment supply exist within all Wards. Although deficiencies are concentrated in Bloomsbury, Camden Town with Primrose Hill, Holborn and Covent Garden, Kentish Town, Kilburn, King's Cross, Swiss Cottage and West Hampstead.

8.37. It is unlikely that additional provision of allotment land (see Table 8.7), reflecting existing participation rates, could be provided in the Borough up to 2025. Instead an approach of improving the distribution of allotments by targeting those areas where need is highest is recommended.

8.38. By introducing two new allotment sites in the West Sub Area at locations outside of the existing 800m allotment catchment areas, but within areas where need is highest, accessibility to allotments would be improved.

Management and Resources

8.39. At present provision is generally managed by Camden Council. However, additional funding would secure a more comprehensive management and maintenance strategy. This may be achieved by integrating the improvement of allotments within other initiatives relating to regeneration, neighbourhood renewal and Local Agenda 21 and bidding for external funding. Other ways of funding improvements to allotment sites include the following.

8.40. Increase rents: the best value process and opportunity to compare allotment rents to those in surrounding areas and cost other recreational and leisure activities provided by the Council. It will be important to consider the overall cost and quality of the service provided and to consider whether service users wish to pay more for an improved service.

8.41. Devolved management arrangements: used to cut the cost of allotment provision through passing day to day management of sites to plot holders. Best value provides an opportunity to consider possible options.

8.42. Several external funding sources exist which could be drawn upon to fund specific projects rather than ongoing management and allotment administration. These may include:

- National Lottery Funding;
- the SEED programme;
- the ENTRUST Landfill Communities Fund; and
- the Co-operative Group Community Dividend.

Proposed Allotment Standard

Allotment Provision

8.43. To meet the needs of the Borough up to 2025 it is recommended that a standard of **0.02 ha of allotment land per 1,000 / population** is adopted. In order to meet this standard an additional 2.1ha of allotment land would need to be brought forward up to 2025, on top of existing provision of 3.4 ha.

- 8.44. This standard could be partly achieved via the re-use of parts of other types of open space and seeking new provision in non traditional allotment form, for example community gardens or roof gardens.
- 8.45. Proposals for new housing development should be accompanied by proposals to improve allotment provision. The nature of such improvements should reflect the additional open space needs generated as a result of the proposed development but also take into consideration average garden sizes. If the proposed development is located in an area outside catchments in Figure 8.1 it will be necessary for additional land to be brought into use for this purpose. The developer will be required to make a contribution towards the provision of allotments. It may be appropriate for such provision to be incorporated within the curtilage of the development. Alternatively a contribution towards off-site provision may be appropriate.
- 8.46. If the proposed development is not located within an area which is deficient in access to allotment provision then consideration should be given to any deficiency in quality or value of existing allotment sites serving the development. The developer may be required to make a contribution towards the enhancement of existing provision.
- 8.47. Developments should also include community gardens, window boxes, planted garden roofs, to provide further opportunities for gardening.

Accessibility Component

- 8.48. The following access standard is recommended:
- 8.49. All households within the Borough should have access to an allotment garden within 800m of home.

Qualitative Component

- 8.50. Allotment sites should be of adequate quality as identified in Chapter 9 and support the needs of the local community. Allotment sites which under perform in terms of their value to the local community should be improved.

9. Quality of Supply

Introduction

- 9.1. Research focused on open space highlights the importance placed on the quality of facilities by users. Quality of facilities affects how far people will come to use an open space, affects enjoyment of open space, how often they will use an open space and how long people will spend at an open space.
- 9.2. As qualitative factors are often difficult to assess objectively, it is important to establish a methodology to enable the consistent scoring and ranking of the condition and quality of spaces. Many aspects of open space quality raise detailed issues of park management and maintenance which are beyond the scope of this update.
- 9.3. The findings presented in this chapter incorporate information gathered during site visits (Winter 2013).

Quality Assessment

- 9.4. The range and condition of facilities was recorded for the 258 open spaces that were accessible to surveyors. The site assessments used a scoring criterion method derived from the Civic Trust Green Flag standard assessment which is also consistent with GLA guidance. The standard is based partly on a physical site appraisal of 27 criteria relating to the range, quality and condition of park facilities which accounts for 70% of the overall score and a desk research element relating to management arrangements and sustainability which comprises of the remaining 30% of the score.
- 9.5. In some circumstances Green Flag assessment criteria have not been used i.e. for those spaces that have been identified as railway embankments not all of the criteria are appropriate for example; “a welcoming place for all”. Open space has not been assessed by those criteria that are not appropriate for a given type of space.
- 9.6. The open space assessment included consideration of 18 Green Flag criteria which have been assessed via visual appraisal of the site. The dimensions of quality considered were:
 - the conservation of natural features;
 - the conservation of landscape features;
 - the conservation of buildings and structures;
 - the provision of educational interpretation facilities;
 - standards of aboricultural and woodland management;
 - whether the space was welcoming;
 - the accessibility of a site and the safety of site access;

- how well signposted the space is;
- whether there is equality of access to and within the space;
- the safety of equipment and facilities;
- levels of personal security within the space;
- evidence of dog fouling and availability of appropriate provision (designated bins, dog walks);
- the appropriate provision of facilities for the type of space;
- the quality of facilities;
- the cleanliness of a site including litter and waste management arrangements;
- standards of grounds maintenance and horticulture;
- standards of building and infrastructure maintenance; and
- standards of equipment maintenance.

9.7. The criteria which were not assessed related to the sustainability of management and maintenance practices (four criteria), the level of community involvement (two criteria), marketing and promotion (two criteria) and implementation of the park management plan (one criteria).

9.8. Each of the 18 criteria were attributed a score between 0 and 10, where 0 is considered to be 'Very Poor' and 10 is considered to be 'Exceptional'. The score for each of the criterion was evaluated against a range of issues relating to each factor of these are described fully within the guide to the site survey pro-forma (refer to Appendix B). The Green Flag scoring system used to assess criteria within the standard is as follows:

- 0-1 Very Poor;
- 2-4 Poor;
- 5-6 Fair;
- 7 Good;
- 8 Very Good;
- 9 Excellent; and
- 10 Exceptional.

9.9. Not all of the criteria were applicable to each type of open space (e.g. conservation of buildings, equipment maintenance). Therefore an average score was derived for each open space based upon those aspects of quality considered. However, a percentage score was also calculated which assumed all 18 quality variables.

9.10. For an open space to achieve Green Flag standard the minimum quality standard required of a site is 66% (taking account of the desk top and site based aspects of assessment). In order to achieve this quality standard the open space must achieve an overall score of at least 60% on the site based assessment.

9.11. Figure 9.1 categorises each open space according to its overall quality score. It is evident that the larger spaces within the Borough tend to score higher than the smaller spaces. There is not clear spatial distinction between spaces that score well and spaces that score less well, although the north and south east of the Borough do seem to accommodate a slightly higher proportion of spaces with a higher quality score. This area of the Borough accommodates the majority of larger spaces in Camden.

9.12. Table 9.1 provides an indication of how each type of open space performs against the 18 Green Flag criteria assessed on site. The average score shows the average of those variables scored at each site. Whilst the "Average assessed criteria" column provides an indicator of how each site fares against all 18 criteria and represents the overall quality of each open space type.

- 9.13. It is evident that Metropolitan Parks are the highest 'average ranking' typology with a score of 8 or 'Very Good' (out of all categories assessed). This is consistent with the fact that Hampstead Heath (50) has attained Green Flag status.
- 9.14. The open space typology with the lowest 'average ranking' is 'Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces' and 'amenity greenspace'. On average these open spaces achieved an average score of 5 (out of those categories assessed) or 'Fair'.
- 9.15. Table 9.1 identifies that the average score for all open space in Camden has been assessed as 7 or 'Good'. Appendix E provides the overall quality score for each individual space, along with the value scores which are discussed in the next Chapter.

Table 9-1 Estimated Quality Assessment by Space Type (Overall Average Assessed Scores)

Typology	Average Score	Average Assessed Criteria	Average Assessed Criteria Rank
Allotments, community gardens and urban farms	6	7	Good
Amenity greenspace	4	5	Fair
Cemeteries and churchyards	5	6	Fair
Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas	5	7	Good
District Park	7	8	Very Good
Greenspaces within grounds of institution	6	7	Good
Linear open space / green corridors	5	6	Fair
Local Park	7	8	Very Good
Metropolitan Park	8	8	Very Good
Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces	4	5	Fair
Other	5	6	Fair
Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (education)	6	7	Good
Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (private)	7	7	Good
Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (public)	6	7	Good
Pocket Park	6	7	Good
Small local park/open space	6	7	Good
Grand Total	5	6	Fair

*Notes only includes the 258 accessible open spaces

- 9.16. Table 9.2 demonstrates the average scores for assessed Green Flag categories across the full range of open space typologies. Scoring represents the average score of those categories assessed for each typology. It is evident that most open space types score between 6 and 9 across the majority of quality scores, which means open space within Camden is not specifically lacking in any one quality aspect. For all spaces, the lowest scoring categories were the provision of educational information (1.9) and conservation of natural features (1.9). For all spaces, the highest scoring categories were litter and waste management (7.1), building and infrastructure management (7.1).

- 9.17. Table 9.2 illustrates that natural or semi-natural greenspace scores are consistently lower than is the case with other open space types, most notably for provision of education information (2.3) and conservation of buildings and structures. Natural greenspace will tend to have a lower score as they are not managed in the same way that parks are.
- 9.18. The larger park typologies (Metropolitan, District) score consistently well. For each of these park types all of the assessed quality categories score 7 or above. The lowest average assessed categories are equal access for all (7.0) and personal security (7.0).
- 9.19. Pocket Parks, small local parks and local parks, scored 6.0, 6.1 and 6.9. Pocket Parks achieved a lower score for personal security (7.1) compared to small local parks (7.4) and local parks (8.0).
- 9.20. On average, amenity greenspace scored 'Fair' across all assessed categories. The lowest scoring category was for the conservation of natural features (0.9) and provision of educational information (0.5).
- 9.21. Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (education) scored well attaining an average score of 6.5. The highest scoring categories for this open space type were dog fouling (9.3), personal security (7.8) and appropriate provision of facilities (7.8). These scores can be attributed to many of these open spaces being school sites which have restricted access and in general terms, good, well maintained facilities.
- 9.22. An important aspect to a qualitative assessment is the need to integrate decision-making on park improvements with the assessment of the quantity and accessibility of provision. In areas deficient in public open space and where there are limited opportunities to increase supply, whether by the creation of new space, or by increasing public access to private spaces, the only way of addressing deficiency will be to ensure that the potential of existing spaces are fully realised where appropriate and that there is improved access to them where possible. For some types of spaces, such as natural green space and community gardens the full range of facilities that a park would be expected to have will not be appropriate. Similarly for spaces that have a very specific function, the introduction of other facilities or functions would conflict with their primary purpose.

Table 9-2 Average Quality Scores by Type of Open Space

	Welcoming	Good and Safe Access	Signage	Equal Access for All	Safe Equipment and Facilities	Personal Security	Dog Fouling	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	Quality of Facilities	Litter and Waste Management	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	Building and Infrastructure Management	Equipment Maintenance	Conservation of Natural Features	Conservation of Landscape Features	Conservation of Buildings and Structures	Provision of Educational Information	Arboriculture and Woodland Management
Allotments, community gardens and urban farms	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.3	7.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.6	7.5
Amenity green space	6.0	6.5	5.0	5.7	7.0	7.4	7.8	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.0	0.9	3.2	2.7	0.5	6.6
Cemeteries and churchyards	7.6	6.9	6.1	6.3	6.3	7.4	8.4	6.6	7.0	8.1	6.7	6.9	7.1	1.0	4.3	5.0	1.0	6.7
Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas	6.8	6.9	6.5	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	6.9	6.8	7.4	7.4	7.0	6.7	1.1	1.9	1.6	0.6	5.8
District Park	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	7.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	-	4.5	4.5	7.0	8.5
Greenspaces within grounds of institution	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	2.8	3.6	3.5	1.3	5.9
Linear open space / green corridors	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.7	6.3	5.5	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	7.0	5.8	1.1	1.7	1.3	-	5.6
Local Park	8.2	8.2	7.8	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0	2.7	2.7	5.2	1.3	6.3
Metropolitan Park	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0
Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.8	6.6	7.7	6.0	6.0	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	5.8	5.0	2.3	2.3	6.9
Other	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.8	7.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.5	0.8	0.9	1.7	2.3	6.1
Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (education)	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	7.5	7.8	9.3	7.8	7.3	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	3.5	5.3	5.3	7.3	5.8

	Welcoming	Good and Safe Access	Signage	Equal Access for All	Safe Equipment and Facilities	Personal Security	Dog Fouling	Appropriate Provision of Facilities	Quality of Facilities	Litter and Waste Management	Grounds Maintenance and Horticulture	Building and Infrastructure Management	Equipment Maintenance	Conservation of Natural Features	Conservation of Landscape Features	Conservation of Buildings and Structures	Provision of Educational Information	Arboriculture and Woodland Management
Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (private)	6.7	7.2	6.5	7.0	7.3	7.8	8.7	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	2.3	4.8	4.7	7.5	6.2
Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (public)	6.0	6.2	6.6	5.8	7.4	7.2	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.0	0.6	1.8	2.0	5.6	3.2
Pocket Park	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.4	5.9
small local park/open space	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	1.3	2.0	2.6	3.4	5.8
Total	6.6	6.7	6.2	6.4	7.0	7.1	7.6	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	1.9	2.8	2.6	1.9	6.2

*Notes only includes the 258 accessible open spaces

Conclusions and Recommendations

- 9.23. In the past open space policy has been primarily concerned with the quantity and distribution of open space. This Study considers not only these but also considers the range and condition of facilities within open spaces and the quality of those facilities.
- 9.24. Open spaces can fulfil many urban needs often in highly sustainable ways. They are generally local facilities accessible to people of all ages and backgrounds. They can be used for exercise, education, meeting people, community events and to encourage the movement of flora and fauna. They also contribute to the visual amenity of a local area, breaking up the urban fabric and providing an escape from the traffic and built environment.
- 9.25. A strategy for improving the range and condition of facilities within parks should be developed to take into account:
- the unique character of parks and the potential to incorporate further facilities;
 - whether there is a deficiency in the provision of open space in the area;
 - the proximity of other parks which may have an oversupply of certain facilities; and
 - the local social conditions (see Chapter 4).
- 9.26. The companion guide to PPG17 (2002) suggests that an understanding of the Borough's characteristics will help to inform the priority given to different parts of an open space strategy and can identify possible priorities for open space improvements.
- 9.27. The Mayor of London's Guide to preparing Open Space Strategies (2004) suggests that 'A series of management plans should be prepared in respect of key open spaces. These can take the form of individual site Management Plans which reflect local needs and specific issues'. The guidance recommends which stakeholders should be consulted and in particular, how to consult the general public. It should be noted that Camden took a decision to no longer use management plans.
- 9.28. Consultation with local user groups and other stakeholders help to define the sorts of facilities, amenities and activities that might be required in a certain area. The residents' survey (2013) identified the sort of improvements people wanted to see happen to existing open spaces.

Proposed Quality Standard

Public Parks

- 9.29. Public Parks within the Borough should be of 'Good' quality and provide the range of facilities associated with their respective tier of the parks hierarchy. The Green Flag assessment identifies spaces with a ranking of 7 and above to be considered as 'Good' Quality. Those public parks which either under perform in terms of their value to the local community or their condition should be improved. Appendix E identifies the quality score for each open space and this is also illustrated on Figure 9.1.
- 9.30. The improvements that are implemented in public parks will need to be tailored in order to address specific issues and there will be a need for further investigation on a site by site basis to define this. There will be a need to prioritise improvements and this should be focused in those areas that have greatest need, such as those in wards with (low quantity of provision, and those areas where the open space indicators show greatest need (see Chapter 4 for areas with the greatest open space needs).

10. Open Space Value

Introduction

- 10.1. This chapter considers the value of open spaces. Value is a different and separate concept from quality. It relates to three things (see below).
- Context: a space which is inaccessible may be of little value, irrespective of its quality. If there is a high level of open space provision in an area some of it may be of relatively little value, conversely if there is very little provision even a space of mediocre quality may be valuable.
 - Level and type of use: context should also be interpreted in terms of use by people and wildlife.
 - Wider benefits: generated for people, biodiversity and the wider environment.
- 10.2. The benefits and value of open spaces to local communities extends beyond their active recreational role. Both public and private open spaces perform recreational and non-recreational roles contributing to community and quality of life. These roles are examined under the following headings:
- recreational;
 - structural;
 - amenity;
 - historical / heritage;
 - ecological;
 - educational;
 - cultural; and
 - social.
- 10.3. The site survey (2013) assessed the recreational value of open space in Camden was assessed by considering the recreational roles performed at each site and the indications of informal use.
- 10.4. Non-recreational roles relate the value or function of an open space to the structure or amenity of the Borough as a whole. Open spaces with significant ecological or nature conservation value are identified later in this chapter and proposals are made to improve the accessibility of nature conservation areas to local residents.
- 10.5. Educational, cultural and social roles relate to indirect benefits and values associated with the presence of and use of open spaces. Assessment of the additional benefits and value offered by individual open spaces is significant when considering their importance. Exposure and access to open space goes beyond aesthetic enjoyment to include enhanced emotional well-being, reduced stress and, in certain situations, improved health.³⁰
- 10.6. Total value scores for each individual space has been included with Appendix E.

³⁰ Ulrich, R. S. (2002) 'The therapeutic role of greenspace', paper presented at the *Greenspace and Healthy Living National Conference*, Manchester, 14 May.

Recreational Value

- 10.7. The site survey (2013) assessed the recreational value of open spaces in Camden by considering the recreational roles performed at each site and the indications of informal use. Active recreational roles include pitch sports, other outdoor sports and other active recreational activities such as allotment gardening. Informal recreational activities include walking and dog walking, children's play, teenagers 'hanging out', sitting out, relaxation and other pastimes such as remembrance at memorial gardens and cemeteries.
- 10.8. A recreation score has been derived for each open space based upon the number of active and informal recreational roles each space performed, whether they represented a major or minor role within the open space and whether there was dedicated provision or whether the activity was supported informally. Indications of informal use were also included within the score. Appendix I provides further details of the scoring system used to assess recreational value. A standardised percentage score for each space was derived.
- 10.9. Table 10.1 identifies the number, and percentage of open spaces within the Borough which performed selected active and informal recreational roles. It also identifies whether these roles were major or minor and whether the provision was deemed 'dedicated' or 'informal'.
- 10.10. A major role is defined as where either 40% of the site area or estimated usage is dedicated to the role identified. A minor role was identified where the activity represented a lower level of usage or land take. Dedicated provision is defined as a site where equipment designed for that particular recreational use is evident, with informal provision defined as a site where the recreational activity takes place without such equipment. Percentage columns for minor and major role and dedicated and informal provision, illustrate the proportion of a given site which offers a particular recreation type that has been identified under a particular category.
- 10.11. Table 10.1 illustrates that the most common recreational role of open spaces is sitting out/relaxation (132 sites) followed by walking/dog walking (119 sites). Of those open spaces where sitting out/relaxation takes place, 89% have dedicated provision. It is important to note that Table 10.1 illustrates the recreational role of all spaces as identified by the site survey (2013).

Table 10-1 Recreational Role of Open Spaces

Recreation Type	Each Recreational Type		Major Role		Minor Role		Dedicated provision		Informal provision	
	No.	% of all open spaces	No.	% of sites with recreation type	No.	% of sites with recreation type	No.	% of sites with recreation type	No.	% of sites with recreation type
Active Recreation										
Pitch sports	14	5%	3	21%	11	79%	14	100%	0	0%
Court sports	35	14%	5	14%	30	86%	35	100%	0	0%
Golf/putting	2	1%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%
Water sports	1	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Noisy sports	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Other activity	6	2%	5	83%	1	17%	4	67%	2	33%
Informal Recreation										
Walking / dog walking	119	46%	30	25%	89	75%	72	61%	47	39%
Children's play	77	30%	15	19%	62	81%	63	82%	14	18%
Teenagers hanging out	19	7%	11	58%	8	42%	8	42%	11	58%

Sitting out/ relaxation	132	51%	40	30%	92	70%	118	89%	14	11%
Cycling	9	3%	7	78%	2	22%	4	44%	5	56%
Other activity	33	13%	11	33%	22	67%	24	73%	9	27%

*Notes only includes the 258 accessible open spaces Source: Site Survey 2013

Table 10-2 Indications of Informal Use

Informal Use	No. Open Spaces	% Total Open Spaces
Desire lines	39	15%
Skateboarding	1	0%
BMX	1	0%
Cycling	7	3%
Basketball practice area	31	12%
Kick about area	93	36%
Dog walking	118	46%

*Notes only includes the 258 accessible open spaces Source: Site Survey 2013

- 10.12. The 2013 open space assessments recorded the prevalence of informal uses which do not require the provision of dedicated or specialist facilities. Informal use of open space has been assessed by observing whether there was evidence of informal kick-about or basketball practice areas, skateboarding, cycling and BMX use, people walking their dogs or desire lines (Table 10.2). The most common types of informal use identified are dog walking (46% of total open spaces) and kick about areas (36% of total open spaces). This type of use may fluctuate depending on the time of day and season and can be further assessed through the results of the residents' survey (2013).

Structural Role

- 10.13. The distribution of open spaces with a structural role is illustrated in Figure 10.1. The structural role of open spaces as identified by the open space assessment and is presented in Table 10.3. These sites form significant elements in the Borough's overall physical structure and include a combination of green open spaces, such as public parks and gardens, cemeteries, green spaces within grounds of institutions and natural/semi natural greenspace. They provide a physical and visual break between major residential areas and help to distinguish between different neighbourhoods and communities.
- 10.14. Table 10.3 shows that 49 open spaces in the London Borough of Camden fulfil at least one of the structural roles identified. The most common structural role is that the open space contributes to a sense of place. A total of 34 open spaces meet this criterion. There are 209 sites that do not have a structural role. Table 10.3 also identifies the number of spaces with structural land use designations. Figure 10.2 identifies planning designations related to open space, including Metropolitan Walk, Habitat Corridors, Ancient Woodland, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL).
- 10.15. While only 19% of all open spaces have been assessed as having a structural role, of the total land area of assessed open space in Camden, 75% was considered to have a structural role. Open spaces assessed as having a structural role tend to be larger. Definitions used to assess each criterion are included in the guide to the proforma in Appendix B.

Table 10-3 Structural Role of Open Space

Structural Role	No. of Open Spaces	% Total Area of all Open Space	Area of Open Space (ha)
Clearly distinguishable from the built up area providing separation between different communities.	15	66%	390.1
Contributes to the special identity of Camden	29	71%	418.3
Creates a positive and significant open space experience when passed or crossed by travelling on the adjacent main road networks and railways.	20	58%	343.7
Contributes to the sense of place in the local area.	34	66%	387.7
Helps to define neighbourhoods within the urban area.	12	57%	337.4
Accommodates recognised and recognisable features of local importance (e.g. buildings/structures, landscape, events and activities).	14	57%	333.1
Total open spaces with structural role	49	75%	439.6
Total open spaces with no structural role	209	25%	149.2
Structural Land Use Designation			
Metropolitan Open Land (MOL)	8	67%	397.4

*Notes only includes the 258 accessible open spaces Source: Site Survey 2013

Amenity Role

- 10.16. The ways in which open space contributes to the visual amenity of a given area is influenced by the amount of open space in the area, the visual envelope of the open space and the contribution it makes to the street scene.

- 10.17. The following criteria were used to assess the amenity value of open spaces in Camden (see guide to proforma, Appendix B for criteria definitions).
- Is it visible from parts of the surrounding area?
 - Is it visually attractive?
 - Does it have a clearly definable townscape value?
 - Does it provide relief from the built up area?
 - Site mitigates visual impact of unsightly land uses (buffer, bunding, screening).
- 10.18. The distribution of open spaces with an amenity role is illustrated in Figure 10.3. If the open space meets one or more of the above criteria it was considered to offer 'significant amenity value'. The more criteria the space fulfils the greater the amenity value of the space. The overall amenity value of open spaces within the Borough is summarised within Table 10.4. Table 10.4 identifies that 80% (474 ha) of the total area of all open spaces has amenity value based on one or more of the criteria outlined above.

Table 10-4 Amenity Value of Open Space

Amenity Value	No. of Open Spaces	% Total Area of all Open Spaces	Area of Open Space
Visible from parts of the surrounding area	93	79%	466.9
Visually attractive	69	75%	438.7
Clearly definable townscape value	42	71%	420.2
Provides relief from the built up area	48	74%	434.2
Mitigates visual impact of unsightly land uses	12	6%	32.9
Total open spaces with amenity value	103	80%	474.0
Total open spaces with no amenity role	155	20%	114.9
Amenity Land Use Designation			
Metropolitan Open Area (MOL)	27	78%	457.8

*Notes only includes the 258 accessible open spaces Source: Site Survey 2013

Education

- 10.19. Urban open spaces can represent an educational resource for both children and adults, either on an organised basis such as schools using open spaces for activities linked to the curriculum or on a more informal basis (nature walks etc). Educational roles should be assessed in terms of the potential benefit to the wider community (not just schools) and include the following (see below).
- Sport / organised games – Sites should be assessed for signs of existing use by schools for active recreation.

- Nature / environmental study – Sites should have a range of ecological / environmental features. For the sites to have an existing role there should be some form of interpretation provision (e.g. boards, leaflets, programme of events).
- Historical interpretation / understanding – Open spaces which form part of the setting for any of the heritage designations including English Heritage Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, or sites located within the extent of the proposed World Heritage Site boundary and buffer zone. For the sites to have an existing role there should be some form of interpretation provision (boards, leaflets part of trail).

10.20. Open spaces in Camden were assessed on their existing and potential educational roles. A total of 144 (41.3%) of open spaces in Camden perform at least one existing educational role. The most common existing role is for sport and organised games with a total of 35% of all open spaces providing this role.

10.21. Table 10.5 identifies that of assessed open spaces, 10% were assessed to have the potential to introduce one or more educational roles, with 6% and 3% of assessed open spaces having the potential to introduce sport and organised games and opportunities for enhancing historical interpretation / understanding respectively.

Table 10-5 Educational Role of Open Spaces

Educational Role	No. of Open Spaces		% of Total Open Spaces	
	Existing	Potential	Existing	Potential
Sport / organised games	41	2	16%	1%
Nature / environmental study	32	15	12%	6%
Opportunities for enhancing historical interpretation / understanding	22	9	8%	3%
Total	95	26	37%	10%

*Notes only includes the 258 accessible open spaces Source: Site Survey 2013

Heritage Value

10.22. The relationship between open space provision and areas of heritage value within the Borough is shown in Figure 10.4. This identifies the location of existing historic parks and gardens, and the relationship between open space provision and Conservation Areas.

10.23. The English Heritage Register for Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest identifies nine phases of park and garden development criteria which any site must meet to warrant inclusion on the register:

- sites with a main phase of development before 1750 where at least a proportion of the layout of this date is still evident, even perhaps only as an earthwork;
- sites with a main phase of development laid out between 1750 and 1820 where enough of this landscaping survives to reflect the original design;
- sites with a main phase of development between 1820 and 1880 which is of importance and survives intact or relatively intact;
- sites with a main phase of development between 1880 and 1939 where this is of high importance and survives intact;
- sites with a main phase of development laid out post-war, but more than 30 years ago, where the work is of exceptional importance;
- sites which were influential in the development of taste whether through reputation or references in literature;

- sites which are early or representative examples of a style or layout, or a type of site, or the work of a designer (amateur or professional) of national importance;
- sites having an association with significant persons or historical events; and
- sites with strong group value.

- 10.24. These criteria, set by English Heritage, make specific reference to 'Parks and Gardens' only. Many of the open spaces assessed as part of the study do not qualify as Historic Parks or Gardens. However, cemeteries do fall within the scope of the Register criteria and can be assessed for inclusion.
- 10.25. Table 10.6 and Figure 10.4 identifies those open spaces included on the English Heritage Local and National Registers of Historic Parks and Gardens.

Table 10-6 Open Spaces Included within the EH Register of Historic Parks and Gardens

Open Space ID	Site Name	Area
10	Bloomsbury Square Gardens	0.8
107	St George's Gardens	0.8
111	St Pancras Gardens	2.2
123	Waterlow Park	10.2
14	Brunswick Square Gardens	0.9
141	Bedford Square Gardens	0.7
161	Coram's Fields	2.7
167	Fairseat	1.0
199	Gray's Inn Gardens	2.2
200	Gray's Inn Square	0.4
208	Highgate Cemetery (East)	7.8
209	Highgate Cemetery (West)	7.1
215	Inverforth House/The Hill	3.3
218	Keats' House Grounds	0.2
228	Mecklenburgh Square Gardens	1.0
268	South Square	0.2
50	Hampstead Heath	272.9

Open Space ID	Site Name	Area
51	Hampstead Heath Woods SSSI	15.5
65	Ken Wood Ancient Woodland	10.4
66	Kenwood Estate	45.6
69	Lincoln's Inn Fields	2.9
81	North Wood	3.6
95	Regent's Park	28.9
99	Russell Square Gardens	2.5

Source: English Heritage Local and National Registers of Historic Parks and Gardens

- 10.26. Criteria used to assess the cultural heritage value of spaces are identified in Appendix I. The heritage value of spaces is incorporated within the composite assessment of open space value described later in this section. No additional open space sites were identified which have potential for inclusion on the English Heritage National or Local Registers of Parks and Gardens.
- 10.27. In addition, other open spaces also have heritage value as they form part of Conservation Areas or their setting. There is one schedule Ancient Monument that is located in Hampstead Heath (50). Conservation Areas and Archaeology Priority Areas within Camden are identified on Figure 10.4.
- 10.28. The open spaces within these Conservation Areas are of value as they provide a setting for the built fabric within these areas. Those open spaces which are contemporary with their surroundings, such as some squares, are of additional value as they form an intrinsic part of the ensemble of buildings and public spaces which led to Conservation Area designation.

Social and Cultural

- 10.29. Open Spaces can also represent a source of wider social benefits and cultural value providing the setting for sport, community meetings, fairs, firework displays, picnics etc. Social benefits are recognised as perhaps the most obvious benefit and opportunities that urban open spaces provide for City Living (Urban Open Spaces, 2003). For example the site survey (2013) identified five open spaces as existing venues for large scale outdoor events including Regent's Park (95), Hampstead Heath (50), Kenwood Estate (66), Gower Gardens, University College London (45) and Waterlow Park (123). The social and cultural benefits associated within open spaces follow (see below):
- Community focus – A sense of community can be provided by open spaces which host small and large events and both organised and informal gatherings. Open spaces also represent a source of local identity and pride.
 - Cultural focus – Parks and open spaces are important for people from different cultures. They provide a venue for religious services, festivals and charity events.
 - Social focus – Open spaces provide opportunities for social interaction and the development of social capital through family and group outings, community events and activities, meetings between friends and chance encounters. Participation in physical recreation has shown to contribute towards a reduction of incivilities and anti-social behaviour among participants.

- Health benefits – Open spaces provide benefits to health. Exercise and physical activity contribute towards physical well being. Whilst peace and quiet, social interaction, opportunities for aesthetic appreciation and proximity to nature is beneficial to mental health and well being.
- Educational focus – Open spaces provide opportunities for children’s play which are beneficial to child development. These benefits are not confined to children’s play areas but other features and experiences on offer within open spaces. Open spaces provide visual stimulation, opportunities to develop and appreciation of wildlife and the natural environment, opportunities to improve cognitive, co-ordination and communication skills through play. Open spaces can provide a safe environment for informal play and adventure which can foster a sense of independence.
- Heritage focus – Open spaces can be of historic value and provide opportunities for people to engage with and interpret the historic environment which can provide a sense of community identity.

10.30. Table 10.7 summarises the existing and potential cultural roles performed by open spaces in Camden. 25% of open spaces already perform a cultural role either through the provision of dedicated facilities to support cultural activities or through events held within the space, whilst 5% of open spaces within the Borough have been identified as having potential to perform culture related functions.

