

URS

Lambeth Open Space Strategy Addenda

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Lambeth

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS	2
1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
1.1 Lambeth Open Space Strategy Addenda	3
2. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH.....	4
3. OVERVIEW OF OPEN SPACE AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE GUIDANCE	7
3.1 Assessing needs and opportunities: a companion guide to PPG17.....	7
3.2 Best Practice Guidance.....	7
4. NATIONAL CONTEXT	12
4.1 Natural Environment White Paper (2011)	12
4.2 Localism Act (2011)	13
4.3 National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012).....	14
5. REGIONAL CONTEXT	17
5.1 London Plan (July 2011)	17
5.2 All London Green Grid SPG (March 2012)	20
5.3 Central London All London Green Grid Area Framework 12 (December 2012)	20
5.4 Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea Opportunity Area Planning Framework (March 2012).....	21
5.5 Waterloo Opportunity Area Planning Framework (October 2007)	22
5.6 Natural England – London’s Natural Signatures (January 2011)	22
6. LOCAL CONTEXT	24
6.1 Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-2020).....	24
6.2 Lambeth Core Strategy (January 2011).....	24
6.3 Unitary Development Plan 2007 - policies saved beyond 5 August 2010 and not superseded by the Core Strategy.25	
6.4 Vauxhall Area Supplementary Planning Document (January 2013)	26
6.5 Draft Waterloo Supplementary Planning Document (due for adoption in 2013)	26
6.6 Lambeth Local Plan (due for adoption in 2015)	26
6.7 Community Infrastructure Levy and infrastructure planning.....	27
7. LAMBETH OPEN SPACE IN 2013	28
7.1 Management of greenspaces	28
7.2 Green infrastructure improvements since 2007	29
7.3 Case Study: Archbishop’s Park	29
7.4 Case Study: Kennington Park.....	30

7.5	Case Study: Myatt’s Fields Park	31
7.6	Case Study: Ruskin Park	32
8.	DRIVERS FOR CHANGE	34
8.1	Simplified national policy framework with emphasis shifted to a flexible local approach based on objectively assessed need	34
8.2	Regional policy evolution	34
8.3	New emphasis on ecosystems services and green infrastructure	34
9.	LOCAL NEED	36
9.1	Demographics	36
9.2	Deprivation	36
9.3	Adjoining boroughs engagement	38
9.4	Local stakeholder engagement.....	40
10.	LOCAL PROVISION	43
10.1	Quantity	44
10.2	Quality	46
11.	PROVISION STANDARDS AND AREAS OF DEFICIENCY	49
11.1	Natural England Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt)	49
11.2	London Plan provision standards.....	49
12.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	56
12.1	Quantity and Quality.....	56
12.2	Future Demand	59
12.3	Alternative approaches to increasing the amount of green infrastructure in Lambeth	61
12.4	Ecosystems services.....	62
12.5	Infrastructure planning and the Community Infrastructure Levy	62
12.6	Summary of recommendations	64
	APPENDIX I ALL LONDON GREEN GRID PROJECTS IDENTIFIED FOR LAMBETH.....	65
	APPENDIX II: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	71
	APPENDIX III: OPEN SPACE DATABASE.....	99
	APPENDIX IV: LONDON PLAN POLICY	111
	APPENDIX V: FIGURES	116
12.7	List of figures	116

FIGURES	<p><i>FIGURE 1 LAMBETH DEVELOPMENT PLAN (REGIONAL AND LOCAL PLANS)..... 17</i></p> <p><i>FIGURE 2 THE ALL LONDON GREEN GRID AND AREA FRAMEWORKS 21</i></p> <p><i>FIGURE 3 EIGHT BROAD TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT TYPES IN THE UK PROVIDING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES..... 35</i></p> <p><i>FIGURE 4 2011 CENSUS: POPULATION FOR LAMBETH BY AGE AND SEX 36</i></p> <p><i>FIGURE 5 INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (IMD) BY WARD. 37</i></p>
TABLES	<p><i>TABLE 1 PPG17 COMPANION GUIDE APPROACH..... 7</i></p> <p><i>TABLE 2 CABE AND GLA APPROACH 8</i></p> <p><i>TABLE 3 NATURAL ENGLAND APPROACH..... 10</i></p> <p><i>TABLE 4 TCPA PLANNING FOR GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PRINCIPLES 11</i></p> <p><i>TABLE 5 OPEN SPACE TYPOLOGIES AND PRIMARY PURPOSE (SOURCE: NPPF 2012 AND PPG17 2002)..... 16</i></p> <p><i>TABLE 6 LAMBETH TYPOLOGIES..... 43</i></p> <p><i>TABLE 7 GREEN FLAG AWARDS IN LAMBETH 46</i></p> <p><i>TABLE 8 RECORDED CRIME IN OPEN SPACES AND PARKS IN LAMBETH 48</i></p> <p><i>TABLE 9 NATURAL ENGLAND ANGST PROVISION STANDARDS49</i></p> <p><i>TABLE 10 LONDON PLAN PROVISION STANDARDS..... 50</i></p> <p><i>TABLE 11 ACCESS DEFINITIONS 51</i></p> <p><i>TABLE 12 HOUSING DELIVERY (SOURCE: AMR AND HOUSING PIPELINE DEVELOPMENT REPORT)..... 53</i></p> <p><i>TABLE 13 DISTRIBUTION OF NET DWELLINGS PER YEAR..... 53</i></p> <p><i>TABLE 14 PROPERTIES UNDER CONSTRUCTION..... 54</i></p> <p><i>TABLE 15 REQUIRED AND DESIRABLE FEATURES BY TYPOLOGY 57</i></p> <p><i>TABLE 16 SECTION 106 CONTRIBUTIONS 2005-2011..... 62</i></p> <p><i>TABLE 17 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS 64</i></p>

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

Biodiversity the variety of life on Earth encompassing the whole of the natural world and all living things with which we share the planet.

Green chains linked but separate open spaces with footpaths between them. They are accessible to the public and provide way-marked paths and other pedestrian and cycle routes.

Green corridor relatively continuous areas of open space leading through the built environment, which may be linked and may not be publicly accessible. They may allow animals and plants to be found further into the built-up area than would otherwise be the case and provide an extension to the habitats of the sites they join.

Green Infrastructure a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

Green space is taken to include rivers, standing waters, coastal waters and estuaries.

Ecological networks link sites of biodiversity importance.

Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems, such as food, water, flood and disease control and recreation.

Ecosystem approach is defined as ‘a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way and which recognizes that humans, with their cultural diversity, are an integral component of many ecosystems.

Metropolitan Open Land strategic open land within the urban area that contributes to the structure of London.

Multi-functionality is central to the green infrastructure concept and approach. It refers to the potential for green infrastructure to have a range of functions, to deliver a broad range of ecosystem services. Multi-functionality can apply to individual sites and routes, but it is when the sites and links are taken together that we achieve a fully multi-functional Green Infrastructure network.

Open space all open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.

Opportunity Area London’s principal opportunities for accommodating large scale development to provide substantial numbers of new employment and housing, each typically more than 5,000 jobs and/or 2,500 homes, with a mixed and intensive use of land and assisted by good public transport accessibility.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Lambeth Open Space Strategy Addenda

The London Borough of Lambeth has appointed URS Infrastructure and Environment Ltd to update the Lambeth Open Space Strategy to provide evidence and policy guidance to feed into the emerging Local Plan and to help inform how the Council invests in Green Infrastructure. The evidence will be in the form of an Addendum to the original Lambeth Open Space Strategy (last updated in February 2007). Work on the Open Space Strategy (OSS) addenda has involved:

- Reviewing current legislation, national policy and regional/local policy with regards to open spaces;
- Engaging with statutory stakeholders and residents in the borough to identify areas deficient in access to open space and highlight potential sites/areas for improvement;
- A detailed assessment of priority sites (see definition in section 2 below) to ascertain the current level of quality;
- An update to open spaces mapping based on new data made available since 2007 and the assessments of priority sites;
- Development of a updated, user-friendly open space database for the Council; and
- Recommendations and actions for the Local Plan and future investment in green infrastructure.

2. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

The approach employed for this addendum combines the most relevant aspects from the existing guidance, in order to ensure conformity with the London Plan and NPPF. The report is structured around the below methodological sequence:

- **Overview of open space and green infrastructure guidance**
- **National, regional and local context**
- **Drivers for change**
- **Open space in 2013 and improvements since 2007**
- **Assessment of local need**
- **Audit of local provision and quality**
- **Identification of provision standards and areas of deficiency**
- **Conclusions and recommendations**

For the purposes of this report open space and green infrastructure issues have been considered together, as they have been in the emerging Lambeth Local Plan. The study took its starting point from the work produced in 2004 and 2007 therefore many of the recommendations propounded by the statutory and non-statutory guidance have already been met. Much of the study has involved reviewing and/or updating work previously undertaken.

Updated mapping based on new data and changes since 2007 forms the foundation of this addendum. The mapping and analysis is supplemented by stakeholder involvement and the re-evaluation of key priority sites. This suite of new primary evidence underpins the conclusions and recommendations made in the context of new national and regional policy. The approach employed will help to prioritise sites for improvement as well as recognising those which are good overall, or where parts of sites that are good can be improved further. This addendum can be used as a basis to help guide where future investment, capital and revenue, is needed to keep spaces to standard or improve them, and act as a tool to help guide where efforts are best directed for maintenance, fundraising, and site management. The study has also reconsidered the areas of deficiency identified in the original strategy to help inform development management processes and to underpin policies in the emerging Local Plan.

The wider community and adjoining boroughs were consulted in the production of this study. Views were sought on a range of issues, particularly with regards to verifying site changes, identifying cross border issues and establishing local priorities for Lambeth. As stated, the study has refreshed the scoring in the original database for a number of priority sites. As there are over 240 open spaces in Lambeth the database will be updated in the future as a living document in order to track changes to open spaces where assets may be significantly changed/improved over time. Officers can keep scores at each site up to date and ensure the borough's priorities for green space remain relevant as and when there are infrastructure improvements over the plan period.

Lambeth's emerging Local Plan is due to be consulted on in early 2013. Therefore it is important that the borough has an up to date evidence base and Local Plan consistent with the NPPF. Without an up to date plan in place, development application decisions would be

based primarily on the NPPF, London Plan and those local policies that are consistent with the NPPF¹.

Updating the evidence prior to the formal consultation on the Local Plan meant that it was not possible to re-evaluate all sites from the original 2004 study, therefore a sample of priority sites were selected. The rationale for the selection was informed through discussions with open space and planning officers at Lambeth Council is set out below. New scoring has been verified via consultation with a number of local groups and analysis against updated GIS data sources.

Rationale for sample of priority sites:

1. Priority was given to ensuring that all of Lambeth's 'public parks and greenspaces' (i.e. those sites which the council own and maintain; these are sites that Lambeth are obliged to provide, manage and maintain for free public access) were updated as to their current quality and provision of facilities. This is because they were covenanted to Lambeth in the past and the Council are duty bound to continue to provide them, or because they are of such high local importance and value that to not provide them would have a harmful effect on local open space provision for the community. All of these sites have been reassessed, and we have sought community feedback through questionnaires (where they have Friends or user groups). Local groups will be offered the opportunity to continually evaluate and re-score these sites as and when they change in the future.
2. The second level of priority was for open spaces which are managed and/or owned by independent trusts or bodies but are still publicly accessible (e.g. Jubilee Gardens, Bernie Spain Gardens, Garden Museum, Waterloo Millennium Green) and provide local people with the same range of facilities and benefits as sites above (1) – these are also sites that are often in areas of open space deficiency or where there is high footfall, and so need to be assessed to ensure they offer the resources that people need. Again like sites in the first category (1) they can be re-evaluated as and when necessary to take account of future change.
3. The third level of priority was open spaces, not necessarily accessible to the public all the time, but which are still used (or elements are used) for beneficial social, recreational or educational purposes, such as allotments, community gardens or sports playing fields, or sites that have significance because of their history, function and location (e.g. Lambeth Palace Gardens or West Norwood Cemetery). Again like (1) and (2) they can be re-evaluated as and when necessary to take account of future change.
4. The final priority level was open spaces which are at risk of being lost to development or are neglected, and where it was important to secure a quality score, to either assess why they have deteriorated or to help assess any future proposals to develop them (e.g. St. Julian's Farm Road Playing Fields, Streatham Constitutional Club).

¹ Annex 1: Implementation of the NPPF - paragraphs 213-215 states that local plans may need to be revised to take into account the policies in the NPPF. This should be progressed as quickly as possible, either through a partial review or by preparing a new plan. For 12 months from the day of publication (March 2012), decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework. In other cases and following this 12-month period (March 2013), due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).

The process of updating the priority sites and GIS makes it easier to re-evaluate those outstanding sites that need to be rescored. The study provides a large comparable sample confirmed via consultation. An updated database linked to a refresh of GIS mapping allows officers and users to readily assess and score these 'missing sites'. The conclusions and recommendations suggest how this task could be approached.

The addendum has relied primarily on desk-study; site visits have been made by Lambeth parks officers in order to re-evaluate the priority sites. This report does not consider the provision of sports facilities nor does it consider specific provision for sports or indoor facilities. In December 2012, the Council provided URS with a GIS dataset of green spaces currently owned by the Council. This dataset was based on that provided with the 2007 Study but with refinements to the boundaries of a number of sites known to have changed since 2007. The typology list proposed in the 2007 Study has been carried forward to this 2013 update and is based on the primary purpose of each site.

Population data has been used to determine demand for green space within the borough and is an important factor in determining current provision and assessing standards. The 2007 Study made use of population data from the 2001 census. This update makes use of population data from the 2011 census. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) has been taken into account within the analysis and this update makes use of data from the English Indices of Deprivation 2010. IMD data is available at the super output area level only. Super output areas are amalgamations of output areas and as such, cover larger geographical areas.