Table 10-7 Social and Cultural Roles Performed by Open Spaces

Social / Cultural Role	No. of Open Spaces		% of Open Spaces	
	Existing	Potential	Existing	Potential
Venue for large scale outdoor events	5	1	2%	0%
Dedicated venue for small scale events	14	8	5%	3%
Events Programme	24	2	9%	1%
Community / Youth Centre / Meeting Hall	16	1	6%	0%
Indoor Sports Hall / Leisure Centre	5	0	2%	0%
Total Open Space with one or more cultural role	64	12	25%	5%

*Notes only includes the 258 accessible open spaces Source: Site Survey 2013

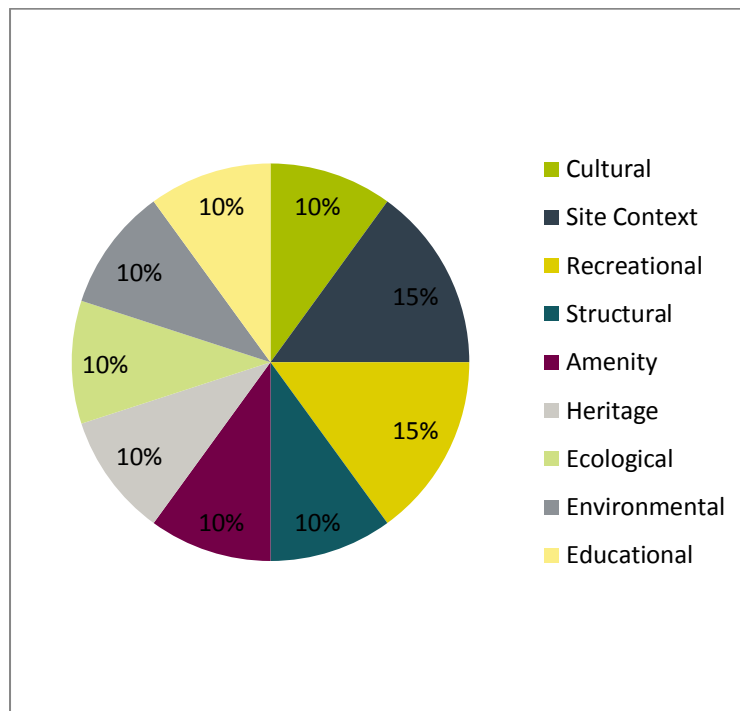
Ecological Role

10.31. It is recognised that open space within the London Borough of Camden is fundamental to bio-diversity. Both large and small green spaces play a vital role for bio-diversity by providing links and stepping stones as well as increasing the ecological permeability of urban habitats. For a detailed assessment of natural and semi-natural green space provision within Camden refer to Chapter 7.

Composite Value Analysis

- 10.32. A composite assessment of the value of open spaces was undertaken which considered the context within which the open space lies, the level and type of use associated with the space and the wider benefits it generates for people, biodiversity and the wider environment.
- 10.33. The following types of value were examined:
- the context of the open space including local open space needs, park deficiencies, site access arrangements and barriers of access to and within the open space;
 - the recreational function performed by the open space;
 - the structural role of open space in separating and defining communities;
 - the amenity value of space;
 - historical / heritage value of spaces;
 - the ecological and environmental roles performed by spaces;
 - the existing and potential educational value of spaces to the community; and
 - the cultural roles spaces perform (e.g. community venues, performance spaces).
- 10.34. The criteria used to assess each of these dimensions of value are described fully in Appendix I. Each of the values were weighted (as set out in Figure 10.7) and given a percentage score. The value score of each space is also given in Appendix E.
- 10.35. The value of individual spaces within Camden is illustrated on Figure 10.5. The overall value of spaces within the Borough is summarised within Table 10.8. The value scores were weighted as shown in Figure 10.7. The value scores should be viewed as an indicator of the 'richness' of individual spaces. The only major aspect of the site value which could not be established from the onsite assessments was usage levels of individual spaces. The residents' survey (2013) provides an indication of the usage to be established on a park by park basis. However, it is not possible for this study to use the residents' survey information to inform the value assessment at this stage as information on usage was not collected for every space. Whilst the survey does provide information on usage patterns for larger spaces, usage data for all spaces is required if this is to be factored into the value scoring system without skewing the results.

Figure 10-7 Value Weightings



- 10.36. Almost all spaces within the study area have value of some kind along one or more dimensions described above. The open spaces which perform the most roles are likely to be the most valued spaces to the community. However, the reverse is not necessarily true.
- 10.37. The value scores should not be used to directly compare different types or sizes of open space as, for example, it is not expected that an amenity space within a housing area should be of the same value as a District Park.

Table 10-8 Composite Value Scores

Range of Score %	No. Open Spaces	% Open Spaces
0 to 10	33	13%
11 to 20	154	60%
21 to 30	56	22%
31 to 40	13	5%
41 to 50	2	1%

*Notes only includes the 258 accessible open spaces Source: Site Survey 2013

- 10.38. Table 10.8 shows the distribution of value scores. It should be recognised that a score of more than around 15% indicates that an open space is contributing significantly to one or more dimensions of value described above. Only rarely do individual spaces fulfil all of the dimensions of value identified in the highest category, this is why only 2 open spaces score more than 41%. 210 sites (82% of total open spaces) scored between 11% and 30%. This is likely due to the high prevalence of amenity greenspace (42) and linear open space / green corridors (21) in Camden, which often have a limited number of functions. This does not mean that these spaces are not valued, as they will often have a high amenity score, but it means that such spaces do not offer the 'richness' of other spaces such as public parks.
- 10.39. The lowest scoring sites, in terms of value, include site 118 – The Dell (amenity green space), site 158 – College Lane Open Space (amenity greenspace), site 235 – North Fairground Site, Vale of Heath (Other), site 285 – Dudley Court Gardens (amenity green space), site 25 – Chalcot Square, (natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces), Site 38 – Euston Square Gardens (small local park / open space) and site 39 – Falkland Lawn (amenity greenspace).
- 10.40. The value scores should not be viewed on a continuum. A space which has a score of 50% does not necessarily contribute twice as much value to the community as a space which scores 25%. It is important to consider each of the different dimensions of value individually when considering the value of open space sites to the community.
- 10.41. The value scores provide a snapshot of existing open space value. However, this is not fixed and can be enhanced over time through improvements to the open space. Some aspects of value are more easily changed than others through enhancement and improvement.

Combining Quality and Value

- 10.42. Assessing the quality and value of open spaces is fundamental to identifying those spaces or facilities which should be given the highest level of protection by the planning system, those which require enhancement and those which may no longer be needed for their present purpose.
- 10.43. The Companion Guide to PPG17 recommends using this simple high/low classification (identified in Table 10.9) to provide a means of determining the most appropriate policy approach to each open space. It also provides a basis for linking planning, design, management and maintenance.

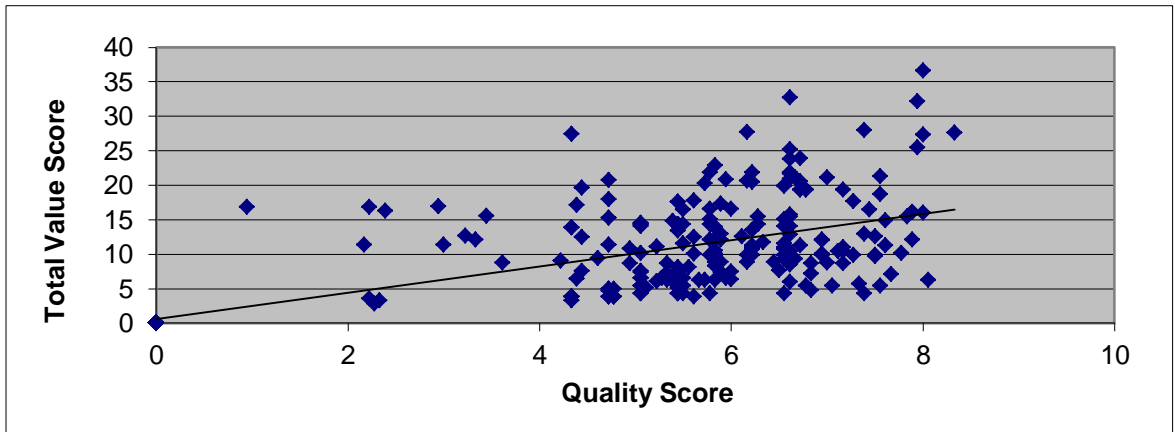
Table 10-9 Quality / Value Matrix

High Quality / Low Value	High Quality / High Value
---------------------------------	----------------------------------

Wherever possible, the preferred policy approach to a space or facility in this category should be to enhance its value in terms of its present primary purpose. If this is not possible, the next best policy approach is to consider whether it might be of high value if converted to some other primary purpose. Only if this is also impossible will it be acceptable to consider a change of use.	Ideally all space and facilities should come into this category and the planning system should then seek to protect them.
Low Quality / Low Value	Low Quality / High Value
Wherever possible, the approach to these spaces or facilities should be to enhance their value. If this is not possible, for whatever reasons, the space or facility may be 'surplus to requirements' in terms of its present primary purpose.	The policy approach to these spaces or facilities should always be to enhance their quality and therefore the planning system should seek to protect them.

- 10.44. The relationship between the quality and value of open spaces within Camden is illustrated by Figure 10.8 below. It plots the quality and value scores for each open space on a graph. Appendix E illustrates the results of this exercise on a site by site basis.
- 10.45. Value considers the role of the open space is providing recreational, structural, amenity historical / heritage, ecological, educational and social functionality. Quality refers to the way that the space is managed in terms of range and appearance of facilities in accordance with the 18 Green Flag criteria
- 10.46. Many of the high quality and low value spaces represent mono-functional open spaces which only contribute to the community in a limited way e.g. amenity greenspace, linear open space and civic / pedestrianised areas. Within areas of identified deficiency (in terms of quantity, quality or access) it is important that such spaces do not under perform in terms of their potential value and multi-functionality and are improved to fulfil their potential.
- 10.47. 155 of the 258 open spaces score over 15% in the value assessment which indicates that the open space is contributing significantly to one or more dimensions of value.

Figure 10-8 Combining Quality and Value Scores



10.48. By using the average scores for value and quality, the consultants have established how many of Camden’s open spaces are assessed as above and below the average quality and value. Table 10.10 demonstrates that 41% of Camden’s open spaces have been assessed as being of high quality and high value, and 9% are of low quality and high value. Low value and high quality’ spaces achieved a 36% share, whilst low quality and low value had the lowest proportion of open spaces at 14%.

Table 10-10 Relationship between Quality and Value

Quality - Value Rating	No. Open Spaces	% Open Spaces
High Quality & Value	105	41%
Low Quality High Value	24	9%
High Quality Low Value	92	36%
Low Quality and Value	37	14%
Total	258	100%

Source: Site Survey 2013 and Consultants Assumptions

10.49. The quality value matrix is useful for informing improvements to spaces as it identifies where a space is lacking in quality or value or both. The type of improvements that could be introduced will depend on whether the issue is one of quality or value (or potentially both). Quality may be an easier issue to deal with than value, but value can be enhanced for example by introducing educational or historical interpretation where appropriate, improving biodiversity of sites, or introducing other recreational functions. It is important that improvements are tailored to the needs of the particular site.

Scope for Change and Improvement

10.50. The 2013 open space site audits included identification of the physical potential for sites to accommodate a range of possible changes. The evaluation of potential physical improvements, which was carried out during the site visits, is intended to identify possible opportunities and not to assess the feasibility of improvements or identify particular projects. Table 10.11 provides a

summary of the overall number of open spaces with scope for each of the changes / improvements. Figure 10.6 illustrates the distribution of spaces with scope for improvement.

Table 10-11 Scope for Change / Improvement

Scope for Change / Improvement	No. of sites	% of all open spaces
Potential for improved site utilisation (through site redesign / improvement)	20	8%
Potential opportunities for introducing other open space uses	13	5%
Potential for usage which could contribute to social regeneration objectives	4	2%
Potential to improve landscaping	15	6%
Potential to improve accessibility within the park	13	5%
Potential for enhancing historic value	5	2%
Physical potential to intensify existing pitches	1	0%
No real scope for improvement	198	77%
Potential to improve safety aspects within the park	5	2%
Other	19	7%

Source: Site Survey 2013

Potential for Improved Utilisation

- 10.51. Some 20 sites (8% of open spaces) have been identified as having potential for improved site utilisation (see Figure 10.6). Identification of sites indicates that there are either areas within the site which have no particular role or purpose, or that there are facilities or parts of the site which may be used perhaps due to the quality of the environment or the condition of existing provision.

Potential Opportunities for Introducing Other Open Space Uses

- 10.52. Some 13 sites (5% of open spaces) have been identified as having potential for the introduction of other open space uses (see Figure 10.6). Identification of sites indicates that either all or part of the site does not currently fulfil the primary role of the open space suggested by its place within the open space hierarchy. There is the potential for re-defining the primary role of the space or potential to diversify the range of open space functions currently performed by the space to increase its value to the community.

Potential to Improve Landscaping

- 10.53. Some 15 sites (6% of open spaces) have been identified as having potential to improve landscaping and the quality of the environment within the park / open space (see Figure 10.6). Almost all sites could potentially be subject to minor landscaping improvements. These open spaces were only selected where there was a strong justification for making improvements to

improve the value of the site to the community through providing a more varied environment within the park or where existing landscapes are of poor quality and require enhancement measures rather than simple improvements to management or maintenance.

Potential to Improve Accessibility within the Park

- 10.54. Some 13 sites (5% of open spaces) have been identified as having potential to improve accessibility within the open space (see Figure 10.6). Such sites were identified because they have barriers to pedestrians, cyclists or those with mobility difficulties which preclude or discourage potential users from the space, or because the condition of existing paths and routes through the space are inadequate. Another reason for identifying the potential for improving access was the number and attractiveness of entrances to the open space.

Potential to Improve Historic Value

- 10.55. Some five sites (2% of open spaces) have been identified as having the potential to improve historic value within the open space. The open spaces of cultural heritage value within the Borough should be seen as key interpretation assets for schools and lifelong learning programmes. Improved intelligibility of the open spaces can be achieved through enhancements such as planting and modern landscaping which reflects / copies the original forms, and also through the use of sensitive and appropriate interpretation facilities. These can take the form of portable media such as pamphlets or even tours or simple display boards.
- 10.56. At present disparities are evident in relation to the interpretation facilities amongst the various sites across the Borough. In most cases where interpretation facilities exist they consist of display boards summarising the historic development of the site. Some of the sites identified in the assessment as being good examples of well preserved designed landscapes, that are also well-maintained, disappoint by the quality or lack of interpretation facilities. Such sites include the St Andrew's Gardens (104), Christchurch Passage Open Space (157), Holly Lodge Gardens (214), Flask Walk (41) and Fortune Green (42).

Conclusions and Recommendations

- 10.57. The value placed on open space is multi-functional and relates to a range of roles. Each open space will have a different mix of values to each individual user.
- 10.58. The network of open spaces also provides a valuable ecological resource. Camden benefits from a number of areas of nature conservation interest or importance and such areas offer opportunities for the conservation of wildlife and for raising environmental awareness.
- 10.59. 105 spaces within the Borough (41%) have been assessed as being of high quality of high value to the community. Many of the high quality low value spaces represent mono-functional open spaces which only contribute to the community in a limited way. Within areas of identified deficiency (in terms of quantity, quality or access) it is important that such spaces do not under perform in terms of their potential value and multi-functionality and are improved to fulfil their potential.

11. Outdoor Sports Provision

Introduction

- 11.1. This chapter identifies the need for outdoor sports provision within the Borough. This is based upon the survey findings on utilisation of existing sites (where available) and current demand based upon consideration of the residents' survey (2013).

Overall Pitch Provision

- 11.2. Provision for a range of outdoor sport pitches exists within the London Borough of Camden (see Table 11.1), spread across a total of 19 pitches. Provision for football far outweighs other outdoor pitch sports within the Borough in quantitative terms. Analysis of the data obtained from the site survey (2013) revealed that there are a total of 15 football pitches (including full size, junior and mini pitches), 3 cricket pitches (full size), and 1 rugby pitch. It is important to note that this study defines a cricket pitch as the overall cricket 'square' rather than the number of wickets within the 'square'.

Table 11-1 All Pitches by Surface

Pitch Type	Grass	All weather	All weather 3G	Hard Surface	Total
Cricket (full size)	3	0	0	0	3
Football (full size)	1	0	0	3	4
Football (junior)	0	0	1	1	2
Football (5-aside)	0	6	3	0	9
Rugby (full size)	1	0	0	0	1
Total	5	6	4	4	19

Source: Site Survey 2013

Pitch Access, Availability and usage

- 11.3. The provision of pitches in the Borough was assessed as part of the survey of open spaces. In considering the scale of pitch provision it is vital to consider the status of playing pitch sites with regard to their accessibility and availability.
- 11.4. Site access to pitches is shown in Figure 11.1 and Figure 11.3 considers the accessibility of facilities with the application of a 1.2km catchment. The sites were classified as having one of the following site access arrangements:
- **General public access** - unrestricted public access or management agreements for public access. This usually relates to publicly owned parks and open spaces.
 - **Shared / dual use** - formal arrangements exist for the use of open space which is not normally accessible to the general public e.g. formal arrangements which allow the use of school sports facilities out of hours.

- **Restricted access** – access only to members of clubs or associations, where formal shared use arrangements are unlikely to exist. This could include private spaces within housing estates open to local residents or company sports grounds which are accessible and used by other teams not associated with the company.

11.5. In considering the overall scale of pitch provision it is vital to consider the status of playing pitch sites with regards to their accessibility and availability. Table 11.2 provides a breakdown of the number of pitches within the Borough according to their access. The majority of pitches identified are in general public access (43%). Over 21% of pitches are found in sites that have restricted access and the remaining 36% are in shared / dual use.

11.6. The distribution of pitch sites within the Borough by access is identified by Figure 11.2. For the purposes of the demand assessment only demand for grass pitches in general public use has been considered.

Table 11-2 All Pitches by Status (No. Pitches)

Site access arrangements	Pitch Type	Grass	All weather	3G All weather	Hard Surface	Total
General Public Access	Football (5-aside)	0	1	0	0	1
	Football (5-aside)	0	1	0	0	1
	Football (5-aside)	0	1	0	0	1
	Football (junior)	0	0	0	1	1
	Football (full size)	1	0	0	0	1
	Rugby (full size)	1	0	0	0	1
	Cricket (full size)	1	0	0	0	1
Restrict access (e.g. to clubs)	Football (5-aside)	0	1	0	0	1
	Cricket (full size)	1	0	0	0	1
	Cricket (full size)	1	0	0	0	1
Shared / dual use	Football (5-aside)	0	2	0	0	2
	Football (5-aside)	0	0	3	0	3
	Football (full size)	0	0	0	1	1
	Football (junior)	0	0	1	0	1
	Football (full size)	0	0	0	2	2
Total		5	6	4	4	19

Source: Site Survey 2013

11.7. Table 11.3 identifies where other outdoor sports facilities have been identified as being floodlit or enclosed.

Table 11-3 Floodlighting and Enclosure at Other Facilities

Facility Type	Floodlit	Enclosed
Cricket (full size)	0	3
Football (full size)	3	3
Football (junior)	1	2
Football (5-aside)	9	9
Rugby (full size)	0	0
Total	13	17

Source: Site Survey 2013

- 11.8. Table 11.4 shows the quality of all pitches. 74% of all pitches are considered to be of a good quality, 26% are considered to be of fair quality and no pitches were considered to be of poor quality.

Table 11-4 All Pitches by Quality

Facility Type	Good	Fair	Poor	Total
Cricket (full size)	3	0	0	3
Football (full size)	2	2	0	4
Football (junior)	1	1	0	2
Football (5-aside)	7	2	0	9
Rugby (full size)	1	0	0	1
Total	14	5	0	19

Source: Site Survey 2013

- 11.9. It was beyond the scope of the Study to complete an assessment of the Sport England Playing Pitch Methodology. In addition it is not considered appropriate to use the playing pitch methodology as Camden has only a very limited number of pitches, and has a limited ability to provide additional pitches. Therefore applying the playing pitch methodology to Camden would show a significant deficiency, which given the built up nature of Camden it's unlikely to be able to address.
- 11.10. Table 11.5 provides a comparator of the number people in Camden per pitch for each pitch sport. It is clear that Camden have a low level of pitch provision per person for all pitch sports in comparison the national level. This highlights the importance of retaining existing provision in

Camden, and the need to ensure that the quality of provision is of a high standard, given that the pitches are likely to be heavily used.

Table 11-5 All Pitches by Status (No. Pitches)

Sport	Total Pitches	Camden Pitches / Person	Total Pitches	England Pitches / Person
Football (full size)	5	1:44,068	23,980	1:2,211
Cricket (full size)	3	1:73,446	8,908	1:5,951
Rugby (full size)	1	1:220,338	7,054	1:7,515

Source: Site Survey 2013 and Sports England

Artificial Turf Pitches Provision

- 11.11. Within the London Borough of Camden there are currently 13 full size (at least 50 x 100 metre) Artificial Turf Pitches (ATPs) in public use. Figure 11.4 illustrates the location of the ATPs.

The Role of ATP Facilities

- 11.12. ATPs, whilst being the preferred surface upon which to play hockey, are not generally considered acceptable for competitive play in football, rugby and cricket. However, for these sports they represent a significant training resource as they offer a robust and even surface, playable in all conditions and can, at least in theory, be used 24 hours / day if floodlighting is provided. ATPs are also increasing in popularity for 5-a-side football as indicated by the growth in the provision of professional soccer centres in recent years.
- 11.13. Use of ATPs for football and rugby training can also assist in reducing wear and tear on grass pitches thus securing playable pitches for competitive matches and reducing maintenance costs.

Standards of Provision for ATPs

- 11.14. At present there are no formally adopted standards relating to the provision of ATPs. However, Sport England recommend a minimum standard of 1 x ATP per 60,000 population within a 20 minute drive time catchment. This standard is used to measure local need in the assessment of lottery funding applications and is used by the Football Association. Table 11.6 shows the estimated need for ATP's based on mid 2011 and 2025 population projections.

Table 11-6 Estimate ATP Needs

Year	2011	2025
Total Population Camden	220,338	247,228
Minimum Artificial Turf Pitch Requirement (No. Pitches)	3.7	4.1

Source: Interim 2011 based subnational population projections, ONS; Census 2011; GLA 2012 Round Ward Population Projections

- 11.15. Applying the Sport England Standard to the existing population of Camden suggests that there was a need for at least four ATPs in secure community use as of 2011 and 2025. When

compared with the informal Sport England Standard it appears that Camden is currently adequately provided for with regards to the provision of ATPs.

- 11.16. However, ATP needs are not solely a function of population. It is important to consider capacity issues at individual pitch sites and whether the needs of particular sports or users within the Borough are such that levels of provision over and above the national standard are required.
- 11.17. It is also important to consider the accessibility of existing provision and whether the needs of some parts of the Borough are not well served by the distribution of facilities. Also given the lack of grass pitches in Camden, ATPs are probably to some extent acting as a substitute for grass pitches.

Pitch Accessibility

- 11.18. Many of the ATPs are located in public parks. In order to assess the accessibility of ATPs within the Borough, we have applied at 15 minute walking time (catchment area of 1.2km), as shown on Figure 11.5 that is in line with accessibility to public parks (up to a District Park threshold as shown in Table 2.2). The wards that have deficiencies include Hampstead Town and Highgate, although it should be noted that Hampstead Heath (50) provides extensive land for informal grass pitches.

Guidelines for the Planning and location of future ATP Provision

- 11.19. As ATPs are expensive to construct and the surface has to be replaced approximately every ten years, it is important that facilities are located where they will be well used, both to recoup the initial capital outlay and to maximise the contributions to the necessary sinking fund to replace worn out surface.
- 11.20. The viability of ATPs is underpinned by committed users such as large hockey and football clubs who are willing to block book sessions. It also helps if, in off-peak periods, time can be utilised by schools. The optimal locations for such locations for such facilities are frequently school sites in accessible locations where community use agreements exist. Co-locating facilities with existing indoor leisure facilities also foster usage and can enable savings to be made in management costs.
- 11.21. Enhanced ATP provision within the Borough represents an opportunity to support further football and rugby training and provide the basis for the development of hockey and other sports in Camden.
- 11.22. The site for future ATP facilities should be guided by the following criteria:
- the location should be accessible by foot and public transport;
 - the site should be level and have suitable ground conditions;
 - the site should preferably not be located on Metropolitan Open Land which may preclude the installation of floodlighting;
 - the positioning of facilities should take into account the proximity of residential properties and existing and potential screening. The effects of flood lighting and noise may mean that the hours of use may need to be restricted if these effects cannot be mitigated through design;
 - the site should have adequate pedestrian access. .
 - there should be potential to provide or extend ancillary changing facilities if adequate facilities are not already in place; and
 - consideration should be given to landscaping, screening and fencing requirements.

Other Outdoor Sports Provision

- 11.23. The provision of other outdoor facilities was assessed visually and the results are shown below in Table 11.7. The most common form of provision is for tennis followed by Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGAs).
- 11.24. Figure 11.6 shows visually the distribution of the various types of other outdoor sport facilities. A considerable range of types of sports facilities are found in the large parks and the commons. Outside of these, provision of other outdoor sports facilities are fairly scattered and sparse. There is some room for improvement by locating outdoor sports facilities in areas where there currently is none or only provision for a single sport. There are 27 all-weather pitches and the distribution is reasonable.

Table 11-7 Other Outdoor Sports Facilities

Facility Type	Grass	All weather	Hard Surface	Total
Athletics	0	1	1	2
Multi Use Games Area	0	6	20	26
Tennis Courts	3	13	19	35
Netball	0	0	3	3
Full size basketball	0	1	4	5
Bowls	2	6	0	8
Total	5	27	47	79

Source: Site Survey 2013

- 11.25. Table 11.8 identifies where other outdoor sports facilities have been identified as being floodlit or enclosed.

Table 11-8 Floodlighting and Enclosure at Other Facilities

Facility Type	Floodlit	Enclosed
Athletics	2	2
Multi Use Games Area	13	25
Tennis Courts	14	34
Netball	3	3
Full size basketball	4	4
Bowls	0	8
Total	36	76

Source: Site Survey 2013

- 11.26. Table 11.8 shows that of a total 81 pitches / courts for other outer sports identified in the London Borough of Camden, 36 were assessed as being floodlit, while 76 pitches / courts were enclosed

(had a net or wire fence around the pitch). The table shows that no bowls pitch was assessed as being floodlit, the implication of this is that the capacity to practice bowls is limited to daylight hours.

- 11.27. Of the 26 Multi-Use Games Areas identified 13 had floodlights (50%) while 25 (96%) were enclosed.
- 11.28. Table 11.9 shows the quality of all pitches. 75% of all pitches are considered to be of a good quality, 23% are considered to be of fair quality and 2 of pitches were considered to be of poor quality.

Table 11-9 Other Outdoor Sports Facilities

Facility Type	Good	Fair	Poor	Total
Athletics	1	1	0	2
Multi Use Games Area	22	3	1	26
Tennis Courts	31	4	0	35
Netball	1	2	0	3
Full size basketball	2	2	1	5
Bowls	2	6	0	8
Total	59	18	2	79

Source: Site Survey 2013

Demand for Outdoor Sports

Participation rates

- 11.29. Table 11.10 shows estimated demand for selected outdoor sports derived from national participation rates applied to the demographic profile of the Borough, alongside the results from the residents' survey (2013).
- 11.30. Projections of the number of residents participating in 2025 are made by applying the participation rates derived from the residents' survey (2013) to the GLA population projections for the Borough.

Table 11-10 Demand for sports and outdoor recreational activities

Adults (Forecast using national participation rates)				Adults (residents' survey and GLA projections)			Difference between 2011 and 2025
Outdoor sport	Rate (%)	No. participating in 2011	No. participating in 2025	Rate (%)	No. participating in 2013	No. participating in 2025	No.
Athletics	5%	8,087	9,075	1%	1,735	1,947	-7,128
Football	4%	7,384	8,286	9%	14,920	16,743	8,457
Rugby	0%	858	963	0%	694	779	-184
Golf	2%	3,013	3,382	0%	694	779	-2,603
Lawn Bowls	2%	3,015	3,384	0%	-	-	-3,384
Cricket	0%	596	668	0%	-	-	-668
Tennis	1%	1,631	1,831	4%	6,939	7,788	5,957

Source: Population aged between 16 and 74 years. Active People Survey 7; Interim 2011 based subnational population projections, ONS; Census 2011; GLA 2012 Round Ward Population Projections

- 11.31. The residents' survey (2013) indicates that there is a greater participation in football and tennis in the Borough than the national average. 9% of Borough residents participate in football against a national rate of 4%; the figures for tennis are 4% and 1% respectively. Cricket and Rugby participation is both 1% against the national rate of 0%, respectively. The difference between the nationally derived demand estimates and participation rates derived from the residents' survey (2013) can be explained by the socioeconomic profile of the Borough and the good extent and quality of provision.
- 11.32. Athletics, Bowls and Golf participation is slightly lower than the national rates. 1% of Borough residents participate in athletics against a national rate of 2%; the figures for bowls are 0% and 2% respectively. Both participation in Golf and Bowls is much lower than the national rate, at 0% against the national rate of 2%, which is predictable given the limited opportunities to play golf within the Borough.

Residents' Survey Findings

Time spent

- 11.33. Time spent participating in sporting and outdoor recreational activities is important to promote good health and wellbeing. A national NHS priority target is for 50% of all adults (aged 16+) to undertake a minimum of 30 minutes per day of moderate physical activity on 5 or more days per week. The Active Peoples Survey 7 (2013) identified that on average between 2011 and 2012, 23.1% of adults spend at least 30 minutes per day, 3 days per week doing sports or outdoor recreation. This is slightly higher than both the London, but slightly lower than the National average of 21.8% and 22.3%, respectively.
- 11.34. The residents' survey (2013) identified that of the participants that spend time at an outdoor sports facility, 36% visit at least once a week. 52% spent between one and two hours, whilst 30% spent between 30 minutes to one hour at the facility.

Reasons for visiting outdoor sports facilities

- 11.35. The reasons given in the residents' survey (2013) for visiting outdoor sports facilities were predominantly for outdoor sports (35%) but also children's play (23%) and exercise (20%) and This is likely to reflect the fact that some outdoor sports facilities are located within large parks and other multifunctional open spaces.
- 11.36. Football and tennis were shown in the residents' survey (2013) to be the most popular sports, with 9% and 4% of residents respectively participating. With regard to the frequency of participation, a wide range of answers was received.
- 11.37. 3% of outdoor sports facilities were ranked as 'poor'. 40% were ranked as 'good' and a further 49% ranked as 'very good'.³¹

Demand for Other Outdoor Sports

- 11.38. The residents' survey (2013) highlighted that there is a higher demand for tennis than would be predicted from the national participation rates. Due to tennis being one of the few sports which has a large casual 'turn up and play' participation but which also requires dedicated facilities, a quantitative assessment of future needs has been made.

Demand for Tennis

Capacity Issues

- 11.39. It is not possible to measure existing usage at courts located at all public open spaces, as the courts are predominantly in casual use. 38% of regular tennis participants are members of a tennis club in the Borough. At present, the inappropriate (e.g. concrete) surface of courts and the inadequate provision of ancillary facilities at courts located at public parks and schools may suppress patronage of these facilities and as a result there is likely to be an element of unmet demand for good-quality tennis facilities that can be booked for casual sessions.
- 11.40. The national tennis facilities strategy primarily aims to improve the quality of tennis facility infrastructure at sites that have established clubs. The main facilities targeted for improvement are:
- Provision of covered courts which provide double the tennis time provided by an outdoor "all weather" court;
 - Increased provision of clay courts which provide the best outdoor experience to all standards of player. The playing characteristics associated with clay courts are also the best suited to players seeking to improve their personal technique;
 - Provision of floodlighting can, potentially at least, provide an additional 33% playing time per annum taking into account inclement weather conditions and hours of darkness. Floodlighting provision is particularly effective at meeting demand for players who work during the day as well as assisting general increases in participation;
 - Provision of new courts, upgrading the playing surface at existing courts and provision of off-court facilities combined with good coaching and development programmes to maximise playing potential and offer more opportunities to occasional players; and
 - Provision of practice walls to provide a cost effective training resource to allow players to improve stroke play during periods when playing opportunities are otherwise restricted.

Latent Demand

- 11.41. Table 11.10 illustrates the overall number of potential tennis participants within Camden, which has been derived based upon findings of the residents' survey (2013). It is anticipated that the demand for tennis in the Borough is likely to increase by 3% between 2013 and 2025. At 2025

³¹ The residents' survey did not identify the specific facilities.

demand is likely to be in the order of 7,788 regular adult participants (who participate at least once a month in season).

- 11.42. The estimate of participation as illustrated in Table 11.10 does not reflect existing constraints on demand within Camden. As mentioned, these include restricted access to privately managed courts, lack of floodlighting and inadequacy of hard surface courts for competitive matches. These issues are likely to suppress manifest demand for courts.
- 11.43. At present the maximum capacity of existing courts is estimated to be some 5,040 match slots per month in Camden. This is based upon the following assumptions:
- For each court there is capacity of 4 match slots per weekday evening and 8 slots per weekend day resulting in 36 slots per week and 144 slots per month; and
 - For the purposes of the assessment we have assumed that all courts could potentially be publicly accessible and could support 36 match slots per week.
- 11.44. We have estimated that demand for match slots in 2025 is likely to be in the order of 5,549 match slots per month. This is based upon the following assumptions:
- Half of matches will be singles matches and half of matches will be doubles; and 20% of players participate 4 times per month, 30% of players participate twice
 - It should be noted that, in the absence of a recognised methodology for predicting the potential demand for tennis, the above assumptions relating to the frequency of participation are consultants estimates.
 - At present there are 35 tennis courts in the Borough. 19 of these courts are hard surface courts which are inappropriate for competitive matches. At present there are 16 courts which have a grass, all weather or clay surface which is preferred for competitive play.
- 11.45. The capacity of all tennis courts within the Borough is an estimated 5,040 matches per month based upon an estimated average capacity of 36 match slots per week per court. At 2025 it is estimated that demand will be in the order of 5,549 matches per month.
- 11.46. The London Borough of Camden currently has sufficient supply of tennis courts (35) to meet the projected demand up to 2025 for 35 courts. It is therefore recommended that four additional courts should be provided³² and the existing supply of 35 courts should be maintained going forward and that the quality and surface of some of the courts should be upgraded.

³² The provision of 39 courts would provide capacity for 5,616 matches.

12. Indoor Sports Provision

Introduction

- 12.1. This chapter uses Sport England's Active Places Power (APP) strategic planning tools in order to identify the need for indoor sports facilities within Camden. The aim of the assessment is to:
- Identify and assess the adequacy of existing provision and the extent to which it meets demand and the needs of individual sports within the Borough both at present and up to 2025;
 - Consider issues relating to latent and future demand; and
 - Identify deficiencies in existing provision and opportunities to improve the range and accessibility of provision within Camden.
- 12.2. In order to address the issues identified above we have considered indoor sports in Camden according to the type of facility in order to enable the identification of specific local needs. The technical aspects of the assessment are explained within the commentary relating to particular types of facility/sport. Further details of the assumptions used within the assessment are provided within appendices where appropriate.

Methodology

- 12.3. We have used Sport England's Active Places Power (APP) strategic planning tools as a starting point to inform our assessment of the relationship between the supply of and demand for indoor sports halls and swimming pools within the Borough.
- 12.4. The APP website provides a database of all indoor sports halls and swimming pools within England, including all such facilities within Camden. Using information held within this database, it has been possible to assess the total capacity of each type of facility within the Borough. By applying assumptions relating to the frequency of participation to the local population, the APP website also provides an indication of the total demand for these facilities. It is the analysis of the relationship between the supply of and demand for indoor facilities which forms the basis of this assessment.
- 12.5. The first stage of the needs assessment was to identify and establish the location of all indoor sports facilities within the Borough. This was carried out by identifying facilities from the Sport England APP database.
- 12.6. Table 12.1 identifies the number of sports hall facilities identified by ownership, usage and type and Table 12.2 identifies the number of swimming pools by ownership, usage and type. A typology was developed to classify dry and wet facilities according to the type of provision, size, type of public access available at each site and whether the facility was large enough to meet the criteria of the facilities planning model.
- 12.7. Indoor Sports Hall facilities were only included if they met the Sport England criteria. Sport England defines a large indoor sports hall as being greater than 3 badminton courts (or 440 sq.m), or if the hall has clearance for badminton. If a facility does not either have clearance for badminton or is smaller than 440 sq.m, the facility is excluded from the analysis. The exception to this is when such a facility is part of a larger group of facilities which does meet the criteria, in which case all facilities are included. There are a total of 18 sports halls that meet this criteria, as shown in Figure 12.1.

- 12.8. Swimming pools must be larger than 100 sq.m in order to meet the Sport England criteria but, again, smaller pools are included if they are part of a larger group of facilities which does meet the criteria. There are a total of 19 swimming pools that meet this criteria.
- 12.9. It is important to note that Sport England recommend that all indoor facilities, including commercially operated facilities and facilities where access is only granted to those that belong to a registered membership club or sports club, are included in the analysis. This also means that all school sports facilities utilised by sports clubs and those with dual-use agreements are included. Only facilities that are listed as 'private use', where the majority of the public are restricted from using a facility (such as a private gym within a residential block) are omitted from the analysis.

Table 12-1 No. and type of Sports Halls

Site Name	Ward	Sub Area	Ownership Type	Access Type	Management Type	Hall Size	Equivalent Courts
Acland Burghley School	Kentish Town Ward	Kentish Town	Community school	Sports Club / Community Association	School/College/University (in house)	306	2
	Kentish Town Ward	Kentish Town	Community school	Sports Club / Community Association	School/College/University (in house)	561	4
Camden School for Girls	Cantelowes Ward	Kentish Town	Voluntary Aided School	Private Use	School/College/University (in house)	340	2
Energy Base	Bloomsbury Ward	Central London	Higher Education Institutions	Pay and Play	School/College/University (in house)	180	1
Hampstead School	Fortune Green Ward	West	Community school	Private Use	School/College/University (in house)	180	1
	Fortune Green Ward	West	Community school	Private Use	School/College/University (in house)	180	1
Haverstock School	Haverstock Ward	Gospel Oak	Community school	Sports Club / Community Association	Private Contractor (PPP/PFI)	594	4
Highgate Newtown Community Centre Sports Hall	Highgate Ward	Hampstead and Highgate	Community Organisation	Pay and Play	Community Organisation	180	1
La Sainte Union	Highgate Ward	Hampstead and Highgate	Voluntary Aided School	Private Use	School/College/University (in house)	180	1
Catholic Secondary School	Highgate Ward	Hampstead and Highgate	Voluntary Aided School	Private Use	School/College/University (in house)	180	1
Matiland Park Gym	Haverstock Ward	Gospel Oak	Community Organisation	Pay and Play	Community Organisation	180	1
Royal Free Hospital Recreation Club	Hampstead Town Ward	Hampstead and Highgate	Other	Sports Club / Community Association	Trust	594	4
Somers Town Community Sports Centre	St. Pancras and Somers Town Ward	Somers Town	Higher Education Institutions	Pay and Play	Commercial Management	896	6
Swiss Cottage Leisure Centre	Swiss Cottage Ward	West	Local Authority	Pay and Play	Trust	594	4

Site Name	Ward	Sub Area	Ownership Type	Access Type	Management Type	Hall Size	Equivalent Courts
	Swiss Cottage Ward	West	Community Special School	Sports Club / Community Association	School/College/University (in house)	180	1
Talacre Sports Centre	Haverstock Ward	Gospel Oak	Local Authority	Pay and Play	Local Authority (in house)	630	4
UCS Active	Frogna and Fitzjohns Ward	Hampstead and Highgate	Other Independent School	Registered Membership use	School/College/University (in house)	517.7	4
Parliament Hill School Parliament Hill School	Highgate Ward	Hampstead and Highgate	Community School	Sports Club / Community Association	School/College/University (in house)	240	2
	Highgate Ward	Hampstead and Highgate	Community School	Sports Club / Community Association	School/College/University (in house)	286	3
Regent High School	St Pancras and Somers Town	Somers Town	Community School	Private Use	School/College/University (in house)	459	3
	St Pancras and Somers Town	Somers Town	Community School	Private Use	School/College/University (in house)	180	1
	St Pancras and Somers Town	Somers Town	Community School	Private Use	School/College/University (in house)	180	1
William Ellis	Highgate Ward	Hampstead and Highgate	Voluntary Aided School	Sports Club / Community Association	School/College/University (in house)	600	4
YMCA (Central London)	Bloomsbury Ward	Central London	Other	Pay and Play	Other	720	3

Source: Sport England Active Places Power

Table 12-2 No. and type of Pools

Site Name	Ward	Sub Area	Ownership Type	Access Type	Management Type	Pool Size
Bannatynes Health Club (Russell Square)	Bloomsbury Ward	Central London	Commercial	Registered Membership use	Commercial Management	60
Bannatynes Health Club (Maida Vale)	Kilburn	West	Commercial	Pay and Play	Commercial Management	120
Cannons Health Club (Bloomsbury)	King's Cross Ward	Central London	Commercial	Registered Membership use	Commercial Management	152

Site Name	Ward	Sub Area	Ownership Type	Access Type	Management Type	Pool Size
Energy Base	Bloomsbury Ward	Central London	Higher Education Institutions	Pay and Play	School/College/University (in house)	396
Virgin Active Health & Fitness (Swiss Cottage)	West Hampstead Ward	West	Commercial	Registered Membership use	Commercial Management	200
Fitness First Health Club (Tottenham Court Road)	Bloomsbury Ward	Central London	Commercial	Registered Membership use	Commercial Management	128
Hampstead School	Fortune Green Ward	West	Community school	Sports Club / Community Association	School/College/University (in house)	126
Kentish Town Sports Centre	Kentish Town Ward	Kentish Town	Local Authority	Pay and Play	Trust	300
	Kentish Town Ward	4	Local Authority	Pay and Play	Trust	65.28
	Kentish Town Ward	Kentish Town	Local Authority	Pay and Play	Trust	330
La Fitness (Highgate)	Kentish Town Ward	Kentish Town	Commercial	Registered Membership use	Commercial Management	114
La Fitness (Holborn)	Holborn and Covent Garden Ward	Central London	Commercial	Registered Membership use	Commercial Management	96

Site Name	Ward	Sub Area	Ownership Type	Access Type	Management Type	Pool Size
Marriott Leisure Club (Regents Park)	Belsize Ward	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Commercial	Registered Membership use	Commercial Management	136
Oasis Sports Centre (Holborn)	Holborn and Covent Garden Ward	Central London	Local Authority	Pay and Play	Trust	225
Swiss Cottage Leisure Centre	Swiss Cottage Ward	West	Local Authority	Pay and Play	Trust	200
	Swiss Cottage Ward	West	Local Authority	Pay and Play	Trust	437.5
UCS Active	Frognaal and Fitzjohns Ward	Hampstead and Highgate	Other Independent School	Registered Membership use	School/College/University (in house)	265
YMCA (Central London)	Bloomsbury Ward	Central London	Other	Pay and Play	Other	450
Holborn Health & Fitness Club	Holborn and Covent Garden Ward	1	Commercial	Registered Membership use	Commercial Management	117
Ozone Leisure Club	King's Cross Ward	1	Commercial	Registered Membership use	Commercial Management	50
Royal Free Hospital Recreation Club	Hampstead Town Ward	8	Other	Sports Club / Community Association	Trust	104
Spring Health Leisure Club (Hampstead)	Belsize Ward	6	Commercial	Registered Membership use	Commercial Management	47.5

Source: Sport England Active Places Power

Assessment of Capacity

- 12.10. The next stage is to derive the total capacity of each facility based upon assumptions set out by Sport England. The assessment looks at the total number of visits per week that could be accommodated at each facility within the peak period of usage.
- 12.11. As the two types of facilities are used in very different ways, the assumptions are different for Sports Halls and Swimming Pools.

Sports Halls

- 12.12. The stages of the capacity assessment for sports halls are as follows (see Appendix F for further details):
- Derive the total number of badminton courts accommodated within each sports hall.
 - Apply an estimate of the maximum total number of people per badminton court to give the maximum capacity of the hall at any one time
 - Apply an estimate of the total no. of hours per week the facility is usually open during peak periods.
 - Apply an estimate of the average duration of visit.

Swimming Pools

- 12.13. The stages of the capacity assessment for swimming pools are as follows (see Appendix F for further details):
- Apply an estimate of the minimum total amount of pool space required per person at any one time
 - Apply an estimate of the total no. hours per week the facility is usually open during peak periods
 - Apply an estimate of the average duration of visit of 64 minutes for tank pools and 68 minutes for leisure pools.

Assessment of Demand

- 12.14. The next stage of the assessment is to derive the total demand, in visits per week, for the Borough for both swimming pools and sports halls. This is achieved by applying assumptions on participation and frequency of participation, broken down by age cohort and gender, to the existing population in Camden. Appendix F provides a summary of all assumptions used to derive demand.

Relationship between Supply and Demand - Sports Halls

- 12.15. Having drawn upon the Sport England methodology to identify supply and demand for sports hall space (in this Chapter), this section presents the findings of the analysis.
- 12.16. Table 12.3 illustrates the total demand for and supply of sports hall space, in terms of visits per week, within each sub area and within Camden as a whole.

Table 12-3 Relationship between Demand and Supply (in visits per week) for Sports Halls 2011

Sub Area	Total Demand	Total Supply	% of Demand Satisfied
Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	1,442	0	0
Central London	2,119	770	36
Gospel Oak	1,319	1,673	127
Hampstead and Highgate	1,861	2,170	117
Kentish Town	1,469	450	31
Regent's Park	781	0	0
Somers Town	781	1,185	152
West	2,849	890	31
Total	12,621	7,138	57

Source: Sport England Active Places Power

Demand and Supply within the Borough as a Whole

- 12.17. Table 12.3 demonstrates that, overall within the Borough, the total capacity of approximately 7,138 visits per week is insufficient to satisfy the total demand of 12,621 visits per week. Overall, just 57% of all demand for sports hall facilities is satisfied in the Borough.

Demand and Supply by Sub areas

- 12.18. As with the analysis of sports hall provision, it is also necessary to look at the relationship between supply and demand at a more local level in the Borough.
- 12.19. Table 12.3 splits the total demand and supply of sports hall space into eight sub-areas. The table demonstrates that there was sufficient capacity to accommodate the demand projected for sports hall provision in Somers Town, Hampstead and Highgate and Gospel Oak demand is satisfied but insufficient provision in the remaining five sub-areas.
- 12.20. However, again, it should be noted, however, that in reality the population of the eight sub-areas where capacity appears to be insufficient will not be confined to arbitrary sub-area boundaries whereby they only use facilities within the same sub area that they live. Residents of these areas are likely to travel to other areas in order to use sports hall facilities.
- 12.21. Table 12.4 demonstrates that 81% of sports hall capacity is available to non-registered members. Only Gospel Oak, Hampstead and Highgate, Kentish Town, Somers Town and West sub-areas have sports hall facilities which are only available for use for members.

Table 12-4 Proportion of Supply of Sports Hall Space Available to Non-Registered Members (2011)

Sub Area	Total Supply (all)	Total Supply (non-registered membership)	% non-registered membership
Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	0	0	0
Central London	770	200	26
Gospel Oak	1,673	1,673	100
Hampstead and Highgate	2,170	1,390	64
Kentish Town	450	450	100
Regent's Park	0	0	0
Somers Town	1,185	1,185	100
West	890	890	100
Total	7,138	5,788	81

Source: Sport England Active Places Power

- 12.22. Table 12.5 illustrates how the balance of supply and demand for sports hall space would look if facilities available only to registered members were removed and estimated demand remained the same.

Table 12-5 Proportion of Supply of Sports Hall Space Available to Non-Registered Members (2011)

Sub Area	Total Demand	Total Supply	% of Demand Satisfied
Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	1,442	0	0
Central London	2,119	200	9
Gospel Oak	1,319	1,673	127
Hampstead and Highgate	1,861	1,390	75
Kentish Town	1,469	450	31
Regent's Park	781	0	0
Somers Town	781	1,185	152
West	2,849	890	31
Total	12,621	5,788	46

Source: Sport England Active Places Power

- 12.23. Table 12.5 demonstrates that the total proportion of demand satisfied in the Borough decreases to 46% when registered membership facilities are removed. Demand in Gospel Oak, Kentish Town, Somers Town and the West sub-areas is still largely met due to the provision of open access facilities in these areas (Somers Town Community Sports Centre, Talacre Sports Centre and Swiss Cottage Leisure Centre respectively).
- 12.24. Again, whilst Sport England recommends that these facilities should be included in the analysis of demand and supply, a proportion of Camden's population, which has significant pockets of deprivation, will be unable to use these facilities due to issues relating to cost. Many of these facilities will also be used by employees that work within or close to the Borough but live outside of Camden. When registered membership facilities are removed from the analysis and compared to the same level of demand, just 46% of demand is satisfied within the Borough (Table 12.15).

Future Demand and Supply

- 12.25. It is also necessary to estimate the scale of future demand in order to plan for sufficient capacity to meet this future demand.
- 12.26. This has been achieved by applying the same participation and frequency assumptions (as outlined in Appendix F) to the estimated population of the Borough in 2025.
- 12.27. Table 12.6 demonstrates the relationship between supply and demand for sports hall space in 2025. Taking these additional facilities into consideration, as well as the estimated growth in demand due to demographic change, the table shows that, overall within the Borough, the insufficient capacity to meet demand identified in 2011 (Table 12.3) would become even greater, with just 51% of all demand met.
- 12.28. Looking at the relationship between demand and supply on a sub-area basis, the table demonstrates that Gospel Oak Hampstead and Highgate and Somers Town sub-areas would be able to satisfy local demand. Again, care should be taken when looking at the demand and supply balance on a sub-areas basis due to the small size of the areas analysed.

Table 12-6 Relationship between Demand and Supply for Sports Halls (in Visits per Week) 2025

Sub Area	Total Demand	Total Supply	% of Demand Satisfied
Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	1,496	0	0
Central London	2,446	770	31
Gospel Oak	1,405	1,673	119
Hampstead and Highgate	1,906	2,170	114
Kentish Town	1,572	450	29
Regent's Park	886	0	0
Somers Town	1,134	1,185	104
West	3,042	890	29
Total	13,888	7,138	51

Source: Sport England Active Places Power

- 12.29. Table 12.7 illustrates the relationship between demand and supply when only facilities with access to non-members are included. In total, just 47% of demand will be satisfied by non-registered member facilities in 2025.

Table 12-7 Relationship between Demand and Supply for Sports Halls (in Visits per Week) 2025 – not including Registered Membership Use

Sub Area	Total Demand	Total Supply	% of Demand Satisfied
Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	1,496	0	0
Central London	2,446	200	8
Gospel Oak	1,405	1,673	119
Hampstead and Highgate	1,906	1,390	73
Kentish Town	1,572	450	29
Regent's Park	886	0	0
Somers Town	1,134	1,185	104
West	3,042	890	29
Total	13,888	5,788	42

Source: Sport England Active Places Power

Accessibility

- 12.30. Although the above assessment looks at the relationship between demand and supply to give an idea of quantitative capacity within each sub area, the technique does not consider the travel patterns of users. Instead, it is assumed that the population within each sub-area will only use facilities within their sub-area. When considering the relationship between demand and supply at the Borough level, it is assumed that all Camden residents use facilities within Camden and that no other users from other Boroughs utilise facilities within Camden. This is obviously a crude method of analysis as users in one sub area may use facilities in another sub-area, or even another Borough. It is therefore useful to look at the accessibility of sports hall facilities within the Borough by applying typical catchment areas to each facility.
- 12.31. Based on the residents' survey (2013), a 15 minute catchment area for swimming pools and sports halls is the most appropriate for Camden.³³ This is also broadly in line with Sport England's National Benchmarking service which analyses the catchment area of indoor facilities using a 20 minute drive-time catchment area.
- 12.32. However, the residents' survey (2013) identified that a large proportion of the population do not typically use the car to travel to indoor facilities, but instead use public transport or walk. It is therefore useful to consider the accessibility of indoor facilities by applying the typical distance travelled during a 15 minute journey by car, public transport and by foot. Table 12.18 identifies the typical catchment area for all three modes of transport, based upon average speeds within Inner London. The final catchment area for each mode is also reduced by 70% to allow for the fact that most journeys are not 'as the crow flies' and will typically be obstructed by the urban form.

Table 12-8 Typical Catchment Areas for Indoor Facilities by Mode

Mode	Average Speed (km/h)	Distance Travelled	Reduction to allow for barriers to entry	Typical Catchment
Foot	4.8	1,200	70%	840
Public Transport	10	2,500	70%	1,750
Car	24	6,000	70%	4,200

Source: Sport England Active Places Power and residents' survey 2013

Accessibility

- 12.33. In order to assess accessibility of indoor sports halls within the Borough, we have applied the catchment areas identified within Table 12.8.
- 12.34. Figure 12.1 illustrates the location of indoor sports halls within the Borough. Figure 12.2 considers the accessibility of facilities with the application of a 1.2km catchment, in line with Table 12.8
- 12.35. It illustrates that there is generally good coverage across the Borough with a few deficiencies in the north of the borough in Hampstead Town and Highgate wards. There are also some

³³ Based on the residents' survey, of those that use sports halls and swimming pools, 74% of pool users and 82% of badminton players using indoor sports halls reach their destination within 15 minutes

deficiencies in Kilburn and West Hampstead wards. All of the Borough is within the public transport and car catchment areas (identified in Table 12.8).

Sensitivity Testing

- 12.36. The above assessment relies solely on a quantitative analysis of capacity and, as such, the technique has several limitations relating to the assumptions used to model the supply and demand for sports facilities.
- 12.37. The assessment analyses the relationship between supply and demand by assuming that the local population of Camden will always use facilities within the Borough. There is therefore no consideration of cross boundary usage at this stage.
- 12.38. In addition, there is no consideration of local influences on demand which are not related to demography such as socio-economic conditions, the ethnic profile of the Borough or the quality and attractiveness of facilities within Camden.
- 12.39. In order to put the analysis into context, we have looked at the provision for indoor sports facilities in neighbouring Boroughs. Table 12.9 illustrates the demand and supply for swimming pool facilities within other London Boroughs in 2011.

Table 12-9 Comparison of Demand and Supply of Swimming Pool Facilities in Selected London Boroughs 2011

Borough	Total Demand	Total Supply	% of Demand Met
Camden	14,921	28,590	192
Islington	11,072	21,243	191.9
Westminster	10,983	35,235	320.8
Hackney	12,919	8,192	63.4
Brent	16,163	11,723	72.5
Barnet	18,679	31,901	170.8
Haringey	13,606	13,500	99.2
London	N/A	N/A	156.6
England	N/A	N/A	172.6

Source: Sport England Active Places Power, 2011

- 12.40. The table demonstrates that Camden, with 192% of demand met within the Borough, has one of the greatest provisions of swimming pool space of all of those Boroughs subjected to the analysis, with percentage of demand met greater than London and England as a whole. Only Westminster has a greater proportion of demand met. This is probably due to the central London location of both Boroughs, which have, as discussed earlier in this chapter, a large proportion of registered-members only pool facilities which cater for people that work in central London. Westminster also accommodates a number of hotels with pool facilities. Islington, which also has a large proportion of the Borough in central London, also has a large proportion of satisfied

demand. Outer London Boroughs and Boroughs where there is a greater proportion of residents within the lower socio-economic classes tend to less satisfied demand, possibly as a result of a lower number of commercial, registered members-only facilities.

- 12.41. Table 12.10 compares the total demand and supply for sports hall facilities in other London Boroughs.

Table 12-10 Comparison of Demand and Supply of Sports Hall Facilities in Selected London Boroughs 2011

Borough	Total Demand	Total Supply	% of Demand Met
Camden	12,621	7,138	57
Islington	9,078	7,900	87.0
Westminster	9,300	3,915	42.1
Hackney	10,296	4,260	41.4
Brent	13,201	11,118	84.2
Barnet	14,999	8,796	58.6
Haringey	11,034	12,343	111.9
London	N/A	N/A	78.1
England	N/A	N/A	87.0

Source: Sport England Active Places Power

- 12.42. The table demonstrates that Camden, with 57% of demand met within the Borough, has a lower amount of total demand for sports facilities met than London or England as a whole. All of the Boroughs analysed in Table 12.10 are unable to meet the projected demand for sports halls with the exception of Haringey. Camden is therefore in a similar position to other inner London Boroughs in being unable to meet sports hall demand, and is in a slightly worse position than London as a whole.

Relationship between Supply and Demand – Swimming Pools

- 12.43. The final stage of the assessment is to look at the relationship between the supply of and demand for swimming pools.
- 12.44. Table 12.11 illustrates the total demand for and supply of swimming pool space, in terms of visits per week, within each sub area and within Camden as a whole. Figure 2.1 illustrates the location of each sub area within the Borough.

Table 12-11 Relationship between demand and supply (in visits per week) for Swimming Pools 2011

Sub area	Total Demand	Total Supply	% of Demand Satisfied
Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	1,706	1,179	69
Central London	2,432	11,102	457
Gospel Oak	1,599	0	0
Hampstead and Highgate	2,252	2,297	102
Kentish Town	1,739	5,666	326
Regent's Park	918	0	0
Somers Town	955	0	0
West	3,320	8,348	251
Total	14,921	28,590	192

Source: Sport England Active Places Power

Demand and Supply within the Borough as a Whole

- 12.45. Table 12.11 demonstrates that, overall within the Borough, the total capacity of 28,590 visits per week is enough to satisfy the total demand of 14,921 visits per week. Visits per week are derived from the resident population and do not include demand from visitors to the Borough. Overall, the existing capacity in the Borough is enough to satisfy 192% of current demand.
- 12.46. It should be noted that the total demand figures shown in Table 12.11 are based upon applying assumptions to the existing population. In this case, the population has been taken from the 2011 Census. The analysis of the relationship between demand and supply illustrated in Table 12.11 therefore only represents a snapshot of demand and supply in 2011. Future demand and supply for swimming pool space is considered in more detail later in this chapter.

Demand and Supply by Sub areas

- 12.47. Although Table 12.11 illustrates that the overall demand for swimming pool space is satisfied by the existing capacity within the Borough as a whole, it is also necessary to look at the relationship between supply and demand at a more local level in the Borough.
- 12.48. Table 12.11 splits the total demand and supply of pool space into eight sub areas. The table demonstrates that there was sufficient capacity to accommodate the demand for pool space in all but four of the sub areas in 2011, The sub areas where demand is not met are Regents Park,

Somers Town and Gospel Oak sub areas, where there is no swimming pool provision at all and Belsize / Primrose Hill where 69% of demand is satisfied.

- 12.49. It should be noted, however, that in reality the population of the Regents Park, Somers Town and Gospel Oak sub-areas will not be confined to arbitrary sub-area boundaries whereby they only use facilities within the same sub area that they live. Residents of these areas are likely to travel to other areas in order to use swimming pool facilities.
- 12.50. Table 12.11 demonstrates that there is a large amount of capacity for swimming pool facilities in the Central London sub-area where the total level of supply appears to be much greater than the estimated demand generated by the residential population. This is likely to be because there are a number of commercial facilities, such as the Fitness First at Tottenham Court Road, Cannons Health Club in Bloomsbury and LA Fitness in Holborn which not only cater for the local population but are also utilised by local workers. Data regarding cross-boundary use of facilities (people using facilities in Camden that live outside of the Borough) was not available as part of this study and so an analysis of the total proportion of cross boundary users was not possible. However, it is possible to undertake an analysis of the total amount of supply available by type of access, in order to gain a better understanding of the total proportion of facilities used only by those who are registered members of a gym or sports facility. Although this will not provide any detail on cross-boundary usage, it will help to identify the total proportion of total swimming pool capacity available to local residents where they are not required to sign up and become a member of a club.
- 12.51. Table 12.12 demonstrates the total supply of swimming pool space in the Borough compared to the total supply where access is not restricted to registered members.

Table 12-12 Proportion of Supply of Swimming Pool Space Available to Non-Registered Members (2011)

Sub Area	Total Supply (all)	Total Supply (non registered members)	% available to non registered members
Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	1,179	0	0
Central London	11,102	3,700	33
Gospel Oak	0	0	0
Hampstead and Highgate	2,297	0	0
Kentish Town	5,666	4,678	83
Regent's Park	0	0	0
Somers Town	0	0	0
West	8,348	6,614	79
Total	28,590	14,992	52

Source: Sport England Active Places Power

- 12.52. The table demonstrates that 52% of all swimming pool capacity is available to non-registered members, with none of the available capacity in Belsize Park / Primrose Hill or Hampstead and Highgate sub-areas available to non-registered members.
- 12.53. Table 12.13 illustrates how the balance of supply and demand for swimming pool space would look if facilities available only to registered members were removed and estimated demand remained the same.

Table 12-13 Proportion of Supply of Swimming Pool Space Available to Non-Registered Members (2011)

Sub Area	Total Demand	Total Supply	% of Demand Satisfied
Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	1,706	0	0
Central London	2,432	3,700	152
Gospel Oak	1,599	0	0
Hampstead and Highgate	2,252	0	0
Kentish Town	1,739	4,678	269
Regent's Park	918	0	0
Somers Town	955	0	0
West	3,320	6,614	199
Total	14,921	14,992	100

Source: Sport England Active Places Power

- 12.54. The table demonstrates that the total proportion of demand satisfied in the Borough falls from 192% (Table 12.11) to 100% when registered membership facilities are removed. Demand in the Kentish Town, the West and Central London sub-areas is still largely met due to the provision of open access facilities in these areas (Kentish Town Sports Centre, Swiss Cottage Sports Centre and Oasis Sports Centre respectively).
- 12.55. The conclusion of this exercise is that much of the current capacity of swimming pool space is only accessible by registered membership use. Whilst Sport England recommends that these facilities should be included in the analysis of demand and supply, a proportion of Camden's population, which experiences multiple deprivation, will be unable to use these facilities due to issues relating to cost. Many of these facilities will also be used by employees that work within or close to the Borough but live outside of Camden. However, even when registered membership facilities are removed from the analysis and compared to the same level of demand, it appears that there are not significant capacity issues at present, with 100% of demand satisfied within the Borough (Table 12.13).

Future Demand and Supply

- 12.56. Although Tables 12.11 - 12.13 consider the estimated demand for swimming pool space based upon the demographic structure of the Borough in 2011, it is also necessary to estimate the scale of future demand in order to plan for sufficient capacity to meet this future demand. This has been achieved by applying the same participation and frequency assumptions to the estimated population of the Borough in 2025 (GLA 2012 Round Ward Population Projections).
- 12.57. Table 12.14 demonstrates the relationship between supply and demand for swimming pool space in 2025. Taking these additional facilities into consideration, as well as the estimated growth in demand due to demographic change, the table shows that, overall within the Borough, there

would still be sufficient supply, with 28,590 available visits per week, to meet the projected demand of 16,038 visits per week, assuming that the current provision of facilities is retained. This would mean that the available capacity would be able to accommodate 178% of all visits generated in Camden as a whole.

- 12.58. Looking at the relationship between demand and supply on a sub-area basis, the table demonstrates that, as with the 2011 demand illustrated in Table 12.11, demand is likely to be satisfied in all sub-areas with the exception of, again, Belsize Park / Primrose Hill (69% satisfied) and Regents Park, Gospel Oak and Somers Town, with no demand satisfied. Again, care should be taken when looking at the demand and supply balance on a sub-areas basis due to the small size of the areas analysed.