A review of building developments since the 2007 Study has been carried out to identify trends and how this might affect the demand for green space. An assessment of the quantity of green space has been carried out using data from the GIS and from population data as defined above. The amount of unrestricted green space per 1,000 of the population on has been calculated, as well as the amount of formal and informal green space for the borough.

(Hectares of Unrestricted Green Space / Population) X 1000 = Current Provision

The study looks at accessibility and takes into account the effect of local barriers to access (railways, restricted spaces etc.) to give accurate distances which were used to create proximity buffers approximating the accessibility of each site. This update makes use of new data and techniques to provide more accurate representations of the accessibility of each site at the local level.

3. OVERVIEW OF OPEN SPACE AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE GUIDANCE

For the purposes of this report it has been necessary to tailor an approach that reflects statutory and non-statutory best practice guidance to ensure compliance with new national and regional policy, introduced since 2007 (see sections 3-5).

3.1 Assessing needs and opportunities: a companion guide to PPG17

Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (24 July 2002) has been replaced by the NPPF. However, the guidance supporting PPG17 remains extant pending replacement with new consolidated national guidance, informed by the Taylor Review (2012). The practice guidance recommends a strategic approach and sets out ways that local authorities can undertake assessments and audits of open space. Included in its guiding principles for assessment is the need to define the *‘extent to which open spaces meet clearly identified local needs and the wider benefits they generate for people, wildlife, biodiversity and the wider environment’* (paragraph 2.1). The essence of these aims remains in the NPPF (as set out in 3.3).

Table 1 PPG17 companion guide approach

PPG17 Companion Guide	
Step 1 Identify Local Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the implications of existing strategies Review existing policies and provision standards Consult local communities and prepare a vision
Step 2 Audit Local Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decide the scope of the audit and identify existing information Plan and undertake the audit Analyse the audit
Step 3 Set Provision Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine quantity standards Determine quality standards Determine accessibility standards Determine minimum acceptable size standards Determine site area multipliers Determine normalised costs Determine design standards
Step 4 Apply the Provision Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify deficiencies in accessibility Identify deficiencies in quality Identify surpluses and deficiencies in quantity
Step 5 Draft Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify strategic options Evaluate the strategic options Draft policy Consult relevant stakeholders

3.2 Best Practice Guidance

Prior to the introduction of the NPPF there were a number of non-statutory best practice guidance reports released that remain applicable to the production of this open space evidence addenda. Four key reports have informed the tailored approach adopted for this addenda: (1) ‘Open space strategies: best practice guidance’, CABE and the Mayor of London (2009); (2) ‘Green Infrastructure Guidance’, Natural England (2009); (3) ‘Nature Nearby’ Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance, Natural England (2011); and (4) TCPA – Planning for a healthy environment: good practice guidance for green infrastructure and biodiversity (July 2012).

CABE and Greater London Authority – Open space strategies: Best practice guidance (2009)

CABE and the Greater London Authority propounded integrating open spaces into the heart of the physical environment, through both partnership working and effective community involvement. The guidance calls for design and planning policies that seek to create an urban realm that places great importance on leisure and creativity. It sees creating and maintaining high-quality open spaces as central to this idea.

Table 2 CABE and GLA approach

CABE and GLA	
<p>Step 1 Prepare the scoping study and brief secure elected member support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the scope and purpose of the strategy • Develop the management structure for strategy preparation • Determine resources for strategy preparation • Review work undertaken to date and the relationship to other plans • Secure availability and use of GIS • Agree engagement and communication strategy • Determine draft vision, initial aims/objectives and timetable. 	<p>Scoping report, to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary vision, aims and objectives • Work programme consultation strategy
<p>Step 2 Review the context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review national, regional and local context • Identify key characteristics of the area • Review current management and funding of open spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of local open space context
<p>Step 3 Understand the supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify all open spaces • Categorise open spaces by function and size • Do an on-site audit of open space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS database of open space data and key information
<p>Step 4 Understand demand and need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take an inclusive approach to understanding demand and need • Consider existing demographic and similar information • Review existing consultation information and find out how consultations are done • Consult and survey to assess demand and need 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of demand and need

CABE and GLA	
<p>Step 5 Analyse and identify objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of supply and demand • Set standards for quantity, quality and accessibility • Identify deficiency areas and opportunities for redressing them • Update themes, aims, objectives and vision in light of analysis • Identify priorities for open space improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft planning and management policies for open space • Local standards for quantity, quality and accessibility
<p>Step 6 Prepare the strategy and action plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare draft strategy • Prepare action plan • Consult on both • Complete and adopt strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft strategy and action plan • Public consultation final strategy

Natural England – Green Infrastructure Guidance (2009)

Natural England make a distinction made between planning for open space (i.e. Open Space Strategies, based on the extant ‘Assessing needs and opportunities: a companion guide to PPG17’ type audits) and planning for green infrastructure. Sometimes the distinctions can appear subtle, as all green spaces can form part of green infrastructure networks, although the scope of open space strategies and green infrastructure strategies are considered quite differently in the guidance.

The Natural England guidance draws a distinction between planning for green infrastructure and open/green space strategies in the following terms:

- Green infrastructure goes beyond the site specific, considering also the ‘big picture’ – landscape context, hinterland and setting, as well as strategic links of sub regional scale and beyond;
- Green infrastructure considers private as well as public assets;
- Green infrastructure provides a multifunctional, connected network delivering ecosystem services;
- Whilst PPG17 compliant studies consider typologies beyond sports and amenity greenspace, spaces are considered primarily from access, quality and management perspectives, rather than consideration of wider environmental benefits and services. These green spaces are, however, important constituents of a green infrastructure network. They form a complementary strategy to Local Rights of Way Improvement Plans.

Table 3 Natural England approach

Natural England	
Step 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify how GI will be addressed in the Local Development Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm membership and roles of local GI Advisory. Group to LPA. Comment on approach to GI in LDS.
Step 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental characterisation of plan area. Establish local need for GI functions. Identify deficiencies in existing GI (amount and type). Initial assessment of broad opportunities and key delivery partners. Document evidence base for future EIP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make data available for environmental characterisation. Advise on standards and other methods for assessing need.
Step 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify GI opportunities. Develop spatial GI options. Develop supporting policy options. Consult GI stakeholders. Refine Options. Other relevant strategies. Initial scoping of delivery mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond to consultation on options development. Address conflicts between environmental stakeholders.
Step 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop spatial plan for GI network with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic GI on Key Diagram. All GI in Site Allocations / DPD / Area Action Plan. Core Strategy policy framework. Consult on and define delivery and long term management mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond to consultation on delivery mechanisms.
Step 5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to GI evidence base, if required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide expert witnesses, if required.
Step 6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure relevant Local Area Agreement targets. Planning decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on models for delivery.
Step 7 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor performance of GI in relation to identified functions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote standardisation of monitoring across region. Highlight instances where management is diverging from planned function.

Natural England – ‘Nature Nearby’ Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance (updated 2011)

Natural England has also produced guidance to support implementation of their Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt). The guidance, first produced in 2010 and updated in 2011, aims to gain better acceptance of the standard. The approach to increasing accessibility, naturalness and connectivity was successfully trialled in several pilot areas across England and particularly in the London area. This approach aims to:

- Define accessibility and naturalness.
- Provide guidance on assessing quality, quantity, accessibility and connectivity.

- Provide guidance on mapping provision, population, accessibility and connectivity.
- Identify appropriate delivery tools and partners.
- Collect information on the role of accessible natural greenspace in improving quality of life and reducing negative impacts of climate change.

Section 10 of the guidance sets out how the ANGSt standard can be applied alongside the London Plan’s suggested greenspace standards.

[Town and Country Planning Association and The Wildlife Trusts – Planning for a healthy environment: good practice guidance for green infrastructure and biodiversity \(July 2012\)](#)

The Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA), in association with the wildlife trusts, set out a number of key guiding principles to follow when planning and creating climate-resilient Green Infrastructure for biodiversity and people. These principles are relevant to the production of open space evidence base and policy formulation:

Table 4 TCPA planning for green infrastructure principles

TCPA principles of planning for green infrastructure and biodiversity
Principle 1: GI needs to be strategically planned to provide a comprehensive and integrated network
Principle 2: GI requires wide partnership buy-in
Principle 3: GI needs to be planned using sound evidence
Principle 4: GI needs to demonstrate ‘multi-functionality’
Principle 5: GI creation and maintenance need to be properly resourced
Principle 6: GI needs to be central to the development’s design and must reflect and enhance the area’s locally distinctive character
Principle 7: GI should contribute to biodiversity gain by safeguarding, enhancing, restoring, and creating wildlife habitat and by integrating biodiversity into the built environment
Principle 8: GI should achieve physical and functional connectivity between sites at strategic and local levels
Principle 9: GI needs to include accessible spaces and facilitate physically active travel
Principle 10: GI needs to be integrated with other policy initiatives

4. NATIONAL CONTEXT

Since the last open space evidence was produced (2007) there have been widespread changes to local government, the way green infrastructure is delivered and the planning system in England. This section identifies the key changes that may influence how Lambeth delivers green infrastructure in the future.

4.1 Natural Environment White Paper (2011)

The Natural Environment White Paper², produced by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, responds to new evidence about the state of the natural environment in the UK. The UK National Ecosystem Assessment (NEA) published in June 2011 assessed the social and economic benefits the UK gets from the natural environment and showed that of the range of services delivered in the UK by eight broad aquatic and terrestrial habitat types and their constituent biodiversity, about 30% have been assessed as currently declining.

The Lawton Report³, Making Space for Nature, found that nature in England is highly fragmented and unable to respond effectively to new pressures such as climate and demographic change. The NEA specifically highlights reductions in both the quality and quantity of urban green space. One in six urban local authorities believes their green spaces are declining. The NEA also highlights the huge opportunities for improved health, wealth and happiness if action is taken now⁴.

The White Paper does not pose any additional duties on local authorities but it recognises that success in protecting and improving the natural environment will depend on action taken at local level. Local authorities possess the strategic overview, local knowledge and statutory powers required to make the vision set out in this White Paper a reality. Government is seeking to mainstream the value of nature across society by:

- facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature;
- creating a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature;
- strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and
- showing leadership in the European Union and internationally, to protect and enhance natural assets globally.

The aims of the Natural Environment White Paper are summarised below where they are considered to have a bearing on Lambeth's operations moving forward:

Protecting and improving our natural environment

The Government hopes to move from net biodiversity loss to net gain, by supporting healthy, well-functioning ecosystems and coherent ecological networks. In 2011, following release of the White Paper, the Government published *Biodiversity 2020: a strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services*⁵ which sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the

² <http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm80/8082/8082.pdf>

³ <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/201009space-for-nature.pdf>

⁴ <http://uknea.unep-wcmc.org/Resources/tabid/82/Default.aspx>

⁵ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020-111111.pdf>

next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs) have been established to strengthen local action. LNPs enable local leadership and operate across administrative boundaries. They were set up to raise awareness about the services and benefits of a healthy natural environment. They contribute to the green economy and complement Local Enterprise Partnerships. Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs) were established to enhance and reconnect nature on a significant scale, where the opportunities and benefits justify such action (which has included voluntary biodiversity offsetting).

Growing a green economy

Sustainable economic growth relies on services provided by the natural environment, often referred to as ‘ecosystem services’. Some of these are provided directly, such as food, timber and energy. Others are indirect, such as climate regulation, water purification and the productivity of soil. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity study⁶ shows that protected natural areas can yield returns many times higher than the cost of their protection. There are multi-million pound opportunities available from greener goods and services, and from markets that protect nature’s services. Too many of the benefits derived from nature are not properly valued. The value of natural capital is not fully captured in the prices customers pay, in the operations of markets or in the accounts of government or business. When nature is undervalued, bad choices can be made. The Government signals in the White Paper that they will put natural capital at the centre of economic thinking and at the heart of the way economic progress is measured nationally.

Reconnecting people and nature

The NEA and the Marmot Review, Fair Society, Healthy Lives⁷, demonstrated the positive impact that nature has on mental and physical health. High-quality natural environments foster healthy neighbourhoods; green spaces encourage social activity and reduce crime. The natural environment can help children’s learning. Human activity can, in return, enrich nature. Voluntary activity to improve wildlife habitats or remove litter increases the value of nature. The White Paper included a number of proposals for how to reconnect people with nature:

- Helping local authorities to use their new duties and powers on public health (subsequently introduced under the Health and Social Care Act 2012).
- Creation of a new ‘Local Green Areas’ designation to allow local people to protect the green areas that are important to them (see 3.3 NPPF below).
- Establishment of a Green Infrastructure Partnership to support the development of green infrastructure in England.

4.2 Localism Act (2011)

The Localism Bill received Royal Assent on 15 November 2011. The act aims to shift power from central government back to individuals, communities and councils. The Localism Act includes five key measures:

1. Community Rights
2. Neighbourhood planning
3. Housing
4. General power of competence

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/economics/pdf/d1_summary.pdf

⁷ <http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/projects/fair-society-healthy-lives-the-marmot-review/fair-society-healthy-lives-full-report>

5. Empowering cities and other local areas.

The Localism Act enshrined in law a new set of rights for communities. These are:

- Community right to challenge
- Community right-to-bid.

The Community right to challenge came into effect 27 June 2012. This allows voluntary and community groups, parish councils or two or more members of local authority staff to express an interest in running a service currently commissioned or delivered by a local authority. Where the expressions of interest are accepted, the local authority must run a competitive procurement.

The Community right-to-bid (Assets of Community Value) allows communities to nominate buildings and land that they consider to be of value to the community, to be included on a list maintained by the local authority. If any of the assets on the register are put up for sale, the community is given a window of opportunity to express an interest in purchasing the asset, and another window of opportunity to bid. This could include:

- a public open space
- former schools/children's centre
- community centre
- village shop
- public house
- library
- swimming pools

The right covers private as well as public assets. Local authorities are required to keep a list of all of these 'assets of community value'. If an owner of a listed asset wants to sell it, they have to notify the local authority. The local authority then, in turn, has to notify any interested parties. If local groups are interested in buying the asset they have 6 months to prepare a bid to buy it before the asset can be sold. The Community Right to Bid came into effect on 21 September 2012.

The Localism Act 2011 also introduced statutory Neighbourhood Planning in England. It enables communities to draw up Neighbourhood Plans and Neighbourhood Development Orders for their area and is intended to give communities more of a say in the development of their local area (within certain limits and parameters). These plans will be used to:

- choose the location of new homes, shops and offices;
- what new buildings should look like;
- grant planning permission for the new buildings that neighbourhoods want to see go ahead; and
- designate local green space (see 4.3. below)

These new powers will impact how Lambeth provides services to its communities and have the potential to assist greater cooperation on aspects of green infrastructure delivery and maintenance.

4.3 National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)

The Government has made significant changes to the planning system since the publication of the original Lambeth OSS. The Government has sought to simplify the planning system, speed up decision making and facilitate growth. In terms of national guidance, this process

has involved the rescinding of a considerable volume of policy and guidance and the adoption of a new and concise National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

The NPPF sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.

Open space policy within the National Planning Policy Framework

Paragraph 14 “Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change”.

Paragraph 73 “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 and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The 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.”

Paragraph 76 “Local communities through local and neighbourhood plans should be able to identify for special protection green areas of particular importance to them. By designating land as Local Green Space local communities will be able to rule out new development other than in very special circumstances. Identifying land as Local Green Space should therefore be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or reviewed, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.”

Paragraph 77 “The Local Green Space designation will not be appropriate for most green areas or open space. The designation should only be used: where the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves; where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and where the green area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.”

Paragraph 114 “Local planning authorities...should set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure”

Paragraph 165 “Planning policies and decisions should be based on up-to-date information about the natural environment and other characteristics of the area”

The NPPF provides definitions for green infrastructure and open space (see Glossary). These definitions are supplemented by the typologies set out in the extant Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation companion guide. The database that underpins this study uses a wider range of typologies based upon Table 5 overleaf and common London Plan definitions (see Figure 3-2).

Table 5 Open space typologies and primary purpose (Source: NPPF 2012 and PPG17 2002)

	Typology	Primary Purpose
Greenspaces	Parks and gardens	Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events.
	Natural and semi-natural greenspaces	Wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness.
	Green corridors	Walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel, and opportunities for wildlife migration.
	Amenity greenspace	Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas.
	Provision for children and young people	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters.
	Allotments	Opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion.
	Cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds	Quiet contemplation and burial of the dead, often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity.
Civic spaces	Civic and market squares and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians including the promenade	Providing a setting for civic buildings, public demonstrations and community events.
Areas of water	Rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs.	Offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.

5. REGIONAL CONTEXT

This sections looks at the London Plan and other non-statutory plans produced at the Regional level by the Greater London Authority (GLA). The London Plan was adopted in July 2011 and is due to be reviewed in light of new evidence such as an updated Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and Census 2011 data.

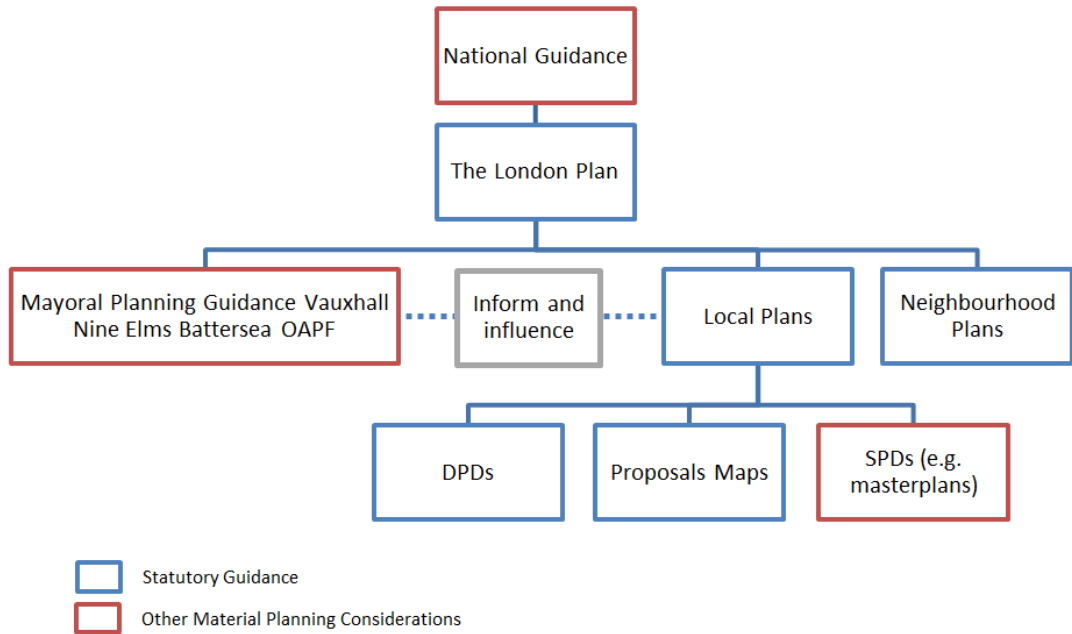


Figure 1 Lambeth Development Plan (Regional and Local Plans)

5.1 London Plan (July 2011)

The London Plan contains a number of greenspace policies which together with existing local Lambeth policies form part of Lambeth’s overall Development Plan. Key London Plan policies are summarised below where they have implications or suggest a particular course of action for the Borough for formulating new local policies:

Policy 1.1 Delivering the strategic vision and objectives for London
Growth should not result in unacceptable impacts on the environment.

Policy 2.18 Green infrastructure: the network of open and green spaces
In areas of deficiency for regional and metropolitan parks, opportunities for the creation of green infrastructure to meet this deficiency should be identified and their implementation should be supported.

Enhancements to London’s green infrastructure should be sought from development and where a proposal falls within a regional or metropolitan park deficiency area (broadly corresponding to the areas identified as “regional park opportunities” on Map 2.8); it should contribute to addressing this need.

Boroughs should:

- Follow national guidance 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-borough nature and use of many of these open spaces.
- Produce open space strategies that cover all forms of open space and the interrelationship between these spaces. These should identify priorities for addressing deficiencies and should set out positive measures for the management of green and open space. These strategies and their action plans need to be kept under review. Delivery of local biodiversity action plans should be linked to open space strategies.
- Ensure that in and through DPD policies, green infrastructure needs are planned and managed to realise the current and potential value of open space to communities and to support delivery of the widest range of linked environmental and social benefits

Policy 5.10 Urban greening

Urban greening, such as new planting in the public realm and multifunctional green infrastructure, is supported in order to contribute to the adaptation to, and reduction of, the effects of climate change. Boroughs should identify areas where urban greening and green infrastructure can make a particular contribution to mitigating the effects of climate change, such as the urban heat island. The Mayor seeks to increase the amount of surface area greened in the Central Activities Zone by at least five per cent by 2030, and a further five per cent by 2050. Major development proposals within the Central Activities Zone should demonstrate how green infrastructure has been incorporated. The latter points have been addressed in the Opportunity Area Planning Frameworks for Waterloo and Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea.

Policy 5.11 Green roofs and development site environs

Major development proposals should be designed to include roof, wall and site planting, especially green roofs and walls where feasible. Boroughs may wish to develop more detailed policies and proposals to support the development of green roofs and the greening of development sites. Boroughs should also promote the use of green roofs in smaller developments, renovations and extensions where feasible.

Policy 7.17 Metropolitan Open Land

The Mayor strongly 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 Metropolitan Open Land and inappropriate development refused, except in very special circumstances, giving the same level of protection as in the Green Belt. Essential ancillary facilities for appropriate uses will only be acceptable where they maintain the openness of MOL. Any alterations to the boundary of MOL should be undertaken by boroughs through the Local Plan process, in consultation with the Mayor and adjoining authorities. To designate land as MOL boroughs need to establish that the land meets at least one of the following criteria:

- it contributes to the physical structure of London by being clearly distinguishable from the built up area
- it includes open air facilities, especially for leisure, recreation, sport, the arts and cultural activities, which serve either the whole or significant parts of London
- it contains features or landscapes (historic, recreational, biodiversity) of either national or metropolitan value
- it forms part of a Green Chain or a link in the network of green infrastructure and meets one of the above criteria.

Policy 7.18 Protecting local open space and addressing local deficiency

The Mayor supports the creation of new open space in London to ensure satisfactory levels of local provision to address areas of deficiency. The loss of local protected open spaces must be resisted unless equivalent or better quality provision is made within the local catchment area. Replacement of one type of open space with another is unacceptable unless an up to date needs assessment shows that this would be appropriate. When assessing local open space needs Local Plans should:

- include appropriate designations and policies for the protection of local open space
- identify areas of public open space deficiency, using the open space categorisation set out in Table 7.2 (see London Plan) as a benchmark for all the different types of open space identified therein
- 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
- ensure that open space needs are planned in accordance with green infrastructure strategies to deliver multiple benefits.

The London Plan propounds the use of the CABE Space/Mayor of London Best Practice Guidance ‘Open Space Strategies’ as guidance for developing policies on the proactive creation, enhancement and management of open space (see 3.2).

Policy 7.19 Biodiversity and access to nature

The Mayor will work with all relevant partners to ensure a proactive approach to the protection, enhancement, creation, promotion and management of biodiversity in support of the Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy. This means planning for nature from the beginning of the development process and taking opportunities for positive gains for nature through the layout, design and materials of development proposals and appropriate biodiversity action plans. Boroughs should:

- use the procedures in the Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy to identify and secure the appropriate management of sites of borough and local importance for nature conservation in consultation with the London Wildlife Sites Board.
- identify areas deficient in accessible wildlife sites and seek opportunities to address them
- include policies and proposals for the protection of protected/priority species and habitats and the enhancement of their populations and their extent via appropriate BAP targets
- ensure sites of European or National Nature Conservation Importance are clearly identified.
- identify and protect and enhance corridors of movement, such as green corridors, that are of strategic importance in enabling species to colonise, re-colonise and move between sites

Policy 7.21 Trees and woodlands

Trees and woodlands should be protected, maintained, and enhanced; this should be linked to the borough’s open space strategy. Existing trees of value should be retained and any loss as the result of development should be replaced following the principle of ‘right place, right tree’. Wherever appropriate, the planting of additional trees should be included in new developments, particularly large-canopied species. Boroughs should protect ‘veteran’ trees and ancient woodland where these are not already part of a protected site.

Policy 7.22 Land for food

Boroughs should protect existing allotments. They should identify other potential spaces that could be used for commercial food production or for community gardening, including for

allotments and orchards. Particularly in inner and central London innovative approaches to the provision of spaces may need to be followed; these could include the use of green roofs.

5.2 All London Green Grid SPG (March 2012)

Supplementing the London Plan are a number of Supplementary Planning Guidance documents. The All London Green Grid (ALGG) Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) provides guidance on the implementation of aspects of London Plan policy. It seeks to:

1. Protect, conserve and enhance London's strategic network of green and open natural and cultural spaces, to connect the everyday life of the city to a range of experiences and landscapes, town centres, public transport nodes, the countryside in the urban fringe, the Thames and major employment and residential areas;
2. Encourage greater use of, and engagement with, London's green infrastructure; popularising key destinations within the network and fostering a greater appreciation of London's natural and cultural landscapes; enhancing visitor facilities and extending and upgrading the walking and cycling networks in between to promote a sense of place and ownership for all who work in, visit and live in London;
3. Secure a network of high quality, well designed and multifunctional green and open spaces to establish a crucial component of urban infrastructure able to address the environmental challenges of the 21st century – most notably climate change.

The ALGG SPG is a material planning consideration for deciding planning applications. Flowing from the ALGG SPG is the Central London ALGG Area Framework which identifies specific actions for the partners involved in Central London (see Figure 2).

5.3 Central London All London Green Grid Area Framework 12 (December 2012)

This document includes a number of Lambeth's key greenspaces in the northern part of the borough. Area Frameworks help to support the delivery of the All London Green Grid objectives. They identify how the All London Green Grid frameworks can be delivered at the landscape scale and across administrative boundaries. To achieve this they;

- establish a comprehensive baseline understanding of each area
- define a vision, area objectives and strategic opportunities for each area
- ensure that sub-regional and strategic projects interface with Borough level planning, regeneration, transport and open space strategies and processes
- identify the resources required and form bidding strategies to deliver the funding for strategic projects
- consolidate resources, coordinate efforts and facilitate partnership working
- support the preparation of Delivery Strategies
- address the recommendations of the Drain London research project and ensure that the possible flood and surface water management opportunities are incorporated within the ALGG.

ALGG Area Frameworks expand on the implementation points and strategic opportunities identified in the All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance and the London Plan. Subject to boroughs agreement ALGG Area Frameworks can also form part of Local Development Plans, Development Plan Documents and or Joint Area Action Plans. For the purposes of this study a number of green infrastructure projects are recommended for inclusion within Lambeth's infrastructure schedule (see Conclusions and Recommendations).