Table 12-14 Relationship between Demand and Supply for Swimming Pools (in Visits per Week) 2025

Sub area	Total Demand	Total Supply	% of Demand Satisfied
Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	1,728	1,179	68
Central London	2,768	11,102	401
Gospel Oak	1,648	0	0
Hampstead and Highgate	2,194	2,297	105
Kentish Town	1,828	5,666	310
Regent's Park	1,002	0	0
Somers Town	1,354	0	0
West	3,517	8,348	237
Total	16,038	28,590	178

Source: Sport England Active Places Power

- 12.59. Table 12.15 illustrates the relationship between demand and supply when only facilities with access to non-members are included. In total, 93% of demand will be satisfied by non-registered member facilities in 2025 within the Borough.

Table 12-15 Relationship between Demand and Supply for Swimming Pools (in Visits per Week) 2025 – not including Registered Membership Use

Sub area	Total Demand	Total Supply	% of Demand Satisfied
Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	1,728	0	0
Central London	2,768	3,700	134
Gospel Oak	1,648	0	0
Hampstead and Highgate	2,194	0	0
Kentish Town	1,828	4,678	256
Regent's Park	1,002	0	0
Somers Town	1,354	0	0
West	3,517	6,614	188
Total	16,038	14,992	93

Source: Sport England Active Places Power

Accessibility

- 12.60. Figure 12.3 illustrates the location of indoor swimming pools within the Borough. Figure 12.4 considers the accessibility of facilities with the application of a 1.2km catchment, in line with Table 12.8.
- 12.61. Figure 12.4 illustrates that there is generally good coverage across the Borough with a few deficiencies in the north of the borough in Hampstead Town and Highgate wards.³⁴ There are also some deficiency in St Pancras and Somers Town and Regent's Park wards. All of the Boroughs are within the public transport and car catchment areas (identified in Table 12.8).

Conclusions

Sports Halls

- 12.62. Camden has insufficient supply of sports hall facilities to meet current demand, and this problem will be exacerbated by the expected growth in population. Table 12.16 demonstrates that the current level of capacity of 7,138 visits per week (including registered membership facilities) will be unable to sufficiently accommodate expected demand of 13,888 visits per week in 2025.

³⁴ Hampstead Heath (50) provides a lido and outdoor pools that can be used during warmer months, these have not been considered as part of this provision.

- 12.63. In order to meet the shortfall, sports hall facilities equivalent in area to 21 badminton courts (or approximately five four court halls and four five court hall) should be provided up to 2025. The Kentish Town, West and Central London sub-areas are expected to have the greatest capacity deficiencies and so the facilities should be provided in these areas.
- 12.64. It should be noted that, in order to meet the identified shortfall in sports hall provision, sports hall activity space could be provided in the form of suitable community centre-style space that would be flexible enough to accommodate games of badminton and other types of indoor sports such as martial arts. The Council is more likely to be able to secure a greater range and quantum of indoor sports provision if it adopts a flexible approach to securing new facilities. By allowing development contributions to go towards small community facilities which can accommodate indoor sports provision, in addition to large four court sports within commercial or other public sports facilities, the Council will be able to alleviate the deficiencies in capacity identified in this Chapter.
- 12.65. Table 12.16 demonstrates that the recommended standard for sports halls is therefore **0.32 badminton courts per 1,000 population**. This is the equivalent of **35.59 sq.m³⁵ of sports hall space per 1,000 population** (assuming that each badminton court is 110 sq.m).

Table 12-16 Recommended Standard for Sport Hall Space

Total Existing Courts	59
Additional Courts Required	21
Total Courts Required 2025	80
Population 2025	247,228
Standard - Courts per 1,000 population	0.32

Swimming Pools

- 12.66. Although Camden does have a large role to play in satisfying demand for registered member clubs, especially in central London, the proportion of demand for swimming pool space is sufficient to accommodate the needs of local residents and visitors alike, taking account of the additional facilities to be provided within the Kings Cross development.
- 12.67. However, as identified by Tables 12.12 and 12.13 over half of the total pool space provision in the Borough is provided at registered members-only sites, which may be inaccessible to large sections of the population. Although Sport England recommends that these facilities should be included within the analysis, the Council must ensure that local facilities are able to meet local needs, and so should be mindful of the need to ensure that there are sufficient quality facilities that are accessible and available to use to all sections of the population.
- 12.68. Table 12.15 identified that 93% of the total estimated demand would be able to be met from non-registered facilities in 2025 (assuming the supply remains at current levels). The large proportion of member-only facilities within the Borough would probably be sufficient to accommodate the remaining requirement for swimming pool space and so we see no further requirement to provide any further swimming pool facilities within the Borough up to 2025.
- 12.69. Table 12.17 demonstrates that the recommended standard for swimming pool provision is **16.7sq.m of pool space per 1,000 population**. The standard for pool space will be achieved by retaining existing provision up to 2025, and is identified as a means of protecting existing levels of provision.

³⁵ Figures rounded

Table 12-17 Recommended Standard for Swimming Pools

Total Pool space (sq.m)	4,119
Total Population 2025	247,228
Standard (sq.m per 1,000 population)	16.7

13. Meeting the needs within the Borough

Introduction

13.1. This chapter considers how the open space needs identified within the study can potentially be addressed and prioritised. We have presented the findings in the following format:

- Stakeholder consultation;
- A summary of the local open space standards;
- Identification on a neighbourhood basis of how existing deficiencies in open space quantity, quality and access may be addressed to better meet local needs through enhancement of the existing green network; and
- Identification of an approach to areas where existing levels of provision have been met; and
- Consideration of funding and delivery mechanisms for improving open spaces e.g. S106 and CIL.

Stakeholder Consultation

13.2. A consultation with key stakeholder groups took place on 5th February 2014, the key points of the discussion are summarised below and are detailed in Appendix D:

- Concern that there are development pressures on undesignated small open spaces.
- Open space surrounding historic features / areas should be protected.
- Development of open spaces could conflict or ruin the character of spaces. This is a response to the residents' survey findings that found that 41% of people did not want any open space improvements to be made.
- There are some good examples of multi-functioning spaces e.g. Canteloves Gardens provides skate boarding, open area, gym.
- There is a need to ensure that open spaces are flexible so that they accommodate the different needs of the population. Large open spaces attract a lot of different interest / user groups. For example Hampstead Heath pitches could hire out their sports pitches many times over (big demand), but it would be inappropriate to add more pitches given the unique nature of the heath.
- By keeping the use of open spaces fairly simple it can provide enough 'flexibility' for a range of users. The residents' survey (2013) noted that the major reason for people visiting open spaces was for exercise (25%), fresh air (22%), relaxing/sitting outside (20%), looking at nature/wildlife (9%) and sport (12%).
- Communities are facilitating the 'greening of places'. For example, the Camley Street neighbourhood forum is transforming Camley Street into a 'greener street'. The local business units are supporting the implementation of green strips in front of their premises to encourage greening and potential food growing opportunities.

Open Space Standards

- 13.3. A series of borough-wide based open space standards have been recommended based upon the findings of the assessment of local open space needs within the Borough. The assessment, summarised within the preceding chapters, has considered the supply, quality and value of all types of open space provision within Camden and levels of demand for playing pitch and allotment provision. The analysis of local needs has also informed an open space hierarchy for public park and natural and semi-natural greenspace provision within the Borough.
- 13.4. Assessing Needs and Opportunities, the companion guide to PPG17, recommends that local authorities set local provision standards which incorporate a quantitative, qualitative and accessibility component.
- 13.5. The purpose of these standards is to afford adequate levels of provision for each type of open space within the Borough based upon the existing needs and future needs of the Borough up to 2025. The standards identified at the end of the relevant chapters and summarised in Table 12.1 will enable the formulation of planning policies to protect existing open spaces where appropriate and to identify areas where additional open space provision is required.
- 13.6. Whilst planning policies are an effective mechanism to deliver an appropriate level of open space provision and to improve access to open space within the Borough, it is also necessary to prepare an open space strategy to secure improvements to the quality and value of open spaces. Such a strategy should be based upon the qualitative requirements which have been highlighted within this assessment. The study has identified areas of the Borough which are deficient in provision, measures for meeting deficiencies (Refer to Table 12.3), and identifies where individual spaces have scope for improvement and how spaces can be improved. This information should form the basis of such a strategy.
- 13.7. We do not recommend that a quantitative standard is adopted for the provision of amenity greenspace or civic spaces. However, it is expected that a design led approach would be used to identify the level of provision appropriate to the context (i.e. levels of overall open space needs, whether the site is located within a conservation area) and the scale and type of the individual residential, employment or mixed use development.
- 13.8. The recommended quantity standards in Table 13.1 represent an ideal level of provision, but what can actually be provided in the Borough will depend on what is achievable in terms of the built-up nature of the Borough and what is viable in terms of developer-funded provision. There has been no viability testing conducted as part of this Study.
- 13.9. The recommended accessibility standards in Table 13.1 represent an ideal standard for accessibility consistent with GLA hierarchy. The main purpose of the accessibility standards is to identify deficiency areas, prioritise future provision and indicate whether provision should be made within larger development sites.

Table 13-1 Summary of Local Open Space Standards (to meet needs up to 2025)³⁶

Type of Open Space	Quantity Standard	Area required to meet needs up to 2025	Accessibility Standard	Quality Standard
Open Space ³⁷	1.3 ha per 1,000 population 0.8 sq.m per worker for commercial developments ³⁸ (over 1,000 sq.m)	329.6 ha (inclusive of 13.6 ha of additional parks to alleviate deficiencies)	All residents within the Borough should have access to areas of formal and informal play provision for children and teenagers within 400m from home.	The value placed on open space is multi-functional and relates to a range of roles. Each open space will have a different mix of values to each individual user. Is important that such spaces do not under perform in terms of their potential value and multi-functionality and are improved to fulfil their potential.
Public Parks ³⁹	0.6 ha per 1,000 population	137 ha (inclusive of 13.6 ha of additional parks to alleviate deficiencies)	All residents within the Borough should have access to a Metropolitan or Regional Park within 3.2km from home; All residents within the Borough should have access to a District Park within 1.2km from home; and All residents within the Borough should have access to a Pocket Park, Small Local Park or Local Park within 400m from home.	Public parks within the Borough should meet the Green Flag 'good' quality standard. Open spaces identified within Chapter 13 for improvement should be prioritised.
Children's Play Area	0.65 sq.m of formal provision per child (equates to 0.01 ha per 1,000 population)	23,700 sq.m of formal play provision (inclusive of 4,600 sq.m of additional formal children's play provision to alleviate deficiencies.)	All residents within the Borough should have access to areas of formal and informal play provision for children and teenagers within 400m from home.	Children's play provision within the Borough should be of adequate quality and provide the range of facilities associated with the size of the facility. The guidelines set out within the NPFA 6 acre Standard (2001) should be used to assess levels of adequacy in terms of the range and quality of provision.

³⁶ Does not include Site 50 - Hampstead Heath³⁷ Includes public parks, amenity green space, cemeteries and churchyards, civic spaces / pedestrianised areas and outdoor facilities / playing fields (public)³⁸ Commercial developments include B1 offices uses, and retail development as well as mixed use schemes.³⁹ Forms part of overall open space standard

Type of Open Space	Quantity Standard	Area required to meet needs up to 2025	Accessibility Standard	Quality Standard
Natural Greenspace	1 ha of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation per 1,000 population	N/A	All residents should have access to a Site of Metropolitan Importance or Site of Borough Importance (Grade I or II) within a 1km distance from home.	Areas of natural and semi-natural greenspace should be of adequate quality and support local biodiversity. Areas of natural and semi-natural greenspace which either under perform in terms of their value to the local community and local biodiversity should be enhanced consistent with the guidelines identified in Chapter 7.
Allotments	0.02 ha of allotment land per 1,000 / population	6.0ha (2.1 ha of additional allotment land)	All residents within the Borough should have access to an allotment garden within 800m of home.	Allotment sites should be of adequate quality and support the needs of the local community. Allotment sites which under perform in terms of their value to the local community consistent with the criteria relating to the role of sites identified in Chapter 8 should be improved.
Swimming Pools	16.7 sq.m of pool space per 1,000 population	N/A	All residents within the Borough should have access to an indoor swimming pool within 840m (foot) and /or 1,750m (public transport) of home.	Swimming Pools should be of adequate quality and must be larger than 100 sq.m in order to meet the Sport England Criteria.
Indoor Sports Halls	0.32 badminton courts per 1,000 population 35.59 sq.m of sports hall space per 1,000 population	21 badminton courts are required, which equates to approximately five four court halls and four five court halls.	All residents within the Borough should have access to an indoor swimming pool within 840m (foot) and /or 1,750m (public transport) of home.	Indoor Sports Halls should be of adequate quality and must be larger 400 sq.m or provide more than 3 badminton courts.

Meeting the Needs of Sub areas

- 13.10. The open space needs of different areas within the Borough vary. The following analysis of the needs is based on the 7 existing sub areas as identified by the London Borough of Camden. The neighbourhoods are Belsize / Primrose Hill, Central London, Gospel Oak, Highgate and Hampstead, Kentish Town, Regent's Park, Somers Town and West.
- 13.11. A summary of the needs and deficiencies within each neighbourhood and the potential opportunities to meet those needs is provided in Table 13.2 below:

Table 13-2 Summary of Local Open Space Standards (to meet needs up to 2025)

Sub area	Existing Deficiencies	Type of Issue	Description of Existing Deficiencies	Measures to Address Deficiencies
Belsize / Primrose Hill	Children's Play Provision	Access	All wards (Belsize and Camden Town with Primrose have some deficiencies in access to children's play provision.	The additional provision of approximately one local playable space (Frognaal and Fitzjohns) and one doorstep space (Haverstock) will redress the deficiencies in children's play provision within the sub-area.
		Quantity	Belsize is below the quantitative standard of 0.65 sq.m of formal children's play provision per child. Camden Town with Primrose Hill is above this standard.	
	Public Parks	Access	Very small deficiency area in Camden Town with Primrose Hill Ward.	The additional provision of approximately one pocket park in neighbouring ward (Haverstock in Gospel Oak Sub area) will redress the deficiencies in park provision within the sub-area. Targeted minor improvements should be made to the quality of site.
		Quantity	Belsize is below the quantitative standard of 1.69ha of public parkland per 1,000 population.	
		Qualitative	Within this sub-area there is a park which fall short of the standard (7 out of 10 on the green flag assessment). This is Site 17 – Camden Gardens , which scored 6.	
	Sports	Access	No deficiency in access to sports halls or swimming pools	Increase the capacity of existing sports halls and swimming pools and / increase existing provision of sports halls and swimming.
Quantity		Deficiency in supply of sports halls and swimming pools		
Natural Green Space	Access	No deficiency in access and quantity.	N/A	
	Quantity			
Allotment Provision	Access	Limited parts of Camden Town with Primrose Hill is outside of the 800m catchment area. Belsize is within the 800m catchment area.	Strengthen the role of existing privately managed community gardens / allotments within the catchment area.	

Sub area	Existing Deficiencies	Type of Issue	Description of Existing Deficiencies	Measures to Address Deficiencies
Central London	Children's Play Provision	Access	Holborn and Covent Garden have deficiencies in access to children's play provision. Bloomsbury does not have access issues.	The additional provision of approximately two local playable spaces (Holborn and Covent Garden) is needed across the sub area to redress the deficiencies in children's play provision within the sub-area.
		Quantity	All wards (Holborn, Kings Cross and Covent Garden) are above the quantitative standard of 0.65 sq.m of formal children's play provision per child.	
	Public Parks	Access	Small deficiency area in Bloomsbury Ward and Holborn and Covent Garden.	The additional provision of approximately two Pocket Parks in Holborn and Covent Garden ward will redress the deficiencies in park provision within the sub-area.
		Quantity	All wards (Bloomsbury, Holborn and Covent Garden and King's Cross) are below the quantitative standard of 1.69ha of public parkland per 1,000 population.	
		Quality	Within this sub-area there are two parks which falls short of the standard (7 out of 10 on the green flag assessment). This is 126 – Wicklow Street Open Space, and Site 128 – Woburn Square. These sites scored 6.	
	Sports	Access	No deficiency in access to sports halls or swimming pools	Increase the capacity of existing sports halls and / increase existing provision of sports halls.
Quantity		Deficiency in supply of sports halls. No deficiency in access to supply of swimming pools.		
Natural Green Space	Access	No deficiency in access and quantity.	N/A	
	Quantity			
Allotment Provision	Access	Limited part of Holborn and Covent Garden and Bloomsbury are outside of the 800m catchment area. King's Cross is within the 800m catchment area.	Strengthen the role of existing privately managed community gardens / allotments within the catchment area.	
	Quantity	All wards are below the 0.02 ha of allotment land per 1,000 / population.		

Sub area	Existing Deficiencies	Type of Issue	Description of Existing Deficiencies	Measures to Address Deficiencies
Gospel Oak	Children's Play Provision	Access	Haverstock has deficiencies in access to children's play provision. Gospel Oak does not have access issues.	The additional provision of approximately one doorstep space (Haverstock) is needed across the sub area to redress the deficiencies in children's play provision within the sub-area.
		Quantity	All wards (Gospel Oak and Haverstock) are above the quantitative standard of 0.65 sq.m of formal children's play provision per child.	
	Public Parks	Access	Small deficiency area in Haverstock Ward.	The additional provision of approximately one pocket park in Haverstock ward will redress the deficiencies in park provision within the sub-area. Targeted minor improvements should be made to the quality of site.
		Quantity	All wards (Gospel Oak and Haverstock) are below the quantitative standard of 1.69 ha of public parkland per 1,000 population.	
		Quality	Within this sub-area there are two parks which fall short of the standard (7 out of 10 on the green flag assessment). These are 126 – Wicklow Street Open Space, and Site 128 – Woburn Square. These sites scored 6.	
	Sports	Access	No deficiency in access to sports halls or swimming pools.	N/A
Quantity		No deficiency in supply of sports halls or swimming pools.		
Natural Green Space	Access	No deficiency in access and quantity.	N/A	
	Quantity			
Allotment Provision	Access	Limited part of Haverstock is outside of the 800m catchment area. Gospel Oak is within the 800m catchment area	Strengthen the role of existing privately managed community gardens / allotments within the catchment area.	
	Quantity	All wards are below the 0.02 ha of allotment land per 1,000 / population.		

Sub area	Existing Deficiencies	Type of Issue	Description of Existing Deficiencies	Measures to Address Deficiencies
Hampstead and Highgate	Children's Play Provision	Access	All wards (Hampstead Town and Frognal and Fitzjohns) are below the standard of 0.65 sq.m of formal children's play provision per child. Camden Town with Primrose Hill and Highgate are above standard.	The additional provision of approximately five local playable spaces (Frognal and Fitzjohns and Highgate) is needed across the sub area to redress the deficiencies in children's play provision within the sub-area.
		Quantity	All wards (Frognal and Fitzjohns, Hampstead Town and Highgate) are below the quantitative standard of 0.65 sq.m of formal children's play provision per child.	
	Public Parks	Access	Small deficiency area in the centre of Frognal and Fitzjohns Ward. Very small area of deficiency on the south west edge of Hampstead Town.	The additional provision of approximately two small local parks in Frognal and Fitzjohns ward and one small local park in Highgate ward will redress the deficiencies in park provision within the sub-area.
		Quantity	Frognal and Fitzjohns and Highgate are below the quantitative standard of 1.69ha of public parkland per 1,000 population.	
		Quality	Within this sub-area there are no parks which fall short of the standard (7 out of 10 on the green flag assessment).	
	Sports	Access	Some deficiency in access to sports halls and swimming pools.	Increase the capacity of existing sports halls and swimming pools. Provide additional sports hall and swimming pool in deficient location.
		Quantity	Minor deficiency in supply of sports halls and swimming pools.	
Natural Green Space	Access	No deficiency in access and quantity.	N/A	
	Quantity			
Allotment Provision	Access	Limited part of Frognal and Fitzjohns, Hampstead Town and Highgate are outside of the 800m catchment area.	Strengthen the role of existing privately managed community gardens / allotments within the catchment area.	
	Quantity	Highgate is below the 0.02 ha of allotment land per 1,000 / population. Frognal and Fitzjohns and Hampstead Town are above the standard.		

Sub area	Existing Deficiencies	Type of Issue	Description of Existing Deficiencies	Measures to Address Deficiencies
Kentish Town	Children's Play Provision	Access Quantity	Kentish Town has deficiencies in access to children's play provision. Cantelowes does not have access deficiencies. Cantelowes and Kentish Town are above the quantitative standard of 0.65 sq.m of formal children's play provision per child.	The additional provision of approximately one local playable space (Kentish Town) is needed across the sub area to redress the deficiencies in children's play provision within the sub-area.
	Public Parks	Access Quantity Quality	Small deficiency area in Kentish Town Ward and Cantelowes Wards. All wards (Kentish Town and Cantelowes) are below the quantitative standard of 1.69 ha of public parkland per 1,000 population. Within this sub-area there are no parks which fall short of the standard (7 out of 10 on the green flag assessment).	The additional provision of approximately one small local park in neighbouring Highgate ward (in Hampstead and Highgate Sub area) will redress the deficiencies in park provision within the sub-area.
	Sports	Access Quantity	No deficiency in access to sports halls or swimming pools. Deficiency in supply of sports halls. No deficiency in supply of swimming pools	Increase the capacity of existing sports halls and / increase existing provision of sports halls.
	Natural Green Space	Access Quantity	No deficiency in access and quantity.	Increase the capacity of existing sports halls and / increase existing provision of sports halls.
	Allotment Provision	Access Quantity	Limited part of Kentish Town is outside of the 800m catchment area. Cantelowes is within the 800m catchment area. All wards (Cantelowes and Kentish Town) are below the 0.02 ha of allotment land per 1,000 / population. Frognaal and Fitzjohns and Hampstead Town are above the standard.	Strengthen the role of existing privately managed community gardens / allotments within the catchment area.

Sub area	Existing Deficiencies	Type of Issue	Description of Existing Deficiencies	Measures to Address Deficiencies
Regent's Park	Children's Play Provision	Access Quantity	Regent's Park does not have access deficiencies. Regent's Park is above the standard.	N/A
	Sports	Access Quantity	No deficiency in access to sports halls. Deficiency in access to swimming pools. Deficiency in supply of sports halls and swimming pools.	Increase the capacity of existing sports halls and swimming pools and / increase existing provision of sports halls and swimming pools.
	Natural Green Space	Access Quantity	No deficiency in access and quantity.	N/A
	Allotment Provision	Access Quantity	Regent's Park is within the 800m catchment area Regent's Park is below the 0.02 ha of allotment land per 1,000 / population.	Strengthen the role of existing privately managed community gardens / allotments within the catchment area.
	Public Parks	Quality Quantity	Within this sub-area there is a park which fall short of the standard (7 out of 10 on the green flag assessment). These are 108 – St James' Garden and Site 38 – Euston Square Gardens. These scored 6 each. Regent's Park ward does not have accessibility issues.	Targeted minor improvements should be made to the quality of site.

Sub area	Existing Deficiencies	Type of Issue	Description of Existing Deficiencies	Measures to Address Deficiencies
Somers Town	Children's Play Provision	Access Quantity	St Pancras and Somers Town does not have access deficiencies. St Pancras and Somers Town is above the quantitative standard of 0.65 sq.m of formal children's play provision per child.	
	Public Parks	Access Quantity Quality	Small deficiency area in St Pancras and Somers Town Ward. All wards (St Pancras and Somers Town) are below the quantitative standard of 1.69 ha of public parkland per 1,000 population. There are no parks that are of a 'below average quality and value' or of a 'high value and below average quality'.	The additional provision of approximately one pocket park (in St Pancras and Somers Town) will redress the deficiencies in park provision within the sub-area
	Sports	Access Quantity	No deficiency in access to sports halls. Deficiency in access to swimming pools No deficiency in supply of sports halls. Deficiency in supply of swimming pools.	Increase the capacity of existing swimming pools and / increase existing provision of swimming pools.
	Natural Green Space	Access Quantity	No deficiency in access and quantity.	N/A
	Allotment Provision	Access Quantity	Limited part of St Pancras and Somers Town are outside of the 800m catchment area. St Pancras and Somers Town are below the 0.02 ha of allotment land per 1,000 / population. Frognal and Fitzjohns and Hampstead Town are above the standard.	Strengthen the role of existing privately managed community gardens / allotments within the catchment area.

Sub area	Existing Deficiencies	Type of Issue	Description of Existing Deficiencies	Measures to Address Deficiencies	
West	Children's Play Provision	Access Quantity	Fortune Green, Swiss Cottage, Kilburn have access deficiencies to children's play provision. West Hampstead does not have access deficiencies. Kilburn, West Hampstead, Fortune Green and Swiss Cottage are above the quantitative standard of 0.65 sq.m of formal children's play provision per child.	The additional provision of approximately two local playable spaces (Fortune Green and Kilburn) and one pocket park (Swiss Cottage) is needed across the sub area to redress the deficiencies in children's play provision within the sub-area.	
	Public Parks	Access	Small areas of deficiency in Wards Fortune Green, Kilburn and Swiss Cottage. Very small area of deficiency in the south of West Hampstead Ward.	The additional provision of approximately one small local park in Fortune Green ward and one small local park in Kilburn ward will redress the deficiencies in park provision within the sub-area.	
		Quantity	All wards (Fortune Green, Kilburn, Swiss Cottage and West Hampstead) are below the quantitative standard of 1.69 ha of public parkland per 1,000 population.		
		Quality	Within this sub-area there are no parks which fall short of the standard (7 out of 10 on the green flag assessment).		
	Sports	Quantity	Some deficiency in access to sports halls. No deficiency in access to swimming pools.	Deficiency in supply of sports halls. No deficiency in access to sports halls.	Increase the capacity of existing sports halls and / increase existing provision of sports halls.
		Quality			
Natural Green Space	Access Quantity	No deficiency in access and quantity.	N/A		
Allotment Provision	Access	Parts of Fortune Green and Swiss Cottage are outside of the 800m catchment area. West Hampstead and Kilburn are completely outside of the 800 metre catchment.		Seek allotment provision.	
	Quantity	Kilburn, Swiss Cottage and West Hampstead are below the 0.02 ha of allotment land per 1,000 / population. Fortune Green is above.			

Meeting Deficiencies in Quality

- 13.12. Deficiencies in the quality and value of spaces were identified in Chapter 9, 10 and Table 13.1. Possible measures to enhance the quality and value of spaces to the community should be pursued within the parks strategy on a site by site basis. The prioritisation of sites for improvement should be guided by their position in the Quality-Value quadrant identified in Chapter 10 and, whether sites can alleviate deficiencies or lie within an area of open space need and whether the site can accommodate change or improvement. Table 13.2 above also identifies specific quality improvements to open spaces whilst Appendix C identifies potential improvements to open spaces in general.
- 13.13. Improvements themselves may include the simple upgrading, improvement, replacement or enhancement of existing facilities or aspects of park quality. However, within some open spaces a more comprehensive approach may be required which may include re-focusing the role of all or part of the open space in order to better meet local needs. Open space improvements should be considered within the context of future management needs and requirements. Embedding revenue generating activities within open spaces and maximising the involvement of the community and voluntary sector to provide opportunities to maximise the presence of the open space within the community and make sustainable long term management of the site achievable.
- 13.14. Where open spaces do not have a positive identity or an established role, the toolkit of possible themes identified below could be employed to re-focus the role of spaces or parts of spaces. The ideas below represent suggestions for the Council to foster community discussion of the range of possibilities and do not represent solutions in themselves without appreciation of the context and issues associated with individual spaces.
- Improved community focus (amphitheatres, outdoor dining, picnic and barbeque areas, shelters and temporary structures, spaces for festivals and events);
 - Outdoor cultural venue including spaces for consumption (cinema in the park, art exhibitions, sculpture trails and public art, music and performance areas, outdoor reading room) and artistic production (spaces for inspiration/contemplation, views/vistas, landscapes etc);
 - Outdoor gym (enhancement of health benefits, sports facilities, trim trails);
 - Spaces for relaxation (Varied landscapes and possibly indoor facilities including sauna, spa etc.);
 - Wireless Park – (Provision of wireless internet access in order to provide inspirational/outdoor workspace particularly within District Parks and spaces close to town centres. Technology can also be used to deliver historical/environmental/nature conservation interpretation;
 - Green beach - pleasure spaces surrounding water space (i.e. lake, paddling pool/lido, fountain/water feature). Should include spaces for relaxation, sport and recreation and appropriate vegetation;
 - Spaces for education (adult learning, improved interpretation, spaces for teaching cycle proficiency);
 - The extreme park to meet the needs of older children and teenagers not well provided for within existing spaces (skateboard ramps, artificial grass skiing/long boarding slope, mountain bike trails/multi-function cycling facility, designated paths for in-line skating, outdoor climbing wall, outdoor karting/motor sports).
 - Blurring the boundaries between different open space types to maximise use and shared management responsibility (e.g. a jointly provided allotment garden, community garden and outdoor classroom);
 - Enabling open spaces for evening and night-time use (lighting strategy, floodlighting, embedding evening attractions);
 - Consideration of spaces/facilities in the air/below ground (viewing platforms, tree walk, earth sheltered structures for changing provision etc.).
 - In addition to these ideas within a wide range of spaces there will be a need to embed spaces for nature, for dogs and for play.

Maintaining an Adequate Supply of Open Space

- 13.15. The NPPF and London Plan identifies the criteria to be used to protect open spaces which are of high value to a local community. It also identifies the criteria to determine whether a space which is surplus to requirements and can be considered for alternative uses.
- 13.16. The NPPF recognises the importance of and potential for access to opportunities for sport and recreation. Paragraph 73 in the NPPF requires “access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust up to date assessment of the needs for open space sport and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision.”
- 13.17. Paragraph 74 of the NPPF states that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:
- an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or
 - the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
 - the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.
- 13.18. The NPPF outlines that planning policies should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area, while the information gained from this assessment of needs and opportunities should be used to set locally derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities.
- 13.19. The London Plan identifies that when local authorities are assessing local open space needs their Local Plans should:
- include appropriate designations and policies for the protection of local open space;
 - identify areas of public open space deficiency, using the GLA’s open space hierarchy;
 - ensure that future open space needs are planned for in areas with the potential for substantial change such as Opportunity Areas, Regeneration Areas, Intensification Areas and other local areas; and
 - ensure that open space needs are planned in accordance with green infrastructure strategies to deliver mutual benefits.

Funding and Delivery Mechanisms

- 13.20. The London Borough of Camden has a number of mechanisms that can be used to secure funding for the improvement of existing open spaces and the creation of new open spaces in areas of deficiency. The evidence base for the Council's CIL proposals include the draft funding list, a revised section 106 policy, a revised draft charging schedule and map, the CIL Viability Study (2012 and 2013), which are summarised below:
- 13.21. The results of this Study should inform the preparation of an Open Space and Playing Pitch Strategy that is linked to delivery and funding mechanisms.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Draft Charging Schedule

- 13.22. The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a new source of funding from development which will support the delivery of infrastructure. Developments will be charged when planning permissions are implemented and will be based on a formula relating to the type and size of development.
- 13.23. The Council consulted on a CIL Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule in November 2012 and subsequently published a further version of its CIL proposals – the CIL Draft Charging Schedule in August 2013.

- 13.24. The Council intends to implement a CIL system incorporating four CIL Charging Zones as identified in the map Figure 13.1. Table 13.3 illustrates how the sub areas relate to these zones.

Figure 13-1 CIL Charging Zones

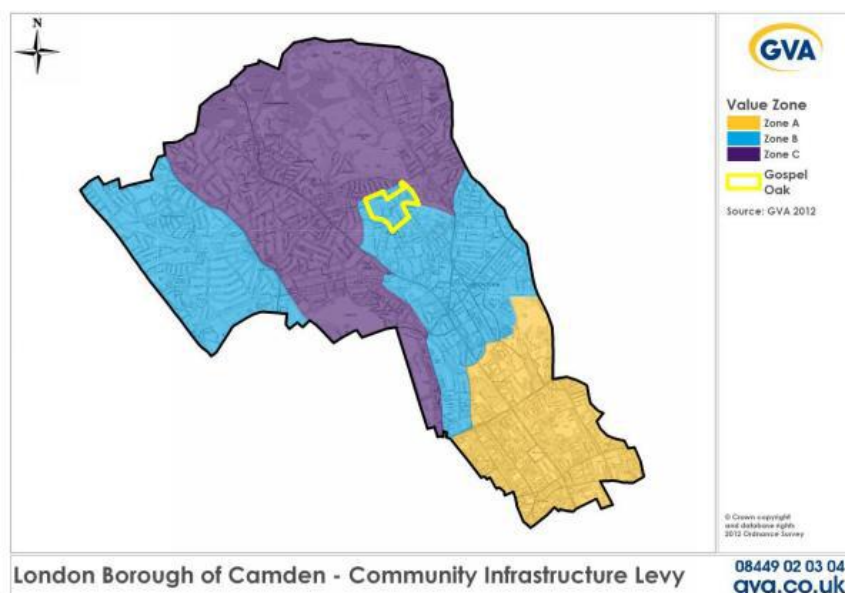


Table 13-3 CIL charging zone by Sub area and Ward

Sub Area	Ward	Charging Zone
Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Belsize	C and B
	Camden Town with Primrose Hill	
Central London	Bloomsbury	A
	Holborn and Covent Garden	
	King's Cross	
Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak, B and C
	Haverstock	B and C
Hampstead and Highgate	Frognaal and Fitzjohns	C
	Hampstead Town	
	Highgate	
Kentish Town	Cantelowes	B
	Kentish Town	
Regent's Park	Regent's Park	C and B and A
Somers Town	St Pancras and Somers Town	A
West	Fortune Green	B and C
	Kilburn	B
	Swiss Cottage	B and C
	West Hampstead	

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Draft Funding List

- 13.25. The draft CIL funding list was published in November 2012 and is currently draft status. An initial list has been developed by Camden selecting infrastructure projects from major Camden investment programmes in areas such as transport, education, community facilities provision, open spaces and sports and leisure.
- 13.26. Table 13.4 set out the draft list of projects that will include improvements for open spaces:

Table 13-4 Draft list of projects to be considered to funding from the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

Type of Projects	Project Descriptions
Transport Infrastructure	West End project - Conversion of Tottenham Court Road and Gower Street to two way working and associated improvements to the urban realm, including the creation and improvements of Pocket Parks.
Green infrastructure Within the borough there are many parks and open spaces which will serve the additional population generated from new development. A number of projects have been identified through Council strategies and 5 year improvement programmes. Additional schemes may be selected and added to this list as a response to further needs which may be identified in the future.	<p>Greening Camden tree planting initiatives – trees are the lungs of our city, helping clean the air we breathe and green our urban environment. Camden’s tree planting programme seeks to increase the number of trees across the Borough.</p> <p>Improving community access to Local Nature Reserves – Camden manages 5 Local Nature Reserves, a key resource that enables our residents to engage with nature and nature conservation. This funding would seek to increase public access to our nature reserves, increase environmental education initiatives and enable our young people and residents to learn about their natural environment.</p> <p>Parks Improvement Projects for example working with the local community to develop and implement a new sustainable landscape plan for Kilburn Grange Park and the refurbishment of the entrances at Cumberland Market.</p> <p>Community led Parks projects – Funding of projects developed by community organisations involved in the management of Camden’s parks and open spaces.</p> <p>Creation of new open space for example Alfred Place</p>
Sports and leisure infrastructure The council has 9 sports pitches which serve the borough and will need upgrading, as identified by the CIL infrastructure study 2012. Funds could also be used to maintain and improve the following leisure centres which serve all wards.	Maintenance and improvement for the following centres: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talacre Sports Centre⁴⁰ • Camden Town Sport Pitch • Cantelowes Gardens Sports Facility⁴¹ • Oasis Sports Centre • Swiss Cottage Leisure Centre

⁴⁰ The 2013 survey analysis identified that Talacre Public Open Space (114) had an above average quality and value score.

⁴¹ The 2013 survey analysis identified that Cantelowes Gardens (22) had below average quality and above average quality.

Source: Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Draft Funding List

Camden Planning Guidance 8 – Draft Planning Obligations

- 13.27. Camden Council have produced a guidance document on the proposed revisions to the section 106 (S106) system. Camden is planning to introduce a CIL before the Government's proposed scale back of the section 106 system.
- 13.28. Under the current S106 system, Local authorities can enter into a Section 106 agreement, otherwise known as a 'planning obligation', with a developer where it is necessary to provide contributions to off-set negative impacts caused by construction and development. The developer will either implement these or make payments to the council for them to be carried out. All Section 106 agreements must be relevant to the development they relate to.
- 13.29. This guidance documents sets out how planning obligations will be operated alongside the Community Infrastructure Levy. CIL differs fundamentally from S106 in that the funds collected are not tied to a specific development or for the provision of specific infrastructure.
- 13.30. The CIL regulations scale back the scope of section 106 legal agreements, although developers are still required to provide 'on-site' infrastructure needs through section 106 obligations to mitigate the direct impact of development such as affordable housing, highways works and other non-financial requirements.
- 13.31. After the Council adopts a CIL or after April 2015⁴² (whichever is earlier), the Council is restricted to pool together a maximum of five contributions from five separate Planning Obligations.
- 13.32. Camden's revised draft section 106 planning guidance can be summarised as follows:
- Non financial obligations will continue to be required by section 106 and site specific financial contributions will be sought where required to mitigate the impact of the development;
 - Infrastructure which does not address the direct impacts of development such as school places or open spaces will transfer over to a CIL;
 - Once a Camden CIL has been introduced S106 will not be able to be negotiated for projects or infrastructure identified in the CIL funding list;
 - Up to five contributions towards a type of infrastructure or a project can still be pooled provided that it is clear that they will not be funded through CIL; and
 - Employment and training initiatives can remain under section 106 provided that they are not used to fund the buildings in which these activities take place.
- 13.33. The Council is seeking to encourage 'on-site' provision of open space over financial contributions through the S106 process. Camden Council's Planning Officers noted that developers tend to opt for financial contributions over 'on-site' provision of open space. In future though, developers will not be able to opt for financial contributions as CIL will include a financial contribution for open space.

Potential approach to defining open space needs

- 13.34. This study has identified the open space needs within Camden for different types of open space and provides some recommendations as to what standards of provision should be applied. In determining the type of open space and sports provision that would be required in new development the Council should consider using the following steps.
- Step 1 - Determine if the type of development proposed generates a demand for any open space categories. For example housing for the elderly would not generate a need for children's play facilities.

⁴² The latest amendments to the Community Infrastructure Regulations, published on 24th February 2014 stated that the limitation on pooling of S106 obligations will be delayed until April 2015.

- Step 2 - Calculate the relevant open space requirements for the different types of provision. This would be calculated by considering what the population of the new development would be (based on applying average household per unit size) and applying the appropriate open space standards (set out in Table 13.1) to the anticipated population. Needs should be calculated as an amount of open space (sq.m) per person and should be calculated for each type of open space that the development would generate a need for (as defined in Step 1). For example this study sets out an option for a public open space standard of 1.3ha/1,000 which is the equivalent of 13 sq.m per person. If a development is calculated to generate a population of 20 people the need for public open space would be 260 sq.m.
- Step 3 - Consider whether the development is in an area of deficiency or would exacerbate deficiency (for each type of open space) including quantitative, qualitative or accessibility deficiencies. Deficiency should be assessed by checking whether the site is located within an area deficient in access to open space; the site is in a sub area that is below the proposed standard; or nearby open spaces are below the quality standard. The Council can use the maps, and tables in this study to assess these deficiencies.
- Step 4 - The first preference would be for on-site provision. The Council should focus efforts on trying to achieve provision in areas of deficiency (as identified in Step 3). Recognising that this may be difficult to achieve on some sites, the Council may choose to seek improvements to existing open space elsewhere within the area of deficiency. This should be in an area that can serve the development in question. In prioritising the open spaces for upgrading, the Council can refer to the analysis of quality and value set out in this study and focus on sites that are of low quality but high value or those that are of high quality but low value.
- Step 5 - To define the amount of funds that the developer will be expected to pay, the council will need to derive a cost per square metre for each open space. The cost per sq.m should then be applied to the amount of open space derived in Step 2.

14. Conclusions and Policy Options

- 14.1. The Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study and the accompanying database and GIS mapping provide a comprehensive assessment of the supply and demand for open space which includes:
- An analysis of current open space provision;
 - A typology of open spaces relevant to Camden;
 - A classification of public open spaces;
 - The identification of deficiencies in provision in terms of access to public open space;
 - The qualitative distribution of public open space including the range and condition of facilities;
 - The value of individual open spaces reflecting the wider contribution that open spaces make to the community and to the quality of life;
 - The identification of deficiencies in provision in terms of access to natural greenspace and nature conservation;
 - An understanding of the relative importance of open space as a cultural heritage resource, potential threats to historic open spaces and opportunities for their protection and enhancement;
 - The contribution that non public open spaces make to addressing open space deficiencies;
- 14.2. The results will:
- Inform the review of the Local Plan;
 - Provide the Council with robust planning guidance and open space standards;
 - Assist the Council in identifying needs for new open spaces and outdoor sports facilities;
 - Inform the future management of open spaces and playing pitches including the identification of opportunities to enhance and reconfigure open space provision;
 - Enable the Council to identify priorities for future investment and provide a rationale to secure external funding for the improvement and additional provision of facilities particularly via developer contributions.
- 14.3. The Study includes an assessment of the quantity, quality and value of parks and open spaces in Camden and identifies whether provision is meeting local needs. It develops local standards and measures to address deficiencies in open space provision. The findings from the resident's consultation have informed the preparation of this report.
- 14.4. This chapter brings together the conclusions and recommendations from each of the separate elements of the study. The recommended standards for provision are summarised in Table 13.1.

Policy Framework

- 14.5. It is considered that using the typology of open space outlined in Table 2.3 and GLA public parks hierarchy (Table 2.2) is the most appropriate means of planning for open space in Camden. The hierarchy of public parks has been amended to reflect the roles of different park types, and the variations in accessibility and usage patterns identified by the residents' survey. The application of catchment areas, defined by usage patterns from the residents' survey, to parks, children's play areas, playing pitches, allotments and natural greenspace, has meant that areas deficient in access and quantity of these types of open space have been able to be identified.

Policy Options

- 14.6. This Study is consistent with planning policy guidance and other supporting strategies at the national, regional and local level and takes into account new government thinking on sustainable development and the role that green space plays in the quality of life of residents.
- 14.7. It recognises that most open space, with good planning and management, can perform multiple functions and provide a variety of benefits which cut across the Council's strategic priorities. An Open Space Study is vital to bring all those who are responsible and have an interest together with a common purpose and a shared understanding of what can be done to enhance and maintain green space for the future.

Policy Review

- 14.8. It is recommended that the review of the Camden Core Strategy and Development Policies should update the current planning policy approach to meeting open space, sport and recreation needs in the Borough to reflect the recommended approach to open space provision identified in this report.
- 14.9. Current open space policy in Camden is covered by two policies that are identified in the Core Strategy Policy (CS15) and Development Plan Document Policy (DP31). The following suggestions for strengthening open space policy have been identified:

General Protection of Open Space

- 14.10. Policy CS15 protects open spaces that are "designated in the open space schedule as shown on the Proposals Map, including our Metropolitan Open Land, and other suitable land of 400sq.m or more on large estates with the potential to be used as open space". The stakeholder consultation identified concern that some open spaces that did not feature on open space schedule due to their size were at risk of not being protected. To strengthen the policy approach it is suggested that the policy should be altered to refer to the 'protection of all existing open spaces' subject to meeting criteria identified in paragraph 73 and 74 of the NPPF. This policy recommendation would ensure that open spaces that are not captured on the schedule or proposals maps are protected from development.

Summary of Suggested Policy Approach

- 14.11. To summarise the above policy approach, the following option has been identified:
- All designated open spaces should be protected with a presumption against development, unless the space meets none of the criteria in Table 2.2 and 2.3 and is therefore not required to meet the needs of the Borough;
 - The general open space designation could then be broken down into space type categories as identified in this report with appropriate policies relating to each space type if required.

Development Management Decisions

- 14.12. The Study provides comprehensive information on each open space surveyed to allow an informed assessment of the impact of development proposals on the value of individual open spaces. Development Management decisions should have regard to the analysis undertaken on current levels of provision, the identified deficiencies and the quality and value of the open spaces within or surrounding a development site.

- 14.13. The identified standards (in Table 13.1) set a level of provision that evidence suggests is required based on assessment of needs. However given the context this might not be deliverable, on site open space should be the starting point but where this will impact on deliverability contributions will be sought for off-site improvements to open space.
- 14.14. Proposals for new housing development should be accompanied by proposals to improve open space provision. The nature of such improvements should reflect the additional open space needs generated as a result of the proposed development. Recommended standards for open space provision are summarised in Table 13.2.
- 14.15. If the proposed development is located within an identified area of deficiency for public parks, children's play, natural greenspace, indoor facilities, or allotment provision, it will be necessary for additional sites to be brought into the relevant open space use. It is recommended that the developer will be required to make a financial contribution (in accordance with the CIL charging schedule) towards the provision or improvements to open space prioritised in the CIL priority list.
- 14.16. If the proposed development is not located within an area which is deficient in either quantity or access to open space provision, then consideration should be given to any deficiency in open space quality or value. It is recommended that the developer will be required to make a contribution towards the enhancement of the quality of open space provision including the range facilities and their condition.

Enhancement of Open Spaces

- 14.17. This study has identified criteria for assessing the quality and value of each open space surveyed. The Study has also identified how existing deficiencies in open space quantity, quality and access may be addressed on a sub area basis to better meet local needs.

Open Space Needs and Priorities

- 14.18. The identification of local needs and priorities has taken account of the findings of the residents' survey and other consultation undertaken by the Council in relation to parks and open spaces.
- 14.19. Open space needs and priorities are varied across the Borough, Table 13.2 sets out the deficiencies and potential measures by sub area and this can provide the basis for prioritisation. Prioritisation should also take into consideration differences in population density, the percentage of flats & terraced dwellings, child densities and indices of deprivation generally correspond to those areas where large scale housing developments exist, such as public housing estates. This is set out in chapter 4 and specific figures are referenced below.
- Areas of medium and high population density (gross residential densities >46 dwellings/hectare) and/or wards with a high proportion of dwellings which are terraced or are flats (above 87%) (refer to Figures 4.2 and 4.3) should be prioritised for improvements to the provision of small local parks, local parks, children's play areas amenity greenspaces and allotments where there is an identified deficiency in either the quantity or access.
 - The range and quality of open space provision within these open spaces should also reflect the increased range of functions which these spaces are required to fulfil which would normally be performed by back gardens. Such functions include children's play, informal games, sitting out/relaxation, picnics/outside dining, gardening and family/community gatherings.
- 14.20. The reason for prioritising these areas is due to lower than average access to private gardens within these areas and the overall density of development which means that there tend to be fewer amenity spaces, natural and semi-natural areas including urban trees particularly within the areas of highest density.
- The highest child densities tend to be located within the east of the Borough, specifically around Somers Town, South Hampstead and Gospel Oak wards (refer to Figure 4.4). These wards should be prioritised for improvement where there are inadequate opportunities for children's play for all age groups (refer to Chapter 4).

- The majority of the population in Camden are considered to be good health and therefore all areas of the Borough are likely to benefit equally in terms of improved publically accessible open space. Within all areas of the Borough open spaces should provide formal and informal opportunities for physical activity and a range of environments which provide spaces for relaxation and stress relief.

14.21. New formal and informal opportunities for physical activity should be embedded within communities in order to encourage increased rates of physical activity. Within all communities there should be spaces for relaxation either within existing parks or within linear open spaces. Both of these roles can potentially contribute towards preventing ill health.

14.22. The poorest areas in terms of the deprivation index are clustered towards the east and centre of the Borough with a separate cluster of more deprived residents around south and west Hampstead. Given this context it is imperative that open spaces do not under perform in their potential role in regenerating communities through:

- Providing environments which are attractive green and safe;
- Providing green lungs to assist in improving air quality;
- Establishing a sense of place and wellbeing and improving the image and identity of communities and;
- Providing a range of opportunities for sport and recreation.

14.23. Such improvements should be instrumental in enhancing local quality of life.

Assessment of Supply

14.24. Camden has a relatively high quantity of public park provision for an inner London Borough, with some 1.8 ha of public parks per 1000 population, although the distribution of public park provision varies significantly between wards.

14.25. Those areas of the Borough which are deficient in public open space are illustrated on Figure 5.4. Measures to extend the existing catchments of existing parks will need to be considered in order to reduce deficiencies in access. Measures will be different for each park but could include creating more park gates, 'greening' of routes and better signposting.

14.26. This study has identified provision for children's play in Camden. There are 28 open spaces which have play areas which fully fulfil the criteria associated with a LEAP and only 5 spaces that fully meets the NEAP criteria. In addition, 26 'Local Areas of Play' fulfil some of the criteria for a LEAP and could be classified as such if minor improvements were made to the play space.

14.27. The assessment identifies the areas deficient in access to formally provided children's play provision (Figure 6.2) but also identifies other publicly accessible open spaces which may have the potential to incorporate dedicated children's play facilities and help reduce the deficiencies.

Quality of Supply

14.28. Open space policy has previously been primarily concerned with the quantity and distribution of open space. This study updates this information but also considers the range and condition of facilities within open spaces and the quality of those facilities compared with the Green Flag standard. Chapter 5 identifies that the majority of open spaces are classified as having a good or very good quality and range of facilities. The overall findings of the residents' survey are consistent with this assessment.

14.29. A strategy for improving the range and condition of facilities within public parks should be developed to take into account:

- The unique character of these parks and the potential to incorporate further facilities;
- Whether there is a deficiency in the provision of open space in the area;
- The proximity of other parks which may have an oversupply of certain facilities; and
- Local social conditions.

Value of Open Space

- 14.30. The value placed on open space is multi-functional and relates to a range of roles. Each open space will have a different mix of values to each individual user.
- 14.31. The study has shown that many of the open spaces surveyed are being used by schools and communities as an educational resource and location for social events.
- 14.32. The network of open spaces also provide a valuable ecological resource. There are areas of the Borough which are deficient in accessible natural or semi-natural greenspace provision. Chapter 7 identifies that open spaces which could possibly address this deficiency subject to new management regimes which adopt some of the landscaping and habitat creation measures identified.
- 14.33. Around 14% of open spaces were identified as being below the Camden average in terms of the quality and value. 105 spaces within the Borough (41%) were identified as representing open spaces of high quality and of high value to the community. Many of the high quality low value spaces represent mono-functional open spaces which only contribute to the community in a limited way, such as amenity spaces. Within areas of identified deficiency (in terms of quantity, quality or access) it is important that such spaces do not under perform in terms of their potential value and multi-functionality and are improved to fulfil their potential

Local Standards

- 14.34. The recommended quantity standards in Table 13.1 represent an ideal level of provision, but what can actually be provided in the Borough will depend on what is achievable in terms of the built-up nature of the Borough and what is viable in terms of developer-funded provision. There has been no viability testing conducted as part of this Study.

Option for Standard for Provision of Public Parks and Open Space

- 14.35. Taking into account of 2025 population projections, this study identifies the option of introducing a quantity standard of 0.6 ha of public parks per 1,000 population. This standard is the minimum required to meet the needs of the Borough and reflects the need for an increase in provision of 13.6 ha. This equates to a quantity standard of 1.3 ha of open space⁴³ per 1,000 population.
- 14.36. The following access standards are recommended for inclusion within the forthcoming Local Plan.
- All residents within the Borough should have access to a Metropolitan Park within 3,200m from home;
 - All residents within the Borough should have access to a District Park within 1,200m from home;
 - All residents within the Borough should have access to a Local Park / Small Local Park or Pocket Park within 400m from home.
 - All residents within the Borough should have access to a public park as defined by the parks hierarchy defined in Table 2.2 within 400m from home.
- 14.37. A public open space standard of 0.8 sq.m per worker should apply to larger commercial developments (over 1,000 sq.m). Commercial development would include B1 offices uses, and retail development as well as mixed use schemes. This is based on the London Plan open space hierarchy.
- 14.38. Public parks within the Borough should be of good or very good quality and provide the range of facilities associated with their respective tier of the parks hierarchy. Those public parks identified within Chapter 9 and 10 which either under perform in terms of their value to the local community

⁴³ Includes public parks, amenity green space, cemeteries and churchyards, civic spaces / pedestrianised areas and outdoor facilities / playing fields (public)

or their condition should be improved consistent with the guidelines identified. Open spaces identified within Chapter 13 for improvement should be prioritised.

- 14.39. Children's play provision should be of adequate quality and provide the range of facilities associated with the size of the facility. The Council's guidance and guidelines set out within FIT guidance should be used to assess levels of adequacy in terms of the range and quality of provision.
- 14.40. Table 14.1 identifies how much open space should be provided per person in relation to both commercial and residential development. The standards are not cumulative and the overarching standard for open space encompasses the provision for public parks, amenity green space, cemeteries and churchyards, civic spaces / pedestrianised areas and outdoor facilities / playing fields (public), children's play, natural greenspace and allotments.

Table 14-1 Summary of Local Open Space Standards per person (to meet needs up to 2025)⁴⁴

Type of Open Space	Quantity Standard (per person)	Accessibility Standard	Quality Standard
Children's Play	0.65 sq.m per child	All residents within the Borough should have access to areas of formal and informal play provision for children and teenagers within 400m from home.	Children's play provision within the Borough should be of adequate quality and provide the range of facilities associated with the size of the facility. The guidelines set out within the NPFA 6 acre Standard (2001) should be used to assess levels of adequacy in terms of the range and quality of provision.
Natural Green Space	10 sq.m ⁴⁵	All residents should have access to a Site of Metropolitan Importance or Site of Borough Importance (Grade I or II) within a 1km distance from home.	Areas of natural and semi-natural greenspace should be of adequate quality and support local biodiversity. Areas of natural and semi-natural greenspace which either under perform in terms of their value to the local community and local biodiversity should be enhanced consistent with the guidelines identified in Chapter 7.
Allotments	0.2 sq.m	All residents within the Borough should have access to an allotment garden within 800m of home.	Allotment sites should be of adequate quality and support the needs of the local community. Allotment sites which under perform in terms of their value to the local community consistent with the criteria relating to the role of sites identified in Chapter 8 should be improved.
Open Space ⁴⁶	13 sq.m per resident	All residents within the Borough should have access to areas of formal and informal play	The value placed on open space is multi-functional and relates to a range of roles. Each open space will have a

⁴⁴ Does not include Site 50 - Hampstead Heath

⁴⁵ No additional natural greenspace is required up to 2025.

⁴⁶ Includes public parks, amenity green space, cemeteries and churchyards, civic spaces / pedestrianised areas and outdoor facilities / playing fields (public), children's play, natural greenspace.

		provision for children and teenagers within 400m from home.	different mix of values to each individual user.
	0.8 sq.m per worker for commercial development ⁴⁷ (over 1,000sq.m)	All workers within the Borough should have access to areas of formal and informal open space within 400m from their place of work.	Is important that such spaces do not under perform in terms of their potential value and multi-functionality and are improved to fulfil their potential.

Proposed Standard for Children’s Play Provision

14.41. The proposed quantity standard for children’s play provision within the Borough is 0.65 sq.m per child (equivalent to 100 sqm or 0.01 ha per 1000 population). An additional 4,600 sq.m of play provision are required to meet of the population of the Borough up to 2025. Figure 6.2 demonstrates that several wards within the Borough are currently deficient in the provision of children’s play provision, although opportunities may exist to upgrade existing facilities to LEAP or NEAP status in order to alleviate deficiencies (as identified in Chapter 6).

14.42. The following access standards are recommended for inclusion within the Local Development Framework:

- All residents within the Borough should have access to areas of formal and informal play provision for children and teenagers within 400m from home.

14.43. Children’s play provision should be of adequate quality and provide the range of facilities associated with the size of the facility. The Council’s supplementary planning guidance and guidelines set out within the FIT guidance should be used to assess levels of adequacy in terms of the range and quality of provision.

Proposed Standard for Provision of Natural Greenspace

14.44. The proposed standard for provision of natural greenspace is 1.0 ha of GLA designated Site of Importance for Nature Conservation per 1,000 population. The natural greenspaces should be capable of being designated as a site of ecological value according to the GLA assessment criteria. The Borough as a whole will meet this target in 2025.

14.45. The following access standards are recommended for inclusion within the forthcoming Local Development Framework:

- All residents within the Borough should have access to a GLA designated Site of Borough Importance or Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation within 1km from home.
- Where this is not possible, Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation should be identified by the Council to alleviate identified access deficiencies.

Proposed Standard for Provision of Allotments

14.46. The recommended standard of allotment provision to meet needs up to 2025 is 0.02 ha per 1,000 population. Allotment provision should be increased by up to 2.1 ha to meet these needs.

14.47. The following access standard is recommended for inclusion within the forthcoming Local Development Framework.

⁴⁷ Commercial developments include B1 offices uses, and retail development as well as mixed use schemes.

- All households should have access to an allotment site within 800m of home.

- 14.48. Allotment sites should be of adequate quality and support the needs of the local community. Allotment sites which under perform in terms of their value to the local community consistent with the criteria relating to the role of sites identified in Chapter 8 should be improved. Those sites identified within Chapter 13 should be prioritised.
- 14.49. Given that allotment sites do not have to be particularly large, allotment provision could be associated with new development in the Borough. Scope may exist within underserved areas to bring forward allotment land through diversification of existing open spaces such as playing fields and development of allotments on infill sites. Within other local authorities, school sites have proved good locations where there is sufficient space available as funding can be sought to develop allotments jointly as outdoor classrooms for curriculum use and as a community resource. Opportunities for bringing forward new allotment sites should be investigated within wards where there are the highest levels of latent demand and open space need.

Outdoor Sports Provision

Playing Pitches

- 14.50. The provision of pitches in the Borough was assessed as part of the survey of open spaces. It is clear that Camden have a low level of pitch provision per person for all pitch sports (refer to Table 11.5).
- 14.51. To provide an in depth assessment of local playing pitch needs, an assessment following the stages of the Sport England Playing Pitch Model would need to be undertaken.

Other Outdoor Sports Provision

- 14.52. The provision of other outdoor sports provision in the Borough was assessed as part of the survey of open spaces. The residents' survey highlighted that there is a higher demand for tennis than would be predicted from the national participation rates.
- 14.53. The London Borough of Camden currently has sufficient supply of tennis courts (35) to meet the projected demand up to 2025 for 35 courts. It is therefore recommended that current provision should be maintained going forward.

Indoor Sports Provision

- 14.54. To provide an in depth assessment of local indoor sports needs, an assessment following the stages of the Sport England Facilities Planning Model was undertaken. This approach uses applies typical usage patterns to local swimming pools and sports halls to assess the number of facilities required to meet local needs.
- 14.55. To meet the needs of the Borough up to 2025 in terms of the quantity of indoor sports provision required, it is recommended that that a minimum standard of 29.90 sq.m of indoor sports floorspace space per 1,000 population will be required. 21 badminton courts are required to meet the needs of the population to 2025, which equates to approximately five four court halls and four five court halls.
- 14.56. There is sufficient provision of swimming pools to meet the needs of the Borough up to 2025 in terms of the quantity of indoor swimming pools required, it is recommended that that a minimum standard of 16.70 sq.m of indoor swimming pools floorspace space per 1,000 population will be required.
- 14.57. The following access standard is an option that the Council may choose to adopt. All residents within the Borough should have access to a swimming pool and sports hall within 800 metres (by foot) or 1,750 metres (by public transport) of home.

Next Stage

- 14.58. The open space standards proposed within the study should be used to inform the review of Camden's planning policies. .
- 14.59. The results of this study and the open space consultation should also inform the preparation of an Open Space and Playing Pitch Strategy. These strategies will include action plans to identify timescales, relevant stakeholders and potential funding sources.
- 14.60. It was beyond the scope of this study to assess the demand for playing pitches and to identify deficiencies in the playing pitch and outdoor sports provision. In order develop a playing pitch standard and develop a playing pitch strategy, a full assessment consistent with Sports England guidelines is recommended.