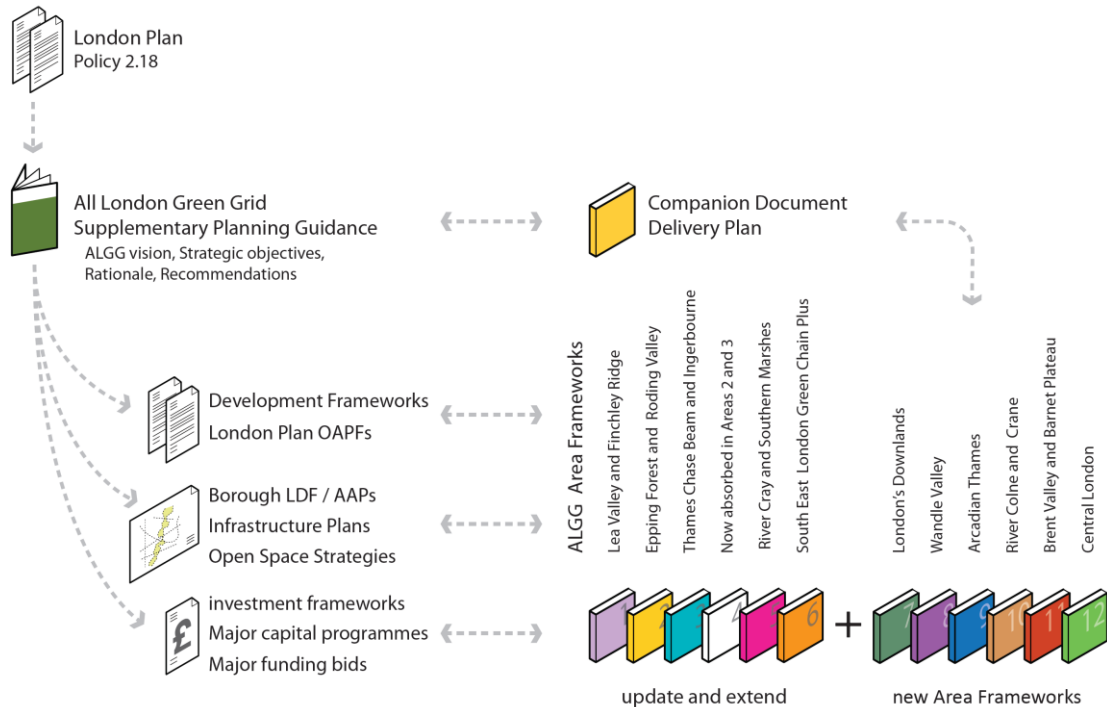


Figure 2 The All London Green Grid and Area Frameworks

5.4 Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea Opportunity Area Planning Framework (March 2012)

The GLA has prepared a planning framework for the Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea (VNEB) Opportunity Area (OA) in partnership with the London Boroughs of Lambeth and Wandsworth, the London Development Agency (LDA), Transport for London (TfL) and English Heritage. The GLA has also worked with key landowners in the OA through a stakeholder consultation process.

As part of the Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF), the GLA and TfL has undertaken major transport and public realm studies (incorporating open space and green infrastructure) in conjunction with key stakeholders, which consider various options for improvements within the OA.

The OAPF is supplementary planning guidance to the London Plan. It sets out the strategic policy framework for development within the OA, articulating the key policy directions established in the London Plan, Lambeth’s Core Strategy and Wandsworth’s Core Strategy and Site Specific Allocations Document.

The VNEB OAPF public realm strategy proposes five principle interventions, which are:

1. An improved river walk;
2. Strategic links to the river;
3. A new linear park;
4. Road environment improvements; and
5. A new pedestrian/ cycle bridge.

The OAPF envisages that the river walk will improve the quality, character and continuity of the Thames Path; and the strategic green links will connect existing neighbourhoods and green spaces through the site to the riverfront. An improved and continuous walk along the

riverfront from Battersea Park to link to Waterloo OA incorporating new and improved riverside parks is included in the OAPF. Road improvements and a pedestrian and cycle bridge will also improve permeability and accessibility to non-car modes of transport throughout the site, this could open up access to new greenspaces provided as part of future development.

A new linear park (approximately 4.5ha) is proposed that will connect the Grade II* listed Battersea Park to Vauxhall and the tube station. It is hoped that this will act as a focal point and recreational resource for the new community in Nine Elms and the existing communities nearby. It will provide a variety of recreational functions and the OAPF recommends that it should include sports pitches, formal and informal children's play areas, water features, community growing areas and seating areas. The implementation of the VNEB OAPF will increase accessibility and provision of open space in the area.

5.5 Waterloo Opportunity Area Planning Framework (October 2007)

In 2007 the GLA prepared a planning framework for Waterloo that provides a strategic vision and overarching planning guidance for the Waterloo Opportunity Area, around 80 hectares in size (including the River Thames) that is wholly within Lambeth. However, the framework area sits within a wider study area, including parts of Southwark, which were considered when preparing guidance. Within this area are the following greenspaces: Riverside Walk, Jubilee Gardens, Bernie Spain Gardens, Millennium Green, Emma Cons Gardens, Hatfield's and Archbishop's Park.

The Waterloo OAPF aims "to give Waterloo a new 'City Square' that also serves as a public transport interchange space; to improve permeability to and within the area and provide new development principally in the area around and above Waterloo Station". The new 'City Square' would link with a new ground level station concourse which would provide new barrier-free ways down to the South Bank and increase north-south links. The OAPF aims to remove general traffic from Waterloo Road and give priority to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport.

The OAPF (in combination with local Lambeth planning policy) has helped to contribute to improvements to Jubilee Gardens since 2007, having been transformed with new flower beds, granite pathways and seating edges, 69 trees and a brand new contemporary playground. The recent transformation (2012) of the Gardens has been managed by an innovative partnership, the Jubilee Gardens Project Board comprising of Lambeth Council, Southbank Centre, previous owner of Jubilee Gardens, the Jubilee Gardens Trust, which is responsible for the management and maintenance of the Gardens, and Transport for London, which provided funding towards the project on behalf of the Mayor. Other funding came from Lambeth Council, secured under section 106 planning agreements with Shell and the EDF Energy London Eye, and contributions were made from several charitable trusts including the 29 May 1961 Trust, The Gosling Foundation and The Hobson Trust. By working in partnership the group secured the funding and planning consent with huge public support. Work was completed on site 35 years after the gardens were first created to celebrate the Queen's Silver Jubilee in 1977.

5.6 Natural England – London's Natural Signatures (January 2011)

In addition to national policy and legislation, Natural England has pioneered work in identifying natural landscape signatures across the whole of England. A study for London was produced in January 2011 and has informed regional work by the Greater London Authority (GLA) on the All London Green Grid (see section 4). The lack of widespread awareness of the underlying nature of London has been a major cause of the gradual erosion of London's natural character e.g. culverting and canalising of rivers, the felling of native woodlands and

the neglect of those remnants of natural landscapes which appear to have no obvious amenity value. There is a clear demand for a succinct and evocative way of distilling and expressing this essence. The Natural Signatures are a means of encapsulating and evoking the key natural characteristics of the Natural Landscape Areas. Just as the signature is the expression of the individual, so uniquely recognisable that it holds enormous legal power, so too the Natural Signatures are intended to be unique, recognisable and powerfully symbolic. The key signatures covering Lambeth are:

- Lower Thames Floodplain – A vast, flat riverside zone of grazed saltmarshes grading to reed swamp, mudflats and the wide tidal Thames – the most striking and immediately visible natural element in London; and
- South London Clays and Gravels – Small hedged meadows and large heathy commons set against a backdrop of extensive woodlands on higher land.

This work is reflected in the All London Green Grid SPG and Area Frameworks that assist the implementation of London Plan and Local Plan implementation.

6. LOCAL CONTEXT

6.1 Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-2020)

The Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) is the borough's 12 year long term strategy, which sets out how Lambeth will improve the quality of life for people who live, work and visit the Borough. Underpinning Lambeth's 2020 vision are seven long term outcomes that the strategy seeks to deliver. Conformity with the SCS is a key test for Local Plans. The relevant objectives for the borough's greenspaces are as follows:

- **Safe and cohesive places where people are empowered and have the confidence to play active roles in their communities:** Lambeth will be an even more desirable place to live. Our diverse communities in Lambeth will be safer and stronger than in 2008. Crime rates will reflect the inner London average with violent crime and volume crime both lower than they currently are. In addition, our communities will continue to be highly cohesive, with people getting on well with one another. People in Lambeth will also play an active role in their local area through a variety of means such as volunteering.
- **Improved health and wellbeing of people which enables them to live active and independent lives:** We will have facilitated the creation of active, healthy and independent communities where the gap in health inequalities within the borough and between the borough and the rest of London have been reduced. In addition, health services within Lambeth will be equally accessible to all members of the community. Health and social care services will be based around enabling independence, providing choice and promoting control. This will be achieved through increased personalisation of social care services and greater patient choice around the health care services they receive.
- **Mixed and sustainable communities with an increased supply of new homes, improved existing dwellings and a high quality physical environment:** We will have helped more people to access affordable high quality housing and reduced the number of people living in temporary accommodation. Over 12,000 new homes will be provided by 2020 and town centre regeneration will include provision for new housing. This will help to meet the ever increasing housing demand and ensure the creation of mixed communities within easy reach of local services. In addition, the quality of our environment will be improved with cleaner streets and high quality green spaces. Further, Lambeth will play an active role in tackling climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

6.2 Lambeth Core Strategy (January 2011)

Lambeth's Core Strategy was adopted in January 2011, Policy S5 provides local statutory policy for open space which must be considered alongside open space policy contained in the London Plan for planning applications made in the borough.

The policy recognises that there are limited opportunities to create significant areas of additional open space, as such the policy is strategic in nature and only applies site specific policy for a limited number of sites. The reasoned justification states that the Development Management DPD will be used to address issues in relation to the detailed application of Core Strategy policy including protection and planting of trees, urban greening, biodiversity, improving the quantity, quality and access to open space, and the exceptional circumstances in which loss of open space may be permitted.

Policy S5 – Open Space

The Council will meet requirements for open space by:

(a) Protecting and maintaining existing open spaces and their function.

(b) Increasing the quantity of open space through the Waterloo City Square project, Windrush Square in Brixton, the extension of Jubilee Gardens and by linking existing spaces through green chains, the Greenway and Thames Path National Walking Trail initiatives. An increase in the quantity of public open space will be sought, where possible, through the development of major sites and other opportunities.

(c) Improving the quality of, and access to, existing open space, including the range of facilities available and its bio-diversity and nature conservation value and heritage value, through various means including the implementation of the Lambeth Open Spaces Strategy.

Where appropriate in major developments, financial contributions will be sought towards improvements in the quality of, and access to, open space in the borough.

Since the publication of the Core Strategy in 2011 there have been many changes to the national planning system (as detailed previously in chapter 3), as such Lambeth took the decision to incorporate a review of their Core Strategy with the production of new site allocations and development management policy. The Council intend to consult on a new Local Plan in early 2013.

6.3 Unitary Development Plan 2007 - policies saved beyond 5 August 2010 and not superseded by the Core Strategy.

Until Lambeth's Local Plan (incorporating site allocations and development management policies) is adopted, the development plan in the borough still includes saved UDP policies. Policy 50 (Open Space and Sports Facilities) is concerned primarily with the protection of open spaces in the borough. The policy also contains a number of specific policies for open space types occurring in the Borough⁸ (please refer to the link in the footnote to access the policy in full).

Policy 50 Open Space and Sports Facilities

The Council will protect Open Space in the Borough (as identified on the Proposals Map and as defined below) from inappropriate built development. Inappropriate built development includes:

(i) Development that would result in the loss of or damage to open space.

Exceptionally, some development on open space sites may be permitted if it comprises:

(i) Small-scale development that is ancillary to the use and enjoyment of the open space; or

(ii) Development that facilitates or enhances public access; or

(iii) Development that makes compensatory provision in the vicinity for replacement open space of equal or better quality and size; or

⁸ [Lambeth saved UDP policies 2007](#)

(iv) The selective development of housing amenity areas where significant regeneration and community benefits will be achieved which could not be achieved in any other way, for example in relation to estate-based regeneration projects. Such development would be acceptable where the resultant quality of local housing amenity areas is significantly improved; or

(v) Development which protects the nature conservation value and biodiversity of the land.

The success of the policy framework since 2004 is analysed further in section 9 of this report.

6.4 Vauxhall Area Supplementary Planning Document (January 2013)

The purpose of the Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) is to translate the London Plan, the Council's Core Strategy and the VNEB OAPF strategic ambitions to a level of detail capable of interpretation at a neighbourhood scale. Aims relevant to the Open Space Strategy include delivering an attractive walkable neighbourhood; a new linear park and high quality public realm; and an extended riverside path and Thames walk.

The SPD seeks the creation of a continuous pedestrian and cycle route throughout the whole area from Lambeth Bridge, along the Albert Embankment through the new High Street connecting with the Linear Park in Wandsworth and the Power Station to the West. Existing green spaces will be connected and improved, in particular Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens, Vauxhall Park and Larkhall Park.

6.5 Draft Waterloo Supplementary Planning Document (due for adoption in 2013)

The Waterloo Area SPD sets out the Council's vision for the area. The SPD aims to coordinate improvements to the area with high quality public realm, new homes, effective transport links and accommodation for businesses, with the intention of reaffirming Waterloo's role as part of the central London economy.

The council states that it will seek to "protect and enhance open spaces in consultation with local stakeholders and encourage a network of links to connect these spaces. The creation of more amenity space is a priority for the area and will be encouraged as part of development schemes either on site or off-site through pool s.106 contributions."

Key public realm improvements identified in the SPD include providing an extension to Jubilee Gardens (converting Hungerford Car Park to open space to tie in with the high quality park at Jubilee Gardens); and reconfiguring the open space opposite the Old Vic at Emma Cons Gardens to create a more attractive gateway to Waterloo and a space suitable for community events.

6.6 Lambeth Local Plan (due for adoption in 2015)

The Draft Local Plan will retain the spatial strategy, vision and strategic objectives of the Lambeth Core Strategy which is recently adopted and still valid (subject to factual updating). The approach to some strategic policy issues have been subject to review in light of new technical evidence and the publication of the NPPF and London Plan. Lambeth officers have indicated that detailed development management policies and site allocations are to be introduced where necessary including new place specific policy for Loughborough Junction, along with revisions to the approach in Brixton and Vauxhall to reflect new work in these areas. Other areas of the borough are also to be included in the emerging Local Plan.