Appendices

Appendix A. List of Sites

Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Unique ID number	Name of Open Space	Sub area	Ward	Size (ha)	Primary
1	Agar Grove Estate	Somers Town	St Pancras and Somers Town	0.3	Amenity green space
2	Agar Grove Open Space	Kentish Town	Canteloves	0.8	Amenity green space
3	Ainsworth Park	West	Kilburn	1.2	Small local park/open space
4	Amphill Square	Somers Town	St Pancras and Somers Town	0.9	Amenity green space
5	Antrim Grove Public Gardens	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Belsize	0.1	Small local park/open space
6	Argyle Square	Central London	King's Cross	0.3	Pocket Park
7	Bell Moor	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0	Amenity green space
8	Belsize Wood Open Space	Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak	0.5	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
9	BHS Garden	Regent's Park	Regent's Park	0.1	Amenity green space
10	Bloomsbury Square Gardens	Central London	Holborn and Covent Garden	0.8	Small local park/open space
11	British Museum Grounds	Central London	Bloomsbury	0.6	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
12	Broadhurst Copse	West	Swiss Cottage	0	Pocket Park
13	Brookes Market Open Space	Central London	Holborn and Covent Garden	0.1	Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas
14	Brunswick Square Gardens	Central London	King's Cross	0.9	Small local park/open space
15	Burlington Court Triangle	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0	Amenity green space
16	Calthorpe Project	Central London	King's Cross	0.4	Allotments, community gardens and urban farms
17	Camden Gardens	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Camden Town with Primrose Hill	0.2	Pocket Park
18	Camden Square Gardens	Kentish Town	Canteloves	0.6	Small local park/open space
19	Camden Square Walkway	Kentish Town	Canteloves	0.1	Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas
20	Camley St Natural Park	Somers Town	St Pancras and Somers Town	0.8	natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces

Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Unique ID number	Name of Open Space	Sub area	Ward	Size (ha)	Primary
21	Canal Land (Baynes St to St Pancras Way)	Somers Town	St Pancras and Somers Town	0.1	Linear open space / green corridors
22	Cantelowes Gardens	Kentish Town	Cantelowes	1.1	Small local park/open space
23	Carlton Playing Court	Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak	0.1	Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (public)
24	Chalcot Gardens	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Belsize	0.1	Amenity green space
25	Chalcot Square	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Camden Town with Primrose Hill	0.2	Pocket Park
26	Chalton Street Open Space	Somers Town	St Pancras and Somers Town	0.5	Small local park/open space
27	Clarence Gardens	Regent's Park	Regent's Park	0.3	Pocket Park
28	Clarence Way Games Pitch	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Camden Town with Primrose Hill	0.1	Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (private)
29	Clarence Way Open Space	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Camden Town with Primrose Hill	0.2	pocket Park
30	College Crescent	Hampstead and Highgate	Froggnal and Fitzjohns	0	Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas
31	College Gardens	Kentish Town	Cantelowes	0	Pocket Park
32	Crabtree Fields	Central London	Bloomsbury	0.1	Pocket Park
33	Crown Close Open Space	West	West Hampstead	0.2	Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (public)
34	Cumberland Market	Regent's Park	Regent's Park	0.5	Small local park/open space
35	Elm Village	Somers Town	St Pancras and Somers Town	0.3	Pocket Park
36	Elsworthy Road Enclosure	West	Swiss Cottage	0	Linear open space / green corridors
37	Eton Avenue	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Belsize	0	Amenity green space
38	Euston Square Gardens	Regent's Park	Regent's Park	1.1	Small local park/open space
39	Falkland Lawn	Kentish Town	Kentish Town	0	Pocket Park
40	Falkland Place Open Space	Kentish Town	Kentish Town	0.1	Pocket Park
41	Flask Walk	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0	Amenity green space
42	Fortune Green	West	Fortune Green	0.8	Small local park/open space

Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Unique ID number	Name of Open Space	Sub area	Ward	Size (ha)	Primary
43	Goldington Crescent Gardens	Somers Town	St Pancras and Somers Town	0.3	Small local park/open space
44	Gordon Square Garden	Central London	Bloomsbury	0.9	Small local park/open space
45	Gower Gardens, University College London	Central London	Bloomsbury	0.4	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
46	Gospel Oak Open Space	Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak	1	Small local park/open space
47	Grove Terrace Squares	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.4	Linear open space / green corridors
48	Hampstead Cemetery	West	Fortune Green	9.3	Cemeteries and churchyards
49	Hampstead Green	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0.2	Pocket Park
50	Hampstead Heath	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	272.9	Metropolitan Park
51	Hampstead Heath Woods SSSI	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	15.5	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
52	Hampstead Road Open Space	Regent's Park	Regent's Park	0.1	Pocket Park
53	Harrington Square	Regent's Park	Regent's Park	0.5	Small local park/open space
54	Hawley Street Open Space	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Camden Town with Primrose Hill	1.3	Small local park/open space
55	Heath Street Shrubbery	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0	Amenity green space
56	High Street Shrubbery	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0	Amenity green space
57	Highgate Enclosures	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.4	Linear open space / green corridors
58	Highgate New Town Open Space	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.1	Pocket Park
59	Hillfield Road Open Space	West	Fortune Green	0	Amenity green space
60	Holly Bush Hill	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0	Amenity green space
61	Islip Street Playground	Kentish Town	Kentish Town	0.4	Small local park/open space
62	Iverson Road Open Space	West	West Hampstead	0.2	Pocket Park

Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Unique ID number	Name of Open Space	Sub area	Ward	Size (ha)	Primary
63	Judd St Open Space	Central London	King's Cross	0.3	Pocket Park
64	Kentish Town City Farm	Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak	0.8	allotments, community gardens and urban farms
65	Ken Wood Ancient Woodland	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	10.4	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
66	Kenwood Estate	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	45.6	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
67	Kilburn Grange Park	West	Kilburn	3.3	Local Park
68	Leighton Crescent Playground	Kentish Town	Kentish Town	0.1	Pocket Park
69	Lincoln's Inn Fields	Central London	Holborn and Covent Garden	2.9	Local Park
70	Linstead Street Open Space	West	Kilburn	0	Amenity green space
71	Lismore Circus	Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak	0.6	Small local park/open space
72	Maitland Park Enclosure	Gospel Oak	Haverstock	0	Amenity green space
73	Malet Street Gardens	Central London	Bloomsbury	0.3	Amenity green space
74	Maygrove Open Space	West	West Hampstead	0.1	Amenity green space
75	Maygrove Peace Park	West	Fortune Green	0.8	Small local park/open space
76	Mill Lane (no. 160)	West	West Hampstead	0.2	Pocket Park
77	Mill Lane Triangle	West	Fortune Green	0.1	Pocket Park
78	Montpelier Gardens	Kentish Town	Kentish Town	0.4	Small local park/open space
79	Mount Pleasant	Central London	Holborn and Covent Garden	0.1	Amenity green space
80	Munster Square	Regent's Park	Regent's Park	0.2	Amenity green space
81	North Wood	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	3.6	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
82	Northways Corner	Hampstead and Highgate	Froggnal and Fitzjohns	0	Amenity green space
83	Oakley Square	Regent's Park	Regent's Park	0.7	Small local park/open space
84	Phoenix Community Garden	Central London	Holborn and Covent Garden	0.1	Pocket Park
85	Pond Square	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.3	Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas

Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Unique ID number	Name of Open Space	Sub area	Ward	Size (ha)	Primary
86	Primrose Gardens	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Belsize	0.1	Pocket Park
87	Primrose Hill Open Space	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Camden Town with Primrose Hill	25.3	District Park
88	Purchase Street Open Space	Somers Town	St Pancras and Somers Town	0.6	Small local park/open space
89	Queen Square Garden	Central London	Holborn and Covent Garden	0.4	Small local park/open space
90	Quex Road Playground	West	Kilburn	0	Pocket Park
91	Railway Embankment, Agar Grove	Kentish Town	Cantelowes	0.1	Linear open space / green corridors
92	Red Lion Square	Central London	Holborn and Covent Garden	0.3	Pocket Park
93	Regent Square	Central London	King's Cross	0.3	Pocket Park
94	Regent's Canal	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Camden Town with Primrose Hill	6.3	Linear open space / green corridors
95	Regent's Park	Regent's Park	Regent's Park	28.9	District Park
96	Regents Park Terrace	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Camden Town with Primrose Hill	0.1	Amenity green space
97	Rochester Terrace Gardens	Kentish Town	Cantelowes	0.4	Small local park/open space
98	Rosemont Community Garden	West	West Hampstead	0.2	Pocket Park
99	Russell Square Gardens	Central London	Bloomsbury	2.5	Local Park
100	South End Green	Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak	0.1	Amenity green space
101	South End Triangle	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0.1	Amenity green space
102	South Grove Square	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0	Amenity green space
103	Spaniards End	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0.1	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
104	St Andrew's Gardens	Central London	King's Cross	0.7	Small local park/open space
105	St Benets Ground (b)	Kentish Town	Kentish Town	0.1	Cemeteries and Churchyards
106	St. Giles' Churchyard & Playground	Central London	Holborn and Covent Garden	0.3	Cemeteries and churchyards

Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Unique ID number	Name of Open Space	Sub area	Ward	Size (ha)	Primary
107	St George's Gardens	Central London	King's Cross	0.8	Small local park/open space
108	St James' Garden	Regent's Park	Regent's Park	1.1	Small local park/open space
109	St Katherine's Precinct	Regent's Park	Regent's Park	0.1	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
110	St Martin's Garden	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Camden Town with Primrose Hill	0.7	Small local park/open space
111	St Pancras Gardens	Somers Town	St Pancras and Somers Town	2.2	Local Park
112	Sumatra Road Playground	West	West Hampstead	0.1	Pocket Park
113	Swiss Cottage Public Open Space	West	Swiss Cottage	0.8	Small local park/open space
114	Talacre Public Open Space	Gospel Oak	Haverstock	1.9	Small local park/open space
115	Tavistock Square	Central London	Bloomsbury	0.9	Small local park/open space
116	The Alf Barrett Playground	Central London	Holborn and Covent Garden	0.1	Pocket Park
117	The British Library Forecourt	Somers Town	St Pancras and Somers Town	0.4	Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas
118	The Dell	Central London	King's Cross	0	Amenity green space
119	The Grove Square	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.1	Amenity green space
120	The Warren	Central London	Bloomsbury	0.1	Pocket Park
121	Tolmers Square	Regent's Park	Regent's Park	0.1	Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas
122	Torrington Square	Central London	Bloomsbury	0.5	Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas
123	Waterlow Park	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	10.2	Local Park
124	Westbere Copse	West	Fortune Green	0.2	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
125	Whitfield Gardens	Central London	Bloomsbury	0.1	Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas
126	Wicklow Street Open Space	Central London	King's Cross	0	Pocket Park
127	Windmill Hill Enclosures	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0.1	Amenity green space
128	Woburn Square	Central London	Bloomsbury	0.4	Small local park/open space
129	Abbey Road Open Space	West	Kilburn	0.5	Small local park/open space

Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Unique ID number	Name of Open Space	Sub area	Ward	Size (ha)	Primary
130	Adelaide Community Garden	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Belsize	0.2	Allotments, community gardens and urban farms
131	Adelaide Road Nature Reserve	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Belsize	0.4	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
132	Adelaide Road Private Nature Reserve	Gospel Oak	Haverstock	0.5	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
133	Antrim Road Allotments	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Belsize	0.2	Allotments, community gardens and urban farms
134	Argyle School Community Garden	Central London	King's Cross	0	Allotments, community gardens and urban farms
135	Athlone House	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	4.9	Amenity green space
136	Augustus and Redhill Allotments	Regent's Park	Regent's Park	0.6	Allotments, community gardens and urban farms
137	Barnfield & Woodfield Open Space	Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak	0.2	Amenity green space
138	Barrow Hill Reservoir	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Camden Town with Primrose Hill	1.6	Other
139	Beckington Open Space	Gospel Oak	Haverstock	0.1	Amenity green space
140	Bedford Hotel Grounds	Central London	Bloomsbury	0.3	Amenity green space
141	Bedford Square Gardens	Central London	Bloomsbury	0.7	Amenity green space
142	Beechwood	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	4.7	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
143	Belsize Wood Nature Reserve	Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak	0.3	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
144	Belsize Wood Play Area	Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak	0.1	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
145	Branch Hill site 1	Hampstead and Highgate	Frognaal and Fitzjohns	0.7	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
146	Branch Hill site 2	Hampstead and Highgate	Frognaal and Fitzjohns	0.9	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
147	Branch Hill Site 3	Hampstead and Highgate	Frognaal and Fitzjohns	0.5	Allotments, community gardens and urban farms
148	Branch Hill SNI 4	Hampstead and Highgate	Frognaal and Fitzjohns	1.2	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces

Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Unique ID number	Name of Open Space	Sub area	Ward	Size (ha)	Primary
149	Broadhurst Gardens Meadow	West	Swiss Cottage	0.7	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
150	Bromwich House Gardens	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.3	Amenity green space
151	Camden Square Play Centre	Kentish Town	Canteloves	0.2	Other
152	Camden Street Playground	Somers Town	St Pancras and Somers Town	0.4	Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (public)
153	Canfield Greencroft Open Space	West	Swiss Cottage	0.7	Amenity green space
154	Cartwright Gardens	Central London	King's Cross	0.6	Amenity green space
155	Chaston Nursery School Grounds	West	Kilburn	0.1	Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (education)
156	Chester Terrace	Regent's Park	Regent's Park	0.5	Amenity green space
157	Christchurch Passage Open Space	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0.1	Cemeteries and churchyards
158	College Lane Open Space	Kentish Town	Kentish Town	0.1	Amenity green space
159	Collingham Nursery	Central London	King's Cross	0.2	Amenity green space
160	Compayne Open Space	West	Swiss Cottage	0.3	Amenity green space
161	Coram's Fields	Central London	King's Cross	2.7	Local Park
162	Cumberland Market Playground	Regent's Park	Regent's Park	0.1	Pocket Park
163	Cumberland Terrace	Regent's Park	Regent's Park	0.5	Amenity green space
164	Dudley Court Gardens	Central London	Holborn and Covent Garden	0.1	Amenity green space
165	East Heath Open Space	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0.2	Amenity green space
166	Fairhazel Open Space	West	Swiss Cottage	0.2	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
167	Fairseat	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	1	Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas
168	Fitzroy Farm & Heathfield Park	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	1.7	natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces

Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Unique ID number	Name of Open Space	Sub area	Ward	Size (ha)	Primary
169	Fitzroy Open Space	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	2	Amenity green space
170	Fitzroy Park Allotments	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.5	Allotments, community gardens and urban farms
171	Fitzroy Square	Central London	Bloomsbury	0.6	Amenity green space
172	Fortune Green Play Centre	West	Fortune Green	0.3	Other
173	Frederick Street Community Garden	Central London	King's Cross	0	Allotments, community gardens and urban farms
174	Frognaal Court Wood	Hampstead and Highgate	Frognaal and Fitzjohns	0.2	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
175	Frognaal Lane Gardens	Hampstead and Highgate	Frognaal and Fitzjohns	0.6	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
176	Gainsborough Gardens	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0.4	Amenity green space
177	Garden of 21A Heath Street	Hampstead and Highgate	Frognaal and Fitzjohns	0	Cemeteries and churchyards
178	Garden of 36A Highgate West Hill	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.1	Amenity green space
179	Garden of Friends House	Central London	Bloomsbury	0.1	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
180	Garden of Heath House	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	1	Amenity green space
181	Garden of Summit Lodge	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0.2	Amenity green space
182	Gardens adj to Hampstead Ponds	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0.4	Amenity green space
183	Gardens of Millfield Place	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	3.1	Amenity green space
184	Gardens of The Grove	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	1.1	Amenity green space
185	Globe Lawn Tennis Club	Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak	0.5	Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (private)
186	Gloucester Gate	Regent's Park	Regent's Park	0.1	Amenity green space
187	Goldhurst Open Space	West	Swiss Cottage	0.1	Amenity green space
188	Gondar Gardens	West	Fortune Green	0	Amenity green space

Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Unique ID number	Name of Open Space	Sub area	Ward	Size (ha)	Primary
189	Gondar Gardens Reservoir	West	Fortune Green	1.1	Other
190	Gospel Oak Carlton SNI	Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak	0.2	Linear open space / green corridors
191	Gospel Oak Churchill SNI	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.2	Linear open space / green corridors
192	Gospel Oak Cressfield SNI	Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak	0.1	Linear open space / green corridors
193	Gospel Oak Depot SNI	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.1	Linear open space / green corridors
194	Gospel Oak Gantry SNI	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.5	Linear open space / green corridors
195	Gospel Oak Ingestre SNI	Kentish Town	Kentish Town	0.3	Linear open space / green corridors
196	Gospel Oak Station SNI	Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak	0.4	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
197	Gospel Oak Station Wood	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.1	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
198	Gospel Oak Woodyard SNI	Kentish Town	Kentish Town	0.4	Linear open space / green corridors
199	Gray's Inn Gardens	Central London	Holborn and Covent Garden	2.2	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
200	Gray's Inn Square	Central London	Holborn and Covent Garden	0.4	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
201	Greville Place Nature Reserve	West	Kilburn	0.1	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
202	Hampstead & Cumberland Clubs	West	West Hampstead	3.5	Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (private)
203	Hampstead Heath Cricket Field	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	1.3	Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (private)
204	Hampstead Parish Churchyard	Hampstead and Highgate	Frognaal and Fitzjohns	0.9	Cemeteries and churchyards
205	Hampstead Square Gardens	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0	Amenity green space
206	Harrison Street Wildflower Meadow	Central London	King's Cross	0	Allotments, community gardens and urban farms

Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Unique ID number	Name of Open Space	Sub area	Ward	Size (ha)	Primary
207	Heath-Edge Gardens, Parliament Hill	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	1.4	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
208	Highgate Cemetery (East)	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	7.8	Cemeteries and churchyards
209	Highgate Cemetery (West)	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	7.1	Cemeteries and churchyards
210	Highgate Reservoir	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.5	Amenity green space
211	Hillfield Court Gardens	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Belsize	0.2	Amenity green space
212	Holly Court School Grounds	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.5	Amenity green space
213	Holly Gardens	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.1	Amenity green space
214	Holly Lodge Gardens	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	1.4	Small local park/open space
215	Inverforth House/The Hill	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	3.3	Amenity green space
216	Jenny Wood Nature Reserve	West	Fortune Green	0.2	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
217	Keats & Downshire Gardens	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0.7	Amenity green space
218	Keats' House Grounds	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0.2	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
219	Kenwood Nursery	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	1.2	Small local park/open space
220	King's College Hampstead Campus	Hampstead and Highgate	Froggnal and Fitzjohns	0.7	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
221	La Sainte Union School Grounds	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	1.1	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
222	Lincoln's Inn	Central London	Holborn and Covent Garden	1.2	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
223	Lissenden Gardens	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0	Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (private)
224	Manor Cottage garden, Vale of Health	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0.3	Amenity green space

Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Unique ID number	Name of Open Space	Sub area	Ward	Size (ha)	Primary
225	Mansfield Club Grounds	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.7	Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (private)
226	Maryon Wilson Green Triangle	West	Swiss Cottage	0.2	Amenity green space
227	Maygrove Peace Park (corner of)	West	Fortune Green	0	Amenity green space
228	Mecklenburgh Square Gardens	Central London	King's Cross	1	Amenity green space
229	Medley Road Orchard	West	West Hampstead	0	Amenity green space
231	Montague Bedford Gardens	Central London	Bloomsbury	0.4	Amenity green space
232	Montpelier Play Centre	Kentish Town	Kentish Town	0.1	Other
233	Mortimer Terrace Nature Reserve	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.5	Linear open space / green corridors
234	New Square, Lincoln's Inn	Central London	Holborn and Covent Garden	0.3	Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas
235	North Fairground Site, Vale of Health	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0.2	Other
236	North London Line	Kentish Town	Canteloves	1.3	Linear open space / green corridors
237	Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn	Central London	Holborn and Covent Garden	0	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
238	Old Square, Lincoln's Inn	Central London	Holborn and Covent Garden	0	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
239	Oriel Place Garden	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0	Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas
240	Palmerston Road Open Space	West	Kilburn	0.1	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
241	Parkhill Chapel	Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak	0.1	Pocket Park
242	Parliament Court Gardens	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0.2	Amenity green space
243	Peace Garden	Central London	King's Cross	0	Allotments, community gardens and urban farms

Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Unique ID number	Name of Open Space	Sub area	Ward	Size (ha)	Primary
244	Plot 10 Adventure Playground	Somers Town	St Pancras and Somers Town	0.1	Other
245	Quex Road Open Space	West	Kilburn	0.4	Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (education)
246	Railway Embankment, Broomsleigh Street	West	Fortune Green	0.4	Linear open space / green corridors
247	Railway Embankment, Carlton Road Junction	Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak	0.2	Linear open space / green corridors
248	Railway Embankment, Fordwych Road	West	Fortune Green	0.2	Linear open space / green corridors
249	Railway Embankments, Hampstead Heath	Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak	2.2	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
250	Railway Embankment, Kentish Town Junction	Kentish Town	Kentish Town	0.7	Linear open space / green corridors
251	Railway Embankment, Medley Road	West	West Hampstead	0.5	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
252	Railway Embankment, Netherwood Street	West	Kilburn	1.4	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
253	Railway Embankment, Oak Village	Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak	0.1	Linear open space / green corridors
254	Railway Embankment, Rosemont Road	West	West Hampstead	0.8	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
255	Railway Embankment, Westbere Road	West	Fortune Green	1.3	Amenity green space

Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Unique ID number	Name of Open Space	Sub area	Ward	Size (ha)	Primary
256	Ridgmount Gardens	Central London	Bloomsbury	0.1	Amenity green space
257	Rochester Place	Kentish Town	Canteloves	0.1	Pocket Park
258	Rochester Square	Kentish Town	Canteloves	0.2	Other
259	Sarre Minster Open Space	West	Fortune Green	0.1	amenity green space
260	School Playing Field, Highgate	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.6	Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (education)
261	SNCI Between Tracks west of WE Lane	West	West Hampstead	0.2	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
262	SNCI r/o Fordwych Road	West	Fortune Green	0.7	Linear open space / green corridors
263	SNCI r/o Iverson Road (N East)	West	West Hampstead	0.3	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
264	SNCI r/o Iverson Road (S west)	West	West Hampstead	0.3	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
265	SNCI west of WE Lane	West	West Hampstead	0.1	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
266	SNCI r/o Westcroft Close	West	Fortune Green	0.9	Linear open space / green corridors
267	South Grove Gardens	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.1	Amenity green space
268	South Square	Central London	Holborn and Covent Garden	0.2	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
269	Spedan Close Gardens	Hampstead and Highgate	Frognaal and Fitzjohns	0.4	Amenity green space
270	St Benets Ground (a)	Kentish Town	Kentish Town	0.1	Other
272	St Georges Terrace	Belsize Park / Primrose Hill	Camden Town with Primrose Hill	0.1	Amenity green space
273	St Paul's Chapel	Kentish Town	Canteloves	0.2	Amenity green space
275	Terrace Reservoir	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0.4	Other
276	The Elms, Fitzroy Park	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	2.4	Amenity green space
277	The Elms, Spaniards End	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	2.6	Amenity green space

Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Unique ID number	Name of Open Space	Sub area	Ward	Size (ha)	Primary
278	Three Acres Community Play Project	Gospel Oak	Gospel Oak	0.7	Other
279	Torriano Open Space	Kentish Town	Kentish Town	0.2	Pocket Park
280	Tower Court Gardens	Central London	Holborn and Covent Garden	0	Amenity green space
281	Wadham Gardens	West	Swiss Cottage	0.5	Greenspaces within grounds of institution
282	West Heath Lawn Tennis Club	Hampstead and Highgate	Frognaal and Fitzjohns	0.5	Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (public)
283	Westfield	Hampstead and Highgate	Frognaal and Fitzjohns	1	Amenity green space
284	Witanhurst Gardens	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	2.3	Amenity green space
285	1 Mill Lane	West	Fortune Green	0.2	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
286	Regents Place	Kentish Town	Kentish Town	0.1	Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas
287	King's Cross Square	Somers Town	St Pancras and Somers Town	0.1	Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas
288	Kings Cross - Battle Bridge Place / King's Boulevard	Somers Town	St Pancras and Somers Town	0.1	Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas
289	Kings Cross - Art House Gardens	Somers Town	St Pancras and Somers Town	0.2	Amenity green space
290	Kings Cross - Sports Pitch	Somers Town	St Pancras and Somers Town	0.3	Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (public)
291	Kings Cross - Beaconsfield Street Gardens	Somers Town	St Pancras and Somers Town	0.3	Amenity green space
292	Whitestone Garden	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0.2	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces
293	Whitestone Pond	Hampstead and Highgate	Hampstead Town	0.1	Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas
294	Acland Burghley School Sports Centre	Kentish Town	Kentish Town	0.3	Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (education)
295	Highgate Newtown Open Space	Hampstead and Highgate	Highgate	0.1	Amenity green space
296	Marchmont Community Gardens	Central London	Bloomsbury	0.02	Allotments, community gardens and urban farms

Appendix B. Site Survey Proforma and Guidelines

Completed By: <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/>	Photo Id: <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/>
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Q1. Date of Survey: <input style="width:95%;" type="text"/> Q2. Local Reference Number <input style="width:95%;" type="text"/> Q3. Unique ID No. <input style="width:95%;" type="text"/> Q4. Name of Open Space <input style="width:95%; height: 30px;" type="text"/>	Q5. Address: <input style="width:95%; height: 40px;" type="text"/> Q6. Ward: <input style="width:95%;" type="text"/> Q7. Size (ha): <input style="width:95%;" type="text"/> Q8. Photo Numbers <input style="width:95%;" type="text"/>
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Q9. Description

Q10. Type of Open Space <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:70%;"></th> <th style="width:15%; text-align: center;">Primary Purpose</th> <th style="width:15%; text-align: center;">Secondary Purpose</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Parks and Gardens</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Regional Park</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Metropolitan Park</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>District Park</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Local Park</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Small local park / open space</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Pocket Park</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Linear open space / green corridors</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Amenity green space</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (public)</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (private)</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (Education)</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Allotments, community gardens and urban farms</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Cemeteries and church yards</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Greenspaces within grounds of institution</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Other <input style="width:40%;" type="text"/></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Primary Purpose	Secondary Purpose	Parks and Gardens			Regional Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Metropolitan Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	District Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Small local park / open space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pocket Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Linear open space / green corridors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Amenity green space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (public)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (private)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (Education)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Allotments, community gardens and urban farms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cemeteries and church yards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Greenspaces within grounds of institution	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input style="width:40%;" type="text"/>			Q11. Site Ownership (Tick the appropriate option) <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>LB Camden Park / Open Space</td><td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>LB Camden Education</td><td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Publicly owned and private sector managed</td><td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Publicly owned and voluntary sector managed</td><td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Private sector owned and managed</td><td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Voluntary sector owned and managed</td><td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table> Q12. 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Q13. Landscape / Planning Designations

Area of Special Character <input type="checkbox"/>	Green Chains - Corridor <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Open Space <input type="checkbox"/>
Lee Valley Regional Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Green Chain - Missing Link <input type="checkbox"/>	Urban Green Space <input type="checkbox"/>
Metropolitan Open Land <input type="checkbox"/>	Wildlife Corridor <input type="checkbox"/>	
Greenbelt <input type="checkbox"/>		

Q14. Does the open space fulfil a structural role? (Tick "YES" if you have ticked "YES" for any of the following criteria)

CRITERIA

Is it clearly distinguishable from built up area providing separation between different communities

Does it contribute to the special identity of the district?

Does it create a positive and significant open space experience when passed or crossed while travelling on the adjacent main road networks and railway?

Does it contribute to the 'sense of place' of the local area?

Does it help to define neighbourhoods within the urban area?

Does it accommodate recognised and recognisable features of local importance (e.g. buildings / structures, landscape, events / activities?)

Q15. Does the open space have a significant amenity value? (Tick if you have ticked for any of the following criteria)

CRITERIA

Is it visible from parts of the surrounding area?

Is it visually attractive?

Does it have a clearly definable townscape value?

Does it provide relief from the built-up area?

Site mitigates visual impact of unsightly land uses (buffer, bunding, screening)

Q16b. Is the open space contemporary with its surroundings? (i.e. is it part of the original designed townscape) Yes No

Q16a. Heritage Designations

EH Registered Park and Garden of special historic interest

Site located within a Conservation Area

Listed buildings or structures located within extent of site

Scheduled Monument located within extent of site

Site located within setting of any of the above designations

Setting of Historic Parks and Gardens m

Setting of Conservation Area m

Setting of listed buildings m

Setting of Scheduled Ancient Monument m

Site meets one or more of the criteria for inclusion on the EH register of Parks and Gardens

Q17. Conservation and heritage

Conservation of natural features (Score out of 10)

Conservation of landscape features (Score out of 10)

Conservation of buildings and structures (Score out of 10)

Strengths / Problems

Recommendations

Q18a. Ecological Designations

Does any part of the open space have any significant ecological value?

Site of Metropolitan Importance

Site of Borough Importance Grade 1

Site of Borough Importance Grade 2

Sites of Local Importance

Local Nature Reserve

Potential Local Nature Reserve

Q19. Does the open space fulfil an educational role?

	Existing	Potential
Sport / Organised Games	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nature / Environmental Interpretation facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Opportunities for enhancing historical interpretation / understanding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provision of educational/interpretation information	<input type="text"/> (Score out of 10)	
Comments	<input type="text"/>	

Q18b. Environmental value

Does any part of the open space have any other environmental role?

Floodplain / Flood attenuation

Lake / Man Made Features

River / Natural Drainage

Vegetation forms shelter belt

	Traffic	Industry	Other
Noise Attenuation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Air Pollution Attenuation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments	<input type="text"/>		

Q20. Does the open space perform a cultural role?

	Existing	Potential
Venue for large scale outdoor events	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dedicated venue for small scale outdoor events	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Events Programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community / Youth Centre/ Meeting Hall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indoor Sports Hall / Leisure Centre	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provision of sculpture / public art	No. Pieces	<input type="text"/>
Condition	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>
	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments	<input type="text"/>	

Q21. What is the recreational role of the open space?

	Major	Minor	N / A	Dedicated Provision	Informal
Active Recreation					
Pitch Sports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Court based sports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Golf Course / Putting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Watersports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Noisy sports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Activity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Informal Recreation					
Walking / dog walking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Childrens play	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teenagers hanging out	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sitting out / relaxation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cycling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other activity / pastimes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q22. Childrens Play Provision No. items of childrens play equipment

Type of play equipment (Tick all that apply)

Balancing <input type="checkbox"/>	Swinging <input type="checkbox"/>	Rebound wall <input type="checkbox"/>	Informal games area <input type="checkbox"/>
Rocking <input type="checkbox"/>	Jumping <input type="checkbox"/>	Skateboarding facility <input type="checkbox"/>	Seating <input type="checkbox"/>
Climbing or agility <input type="checkbox"/>	Crawling <input type="checkbox"/>	Sheltered seating / youth shelter <input type="checkbox"/>	
Sliding <input type="checkbox"/>	Viewing <input type="checkbox"/>	Putting Green / Crazy Golf <input type="checkbox"/>	
Social Play <input type="checkbox"/>	Counting <input type="checkbox"/>	Paddling pool <input type="checkbox"/>	
Rotating <input type="checkbox"/>		Hard surfaced area (min 20m x 20m) <input type="checkbox"/>	

Other provision (Tick all that apply)

Quality

The play area is fenced off from other areas of the open space	<input type="checkbox"/>	General Condition
The play area includes impact absorbing safety surfacing beneath / around play equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>
The play area fulfils the NPFA criteria for a Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>
The play area fulfils the NPFA criteria for a Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>
The play area fulfils the criteria of a Playcentre	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The play area fulfils the criteria of an Adventure Playground	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The play area fulfils the criteria of a Doorstep Playground	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Q23. Pitch Provision

Pitch type / size	No. of Pitches and Surface				Hard Surface	No. Floodlit Pitches	No. Enclosed pitches
	Grass	Redgra	All Weather	3G All Weather			
Football (full size)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Football (junior)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Football (5-a-side)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cricket (full size)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cricket (junior)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rugby (full size)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rugby (junior)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hockey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Special Football	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q24. Other Outdoor Sports Provision

Pitch type / size	Pitch Surface				No. Pitches - floodlit	No. Enclosed pitches	Pitch Condition / Drainage			Changing facilities	Social Facilities
	Grass	Redgra	All Weather	Hard Surface			Good	Fair	Poor		
All weather pitch (full)			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Multi use games area		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tennis Courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Netball		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Full size basketball court		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rounders	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Softball	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Athletics / running	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cycle Circuit		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments	<input type="text"/>										

Q25. Indications of informal use

Desire lines	<input type="checkbox"/>	BMX	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basketball Practice Area	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dog walking	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skateboarding	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cycling	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kick-about Area	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Provision of other amenities							
Bins	<input type="checkbox"/>	Seating	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disabled Toilets	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refreshments / Cafe	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dog Bins	<input type="checkbox"/>	Toilets	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lighting	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Q26. Quality Assessment (all scored out of 10)

A welcoming place for all		Comments
Welcoming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Good and safe access	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recommendations for improvement
Signage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Equal access for all	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Healthy safe and secure		Comments
Safe equipment and facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Personal security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recommendations for improvement
Dog Fouling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Appropriate provision of facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Quality of facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clean and well maintained		Comments
Litter and waste management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Grounds maintenance and horticulture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recommendations for improvement
Building and infrastructure maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Equipment maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Q27. Allotment Provision and Condition

No. of plots Level of abandoned / unmanaged plots %

Total Occupied

Water Supply Comments

Other Communal Facilities Comments

Site Management Arrangements Council Self Managed Private Other

Condition Good Fair Poor

Q28. Which of the following best describe the physical character of the open space

Natural heathland / downland / common	<input type="text"/> %	Formal recreational grassland	<input type="text"/> %
Natural woodland	<input type="text"/>	Agricultural land	<input type="text"/>
Wetland	<input type="text"/>	Hard playing surface	<input type="text"/>
Scrubland	<input type="text"/>	Water (still / moving)	<input type="text"/>
Unimproved meadows / grassland	<input type="text"/>	Derelict / wasteland	<input type="text"/>
Formal planted park, with trees and shrubs	<input type="text"/>	Other	<input type="text"/>
Informal recreational grassland	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

Q29. Vegetation coverage and condition

Mature tree coverage <input type="text"/> %	Coverage by shrubs and bushes <input type="text"/> %	Formal planted gardens <input type="text"/> %
Type Condition	Type Condition	Condition
Deciduous <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Deciduous <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>
Coniferous <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>
Ornamental <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	Ornamental <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>
Mixed <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed <input type="checkbox"/>	

Arboriculture and woodland management (Score out of 10)

Recommendations

Q30. Scope for change / improvement

Potential for improved site utilisation (through site redesign / improvement) <input type="checkbox"/>	Potential to improve accessibility within the park <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential opportunities for introducing other open space uses <input type="checkbox"/>	Potential for enhancing historic value <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential for usage which could contribute to social / regeneration objectives <input type="checkbox"/>	Physical potential to intensify use of existing pitches <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential to improve landscaping <input type="checkbox"/>	Physical potential to accommodate changing rooms / social facilities <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments - Reasons / justifications for selections <input type="text"/>	Physical potential for additional pitches <input type="checkbox"/>
	No real scope for improvement <input type="checkbox"/>
	Potential to improve safety aspects within the park <input type="checkbox"/>
	Other <input type="checkbox"/>