As a consequence of this new approach, Lambeth are proposing to replace Policy S5 of the Core Strategy and Policy 50 of the Saved UDP with a new expanded open space policy. This

study's conclusions and recommendations will feed into the production of new Local Plan policies.

6.7 Community Infrastructure Levy and infrastructure planning

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a new levy that local authorities can choose to charge on new developments in their area. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want.

The Government issued new statutory CIL guidance on 14 December 2012 under section 221 of the Planning Act 2008. This guidance covers the setting and operation of the Levy. It sets out the evidence required and outlines the linkages between the relevant plan, CIL, s106 obligations and spending of the CIL on infrastructure.

The principle changes are related to:

- the evidence tests at examination, as Charging Authorities will now need to 'show and explain' how their CIL rates contribute positively towards, and not threaten delivery of their relevant (development) plan as a whole, now and through the economic cycle
- the introduction of a clear thread between:
 - plan making evidence on Infrastructure need,
 - the evidence on the aggregate infrastructure gap, that proves the need for CIL
 - the draft regulation 123 list that is now required at examination, that sets out the charging authorities spending plans
- showing that in assessing the impact of the charging rate/s on the delivery of your plan as a whole, the Charging Authority have taken into account:
 - the costs associated with regulatory requirements
 - policies on planning obligations including affordable housing strategic sites
- the need to explain, at examination, how CIL and S106 will operate when a CIL has been adopted
- requiring the Charging Authorities to consult if they change the Regulation 123 CIL spending list, and to review the charging schedule if the change to the list affects viability
- charging authorities should collaborate with county councils in two tier areas on setting the rate, and agreeing CIL spending priorities, taking into account the county council spending priorities, where possible
- developers are expected to give the Charging Authority support with evidence and Charging Authorities are encouraged to engage early with developers and be clear about their infrastructure needs and how they will be paid for.

Consultation on Lambeth's preliminary draft charging schedule closed on 9th November 2012.

- Four residential charging zones were proposed with charges of £50, £150, £265 and £369 per square metre (sqm).
- A charge of £115/sqm for retail developments in excess of 2,500 square metres. No charge for other retail schemes.
- Two charging zones for office developments, with charges of £125 and £0/sqm.
- Charge of £360/sqm proposed for student accommodation.
- Two zones for hotel developments, with charges of £100 and £250/sqm.

7. LAMBETH OPEN SPACE IN 2013

Lambeth is an inner London borough with a northern boundary on the Thames and situated mainly between the boroughs of Wandsworth and Southwark. It covers an area of approximately ten and a half square miles, including Waterloo and the South Bank, Vauxhall, the Oval, Kennington, Stockwell, Clapham, Brixton, Loughborough Junction, Herne Hill, Streatham, Tulse Hill, West Norwood and Gypsy Hill. The north of the borough has a mix of central London activities, while the south of the borough is predominantly sub-urban in character.

The total area of open space in Lambeth is just less than 844 hectares (similar to the total in 2004), representing 31% of the area of the borough (GiGL 2011). In 2011 provision of unrestricted open space was approximately 1.49 hectares per 1,000 people, although access is unevenly spread and particularly limited in the north of the borough. This figure is similar to that for other inner London boroughs, but the ratio is predicted to decrease as a result of population increase and housing growth, given limited opportunities to create major new areas of open space in the borough.

Appendix II sets out a database of sites, including the priority sites that have been re-evaluated since 2007 that have shown either an **improvement** or **deterioration** in quality since 2007⁹. Section 10 updates Lambeth's levels of local provision and areas of deficiency.

7.1 Management of greenspaces

There are 60 open spaces in Lambeth which are owned or leased to Lambeth Council and are managed as 'public parks or greenspaces' where there is free access throughout the year; however, about 32 of these are fenced and gated and only open during normal hours of daylight. These 60 sites are currently maintained by Lambeth Council under the 'Lambeth Grounds Maintenance Contract' which is worth £2.6M per annum and includes contracted activities such as litter and graffiti removal, grass cutting, servicing playgrounds, marking sports pitches and opening/closing gates. Additional services in these 60 public parks and open spaces, such as servicing toilets, reactive or emergency repairs and security are provided through a Lambeth Council corporate facilities contract which is presently worth about £200,000 per annum.

A new Grounds Maintenance Contract is currently being tendered ready for April 2014 in order to secure additional efficiency savings and to take into account recent changes in site content since the original contract was first awarded in 2004. At the same time, Lambeth Council is reviewing the way it manages its public open spaces as part of its on-going commitment to the 'co-operative council' model which aims to involve its residents and customers in the way assets such as open spaces are managed, used and improved. Two new models of community-led management are being evaluated, along with the 'status quo' (i.e. the council continues to own and manage local open spaces and consults with their users):

1. direct transfer of an open space, along with its assets and budget, to a community trust which then manages that open space independent of the council; or

⁹ It has not been possible to survey all of Lambeth's open space sites in Appendix II; however the OSS Addenda has focussed on 'priority one' and 'two' sites (as described in the methodology) on the assumption that they make the greatest contribution to open space provision in the borough. As and when resources permit, it is envisaged that other open spaces will be surveyed and this information will feed in to the Local Plan; and will continue to be monitored post-adoption.

2. a management board, whereby the council continues to maintain an open space but both council and contractor are part of (and answer to) the management board, which is also composed of local site users/residents.

Whilst this would not reduce the number of public parks and open spaces in Lambeth, it would significantly alter the way sites are managed and improved, and would result in local people having greater control and influence over how assets and budgets are allocated to manage and improve them, which could affect how open spaces look, operate and change over time.

About another 100 open spaces in the borough are owned by Lambeth Council but are managed as 'housing estate land'; either through the arms-length management organisation (ALMO) called 'Lambeth Living', or via other registered social landlords (RSLs) e.g. Clapham Park Homes or United Residents Housing. These organisations maintain open spaces on estates through commercial contractors, who also undertake reactive repairs as well as grounds maintenance duties. A number of other areas of housing estate land are owned and managed by independent charities or trusts (e.g. City of London or Church Commissioners) or housing associations who maintain their open spaces under separate contracts.

7.2 Green infrastructure improvements since 2007

There are presently nine parks/open spaces awarded a Green Flag in recognition of their high environmental quality and management, and free access to the community. These are Archbishop's Park, Kennington Park, Milkwood Community Park, Myatt's Fields Park, Ruskin Park, St. Paul's Churchyard, Vauxhall Park, St John's Churchyard and Hillside Gardens Park.

At the time of the original study (2004) no parks or open spaces held a Green Flag Award. The first award was in 2007 (Milkwood Community Park). Below a number of best practice case studies are highlighted to show what improvements have taken place over the past 5 years or so. These examples demonstrate what can be achieved and show how quality scores can be improved across the rest of the borough.

7.3 Case Study: Archbishop's Park

Archbishop's Park is a historic park adjacent to Lambeth Palace, and includes such facilities as an all-weather games area, tennis and netball courts, children's play area and wildlife-friendly areas. Archbishop's Park is one of Lambeth's nine Green Flag Award-winning parks, which recognises considerable achievements made by residents and council to provide the community with a quality green space.

Because of its location, Archbishop's Park is under considerable pressure in terms of the use of its facilities especially given its proximity to large offices, social and private housing, schools and Waterloo Station. There is a constant need to provide facilities that cater to a wide and changing community, as well as to make the park safe and welcoming for commuters and the casual visitor. Numerous actions have been undertaken to address these challenges and set the ground for future changes, which can be summarised as follows:

- New entrance and external directional signage for the park;
- Conversion of the old park lodge into offices for the grounds maintenance contractor;
- Development, opening and extension of the children's playground;
- Creation of a new community orchard, with new signage at entrance and on trees;
- Refurbishment and reopening of the toilets including improving disabled access;
- New seating and refurbishment of existing seats and benches;
- Creation of a new Spring Garden and the Octavia Hill Garden in the north west area;
- Creation of a new Southern Educational Garden;

- Removal of fencing along western boundary to improve access, safety and assist in restoring or upgrading boundary planting and habitats;
- Mosaics installed in playground and shelter with help from local schoolchildren;
- Improvements to park entrances to open up sightlines and improve safety;
- Significant investment from Founder's Place development which will provide health facilities, private and affordable flats on adjacent land, and release funding to be invested in improving Archbishop's Park;
- New tree and shrub plantings, and installation of new benches;
- Creation of new community gardening planters in north-eastern corner;
- Refurbishment and restoration of the northern and southern shelters;
- New beehive in area behind toilet block;
- Creation of new wildlife pond in south east corner with naturalised planting;
- Increased community and business volunteering, including new volunteers tool store

<http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/Services/Environment/ParksGreenSpaces/Parks/ArchbishopsPark.htm>

7.4 Case Study: Kennington Park

With a long and fascinating history, Kennington Park contains areas managed for their heritage value as well as ones with a modern layout to suit younger audiences. The park contains many mature and historic trees as well as open areas and spaces that provide free access to and enjoyment of learning, play, sports, biodiversity and quiet contemplation. The park contains a popular café, an 'Old English' walled flower and herb garden, impressive herbaceous and rose beds and a new 'Green Link' which connects the older Victorian park to a newer extension. Children's facilities in the park include a new dog free playground and two nearby adventure playgrounds, including the Charlie Chaplin Adventure Playground which has wheelchair and disability access. The park also contains a new nature trail for use by children and schools, funded by grants secured by the Friends of Kennington Park.

Kennington Park offers a wide range of sports facilities including tennis courts, basketball, netball and an all-weather floodlit facility for football and hockey. Young people and local cricket clubs can also use the nearby Kennington Community Cricket Ground, and the park is increasingly popular for all kinds of organised events and sports competitions right through the year. Kennington Park has excellent transport links and public access, and serves the people of two large London boroughs with a safe and welcoming space to relax and escape the rigours of modern living. Some of the key successes in recent years include:

- Conversion and decontamination of old illegal scrap yard on St. Agnes Place into a safe and welcoming 'Greenlink'
- Creation of new children's playground on site of old tennis courts next to café
- Creation of new nature trail with educational park and innovative marker posts
- Conversion of old adult toilets into children's toilets located within new playground
- Installation of new playground and nature trail sign
- Creation of new multi-use games area (MUGA) on site of old playground
- Installation of a civilian war memorial to commemorate 1940 air raid shelter tragedy
- Conversion of old toilet block into new male-female adult toilets
- Installation of new Trim Trail
- Creation of new tennis courts within sports complex
- Conversion of old playground offices into booking and changing area for sports complex
- Refurbishment of Astroturf facility with lighting, playing surfaces and changing facilities
- Installation of new park entrance signage

- Installation of new sports signage
- Restoration of wooden shelter
- Creation of new 'dry garden' next to electricity substation
- Installation of bird and bat boxes in park
- Creation of new green waste recycling depot
- Extensive resurfacing of main paths
- Landscaping of grounds of Prince Consort Lodge
- Installation of new metal benches in park
- Restoration of rose beds in western area of park
- Phased restoration of Walled Garden
- Addition of children's equipment to trim trail
- Cleaning of war memorial and restoration of surrounding landscape
- Installation of interpretative signage to highlight historic monuments
- Sponsored restoration of the Skateboard Bowl
- Stage One Heritage Lottery grant for improvements to the Flower Garden

<http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/Services/Environment/ParksGreenSpaces/Parks/KenningtonPark.htm>

7.5 Case Study: Myatt's Fields Park

Myatt's Fields Park is a small Victorian park between Camberwell and Brixton. A compact but attractive park, it retains many original Victorian features such as a charming bandstand, roundhouse, gardens and network of paths. However, it also contains mature trees, quiet and dog exercise areas, as well as a playground, toilets and sports courts that are popular with people of all ages and interests.

Restored in 2009 with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund and Lambeth Council, the park has been revitalised with many original heritage features restored but other modern facilities introduced in keeping with the park's character. These include a new playground with wet play zone, a parks depot and greenhouses with training and education facilities, a nature conservation area, and a brand new Mulberry Children's Centre which opened in 2010

Myatt's Fields Park is a perfect example of how residents and communities work together to not only make their local open spaces better but also become actively involved in managing them. Some examples of how local people are making Myatt's Fields Park a place to visit, experience and stay are described below.

- A new playground with a water play zone and stimulating equipment
- The Mulberry Centre includes a children's building and One O'clock Club, provides care for children primarily under five years old, as well as a range of other activities and services running from mornings to early evenings throughout the week
- Community Greenhouse: the parks depot has been refurbished with staff offices, training rooms and a thriving community greenhouse. The greenhouse is supported by local residents and provides a safe welcoming place to grow food and develop horticultural and social skills. Disabled access male and female public toilets are located next to the depot.
- The greenhouse helps provide produce for the "Black Cat Café" next to the bandstand in the centre of the park, which is a small cafe run as a social enterprise. They bake cakes, make soups and quiches, serve coffee in the area and have plans to open as a community bakery and sell homemade bread and cakes. The cafe uses produce from the parks greenhouses wherever possible
- A new nature conservation area which offers opportunities for training in conservation and horticultural skills, as well as volunteering by residents, schools and businesses.

A new management plan is being developed for the area, to help direct improvements that enrich the park for people as well wild plants and animals.