Q31. Management and Marketing

Site Management (tick all that apply)

Rangers <input type="checkbox"/>	Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Local Partnership <input type="checkbox"/>
Site management staff <input type="checkbox"/>	Friends or other community group <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>

Comments

Q32. Any other comments

Camden Open Space Study Site Survey Guidelines

Q2-4	<p>Site reference No.</p> <p>To be identified completed prior to survey. Linked to development of GIS.</p> <p>Site name to be verified on site and updated if necessary</p>
Q6	<p>Ward- Desk based assessment</p>
Q7	<p>Area -To be measured by GIS (desk based assessment)</p>
Q8	<p>Photo ID no.</p> <p>The number should be unique to avoid confusion between sites. A representative photo should be taken of each site. Together with any illustrating queries (historic features) or relating to problems.</p>
Q9	<p>Description of the park.</p> <p>Aspects which should be included within the description include an indication of the type of uses present within the open space and the overall condition of the open space.</p>
Q10	<p>Type of Open Space</p> <p>Select main purpose. If there is more than one major role select secondary purpose.</p> <p>Regional Park/Open Space – (Over 400 ha) Large areas and corridors of natural heathland, downland, commons, woodlands and parkland also including areas not publicly accessible but which contribute to the overall environmental amenity. Primarily for informal recreation with some non-intensive active recreation uses. Car parking at key locations.</p> <p>Metropolitan Park - (60-400 ha) Either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i natural heathland, downland, commons, woodland, or ii formal park providing for both active and passive recreation. May contain playing fields, but at least 40 ha for other pursuits. Adequate parking. <p>District Park – (20-60 ha) Landscape setting with a variety of natural features and a range of facilities including outdoor sports facilities and playing fields, children’s play for different age groups and informal recreation pursuits. Some car parking.</p> <p>Local Park –(2-20 ha) They have an important children’s play function. Provision for court games, important children’s play function, sitting-out areas, nature conservation, landscaped environment, and playing fields if the parks are large enough.</p> <p>Small Local Park or Open Space – (0.4 - 2 ha) These are open spaces less than 2 ha in size (threshold to be determined). These are likely to include gardens, sitting out areas, children’s play grounds and other publicly accessible open space uses.</p> <p>Pocket Park – (< 0.4 ha) Similar to Small Local Parks, these are likely to include gardens,</p>

	<p>sitting out areas and children’s playgrounds, but are less than 0.4ha</p> <p>Linear Open Space / Green Corridors – River and canal banks, canal towpaths, road and rail corridors, cycling routes, paths, disused railways, and other routes which provide opportunities for informal recreation (including nature conservation).</p> <p>Amenity Green Space – Includes informal recreational spaces and housing green spaces. This category would include green spaces in and around housing areas, large landscaped areas, and domestic gardens.</p> <p>Outdoor Sports Facilities / Playing Fields - Sites which are not located within a public park and which the primary role is for formal recreation. Sites include tennis courts, bowling greens, sports pitches, golf courses, athletics tracks, school playing fields, other institutional playing fields and outdoor sports areas. Categorise by ownership i.e. public/private/education.</p> <p>Allotments / Community Gardens / Urban Farms - Open spaces where the primary use is gardening.</p> <p>Cemeteries and Churchyards</p> <p>Natural or Semi-Natural Urban Greenspaces – Woodland (coniferous, deciduous, mixed) and scrub, grassland (e.g. downland, meadow), heath or moor, wetlands (e.g. marsh, fen), open and running water, wastelands (including disturbed ground), bare rock habitats (e.g. cliffs, quarries, pits).</p> <p>Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas – more formally laid out hard surfaced public spaces including squares, pedestrian streets, sitting out areas. These spaces would not normally have a formal recreational function.</p> <p>Green Spaces within Grounds of Institution - Open space located within the grounds of hospitals, universities and other institutions which are accessible to the general public or some sections of the public.</p>
<p>Q11</p>	<p>Site Ownership</p> <p>Public sector – includes spaces owned by other national, regional or local government agencies. Excludes utility companies and railtrack owned land.</p> <p>Voluntary sector – includes community organisations, charities, clubs and societies, private schools.</p> <p>Private sector – Company sports grounds, land owned by statutory undertakers, university owned sites.</p>
<p>Q12</p>	<p>Site access arrangements</p> <p>General public access - unrestricted public access or management agreements for public access. This usually relates to publicly owned parks and open spaces.</p> <p>De-facto public access - general public use of spaces for short cuts, walks, playing games etc., without formal public access arrangements.</p> <p>Shared / dual use - formal arrangements exist for the use of open space which is not normally accessible to the general public. E.g. formal arrangements which allow the use of</p>

	<p>school sports facilities out of hours.</p> <p>Restricted access – access only to members of clubs or associations, where formal shared use arrangements are unlikely to exist. This could include private spaces within housing estates open to local residents or company sports grounds which are accessible and used by other teams not associated with the company.</p> <p>No access means that no public access is possible, usually for safety or security reasons (e.g. to railway embankments, vacant land, areas of wildlife etc). These areas are generally securely fenced off to prevent public access.</p>
Q13	<p>Landscape / Planning Designations</p> <p>Desk based assessment using adopted UDP</p>

<p>Q14</p>	<p>Does the open space fulfil a structural role?</p> <p>This question relates to the spaces structural role in the physical environment in which it is located. Physical structure within a large built up area provides a sense of orientation.</p> <p>Criteria 1 - sites clearly distinguishable from the built up area providing separation <u>between</u> different settlements or communities. This is likely to apply to large open spaces on the edge of settlements.</p> <p>Criteria 2 - contribution to the setting of townscapes which are important in a Borough or Regional context because of location or characteristics.</p> <p>Criteria 3 - whether it provides any impression from a major transport corridor.</p> <p>Criteria 4 - whether the local population is able to positively identify with the space (e.g. importance for leisure activities, regular visits, important element of their local or wider area).</p> <p>Criteria 5 - whether it contributes (by itself or with another space) to a separation/definition of the local neighbourhoods <u>within</u> the Borough, e.g. sites on ward boundaries or transport corridors.</p> <p>Criteria 6 - whether the local population is likely to attach a level of importance to the space due to the presence of recognisable features (e.g. historic buildings, sports clubs, significant landscapes or events).</p>
<p>Q15</p>	<p>Does the open space have a significant amenity value?</p> <p>This question relates to the level to which the space makes a pleasant contribution to the locality which people can identify with (e.g. views, landscaping, openness, settings etc).</p> <p>Criteria 1 - relates to whether the space is visible from adjacent buildings, transport corridors, footpaths or the wider area.</p> <p>Criteria 2 - seeks to determine whether the space is 'visually attractive'. Whilst this is subjective, the attractiveness of the space will be determined by positive features such as the condition, quantity, size and appropriateness of planting features; landforms, street scene; views etc., or negative features such as pylons, industrial features railway tracks etc.</p> <p>Criteria 3 - seeks to determine whether the space makes a contribution to the setting of the townscape surrounding it e.g. a green corridor providing a space for buildings to look onto it.</p> <p>Criteria 4 - assesses whether the open space provides visual relief of built up areas, such as spacing between buildings including whether the space provides a 'window' for views from adjacent buildings, road or built up areas.</p> <p>Criteria 5 – seeks to determine whether the open space helps to shield the surrounding area from unsightly land uses, such as heavy industry, through the use of buffer, bunding or screening.</p>
<p>Q16</p>	<p>Heritage Designations</p>

	<p>Heritage designations are to be derived from UDP/Council GIS info prior to site surveys.</p> <p>The on-site survey should identify whether the open space forms part of the setting for any of the heritage designations and note the approximate distance of the site from the boundary of the designation.</p> <p>The criteria to determine whether the site meets one or more criteria for inclusion on the EH register of parks and gardens are listed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sites with a main phase of development before 1750 where at least a proportion of the layout of this date is still evident, even perhaps only as an earthwork. ii. Sites with a main phase of development laid out between 1750 and 1820 where enough of this landscaping survives to reflect the original design. iii. Sites with a main phase of development between 1820 and 1880 which is of importance and survives intact or relatively intact. iv. Sites with a main phase of development between 1880 and 1939 where this is of high importance and survives intact. v. Sites with a main phase of development laid out post-war, but more than 30 years ago, where the work is of exceptional importance. vi. Sites which were influential in the development of taste whether through reputation or references in literature. vii. Sites which are early or representative examples of a style of layout, or a type of site, or the work of a designer (amateur or professional) of national importance. viii. Sites having an association with significant persons or historical events. ix. Sites with strong group value.
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<p>Q17</p>	<p>Conservation and heritage</p> <p>i) Using a scale of 1-10 consider the state of conservation of <u>natural</u> features within the site</p> <p>Natural defined as (Geomorphological features, woodland, scrub, grasslands, wetlands, open sand, running water, wasteland and derelict open land).</p> <p>0,1, Very Poor / 2,3,4 Poor / 5,6 Fair / 7 Good / 8 Very good / 9 Excellent / 10 Exceptional</p> <p>ii) Using a scale of 1-10 consider the conservation of <u>landscape</u> features within the site including individual landscape components, the 'strength of character' of the landscape defined as its distinctiveness and integrity and its overall condition.</p> <p>ii) Using a scale of 1-10 consider the <u>condition</u> of historic buildings and structures.</p> <p>Structures includes railings, gates and gate posts, walls, statues, fountains, bandstands etc.</p> <p>(Condition: the appearance and present management of the feature, along with its stability and likely rate of change from existing state).</p> <p><i>Not to be confused with survival. This can be defined as: <u>the percentage of the original</u></i></p>
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	<p><i>structure or features which remains intact/extant</i></p> <p>Poor – little of the original style and finish can be recognised and the present condition will likely lead to further degradation.</p> <p>Moderate – most of the original style and finish can be recognised but unless the rate of degradation can be arrested it will lead to loss of the present intelligibly of the feature.</p> <p>Good – the feature survives in its perceived original condition and at present no factors are exist to depreciate its current form.</p> <p>Where appropriate refer to the extent/survival of historical features/structures in the comments box.</p>
Q18a	<p>Ecological value</p> <p>Desk top exercise to determine whether the site has any <u>existing</u> ecological designations.</p> <p>Site surveys should identify sites which have potential to form local nature reserves.</p>

<p>Q18b</p>	<p>Environmental role</p> <p>Floodplain to be determined from GIS overlay From UDP/EA.</p> <p>On site survey to identify whether the site has any lakes, man-made drainage dykes/balancing ponds, or natural drainage features. Tick if trees/vegetation forms a shelter belt adjoining residential development.</p> <p>Tick the appropriate noise attenuation box if the site plays a role in alleviating the effects of noise either from traffic/rail, industry or other sources either by providing separation between the source and sensitive receptors (housing, schools etc.) or by providing a landscape buffer/shelter belt.</p> <p>Tick the appropriate air quality attenuation box if the site plays a role in ameliorating the effects of poor air quality from sources such as road traffic (from busy roads), or emissions/odours from industry. In order to fulfil this role open spaces should provide vegetation in close proximity to sources of air pollution.</p>
<p>Q19</p>	<p>Educational role</p> <p>Sport / Organised Games – LBE information to determine existing use of parks by schools. Site assessment to determine potential use – In order for the sites to be suitable for schools use. The areas to be used should be free from dog fouling and other potential hazards.</p> <p>Nature / Environmental Study - To be determined from site survey. Sites should have a range of ecological/environmental features. For the sites to have an existing role there should be some form of interpretation provision (e.g. boards, leaflets part of a trail, programme of events/activities). Education role should be assessed in terms of the potential benefit to the wider community (not just schools).</p> <p>Historical interpretation / understanding - Such sites should have been identified within Q16. For the sites to have an existing role there should be some form of interpretation provision (e.g. boards, leaflets part of a trail). Education role should be assessed in terms of the benefit to the wider community (not just schools).</p> <p>Rating</p> <p>Using a scale of 1-10 consider whether the provision of education/interpretation provision relating to the park is fit for purpose (considering the type of open space).</p> <p>0,1, Very Poor / 2,3,4 Poor / 5,6 Fair / 7 Good / 8 Very good / 9 Excellent / 10 Exceptional</p> <p>Comment on what additional facilities could be provided to make it fit for purpose (bearing in mind the type of open space it is).</p>
<p>Q20</p>	<p>Cultural role</p> <p>Criteria relating to existing events should be ticked if there is a formal outdoor venue on site (e.g. bandstand, stage, amphitheatre etc) which is in reasonable condition. Will be added to from consultation with LBE to determine sites where the events programme may not be visible.</p> <p>The comments box should describe the type of on-site provision (i.e. type/s of venues present on site).</p>

<p>Q21</p>	<p>Recreational role</p> <p>The relevant boxes should be ticked if the site performs one or more of the recreational role identified.</p> <p>Active Recreation - a major role is where at least 40% of the usage of the site is likely to be dedicated to the type of activity identified.</p> <p><i>Noisy sports to be identified</i></p> <p>Informal recreation - a major role is where it is considered that the identified activity accounts for at least 40% of all on site activity.</p> <p>A minor role is where an activity is likely to take place but does not constitute a major activity.</p> <p>N/A should be ticked where the site does not support the recreational activity identified.</p> <p>Dedicated provision should be identified if there are facilities for undertaking the activity.</p> <p>Informal provision should be ticked if there are no formal facilities but where other evidence suggests an activity takes place.</p>
<p>Q22</p>	<p>Children's Play Provision</p> <p>Note the total number of pieces of children play equipment.</p> <p>Type of play equipment</p> <p>Tick all boxes that apply to the type of each play item:</p> <p>Balancing, e.g. beams, stepping logs, clatter bridges, or graphic line elements such as hopscotch.</p> <p>Rocking, e.g. see-saw or spring animals.</p> <p>Climbing or agility, e.g. frames, nets, overhead bars, or angled climbers.</p> <p>Sliding, e.g. traditional slides, straight or angled 'fire-fighter's' poles.</p> <p>Social play, e.g. sheltered areas or child seating.</p> <p>Additional items might focus upon rotating, swinging, jumping, crawling, viewing (e.g. ground graphics), or counting.</p> <p>Quality</p> <p>Tick the boxes for LEAPs and NEAPs if the children's play area meets most of the following criteria:</p> <p>Criteria for a LEAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It caters for children of 4-8 years in age • It has an activity zone a minimum of 400m² in area • It contains at least 5 types of play equipment (i.e. balancing, rocking etc.) • There is adequate space around the equipment for children to play games of 'tag' and 'chase' • It has a barrier to limit the speed of a child entering or leaving the facility • There is at least 10 metres between the edge of the play area and the boundary of the nearest

	<p>property</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The buffer zone includes planting to enable children to experience natural scent, colour and texture. • Some individual seats are provided for parents or carers • It has a notice to indicate that the area is for use by children only • It has a litter bin <p>Criteria for a NEAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It caters predominantly for older children • It has an activity zone a minimum of 1000m² divided into 2 areas; one containing a range of play equipment and the other provided with a hard surface of at least 465m² (minimum 5-a-side pitch) • It contains at least 8 types of play equipment • There is adequate space around the equipment for children to play games of 'tag' and 'chase' • It has a barrier to limit the speed of a child entering or leaving the facility • There is at least 30 metres between the edge of the play area and the boundary of the nearest property • The buffer zone includes planting to enable children to experience natural scent, colour and texture. • Some individual seats are provided for parents or carers • It has a notice to indicate that the area is for use by children only • It has litter bins at each access point and in proximity of each group of seats • It has convenient and secure cycle parking <p>Criteria for a Playcentre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largely situated indoors • It has playworkers and indoor space for arts and crafts activities • Its outdoor space will be insufficient or unsuitable for adventurous activities <p>Criteria for an Adventure Playground:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A playground with playworkers at which children have challenging opportunities • Activities may well include using tools, lighting fires, digging etc • It has sufficient space outside for such activities • Has indoor space for arts and crafts activities <p>Criteria for a Doorstep/Toddler Playground:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designed for small children and is very close to housing • Limited number of items of equipment, usually no more than 3, available. • Play area should be located away from busy roads • A 5 metre wide buffer zone should exist between the perimeter of the playground and housing • Adequate seating should be provided for adults
<p>Q23</p>	<p>Pitch Provision</p>

	<p>Write the number of pitches which fall into each category.</p> <p>Pitch type/size (size of pitch excluding safety margins)</p> <p>Football full size 90-120m (length) x 46-90m (width) (1.4 ha)</p> <p>Football Junior Approx 70 x 50m (0.5 ha)</p> <p>Football 5-a-side Approx 27-55m (length) x 18-37m (width) (0.2-0.3 ha)</p> <p>Cricket full size 46m x 46m (1.6-2.0 ha)</p> <p>Cricket junior 37m x 37m</p> <p>Rugby full size Approx 100m x 55m (min) (1-1.2 ha)</p> <p>Rugby junior (smaller than above)</p> <p>Hockey 91 x 55m (grass) (0.6 ha)</p> <p>Special football (Gaelic, American or Aussie Rules football or camogie – comment which in notes or take picture)</p> <p>Pitch surface</p> <p>Redgra - red-brown shale surface - this is largely being phased out because of injuries.</p> <p>All weather - artificial astroturf type surfaces which are normally green and have a textured surface normally fine plastic strands</p> <p>3G All weather - 3G or 'Third Generation' artificial grass surfaces utilise longer fibres with a combination of rubber and sand infill to offer heightened performance. As a result they are safe and suitable for a variety of sports that you would normally play on natural grass surfaces, such as football.</p> <p>Hard surface – concrete, or other type of surface not identified above.</p>
<p>Q24</p>	<p>Other outdoor sports provision</p> <p>Pitch/court provision</p> <p>Write the number of pitches which fall in to the each category.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not double count pitches which are noted in Q23. • Full sized artificial pitches should be noted in Q24 only. • Basketball count full sized courts in this section (29x17m). Note practice areas in Q25. • MUGAs (multi use games areas) are totally enclosed games areas which provide facilities for a range of sports normally 5-a-side football, basket ball practice etc. These facilities are a recent 'invention' and will not be more than about 5 years old. For other court type uses (normally concrete surfaces) the facility should be classified according to the court markings and any other tell tale signs (portable goal posts etc.) which indicate the range of activities which are supported (tennis, netball, 5-a-side). Courts which are used for a number of sports (e.g. tennis& netball) should be noted in both rows but placed in brackets. • Add which court markings the MUGA has in the comments box e.g. basketball, football etc.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tick if there are dedicated changing or social facilities rather than noting the No. facilities. <p>Pitch/court/facility condition</p> <p>Good</p> <p>Grass cover 85-94%</p> <p>Length of grass and evenness of pitch – Excellent</p> <p>Pitch/court is of adequate size</p> <p>Slope of pitch/court – Flat</p> <p>No evidence of dog fouling, glass, stones, litter, unofficial use or damage to surface.</p> <p>Fair</p> <p>Grass cover 60-84%</p> <p>Length of grass and evenness of pitch – Good</p> <p>Pitch/court is of adequate size</p> <p>Slope of pitch/court - Slight</p> <p>Some evidence of dog fouling, glass, stones, litter, unofficial use or damage to surface.</p> <p>Poor</p> <p>Grass cover <60%</p> <p>Length of grass and evenness of pitch – Poor</p> <p>Pitch/court is of inadequate size</p> <p>Slope of pitch/court – severe</p> <p>Dog fouling, glass, stones, litter, unofficial use or damage to surface pose major problem.</p>
<p>Q25</p>	<p>Indications of informal use</p> <p>Tick boxes if there are indications of the any of the activities listed.</p> <p>Provision of other amenities</p> <p>Tick boxes if any of the amenities are provided.</p>
<p>Q26</p>	<p>Quality/condition audit</p> <p>Using a scale of 1-10 consider the following factors bearing in mind the range of provision which is appropriate for each type of open space.</p> <p>0,1, Very Poor / 2,3,4 Poor / 5,6 Fair / 7 Good / 8 Very good / 9 Excellent / 10 Exceptional</p>

A list of criteria which should be considered in relation to each factor is provided below. If the rating given does not adequately reflect all of the issues/problems identified on site highlight any differences in the comments box.

A WELCOMING PLACE FOR ALL

Welcoming

Is there a clearly defined entrance?

Is there a welcome/advisory sign which is an appropriate size and clear?

Is the entrance clean, tidy, well maintained and inviting

Are the site boundaries including hedges, gates etc. clearly defined and well maintained?

Good and safe access

How well is the open space linked with neighbouring areas? (consider both formal and informal connections and the number of entrances to the open space)

Is there adequate car parking spaces either within or adjacent to the open space? (Note if parking has to be paid for)

Are spaces well defined/maintained?

Is there provision for cycling within the open space including cycle routes (larger spaces) and cycle parking (if there are facilities which cyclists are likely to frequent)

Are roads, pathways and cycle ways constructed using appropriate materials are they level for safe use, are edges well defined, surfaces clean and debris and weed free?

0,1, Very Poor / 2,3,4 Poor / 5,6 Fair / 7 Good / 8 Very good / 9 Excellent / 10 Exceptional

Signage

Is the open space easy to locate?

Is there adequate signage to the open space? (if appropriate)

Is there a site plan within the space identifying the location of facilities/amenities? (if relevant)

Is there appropriate directional signage within the open space? (e.g. finger posts)

Equal access for all

Are there any physical barriers which prevent/obstruct access for pedestrian or cyclists? (Physical barriers may include busy roads with absence of pedestrian crossings in close proximity to the open space)

Are there barriers which would deter/preclude certain user groups from accessing the space (e.g. young children, women, the elderly etc)

Are there any physical barriers of access for people with mobility difficulties?

Flights of steps with no ramps, inadequate pathways, lack of disabled parking, toilets etc.

HEALTHY, SAFE AND SECURE

Safe equipment and facilities

Do any of the facilities or equipment within the open space present a potential risk to users either because they are damaged or poorly maintained?

Personal security

Consider whether potential park users may be deterred from using the park for reasons of safety and security. Consider the following issues:

Is there natural surveillance from neighbouring properties?

Are there potential ambush areas?

Is there vandalism of park buildings/changing facilities which presents a poor image of the space

Is the space well frequented? Does it have regular flows of people on routes through the open space

Is the space well provided with lighting if it is likely to be used or has potential to be used at night

Do the approaches to the open space feel open or do they feel intimidating?

Does the park have park rangers or similar?

Dog fouling

Is there evidence of dog fouling within the open space?

Are children's play areas and sports pitches fenced from dogs?

Are there clearly defined dog walks or areas for Dogs?

<p>Is there provision of bins for dog waste?</p> <p>Appropriate provision of facilities</p> <p>Does the park have the range of facilities (variety, size and number) which would be expected for the type of open space it is? Consider:</p> <p>Children's play provision (for different age groups)</p> <p>Spaces for different functions, informal recreation, walks, active sport, spaces for nature</p> <p>Amenities (toilets, café, seating, shelters, club house, changing facilities)</p> <p>Provision for a range of age ranges</p> <p>Does the open space provide a varied and stimulating environment/landscaped</p> <p>Is there provision for interpretation facilities if there are features of interest</p> <p>0,1, Very Poor / 2,3,4 Poor / 5,6 Fair / 7 Good / 8 Very good / 9 Excellent / 10 Exceptional</p> <p>Quality of facilities</p> <p>Are the facilities which are provided fit for purpose? Consider the quality of facilities, whether they are in use, their physical condition/state of repair and their attractiveness to existing and potential users.</p>
<p>CLEAN AND WELL MAINTAINED</p> <p>Are facilities within the open space clean and well maintained? (check for signs of graffiti/vandalism, broken glass etc).</p> <p>Check toilets and other indoor facilities if access is available</p> <p>Litter and waste management</p> <p>Are there enough bins? Are they emptied regularly enough?</p> <p>Are there facilities for recycling?</p> <p>Is there evidence of fly tipping/abandoned cars etc?</p> <p>Grounds maintenance and horticulture</p> <p>Consider the number, variety, condition and health of planted areas within the park including grassed areas, trees, shrubs and bushes and formal planted areas.</p> <p>Is there the range of vegetation types that may be expected for the type of open space?</p>

	<p>Are there unmanaged or overgrown areas?</p> <p>Buildings and infrastructure maintenance</p> <p>Park buildings (roofs, windows, signs of graffiti/vandalism, arson)</p> <p>Fences/site boundary (safe and secure)</p> <p>Other structures (bandstands, historic structures, information/interpretation points)</p> <p>Lighting (working)</p> <p>Paths etc. Good condition</p> <p>Equipment maintenance</p> <p>Park benches, Play equipment, Drinking fountains, etc.</p>
<p>Q27</p>	<p>Allotment provision and condition</p> <p>No. plots & no. occupied from council records (for council sites)</p> <p>Estimate % abandoned/unmanaged plots</p> <p>Identify the nature of the water supply (piped water, water butts, none?)</p> <p>Identify the presence of any communal facilities (trading shed, storage, meeting facilities etc. and their condition).</p>
<p>Q28</p>	<p>Physical Character</p> <p>Which of the following best describe the physical character of the open space?</p> <p>Assess the composition of the park in terms of its land use pattern (to nearest 5% for each category. (Aerial photographs may assist with assessing the percentages for some of the larger spaces).</p>
<p>Q29</p>	<p>0,1, Very Poor / 2,3,4 Poor / 5,6 Fair / 7 Good / 8 Very good / 9 Excellent / 10 Exceptional</p> <p>Vegetation coverage and condition</p> <p>Assess the coverage and type of vegetation within the space to nearest 5% for each category. Landscape assessment of vegetation.</p> <p>Using a scale of 1-10 consider the appropriateness of arboricultural and woodland management arrangements.</p> <p>Identify any recommendations for change</p>
<p>Q30</p>	<p>Scope for change/improvement</p>

	<p>Select options for change or improvement bearing in mind the type of open space.</p> <p>Consider the feasibility, viability of options for improvement based upon answers to preceding questions and a visual assessment.</p> <p>Identify the rationale for the changes suggested.</p>
Q31	<p>People/resources</p> <p><u>Site Management</u></p> <p>Select relevant boxes based upon site assessment supplemented by information provided by LBE</p>
Q32	<p>Any other comments</p>

Appendix C. Sites with Scope for Improvement

Unique ID number	Site Name	Potential for improved site utilisation (through site redesign / improvement)	Potential opportunities for introducing other open space uses	Potential for usage which could contribute to social regeneration objectives	Potential to improve landscaping	Potential to improve accessibility within the park	Potential for enhancing historic value	Physical potential to intensify existing pitches	No real scope for improvement	Potential to improve safety aspects within the park	Other
1	Agar Grove Estate								1		
2	Agar Grove Open Space								1		
3	Ainsworth Park	1	1	1	1	1					
4	Amphill Square								1		
5	Antrim Grove Public Gardens								1		
6	Argyle Square									1	
7	Bell Moor								1		
8	Belsize Wood Open Space								1		
9	BHS Garden								1		
10	Bloomsbury Square Gardens								1		
11	British Museum Grounds								1		
12	Broadhurst Copse								1		
13	Brookes Market Open Space								1		
14	Brunswick Square Gardens								1		
15	Burlington Court Triangle	1			1	1					
16	Calthorpe Project	1									
17	Camden Gardens								1		1
18	Camden Square Gardens								1		
19	Camden Square Walkway								1		
20	Camley St Natural Park								1		
21	Canal Land (Baynes St to St Pancras Way)								1		
22	Cantelowes Gardens								1		
23	Carlton Playing Court								1		
24	Chalcot Gardens										1
25	Chalcot Square								1		
26	Chalton Street Open Space								1		
27	Clarence Gardens								1		
28	Clarence Way Games Pitch								1		
29	Clarence Way Open Space								1		

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Unique ID number	Site Name	Potential for improved site utilisation (through site redesign / improvement)	Potential opportunities for introducing other open space uses	Potential for usage which could contribute to social regeneration objectives	Potential to improve landscaping	Potential to improve accessibility within the park	Potential for enhancing historic value	Physical potential to intensify existing pitches	No real scope for improvement	Potential to improve safety aspects within the park	Other
30	College Crescent								1		
31	College Gardens								1		
32	Crabtree Fields								1		
33	Crown Close Open Space			1						1	
34	Cumberland Market								1		
35	Elm Village								1		
36	Elsworthy Road Enclosure				1						
37	Eton Avenue								1		
38	Euston Square Gardens								1		
39	Falkland Lawn								1		
40	Falkland Place Open Space								1		
41	Flask Walk						1				
42	Fortune Green					1					
43	Goldington Crescent Gardens								1		
44	Gordon Square Garden										1
45	Gower Gardens, University College London								1		
46	Gospel Oak Open Space								1		
47	Grove Terrace Squares										1
48	Hampstead Cemetery								1		
49	Hampstead Green										1
50	Hampstead Heath								1		
51	Hampstead Heath Woods SSSI								1		
52	Hampstead Road Open Space								1		
53	Harrington Square									1	
54	Hawley Street Open Space								1		
55	Heath Street Shrubbery								1		
56	High Street Shrubbery								1		
57	Highgate Enclosures		1								
58	Highgate New Town Open Space	1			1						
59	Hillfield Road Open Space					1					1

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Unique ID number	Site Name	Potential for improved site utilisation (through site redesign / improvement)	Potential opportunities for introducing other open space uses	Potential for usage which could contribute to social regeneration objectives	Potential to improve landscaping	Potential to improve accessibility within the park	Potential for enhancing historic value	Physical potential to intensify existing pitches	No real scope for improvement	Potential to improve safety aspects within the park	Other
60	Holly Bush Hill								1		
61	Islip Street Playground								1		
62	Iverson Road Open Space									1	
63	Judd St Open Space								1		
64	Kentish Town City Farm								1		
65	Ken Wood Ancient Woodland								1		
66	Kenwood Estate								1		
67	Kilburn Grange Park								1		
68	Leighton Crescent Playground	1									
69	Lincoln's Inn Fields								1		
70	Linstead Street Open Space								1		
71	Lismore Circus								1		
72	Maitland Park Enclosure								1		
73	Malet Street Gardens								1		
74	Maygrove Open Space	1									
75	Maygrove Peace Park										1
76	Mill Lane (no. 160)								1		
77	Mill Lane Triangle						1				
78	Montpelier Gardens								1		
79	Mount Pleasant								1		
80	Munster Square				1						
81	North Wood										1
82	Northways Corner								1		
83	Oakley Square								1		
84	Phoenix Community Garden								1		
85	Pond Square				1	1					
86	Primrose Gardens								1		
87	Primrose Hill Open Space										1
88	Purchase Street Open Space										1
89	Queen Square Garden								1		

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Unique ID number	Site Name	Potential for improved site utilisation (through site redesign / improvement)	Potential opportunities for introducing other open space uses	Potential for usage which could contribute to social regeneration objectives	Potential to improve landscaping	Potential to improve accessibility within the park	Potential for enhancing historic value	Physical potential to intensify existing pitches	No real scope for improvement	Potential to improve safety aspects within the park	Other
90	Quex Road Playground								1		
91	Railway Embankment, Agar Grove								1		
92	Red Lion Square								1		
93	Regent Square								1		
94	Regent's Canal								1		
95	Regent's Park								1		
96	Regents Park Terrace								1		
97	Rochester Terrace Gardens								1		
98	Rosemont Community Garden								1		
99	Russell Square Gardens								1		
100	South End Green								1		
101	South End Triangle						1				
102	South Grove Square		1			1					
103	Spaniards End		1		1						
104	St Andrew's Gardens								1		
105	St Benets Ground (b)								1		
106	St. Giles' Churchyard & Playground								1		
107	St George's Gardens								1		
108	St James' Garden										1
109	St Katherine's Precinct								1		
110	St Martin's Garden								1		
111	St Pancras Gardens								1		
112	Sumatra Road Playground	1									
113	Swiss Cottage Public Open Space		1					1			
114	Talacre Public Open Space								1		
115	Tavistock Square									1	
116	The Alf Barrett Playground								1		
117	The British Library Forecourt								1		
118	The Dell				1						
119	The Grove Square	1	1								