- A popular weekly food programme which includes a family cook and eat breakfast on Fridays, a retired people's lunch club on Fridays, and Saturday "Cook and Eat" sessions where local people are employed to teach other users about the food they know and love.
- Healthy food is grown at Myatt's Fields Park, which contains cold beds, a keyhole garden and a large greenhouse where people are shown how to grow their food. A meeting is held once a month where everybody shares lunch after each session
- The park plays host to community-led events, including "summer sleepovers", a Harvest Festival, Big Draw, Halloween and a festive 'Christingles'

<http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/Services/Environment/ParksGreenSpaces/Parks/MyattsFieldPark.htm>

7.6

Case Study: Ruskin Park

Ruskin Park is a large historic park between Camberwell, Brixton and Herne Hill in South London. The park gets its name from John Ruskin, the famous artist, writer and social campaigner, who lived nearby from 1823 to 1871. Ruskin Park offers residents of and visitors to Lambeth and Southwark a safe, welcoming and well-maintained place with opportunities for play, sports and relaxation. Along with a popular paddling pool, playground, tennis courts, skate park area and football pitch, the park contains ornamental and wildlife ponds and formal bedding along with heritage features like the Portico and a splendid collection of ornamental and native trees. Pride of place goes to a delightful wooden bandstand in the centre of the park, which was restored in 2006 and continues to provide a striking focus for all who visit.

Since 2005 many actions have taken place which transformed the character, condition, image and reputation of Ruskin Park, and addressed past concerns of residents, users, Friends and members, and can be summarised as follows:

- Restoration of the Ruskin Park bandstand, and organised events held on it
- Resurfacing of the area around the bandstand and new benches
- Conversion of the old changing rooms into new toilets, with disabled provision
- Renovation of the playground toilets
- Refurbishment of playground apparatus
- Landscaping of Foxes Path to remove shaded areas and open up sight lines
- Removal of dense boundary shrubs and scrub with local and business volunteers
- Removal of old or damaged wooden fencing around formal bedding areas
- New parks entrance signage
- Tree removal to address safety concerns
- New formal bedding in key areas
- Drainage, desilting and re-landscaping of the pond
- New internal fencing and gates around dog free area
- New fencing around the old One O'Clock Club
- Repainting of old One O'Clock Club to remove graffiti and poor surfaces
- Increased graffiti and flyposting removal programme
- Opening up lines of view into Park from King's College Hospital, to allow the park to be monitored by the Hospital's CCTV
- Establishment of Ruskin Park Volunteer Group, undertaking weekend conservation and minor landscaping works
- Regular visits by London business on volunteering 'team challenges'

- The creation of walking routes and jogging walks to encourage more use of the park, and hence increase vigilance and reassurance
- Creation of two new ponds in the new 'Wildlife Zone' along the Northern Strip between tennis courts and old one o'clock club, along with appropriate landscaping
- Securing external funding to convert the old bowling green into a new garden
- Replanting of old rose beds with new specimens to add colour and variety
- Securing the future of the old one o'clock club for a new employment and training enterprise for Trees for Cities, and developing offers for use of the Stable Block as a new community resource or shared use centre
- Creation of a new Ruskin Park Community Garden next to Denmark Hill entrance
- Creation of a new community orchard in the Wildlife Zone

<http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/Services/Environment/ParksGreenSpaces/Parks/RuskinPark.htm>

8. DRIVERS FOR CHANGE

8.1 Simplified national policy framework with emphasis shifted to a flexible local approach based on objectively assessed need

The replacement of thousands of pages of Planning Policy Statements (PPS) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) documents with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012 has signalled a shift in approach to Local Plan Making. Paragraph 14 emphasises that local plans, “should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless: any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits”. Similarly paragraph 182 states that when examining local plans a key test of soundness will be whether or not the plan has been positively prepared: “the plan should be prepared based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development.”

The deletion of PPS 1 (Delivering Sustainable Development, including the Planning and Climate Change Supplement), PPS 9 (Biodiversity and Geological Conservation) and PPG 17 (Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation) allows for a more flexible approach to open space/green infrastructure evidence base assembly and planning. Open space, climate change and ecology no longer need to be dealt with as discrete pieces of Local Plan evidence reflecting the policy position set out in the Natural Environment White Paper (2011). Whilst this addendum focuses on Lambeth’s open spaces, the recommendations and conclusions reflect the shift in national policy emphasis.

8.2 Regional policy evolution

The format and policy content of the 2011 London Plan is largely similar to the 2006 London Plan with a detailed suite of environmental policies broken down by strategic policy statements, development management policies and policy guidance for boroughs preparing Locals Plans.

The major change at the regional tier of planning has been the expansion and consolidation of the pioneering East London Green Grid principles across the whole of London. The All London Green Grid SPG supplies a blueprint for London boroughs to utilise for their local open space planning ensuring a regionally coordinated approach. Lambeth’s involvement in the Central London Area Framework has yielded a number of infrastructure projects which are considered in the conclusions and recommendations.

8.3 New emphasis on ecosystems services and green infrastructure

In 2005, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment concluded that, on a global scale, whilst some ecosystem services such as food production had increased, the majority of ecosystem services had been degraded. The UK National Ecosystem Assessment (NEA), published in 2011, concluded that, of the range of services provided by eight broad terrestrial and aquatic habitat types in the UK (see Figure 3), about 30% are in decline with many others in a reduced or degraded state, often as a consequence of long-term declines in habitat extent or condition. Long-term declines in habitat extent and condition are, in turn, the result of the emphasis from the late 1940s onwards on maximising the production of food, timber, energy and water.

The increase in agricultural productivity in particular was accompanied by a decline in other ecosystem services, particularly those relating to biodiversity and air, water and soil quality, as semi-natural habitats were lost or degraded. Despite improvements in the provision of some ecosystem services over the past 10-20 years as a result of changes in policy and legislation,

advances in technology and changing attitudes and behaviour, the NEA emphasises that many ecosystem services are still delivering at far below their full potential. Moreover, a growing population and the increasing impacts of climate change mean that pressures on ecosystem services are unlikely to diminish. One major challenge is to increase food production while reducing the agricultural sector’s impact on other ecosystem services through sustainable intensification.

In practice, land can often be managed such that a variety of ecosystem services (i.e. multiple benefits) are delivered simultaneously. However, nature is a complex, interconnected system and ecosystem services are not generated independently of each another. Therefore, attempts to maximise the supply of one service are likely to influence the production of other services, whether positively or negatively. In some cases, ‘win-win’ solutions may be possible, for example where river restoration enhances amenity, biodiversity and fishery benefits, while in other instances trade-offs between services may be apparent, for example where non-native tree species are planted with the aim of sequestering carbon. Working with the grain of nature and identifying any trade-offs between services is something that should be considered for open space planning at the local level.

Lambeth is an urban area that borders the Thames therefore the predominant terrestrial and aquatic habitat types are the urban and freshwater categories. The impacts of climate change and population growth are considered in the conclusions and recommendations.

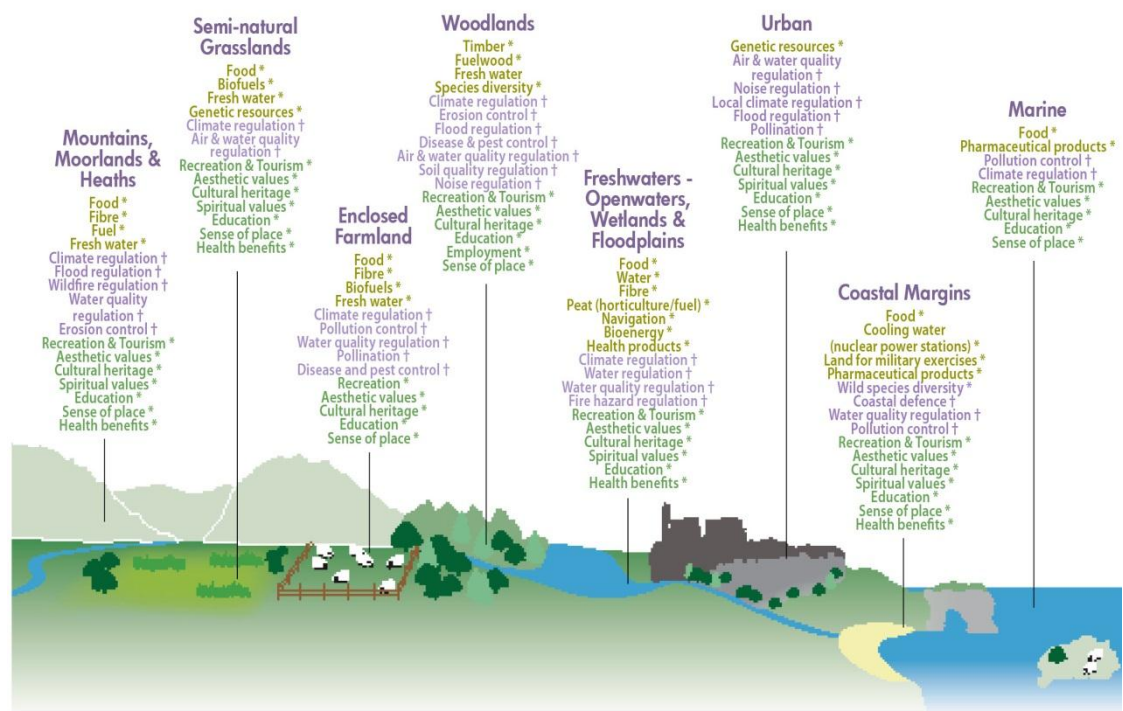
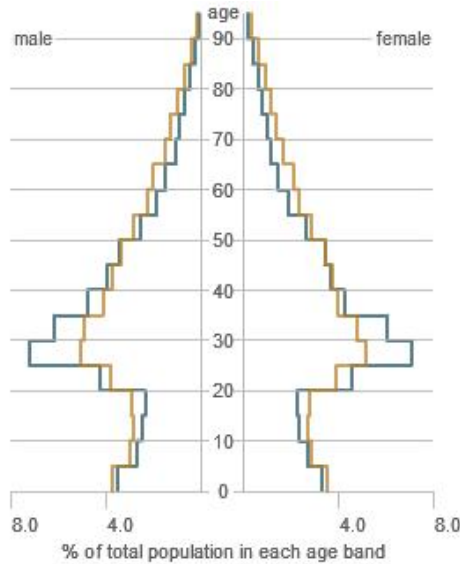


Figure 3 Eight broad terrestrial and aquatic habitat types in the UK providing ecosystem services

9. LOCAL NEED

9.1 Demographics

In common with the rest of inner London, Lambeth’s population has grown rapidly in recent years, expanding from a quarter of a million in the 1990s to 303,086 in 2011 (2011 Census data, ONS). The Greater London Authority (GLA) projects that, if current trends continue, the population will grow to 350,000 by 2031 (GLA population projections 2011 round, SHLAA, high fertility).



Lambeth
Total population: 303,086

London
Total population: 8,173,941

Figure 4 2011 Census: Population for Lambeth by age and sex

The 2011 census shows population has increased 36,916 (13.8%) in comparison to the 2001 Census population of 266,170. The repercussions of this increase are considered further in Section 10.

9.2 Deprivation

The 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) places Lambeth as the fifth most deprived borough in London and 14th most deprived in England. This is worse than in 2007 when the borough was ranked 19th in England (SOB report 2011).

Lambeth combines areas of affluence with areas of severe poverty and deprivation. The most deprived areas are spread throughout the borough but are particularly concentrated in Coldharbour ward in Brixton and in the Crown Lane area of Knights Hill ward, in the south of the borough. The most affluent areas include the Thames-side part of Bishops ward and the Dulwich border area of Thurlow Park. However, according to the 2010 IMD data, only 5% of the borough is in the 10% most deprived in the country, compared to 15% in 2007. This indicates that, although overall deprivation rates have increased over the three years, there are fewer pocket of extreme deprivation than a few years ago (SOB report 2011).

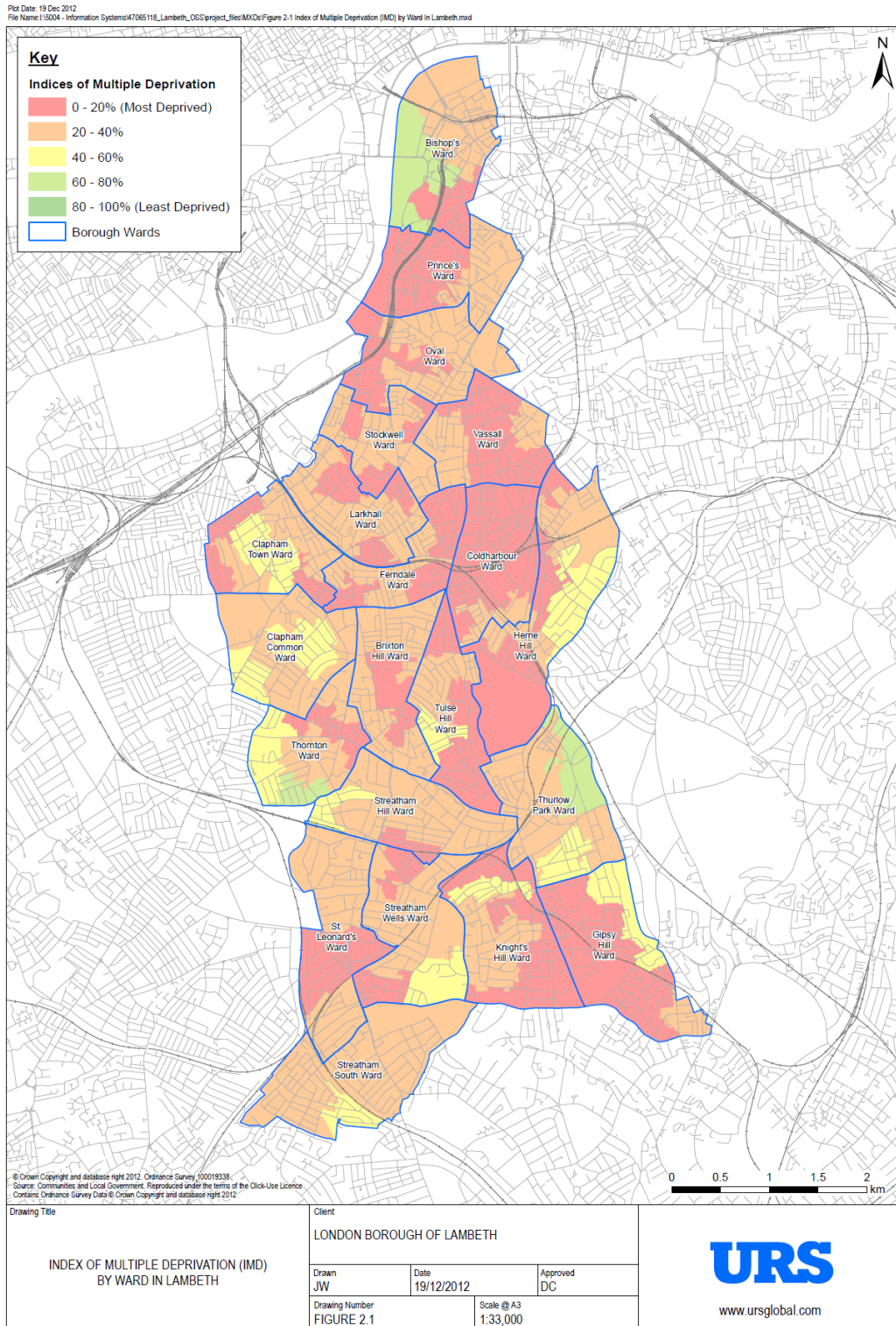


Figure 5 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) by Ward

9.3 Adjoining boroughs engagement

City of London

The City of London is a small authority in terms of area (1 square mile). Green space is provided at Temple however this is restricted land. Green space along the riverside walk also provides for residents close to the square mile. It was not thought that Lambeth residents would go to the City to access green space although they may utilise the riverside walk. It is more likely that residents of Tower Hamlets and Islington would go to the City though no records are kept.

Local policy encourages green roofs and other forms of green infrastructure but there are no plans to increase open space provision. No major development is planned due to constraints over conservation and a lack of vacant land. The Temple site is protected and unlikely to be redeveloped in the near future. The riverside walk is virtually complete. No significant development is envisaged to affect green space provision.

Westminster

Westminster City Council adopted its Core Strategy in 2011 and published an Open Space Strategy in 2007. The officer interviewed stated that they did not believe there were any significant cross boundary issues between Westminster and Lambeth given the barrier of the River Thames between the two authorities. The major open spaces that may attract Lambeth residents include Hyde Park, Green Park, St James' Park and Victoria Tower Gardens which are all owned and managed by the Royal Parks Agency.

New amenity space is only required as part of major applications. Minor applications only provide funding to improve quality of provision not quantity. The policy position is that the loss of open space will be resisted and as such there have not been any notable losses, although the loss of 'amenity land' is more likely and is not monitored.

The only significant site coming forward that will create open space is at Chelsea Barracks, a large residential development incorporating public open space with permission granted in 2011. This is beyond the 1.2km threshold and nearer Wandsworth and Kensington and Chelsea than Lambeth. The Council has recently completed £15.5 million open space and public realm improvements to Leicester Square, although again this just beyond the threshold. The officer was not aware of any green infrastructure schemes coming forward of interest to Lambeth.

Southwark

It was not possible to speak to representatives of Southwark Council. However, in January 2013 the Council published their Open Space Strategy¹⁰, which has been examined for implications to Lambeth.

Along the border with Southwark there is a deficit of publicly accessible parks and natural greenspace provision in the north at Bankside and Elephant and Castle; and Camberwell in the centre. The Aylesbury and Walworth sub area has a surplus (in terms of the borough requirement) as it is well served by Burgess Park. Dulwich to the south contains a large amount of open space and exceeds borough natural greenspace standards; however much of

¹⁰ Southwark Council (2013) Open Space Strategy [online] available at: http://www.southwark.gov.uk/downloads/download/2948/open_space_strategy_2012 [accessed 04/03/2013]

it is private land for sports use and as such is in line with borough public park standards. Provision in all parts of the borough is predicted to fall as a result of increasing populations, particularly in Elephant and Castle which is an Opportunity Area in the London Plan.

Southwark are seeking to improve the quality of provision, strengthen connections and access to sites through CIL/S106 at smaller sites; and provide new open space at major development sites where possible. There is the potential for a new park to be created as part of major development opportunity at Elephant and Castle. The current low quality of Burgess Park is due to be addressed through a £6m renovation of the park.

Croydon

Croydon has recently adopted its Core Strategy which sets out a strategic green infrastructure policy. The Council are currently preparing their site allocations document but there are no large developments expected to come forward (within 1.2km) close to Lambeth that may exacerbate local greenspace provision

The only potential infrastructure project of note in close proximity to Lambeth is the potential deculverting of the Norbury Brook in Norbury Park. Whilst there is no funding for this project at present its delivery would help to improve flood alleviation upstream and enhance the biodiversity rating of the greenspace.

Merton

The border that Merton and Lambeth share is very small and there are no green chains. However, there is a green corridor, along the railway reserve, which Merton wished to ensure continues into Lambeth. The officer contacted was not aware of any cross border issues with regards to greenspace. Merton are mainly involved in working with the Wandle Valley Green Grid group which seeks improvements as part of the Wandle Valley All London Green Grid Area Framework which may provide benefits in the future for Lambeth residents in the south of the borough. Whilst there are no large developments in the pipeline there is potential for new development occurring near the border, although it is not envisaged that this will create any issues for Lambeth.

Wandsworth

There are three green chains shared by Wandsworth and Lambeth:

1. Heathbrook Park – good quality and improving. A lot of people from Lambeth use this facility, but it is roughly equally split between Lambeth and Wandsworth residents
2. Clapham Common – roughly equally used by Lambeth and Wandsworth residents
3. Tooting Bec Common – a large proportion of users come from Lambeth .

Other spaces of significance to both boroughs include Furzedown Recreation Ground, Montefiore Gardens and Queenstowns. All are smaller facilities serving a local catchment. On the other end of the spectrum, Vauxhall Nine Elms and Battersea Opportunity Area (VNEB OA) represents potential for the most obvious gain in greenspace for both boroughs. Wandsworth officers are keen to see an adequate provision of new greenspace to serve this key development site. Supply and demand of open space in the area will change dramatically within a relatively small timeframe. Additionally the quality of the space is unknown at this stage; therefore consultation with Lambeth officers in the future will be essential.

Aside from the VNEB OA there are no significant schemes that will impact Lambeth. The area along the border is largely residential so future development is likely to be limited to small-scale, infill development. Tooting Bec Common is undergoing biodiversity enhancement,

attempting to improve the quality of the space. Ultimately the aim is to improve the extent of the space too, although there are no plans for this currently.

Bromley

There are no green chain links shared between Lambeth and Bromley, though there are links between Southwark, Lewisham and Bromley that may be utilised by Lambeth residents (Section 10 Beckenham Place Park to Crystal Palace¹¹). Bromley officers did not highlight any cross border open space issues. Bromley Open Space Deficiency mapping does not highlight any issues in the area adjoining Lambeth¹².

At present there are no large developments coming forward in the Local Plan (within 1.2km) of Lambeth that may exacerbate local greenspace provision. Neither have there been any significant developments in past 5 years. Bromley has the most open space of all of the London Boroughs. Spaces near the border with Lambeth are generally small, local open spaces. The key Bromley greenspace in close proximity to Lambeth is Crystal Palace Park. However, the Crystal Palace Park Masterplan does include some enabling development that would reduce the footprint of the park (Crystal Palace Park is the responsibility of the GLA/LDA).

9.4 Local stakeholder engagement

St. Luke's Memorial Garden and Clapham Common (represented by Ward Councillors)

Councillors are concerned over the overuse of open spaces (including St Luke's Memorial Garden and Clapham Common) from large events and competing uses; contributing to the depletion of grass and poor ground conditions. They are also concerned about the noise and litter impacts of large events. There is a need to 'strike a balance' between competing interests as currently sites are trying to do too much. They imply that increasing provision with discrete uses could be the answer.

Brockwell Park Community Greenhouses

Brockwell Park Community Greenhouses state the positives at their park as good street furniture, a thriving biodiversity area and high quality play park and water areas. They list the main issues for them as a lack of accessibility due to poor car and cycle parking provision; not enough facilities for the young and the elderly and inadequate maintenance. They would like to see a greater role for heritage, nature and education in open spaces and lighting at night to improve safety.

Outside of Brockwell Park the group claim that the smaller open spaces and those nearest the estates are neglected; and that the way to improve such spaces is for charities/community groups to have a greater role in the management and maintenance of open spaces. Additionally they argue that investment should be prioritised at such areas and those ranked lowest in the IMD and similar surveys.

Clapham Society

The Clapham Society has voiced their concern over the overuse of Clapham Common. As a Metropolitan Open Space it hosts activities such as football, cricket, tennis, fishing, fitness

¹¹ <http://www.greenchain.com/walks/section-10.php>

¹² http://www.bromley.gov.uk/UDP/pdfs/local_park_deficiency.pdf

training and school sports. These competing activities all contribute to the overuse of the site and in turn impact on the quality of the ground conditions, affecting levels of grass cover and drainage. The Common also hosts many large scale events which create noise and litter in the area. A reduction in the level of funding for maintenance has impacted on the quality of open space.

Access is good and the site is well used by all age groups in particular younger people undertaking exercise. The Common often gets very busy which encourages locals to travel to other spaces such as Battersea Park or Wimbledon Common; suggesting provision in the area is insufficient.

Clapham Park West Residents Association

Clapham Park West Residents Association claim that facilities are adequate for children under 10 years however there is little for other age groups and disabled children. The quality of spaces could be improved with additional maintenance and street furniture. Generally large parks and green spaces are thought to be in better condition than smaller green spaces, with a negative correlation between deprivation and quality. The Residents Association argue that the community/charity/third sector should be given greater responsibility to manage and improve the quality of parks, where there is demand to do so.

Friends of Kennington Park

Friends of Kennington Park say that Kennington Park is well served by public transport, is well used and safe. They also claim that the area would benefit from improvements including improved street furniture and signage; maintenance (notably path drainage and preventing the deterioration of grass) and a greater variety of facilities to become more inclusive to the needs of the whole community. The park is used heavily which limits antisocial behaviour however this requires constant monitoring in order to ensure repairs are identified and carried out promptly.

Myatt's Fields Park Project

Myatt's Fields Park Project say that the park is highly accessible although it would benefit from the introduction of cycle parking. The facilities on-site are good and inclusive for all; and they are well-maintained by an on-site gardener which helps to enhance security by ensuring a constant presence in the park. More generally the Project feel that more 'green routes' are needed in order to connect parks and open spaces in Lambeth, including car-free zones between parks. Additionally they argue that green spaces in the north of Lambeth are well connected (implying those in the south are disconnected).

Friends of Lambeth High Street Recreation Ground

The Friends of Lambeth High Street Recreation Ground claim that there is a cluster of poor quality parks in the area that suffer from anti-social behaviour. There is a lack of facilities and poor maintenance affects the quality of provision. As a result of the poor road and rail connections, the main users are local pedestrians and cyclists. They argue that the masterplan for the regeneration of the area should/greatly improve open space provision.

In conclusion, the main issues for local stakeholders are:

- Maintenance – the budget for maintenance (or lack of maintenance) is considered by stakeholders to be insufficient to maintain a high quality open space.
- Overuse of larger sites – leads to conflict between competing uses and deterioration of grass areas. Some sites are performing multiple roles because there is insufficient provision; when open spaces should perform discrete functions. Councillors expressed preference for ‘scaling back’ the multiple uses of sites in order to ‘restore (Clapham) common back to its original purpose’,
- Smaller sites are of poor quality – these sites are more likely to be poorly maintained and host anti-social behaviour than the larger sites which are generally better used and of better quality.
- Accessibility – often sites are accessible by one or two modes, but not by all, with the larger sites being more accessible than the smaller sites. The exception is Clapham Common as a Metropolitan Open Space which is accessible by all modes.
- Drainage – this affects the utility of footpaths, use of facilities and the grass cover of open space.
- Street furniture – stakeholders argue that many open spaces would benefit from the addition of street furniture and improved signage.
- Facilities – play space provision is generally adequate for certain groups (e.g. young children) but is not inclusive for all. A greater variety of facilities is needed in open spaces to cater for all groups.
- Lighting at night – stakeholders claim that this would reduce antisocial behaviour, improve safety and allow use of open spaces after dusk.
- Ownership – the increased involvement of local/charity/community/third sector organisations would improve the quality of open spaces.

10. LOCAL PROVISION

Figure 3-1 All Open Spaces Overview Map

Figure 3-1 shows all of the open spaces in and around the Borough. Generally the open spaces are smaller in the northern part of the Borough, with the larger open spaces found to the south as you travel away from Central London. Many of the larger open spaces are found on the edge or outside of the Borough, which shows that Lambeth residents will often have to travel some distance in order reach such spaces.

Figure 3-2 Open Spaces by Typology

Figure 3-2 classifies all of the open space in Lambeth into its different typologies. It shows that the majority of the Major Parks are found to the south of Lambeth, and conversely the greatest number of Local Parks are found to the north. There is very little natural greenspace and there are few Ecological Areas, reflecting Lambeth’s metropolitan character. There is an under provision of Sports Ground/Playing Fields and Courts in the north of Lambeth – the only one being the Oval which is restricted access as it is a cricket ground for a professional club. The most prevalent typology is Housing Amenity Land however these comprise multiple small parcels of land.