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Unique ID number	Site Name	Potential for improved site utilisation (through site redesign / improvement)	Potential opportunities for introducing other open space uses	Potential for usage which could contribute to social regeneration objectives	Potential to improve landscaping	Potential to improve accessibility within the park	Potential for enhancing historic value	Physical potential to intensify existing pitches	No real scope for improvement	Potential to improve safety aspects within the park	Other
120	The Warren								1		
121	Tolmers Square								1		
122	Torrington Square								1		
123	Waterlow Park					1					1
124	Westbere Copse		1								
125	Whitfield Gardens								1		
126	Wicklow Street Open Space								1		
127	Windmill Hill Enclosures								1		
128	Woburn Square								1		
129	Abbey Road Open Space		1	1							
130	Adelaide Community Garden								1		
131	Adelaide Road Nature Reserve								1		
132	Adelaide Road Private Nature Reserve								1		
133	Antrim Road Allotments										1
134	Argyle School Community Garden								1		
135	Athlone House								1		
136	Augustus and Redhill Allotments								1		
137	Barnfield & Woodfield Open Space		1								
138	Barrow Hill Reservoir								1		
139	Beckington Open Space								1		
140	Bedford Hotel Grounds								1		
141	Bedford Square Gardens								1		
142	Beechwood										
143	Belsize Wood Nature Reserve								1		
144	Belsize Wood Play Area								1		
145	Branch Hill site 1		1								
146	Branch Hill site 2	1				1					
147	Branch Hill Site 3								1		
148	Branch Hill SNI 4										
149	Broadhurst Gardens Meadow										

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Unique ID number	Site Name	Potential for improved site utilisation (through site redesign / improvement)	Potential opportunities for introducing other open space uses	Potential for usage which could contribute to social regeneration objectives	Potential to improve landscaping	Potential to improve accessibility within the park	Potential for enhancing historic value	Physical potential to intensify existing pitches	No real scope for improvement	Potential to improve safety aspects within the park	Other
150	Bromwich House Gardens										
151	Camden Square Play Centre								1		
152	Camden Street Playground								1		
153	Canfield Greencroft Open Space										
154	Cartwright Gardens								1		
155	Chaston Nursery School Grounds								1		
156	Chester Terrace								1		
157	Christchurch Passage Open Space								1		
158	College Lane Open Space								1		
159	Collingham Nursery								1		
160	Compayne Open Space										
161	Coram's Fields								1		
162	Cumberland Market Playground								1		
163	Cumberland Terrace								1		
164	Dudley Court Gardens								1		
165	East Heath Open Space										
166	Fairhazel Open Space										1
167	Fairseat										
168	Fitzroy Farm & Heathfield Park										
169	Fitzroy Open Space								1		
170	Fitzroy Park Allotments								1		
171	Fitzroy Square								1		
172	Fortune Green Play Centre								1		
173	Frederick Street Community Garden								1		
174	Frognal Court Wood								1		1
175	Frognal Lane Gardens								1		
176	Gainsborough Gardens								1		
177	Garden of 21A Heath Street								1		
178	Garden of 36A Highgate West Hill										
179	Garden of Friends House								1		

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Unique ID number	Site Name	Potential for improved site utilisation (through site redesign / improvement)	Potential opportunities for introducing other open space uses	Potential for usage which could contribute to social regeneration objectives	Potential to improve landscaping	Potential to improve accessibility within the park	Potential for enhancing historic value	Physical potential to intensify existing pitches	No real scope for improvement	Potential to improve safety aspects within the park	Other
180	Garden of Heath House										
181	Garden of Summit Lodge										
182	Gardens adj to Hampstead Ponds							1			
183	Gardens of Millfield Place										
184	Gardens of The Grove										
185	Globe Lawn Tennis Club							1			
186	Gloucester Gate							1			
187	Goldhurst Open Space										
188	Gondar Gardens										
189	Gondar Gardens Reservoir	1									
190	Gospel Oak Carlton SNI							1			
191	Gospel Oak Churchill SNI				1			1			
192	Gospel Oak Cressfield SNI							1			
193	Gospel Oak Depot SNI							1			
194	Gospel Oak Gantry SNI							1			
195	Gospel Oak Ingestre SNI							1			
196	Gospel Oak Station SNI							1			
197	Gospel Oak Station Wood							1			
198	Gospel Oak Woodyard SNI							1			
199	Gray's Inn Gardens							1			
200	Gray's Inn Square							1			
201	Greville Place Nature Reserve										
202	Hampstead & Cumberland Clubs							1			
203	Hampstead Heath Cricket Field							1			
204	Hampstead Parish Churchyard							1			
205	Hampstead Square Gardens							1			
206	Harrison Street Wildflower Meadow							1			
207	Heath-Edge Gardens, Parliament Hill							1			
208	Highgate Cemetery (East)							1			
209	Highgate Cemetery (West)										

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Unique ID number	Site Name	Potential for improved site utilisation (through site redesign / improvement)	Potential opportunities for introducing other open space uses	Potential for usage which could contribute to social regeneration objectives	Potential to improve landscaping	Potential to improve accessibility within the park	Potential for enhancing historic value	Physical potential to intensify existing pitches	No real scope for improvement	Potential to improve safety aspects within the park	Other
210	Highgate Reservoir	1									
211	Hillfield Court Gardens								1		
212	Holly Court School Grounds										
213	Holly Gardens										
214	Holly Lodge Gardens	1									
215	Inverforth House/The Hill										
216	Jenny Wood Nature Reserve								1		
217	Keats & Downshire Gardens								1		
218	Keats' House Grounds								1		
219	Kenwood Nursery										1
220	King's College Hampstead Campus								1		
221	La Sainte Union School Grounds										
222	Lincoln's Inn								1		
223	Lissenden Gardens								1		
224	Manor Cottage garden, Vale of Health										
225	Mansfield Club Grounds	1	1			1					
226	Maryon Wilson Green Triangle										
227	Maygrove Peace Park (corner of)	1			1						
228	Mecklenburgh Square Gardens								1		
229	Medley Road Orchard										
231	Montague Bedford Gardens								1		
232	Montpelier Play Centre								1		
233	Mortimer Terrace Nature Reserve								1		
234	New Square, Lincoln's Inn								1		
235	North Fairground Site, Vale of Health	1	1		1						
236	North London Line								1		
237	Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn								1		
238	Old Square, Lincoln's Inn								1		
239	Oriel Place Garden	1	1			1					
240	Palmerston Road Open Space								1		

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Unique ID number	Site Name	Potential for improved site utilisation (through site redesign / improvement)	Potential opportunities for introducing other open space uses	Potential for usage which could contribute to social regeneration objectives	Potential to improve landscaping	Potential to improve accessibility within the park	Potential for enhancing historic value	Physical potential to intensify existing pitches	No real scope for improvement	Potential to improve safety aspects within the park	Other
241	Parkhill Chapel										1
242	Parliament Court Gardens								1		
243	Peace Garden								1		
244	Plot 10 Adventure Playground								1		
245	Quex Road Open Space								1		
246	Railway Embankment, Broomsleigh Street								1		
247	Railway Embankment, Carlton Road Junction								1		
248	Railway Embankment, Fordwych Road								1		
249	Railway Embankments, Hampstead Heath								1		
250	Railway Embankment, Kentish Town Junction								1		
251	Railway Embankment, Medley Road								1		1
252	Railway Embankment, Netherwood Street								1		
253	Railway Embankment, Oak Village								1		
254	Railway Embankment, Rosemont Road								1		
255	Railway Embankment, Westbere Road								1		
256	Ridgmount Gardens								1		
257	Rochester Place								1		
258	Rochester Square								1		
259	Sarre Minster Open Space										
260	School Playing Field, Highgate								1		
261	SNCI Between Tracks west of WE Lane										
262	SNCI r/o Fordwych Road				1				1		
263	SNCI r/o Iverson Road (N East)	1							1		
264	SNCI r/o Iverson Road (S west)										
265	SNCI west of WE Lane										
266	SNCI r/o Westcroft Close				1				1		
267	South Grove Gardens								1		
268	South Square								1		
269	Spedan Close Gardens					1					
270	St Benets Ground (a)								1		

Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Unique ID number	Site Name	Potential for improved site utilisation (through site redesign / improvement)	Potential opportunities for introducing other open space uses	Potential for usage which could contribute to social regeneration objectives	Potential to improve landscaping	Potential to improve accessibility within the park	Potential for enhancing historic value	Physical potential to intensify existing pitches	No real scope for improvement	Potential to improve safety aspects within the park	Other
272	St Georges Terrace								1		
273	St Paul's Chapel								1		
275	Terrace Reservoir								1		
276	The Elms, Fitzroy Park										
277	The Elms, Spaniards End										
278	Three Acres Community Play Project										
279	Torriano Open Space										1
280	Tower Court Gardens										
281	Wadham Gardens			1			1				
282	West Heath Lawn Tennis Club								1		
283	Westfield								1		
284	Witanhurst Gardens										
285	1 Mill Lane	1									
286	Regents Place								1		
287	King's Cross Square								1		
288	Kings Cross - Battle Bridge Place / King's Boulevard								1		
289	Kings Cross - Art House Gardens								1		
290	Kings Cross - Sports Pitch								1		
291	Kings Cross - Beaconsfield Street Gardens								1		
292	Whitestone Garden	1			1	1					
293	Whitestone Pond						1				
294	Acland Burghley School Sports Centre	1									
295	Highgate Newtown Open Space				1	1					
296	Marchmont Community Gardens										

Appendix D. Stakeholder Consultation

Project: Camden Open Space,
Recreation and Sports Study

Subject: Stakeholder Event (Council
has confirmed list of
attendees)

Date: 7 Feb 2014

The following provides a summary of the main points raised at the Camden Open Space, Recreation and Sports Study stakeholder event that took place on 5th February 2014:

- There is concern that S106 funds collected for open spaces is not being efficiently distributed to the improvement of open spaces. S106 funds are often only released when group's contact the Council, there is perceived to be a 2-3 year backlog in funds. There is a perceived need to improve the efficiencies between the Council's planners and the service providers. The wording of the Council's S106 statement could be made clearer. There is also a need for greater transparency in how the funds are spent.
- Concern that basement conversions and large scale development impacts are impacting on Hampstead Heath ponds (resulting in hydrology impacts).
- Also concern that tall building development on the edge of parks is affecting openness, it was felt there should be more guidance / policy on developments in close proximity to open space.
- Concern that there are development pressures on undesignated small open spaces.
- The air quality benefits of open space should be acknowledged.
- The Council should be developing a strategy for acquiring private open space for the public.
- Open space surrounding historic features / areas should be protected.
- Green roofs are being encouraged in Camden; these provide opportunities for biodiversity but could be an issue if they are not maintained well; it's good to see green roofs coming forward, but shouldn't be used as a tool for getting inappropriate developments through planning.
- Development of open spaces could conflict or ruin the character of spaces. This is a response to the residents' survey findings that found that 41% of people did not want any open space improvements to be made.
- Concern for private open spaces e.g. the footprint of the Mansfield Bowling club is not protected as an 'open space'. There is concern that this space could encounter pressure from developers.
- There are some good examples of multi-functioning spaces e.g. Canteloves Gardens provides skate boarding, open area, gym.
- Designations / Awards have a positive impact on spaces. It is noted that Camden do not enter the Green Flag Awards anymore due to financial reasons.
- There is a need to ensure that open spaces are flexible so that they accommodate the different needs of the population. Large open spaces attract a lot of different interest / user groups. For example Hampstead Heath pitches could hire out their sports pitches many times over (big demand), but it would be inappropriate to add more pitches given the unique nature of the heath.
- By keeping the use of open spaces fairly simple it can provide enough 'flexibility' for a range of users. The residents' survey noted that major reason for people visiting open spaces was for exercise (25%), fresh air (22%), relaxing/sitting outside (20%), looking at nature/wildlife (9%) and sport (12%). Large open spaces were considered more likely to suffer from littering issues than smaller open spaces.

- Opportunity for nature trails and wildlife areas, in places that are perceived to lack open space, such as Kentish Town.
- Opportunity for decking railway lines in Kentish town to provide community garden opportunities, although it was noted that this could be costly to implement.

- Increase more growing schemes e.g. active support for the Edible London initiative
- Communities are facilitating the 'greening of places'. For example, the Camley Street neighbourhood forum is transforming Camley Street into a 'greener street'. The local business units are supporting the implementation of green strips in front of their premises to encourage greening and potential food growing opportunities.
- Concern that Marchmont Gardens is not a protected open space.
(<http://www.marchmontassociation.org.uk/news-article.asp?ID=99>)
- Concern that new development may put additional pressure on existing open spaces e.g. new development near to Kilburn Grange Park.
- Concern that the use of some spaces for small / large events may be detrimental to the quality of the open space.
- Concern that some new developments e.g. backpacker hostels may put pressure on open spaces.

Appendix E. Value and Quality Score

Unique Site ID	Name of Open Space	Final Value Score	Final Quality Score
1	Agar Grove Estate	6.2	5.3
10	Bloomsbury Square Gardens	23.8	6.6
100	South End Green	12.9	7.4
101	South End Triangle	4.3	6.6
102	South Grove Square	12.1	5.9
103	Spaniards End	6.4	4.4
104	St Andrew's Gardens	14.0	5.8
105	St Benets Ground (b)	5.4	5.4
106	St. Giles' Churchyard & Playground	5.2	5.4
107	St George's Gardens	25.2	6.6
108	St James' Garden	14.5	5.1
109	St Katherine's Precinct	4.3	5.1
11	British Museum Grounds	9.9	5.8
110	St Martin's Garden	11.6	6.6
111	St Pancras Gardens	32.7	6.6
112	Sumatra Road Playground	11.8	6.3
113	Swiss Cottage Public Open Space	18.7	7.6
114	Talacre Public Open Space	15.1	6.6
115	Tavistock Square	19.9	6.6
116	The Alf Barrett Playground	7.6	5.1
117	The British Library Forecourt	12.1	5.8
118	The Dell	2.8	2.3
119	The Grove Square	11.4	4.7
12	Broadhurst Copse	8.8	7.0
120	The Warren	6.5	5.1
121	Tolmers Square	4.9	4.7
122	Torrington Square	6.5	5.4
123	Waterlow Park	32.2	7.9
124	Westbere Copse	27.4	4.3
125	Whitfield Gardens	5.4	5.1
126	Wicklow Street Open Space	7.6	4.4
127	Windmill Hill Enclosures	13.0	5.9
128	Woburn Square	17.9	4.7
129	Abbey Road Open Space	12.1	6.9
13	Brookes Market Open Space	4.9	4.7
130	Adelaide Community Garden	5.4	5.5
131	Adelaide Road Nature Reserve	17.6	5.4
132	Adelaide Road Private Nature Reserve	17.6	5.4
133	Antrim Road Allotments	3.8	5.6
134	Argyle School Community Garden	6.2	5.4
135	Athlone House	16.5	7.4
136	Augustus and Redhill Allotments	4.3	5.8
137	Barnfield & Woodfield Open Space	15.5	6.6
138	Barrow Hill Reservoir	3.8	4.8
139	Beckington Open Space	3.8	4.8

Unique Site ID	Name of Open Space	Final Value Score	Final Quality Score
14	Brunswick Square Gardens	14.0	5.1
140	Bedford Hotel Grounds	10.7	6.2
141	Bedford Square Gardens	13.5	6.2
142	Beechwood	-	-
143	Belsize Wood Nature Reserve	19.3	6.8
144	Belsize Wood Play Area	5.7	7.3
145	Branch Hill site 1	20.8	4.7
146	Branch Hill site 2	19.7	4.4
147	Branch Hill Site 3	17.8	5.6
148	Branch Hill SNI 4	-	-
149	Broadhurst Gardens Meadow	-	-
15	Burlington Court Triangle	9.0	4.2
150	Bromwich House Gardens	-	-
151	Camden Square Play Centre	9.9	6.2
152	Camden Street Playground	7.1	5.4
153	Canfield Greencroft Open Space	-	-
154	Cartwright Gardens	9.8	5.8
155	Chaston Nursery School Grounds	9.9	7.5
156	Chester Terrace	16.1	7.9
157	Christchurch Passage Open Space	6.3	6.0
158	College Lane Open Space	3.3	2.3
286	Regents Place	5.4	5.4
159	Collingham Nursery	10.2	5.1
16	Calthorpe Project	13.4	5.4
160	Compayne Open Space	-	-
161	Coram's Fields	16.6	5.8
162	Cumberland Market Playground	5.4	5.4
163	Cumberland Terrace	16.1	7.9
164	Dudley Court Gardens	3.8	4.3
165	East Heath Open Space	-	-
166	Fairhazel Open Space	7.3	5.9
167	Fairseat	-	-
168	Fitzroy Farm & Heathfield Park	-	-
169	Fitzroy Open Space	10.0	5.6
17	Camden Gardens	4.7	4.7
170	Fitzroy Park Allotments	4.3	7.4
171	Fitzroy Square	20.5	6.2
172	Fortune Green Play Centre	12.1	6.9
173	Frederick Street Community Garden	3.8	4.8
174	Frognal Court Wood	19.9	6.6
175	Frognal Lane Gardens	11.2	6.7
176	Gainsborough Gardens	8.8	6.4
177	Garden of 21A Heath Street	8.3	5.8
178	Garden of 36A Highgate West Hill	-	-
179	Garden of Friends House	5.2	5.4
18	Camden Square Gardens	6.8	5.4
180	Garden of Heath House	-	-
181	Garden of Summit Lodge	-	-
182	Gardens adj to Hampstead Ponds	7.2	6.8

Unique Site ID	Name of Open Space	Final Value Score	Final Quality Score
183	Gardens of Millfield Place	-	-
184	Gardens of The Grove	-	-
185	Globe Lawn Tennis Club	9.9	7.3
186	Gloucester Gate	4.3	5.1
187	Goldhurst Open Space	-	-
188	Gondar Gardens	-	-
189	Gondar Gardens Reservoir	16.6	1.2
19	Camden Square Walkway	6.2	5.4
190	Gospel Oak Carlton SNI	4.3	5.4
191	Gospel Oak Churchill SNI	12.1	3.3
192	Gospel Oak Cressfield SNCI	14.3	5.4
193	Gospel Oak Depot SNI	14.3	5.4
194	Gospel Oak Gantry SNI	14.3	5.4
195	Gospel Oak Ingestre SNCI	17.1	4.4
196	Gospel Oak Station SNCI	13.8	5.8
197	Gospel Oak Station Wood	11.3	3.0
198	Gospel Oak Woodyard SNCI	14.3	5.4
199	Gray's Inn Gardens	14.1	6.6
2	Agar Grove Open Space	8.7	4.9
20	Camley St Natural Park	15.3	4.7
200	Gray's Inn Square	21.8	5.8
201	Greville Place Nature Reserve	-	-
202	Hampstead & Cumberland Clubs	12.1	7.9
203	Hampstead Heath Cricket Field	5.4	7.1
204	Hampstead Parish Churchyard	28.0	7.4
205	Hampstead Square Gardens	10.8	6.6
206	Harrison Street Wildflower Meadow	4.3	5.4
207	Heath-Edge Gardens, Parliament Hill	7.7	6.5
208	Highgate Cemetery (East)	20.3	5.7
209	Highgate Cemetery (West)	-	-
21	Canal Land (Baynes St to St Pancras Way)	16.5	5.5
210	Highgate Reservoir	10.8	4.9
211	Hillfield Court Gardens	6.0	6.6
212	Holly Court School Grounds	-	-
213	Holly Gardens	-	-
214	Holly Lodge Gardens	21.3	7.6
215	Inverforth House/The Hill	-	-
216	Jenny Wood Nature Reserve	21.7	6.6
217	Keats & Downshire Gardens	5.4	6.8
218	Keats' House Grounds	16.0	8.0
219	Kenwood Nursery	15.4	7.8
22	Canteloves Gardens	8.2	5.4
220	King's College Hampstead Campus	20.6	6.7
221	La Sainte Union School Grounds	-	-
222	Lincoln's Inn	6.2	5.7
223	Lissenden Gardens	10.4	7.2
224	Manor Cottage garden, Vale of Health	-	-
225	Mansfield Club Grounds	6.1	5.2
226	Maryon Wilson Green Triangle	-	-

Unique Site ID	Name of Open Space	Final Value Score	Final Quality Score
227	Maygrove Peace Park (corner of)	12.7	3.2
228	Mecklenburgh Square Gardens	7.6	5.4
229	Medley Road Orchard	-	-
23	Carlton Playing Court	5.4	5.4
231	Montague Bedford Gardens	10.7	6.2
232	Montpelier Play Centre	5.4	7.6
233	Mortimer Terrace Nature Reserve	14.3	5.5
234	New Square, Lincoln's Inn	15.7	6.6
235	North Fairground Site, Vale of Health	3.6	2.2
236	North London Line	14.3	5.1
237	Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn	4.3	5.5
238	Old Square, Lincoln's Inn	5.4	5.1
239	Oriel Place Garden	9.4	4.6
24	Chalcot Gardens	8.8	5.8
240	Palmerston Road Open Space	9.3	6.6
241	Parkhill Chapel	12.6	7.5
242	Parliament Court Gardens	21.1	7.0
243	Peace Garden	4.3	5.4
244	Plot 10 Adventure Playground	9.9	6.6
245	Quex Road Open Space	7.1	7.7
246	Railway Embankment, Broomsleigh Street	17.0	2.9
247	Railway Embankment, Carlton Road Junction	14.3	5.4
248	Railway Embankment, Fordwych Road	11.3	2.2
249	Railway Embankments, Hampstead Heath	14.4	5.8
25	Chalcot Square	3.8	4.3
250	Railway Embankment, Kentish Town Junction	13.8	4.3
251	Railway Embankment, Medley Road	14.3	6.3
252	Railway Embankment, Netherwood Street	19.3	6.7
253	Railway Embankment, Oak Village	13.8	4.3
254	Railway Embankment, Rosemont Road	19.3	6.7
255	Railway Embankment, Westbere Road	15.5	3.4
256	Ridgmount Gardens	6.5	5.5
257	Rochester Place	5.4	5.5
258	Rochester Square	5.2	5.1
259	Sarre Minster Open Space	-	-
26	Chalton Street Open Space	12.1	5.8
260	School Playing Field, Highgate	7.9	7.1
261	SNCI Between Tracks west of WE Lane	-	-
262	SNCI r/o Fordwych Road	16.9	2.2
263	SNCI r/o Iverson Road (N East)	20.8	5.9
264	SNCI r/o Iverson Road (S west)	-	-
265	SNCI west of WE Lane	-	-
266	SNCI r/o Westcroft Close	16.3	2.4
267	South Grove Gardens	9.5	5.8
268	South Square	21.8	6.2
269	Spedan Close Gardens	20.7	6.2
27	Clarence Gardens	4.9	4.8
270	St Benets Ground (a)	9.9	6.2
272	St Georges Terrace	5.4	5.4

Unique Site ID	Name of Open Space	Final Value Score	Final Quality Score
273	St Paul's Chapel	8.8	6.2
275	Terrace Reservoir	9.3	6.7
276	The Elms, Fitzroy Park	-	-
277	The Elms, Spaniards End	-	-
278	Three Acres Community Play Project	-	-
279	Torriano Open Space	10.5	7.1
28	Clarence Way Games Pitch	5.4	5.4
280	Tower Court Gardens	-	-
281	Wadham Gardens	11.0	7.2
282	West Heath Lawn Tennis Club	4.7	6.8
283	Westfield	7.2	5.3
284	Witanhurst Gardens	-	-
285	1 Mill Lane	3.3	4.3
29	Clarence Way Open Space	6.5	5.1
3	Ainsworth Park	14.8	5.4
30	College Crescent	10.2	7.8
31	College Gardens	6.5	5.5
32	Crabtree Fields	11.0	6.2
33	Crown Close Open Space	7.5	6.0
34	Cumberland Market	14.0	6.6
35	Elm Village	6.5	5.9
36	Elsworthy Road Enclosure	8.8	5.9
37	Eton Avenue	14.9	7.6
38	Euston Square Gardens	3.8	4.3
39	Falkland Lawn	3.8	4.3
4	Amphill Square	6.2	5.8
40	Falkland Place Open Space	5.4	5.4
41	Flask Walk	10.5	6.6
42	Fortune Green	20.6	7.9
43	Goldington Crescent Gardens	11.5	5.5
44	Gordon Square Garden	22.9	5.8
45	Gower Gardens, University College London	21.8	6.6
46	Gospel Oak Open Space	9.8	5.8
47	Grove Terrace Squares	9.9	6.9
48	Hampstead Cemetery	23.9	6.7
49	Hampstead Green	11.2	7.6
5	Antrim Grove Public Gardens	6.2	8.1
50	Hampstead Heath	36.7	8.0
51	Hampstead Heath Woods SSSI	14.3	5.1
52	Hampstead Road Open Space	6.8	5.4
53	Harrington Square	6.5	5.3
54	Hawley Street Open Space	10.1	5.8
55	Heath Street Shrubbery	12.5	5.6
56	High Street Shrubbery	10.5	5.8
57	Highgate Enclosures	12.6	6.1
58	Highgate New Town Open Space	15.4	6.3
59	Hillfield Road Open Space	16.6	6.0
6	Argyle Square	8.7	5.3
60	Holly Bush Hill	11.1	5.2

Unique Site ID	Name of Open Space	Final Value Score	Final Quality Score
61	Islip Street Playground	8.7	6.8
62	Iverson Road Open Space	8.7	7.2
63	Judd St Open Space	7.3	5.1
64	Kentish Town City Farm	17.3	5.9
65	Ken Wood Ancient Woodland	25.5	7.9
66	Kenwood Estate	27.6	8.3
67	Kilburn Grange Park	27.3	8.0
68	Leighton Crescent Playground	8.5	6.6
69	Lincoln's Inn Fields	27.7	6.2
7	Bell Moor	12.4	4.4
70	Linstead Street Open Space	9.7	7.5
71	Lismore Circus	15.1	5.8
72	Maitland Park Enclosure	3.8	4.7
73	Malet Street Gardens	11.0	6.6
74	Maygrove Open Space	8.7	3.6
75	Maygrove Peace Park	21.1	6.7
76	Mill Lane (no. 160)	12.9	6.6
77	Mill Lane Triangle	17.7	7.3
78	Montpelier Gardens	10.1	6.9
79	Mount Pleasant	3.8	4.7
8	Belsize Wood Open Space	19.3	6.8
80	Munster Square	6.5	5.4
81	North Wood	19.3	7.2
82	Northways Corner	6.2	5.7
83	Oakley Square	11.3	6.2
84	Phoenix Community Garden	16.8	6.2
85	Pond Square	18.5	7.0
86	Primrose Gardens	18.2	7.1
87	Primrose Hill Open Space	35.7	6.5
88	Purchase Street Open Space	6.5	5.2
89	Queen Square Garden	21.8	6.2
9	BHS Garden	3.8	4.7
90	Quex Road Playground	11.0	7.2
91	Railway Embankment, Agar Grove	4.3	5.4
92	Red Lion Square	6.5	5.4
93	Regent Square	6.5	5.8
94	Regent's Canal	26.3	6.4
95	Regent's Park	30.8	8.4
96	Regents Park Terrace	9.7	6.2
97	Rochester Terrace Gardens	17.1	5.6
98	Rosemont Community Garden	14.0	8.1
99	Russell Square Gardens	26.8	6.6
287	King's Cross Square	4.3	5.4
288	Kings Cross - Battle Bridge Place / King's Boulevard	4.3	5.4
289	Kings Cross - Art House Gardens	5.4	5.4
290	Kings Cross - Sports Pitch	6.5	5.1
291	Kings Cross - Beaconsfield Street Gardens	4.3	5.1
292	Whitestone Garden	13.2	5.3

Unique Site ID	Name of Open Space	Final Value Score	Final Quality Score
293	Whitestone Pond	16.7	6.5
294	Acland Burghley School Sports Centre	6.3	5.2
295	Highgate Newtown Open Space	10.3	4.4
296	Marchmont Community Gardens	-	-

*Note sites that were inaccessible during the Site Survey 2013 do not have a quality or value score

Appendix F. Model Parameters

Pool Parameters

At one Time Capacity	0.16667 per square metre = 1 person per 6 square meters																											
Catchments	<p>Car: 20 minutes</p> <p>Walking: 1.6 km</p> <p>Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car</p> <p>NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.</p>																											
Duration	60 minutes for tanks and leisure pools																											
Participation	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>0 - 15</th> <th>16 - 24</th> <th>25 - 39</th> <th>40 - 59</th> <th>60-79</th> <th>80+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>13.23</td> <td>7.91</td> <td>9.41</td> <td>8.31</td> <td>4.85</td> <td>2.18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>12.72</td> <td>15.41</td> <td>16.19</td> <td>12.84</td> <td>7.65</td> <td>1.87</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+	Male	13.23	7.91	9.41	8.31	4.85	2.18	Female	12.72	15.41	16.19	12.84	7.65	1.87
Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+																						
Male	13.23	7.91	9.41	8.31	4.85	2.18																						
Female	12.72	15.41	16.19	12.84	7.65	1.87																						
Frequency (vpwpp)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>0 - 15</th> <th>16 - 24</th> <th>25 - 39</th> <th>40 - 59</th> <th>60-79</th> <th>80+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>0.92</td> <td>1.05</td> <td>0.97</td> <td>1.02</td> <td>1.22</td> <td>1.42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>0.95</td> <td>0.98</td> <td>0.88</td> <td>1.00</td> <td>1.10</td> <td>1.19</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+	Male	0.92	1.05	0.97	1.02	1.22	1.42	Female	0.95	0.98	0.88	1.00	1.10	1.19
Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+																						
Male	0.92	1.05	0.97	1.02	1.22	1.42																						
Female	0.95	0.98	0.88	1.00	1.10	1.19																						

Peak Period	Weekday: 12:00 to 13:30, 16:00 to 22.00 Saturday: 09:00 to 16:00 Sunday: 09:00 to 16:30
Percentage in Peak Period	Total: 52 Hours 63%

Sports Halls Parameters

At one Time Capacity	20 users per 4-court hall, 8 per 144 sq m of ancillary hall.																											
Catchments	<p>Car: 20 minutes</p> <p>Walking: 1.6 km</p> <p>Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car</p> <p>NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.</p>																											
Duration	60 minutes																											
Participation	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>Age</i></td> <td><i>0-15</i></td> <td><i>16-24</i></td> <td><i>25-34</i></td> <td><i>35-44</i></td> <td><i>45-59</i></td> <td><i>60-79</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Male</i></td> <td>9.55</td> <td>15.04</td> <td>14.96</td> <td>11.08</td> <td>5.68</td> <td>5.55</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Female</i></td> <td>6.03</td> <td>9.31</td> <td>11.66</td> <td>9.40</td> <td>5.40</td> <td>4.28</td> </tr> </table>							<i>Age</i>	<i>0-15</i>	<i>16-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-59</i>	<i>60-79</i>	<i>Male</i>	9.55	15.04	14.96	11.08	5.68	5.55	<i>Female</i>	6.03	9.31	11.66	9.40	5.40	4.28
<i>Age</i>	<i>0-15</i>	<i>16-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-59</i>	<i>60-79</i>																						
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<i>Age</i>	<i>0-15</i>	<i>16-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-59</i>	<i>60-79</i>																						
<i>Male</i>	0.85	0.88	0.88	0.90	0.92	1.10																						
<i>Female</i>	0.99	0.85	1.03	0.90	1.02	1.27																						

Peak Period	Weekday: 17:00 to 22:00 Saturday: 09:30 to 17:00 Sunday: 09:00 to 14:30, 17:00 to 19:30
Percentage in Peak Period	Total: 40.5 hours 60%

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