Table 6 Lambeth typologies

Lambeth typologies
Major Park – Of a significant size (usually over 20ha), with secure boundaries and prominent entrances. Usually of historical significance and sub-regional importance within a certain area of the borough. A high quality landscape comprising a range of elements including sports facilities, play areas for all ages, and possibly car parking. Likely to have a wide catchment area and significant weekend use.
Local Park – Intimate relationship with immediate needs of residents. Provision of a flexible space with prominent trees, ornamental flowerbeds and shrubberies. With sports facilities such as fenced-off basketball hoops and children’s playgrounds and extensive site furniture.
Churchyard – Displaying a distinct historic quality and landscape form with specialist horticultural and arboricultural management. Of important memorial/spiritual quality. Clearly demarcated boundaries, with informative signage.
Cemetery – Clearly defined boundaries, with prominent entrances. Important spiritual quality requires the sites to have special management and therefore often of ecological interest.
Ecological Areas/ Natural Green space - Require specialist attention and management and maintenance skills. Creation and conservation of diverse flora and fauna important. Interpretation of the site is important and how people may use it and become involved
Squares and Gardens – Small ornamental space as a focus for immediate surrounding houses. Maintenance and use determined by local residents. With benches and bins. Often within Conservation Areas (covered by separate legislation). Of historic significance, and with active Friends Groups. Includes London Squares. Well-defined boundaries, these areas display high standards of horticulture with intricate and detailed landscaping.
Green/Common – Historical significance. Focal part of urban townscape with lighting, seating and bins. Location for events and activities (fairs). Clear pathways/cycles routes. Signs. Friends groups/other partner organisations
Playground – Exclusive play areas with play equipment, seating and bins. Dog-free. High standards of safety. Events and activities. Responsive to changing demands (temporary facilities – summer schemes) Partnerships with schools, play schemes, youth services

Lambeth typologies

Sports Ground, Playing Fields and Courts – Formal pitches. Changing facilities. Bins and benches.

Restricted Railway Cutting – Highly secure boundary and entrances. Land of sufficient width and connectivity. Showing a successive hierarchy of vegetation, from gravel at trackside, through grassland and scrub to early mature and managed woodland.

Operational Open Space – Secure boundary and entrances. An area with or without vegetation. Space that is currently providing a service such as a reservoir or gas works.

Construction Site – Secure boundary and entrances. At time of audit the area was under demolition or construction, and extent of finished development was undetermined.

Derelict/Vacant/Brownfield – Open space that is not being used for a determinable purpose. Showing remnants of past use or fully cleared, the land is not necessarily secured and may well be used by local children and residents for amenity as well as a through-way. Successional vegetation may be apparent as well as historical but un-managed planting.

Housing Green Space/Amenity Area – Open space found between residential units – houses or apartments. May be private and fully secured, or open and bounded only by buildings. Formal-vegetation amongst lawns would tend to be bland, with additional site furniture and sometimes a small play area.

Institutional Open Space – Boundaries well defined and often secure. The land is attached to an establishment such as a school, hospital or university. Managed to a high-standard, and visibly not part of the public realm.

Roadside Site – Land of a noteworthy size with or without vegetation. Not necessarily with a distinct boundary, can even provide seating and litter bins and lighting.

Adventure Playground – A defined play area for children of age 6-16, usually only open during holidays and after school. On site staff based in a 'classroom' will co-ordinate events. Boundaries and entrances are secure and vegetation informal.

Allotment/City Farm/Community Garden – An area of local community importance and generally managed and maintained by local population. High education and health value, areas are normally restricted in their access.

Waterfront Space - Open space adjacent to riverside, with or without vegetation. Not necessarily with a distinct boundary. Part of urban townscape with walking routes/ cyclepaths, seating, litter bins and lighting.

It is recognised that some sites may have a number of characteristics and fulfil a number of functions.

10.1 Quantity

In order to quantify losses and gains of greenspace since 2004 the study has investigated changes in open space provision using local officer information and the borough's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). Lambeth's AMR outlines the council's progress in achieving the programme set out in the Local Plan, and on the effectiveness of the council's planning policies in achieving set performance criteria.

Indicator LOI 9, from the Lambeth AMR, measures unrestricted open space per 1,000 of the population. Lambeth have a target of 'no net loss of Open Space'. Reporting since 2004 is set out overleaf:

Year	Outcome	Target Met
2010/11	Loss 0.1ha - more than 620 sqm of additional open space	No
2009/10	Loss 0.006ha	No
2008/09	No loss – 99 sqm increase	Yes
2007/08	No loss - increased slightly with 0.05ha added to Streatham Vale Park through a land transfer agreement. A strip of land adjoining the park was made accessible and added to Streatham Vale Park through the removal of internal fencing and landscaping.	Yes
2006/07	No net loss of unrestricted open space during 2006-7. In fact, the total quantity of public open space increased slightly with the creation of 'Kennington Park Greenlink' (0.05 ha) and the addition of the Lonesome Way strip to Streatham Vale Park (0.006 ha).	Yes
2005/06	No loss reported	Yes
2004/05	No loss reported	Yes

There was a reported loss of open space of 0.1 ha in the last reporting year. This was due to a small loss of open space at Brockwell Park in September 2010 to allow the formation of a slip lane carriageway and improved public realm. Piecemeal improvements in 2010/11 to existing open spaces have resulted in more than 620 square metres of additional open space being secured in the borough.

The total area of open space in Lambeth is 843.532ha, representing 31.07% of the borough (GiGL 2011) and is the same as was reported in 2009 and 2010. There have been no significant losses or gains since 2004. In 2001 hectares per 1000 of the population (unrestricted open space) was 1.54ha/1000; in 2004 this figure had reduced to 1.49ha/1000 as a result of population increases. Hectares per 1000 of the population (including restricted open space) in 2011 are calculated as follows:

$$\frac{843.532}{303.086} = \mathbf{2.78ha/1000}$$

The 2004 study recorded unrestricted open space provision at 409.54ha; this situation has changed very little in the succeeding 9 years, according to the AMR and consultation with Lambeth officers. Based on the same levels of unrestricted provision and a population of 303,086 in 2011 the most up to date ha/1000 is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{303,086}{1,000} = 303.086 \quad \frac{409.54}{303.086} = \mathbf{1.35ha/1000}$$

The standard has gone from 1.54/1000 (2004) to 1.49/1000 (2007) to 1.35/1000 (2011) through increases in population alone. The level of open space provision has remained constant since the 2004 study (and 2007 update). Population has increased to 303,086 which means that unrestricted open space provision has dropped from 1.49 to 1.35ha/1000 people. Total open space, including restricted open space has remained constant.

10.2 Quality

Of those sites that have been re-evaluated 58 have improved, 29 remain unchanged and 8 have decreased in quality since 2007 (Appendix III). Quality scores are mapped spatially to highlight concentrations of low quality sites that may benefit from a targeted approach.

The quality of parks, in terms of those qualifying for Green Flag status, has increased from 1 park in 2005/06 (Milkwood Community Park) to 9 in 2010/11 (Kennington Park, St. John’s Churchyard, Hillside Gardens Park, Vauxhall Park, Milkwood Community Park, St. Paul’s Churchyard, Archbishop’s Park, Myatt’s Fields Park and Ruskin Park). The AMR indicator LOI 10 has recorded progress on aspiring to achieve 6 Green Flag awards by 2010.

Table 7 Green Flag awards in Lambeth

Year	Outcome	Target Met
2010/11	9 parks with Green Flag awards	Yes
2009/10	There are 6 parks with Green Flag awards in 2009/10 these are: Archbishop’s Park, Milkwood Community Park, Myatt’s Fields Park, Ruskin Park, St. Paul’s Churchyard and Vauxhall Park.	Yes
2008/09	3 - Milkwood Community Park, Vauxhall Park and St. Paul’s Churchyard achieved Green Flag Awards in 2008/09	No
2007/08	2 - Milkwood Community Park and Vauxhall Park achieved Green Flag Awards in 2007-8	No
2006/07	2 – Milkwood Community Park and Vauxhall Park achieved Green Flag Awards in 2006/07	No
2005/06	1 - Milkwood Community Park	No
2004/05	N/A - 0	No

Figure 3-3 Open Space Quality Overview

Figure 3-3 shows the quality of the open spaces through the London Borough of Lambeth; however sites outside of Lambeth have not been surveyed which does not allow a comparison to be made between Lambeth and other London Boroughs. Across Lambeth the open space is generally of a moderate to good standard of quality

with a few isolated pockets of lesser quality in the Prince's and Stockwell wards. The Herne Hill ward contains good quality parks however it also contains one of two of the poorest quality parks in the Borough. Generally the pattern across the Borough is that the bigger the open space is, the better the quality of the space.

Figure 3-4 Unrestricted Access Quality

Figure 3-4 shows the quality of sites with unrestricted access. Again it can be said that, generally, the bigger the open space the better quality it is. An exception to this is in Thurlow Park ward where a large space is rated as poor. There are pockets of poor quality around Brixton Hill, Prince's Ward and the south of Bishops Ward. The poorer quality parks tend to be found in the north of the borough, from Larkhall Ward northwards.

Figure 3-5 Parks Quality

Figure 3-5 shows the quality of the parks in Lambeth Borough. The worst rated parks can be found in Larkhall and Prince's wards. The larger parks tend to be of better quality but overall the quality of parks in Lambeth can be said to be 'average to good'.

Figure 3-6 Open Space Suffering Most Vandalism

Figure 3-6 shows the spatial distribution and extent of the vandalism of open spaces in Lambeth. Vandalism is a particular issue in many of the Borough's wards, namely Prince's, Stockwell, Thornton, Tulse Hill, Larkhall and Coldharbour wards. Additionally, vandalism appears to occur more often on smaller sites, with the larger parks relatively undamaged. Cross-referencing against Figure 3-2, the most commonly vandalised site typologies are Housing Amenity Land, Playspaces and Local Parks, although not all sites have been surveyed.

In addition to the information regarding vandalism, Lambeth's Community Safety Team has provided a summary of statistical information for crime in open spaces and parks throughout the borough. All data is provided to Lambeth by the Police CRIS database which is used for reporting crimes; and relates to the period for the twelve months 1st December 2011 - 30th November 2012. This data is displayed in Table 8 below.

Table 8 Recorded crime in open spaces and parks in Lambeth

Recorded crime in open spaces and parks in Lambeth	
Recorded crime:	
<p>There were 634 crimes recorded within Lambeth’s parks and open spaces between 1st December 2011 and 30th November 2012. 51% (35 out of 68) of parks and open spaces had crimes recorded in them. 2% of recorded crime in the borough took place in Lambeth’s parks and open spaces in this period, which make up 11.25% of the borough’s area. The trend has been increasing over the past three years; however this is thought to be because of improvements in reporting and monitoring arrangements.</p>	
Main locations:	
<p>The ‘top five’ parks & open spaces account for 77% (489/634) of the total crimes recorded in Lambeth’s parks and open spaces. The breakdown is as follows:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clapham Common¹³ Brockwell Park Spring Gardens Kennington Park Streatham Common 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 46% (291) of parks & open spaces total = 11% (70) = 8% (52) = 7% (45) = 5% (31)
<p>The main times for reported crime within these top five parks and open spaces are:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4pm - 10pm is the peak time (for the top 5 parks and open spaces only). Saturday and Sunday are the peak days (for the top 5 parks and open spaces only). 	
Main crime types:	
<p>The top five crime types for all parks and open spaces are as follows:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Theft Person (including snatches & pickpocket¹⁴) Other Theft Possession of Drugs¹⁵ Robbery of Personal Property Assault with Injury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> = 26% (168) = 20% (126) = 13% (83) = 13% (81) = 6% (35)

Figure 3-7 Play Facilities Quality

Figure 3-7 shows the quality of play facilities across Lambeth. Generally play facilities are of a good or high quality. Average quality play facilities are found in Prince’s and Clapham Town wards whereas the worst quality facilities in the Borough are in Tulse Hill ward along Brixton Hill road. Cross-referencing against Figure 3-6 there appears to be a strong link between play facilities that are of poor quality and open spaces suffering from vandalism.

¹³ Only includes the parts of Clapham Common that are within Lambeth borough boundary. Clapham Common’s figure does include a two day music festival (South West Four) which took place on the 25th and 26th August 2012. For these two days alone there were 142 offences, which make up 49% of the total crimes that occurred in Clapham Common.

¹⁴ Since 1st April 2012 both offences of snatches and pick pocketing are now included in the ‘Other Theft Person’ category.

¹⁵ These offences will most likely have occurred due to a person having been stop and searched.

11. PROVISION STANDARDS AND AREAS OF DEFICIENCY

Deficiency is measured in terms of both accessibility and quality. It is widely acknowledged that larger and higher quality facilities attract users from a greater distance than small sites with a limited range of facilities. The Companion Guide to PPG17 recommended the use of a hierarchy of provision, tailored to the needs of the local area. For the purposes of this study the London Plan open space standards have been used for the GIS mapping. The genesis of these regional standards can be traced back to earlier work from Natural England.

11.1 Natural England Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt)

Natural England propose the adoption of three key standards by greenspace professionals that will deliver high quality and inspiring visitor experiences in green spaces close to where people live, and connect people with the natural environment. ANGSt was developed in the early 1990's and was based on research into minimum distances people would travel to the natural environment. Natural England reviewed the standard in 2008 and concluded that it was still useful but that further guidance was required to explain how it should be applied. The 'Nature Nearby' report published in 2010 provides this additional clarity.

ANGSt is based on three principles:

1. Improving access.
2. Improving naturalness.
3. Improving connectivity.

Table 9 Natural England ANGSt provision standards

Natural England ANGSt provision standards

ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have accessible natural greenspace:

- of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes' walk) from home;
- at least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometre of home;
- one accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home; and
- one accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home; plus
- a minimum of one hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population.

As a national standard its application in Lambeth is not entirely appropriate given Lambeth's inner London context and the population density of the borough. However, the standard offers a useful national benchmark which influenced the London Plan standards. However, it should be recognised that inner London residents need access to natural greenspace in order to maintain a good quality of life.

11.2 London Plan provision standards

The London Plan recognises that the preparation of an open space strategy will need to bring together the outputs of various local strategies related to green infrastructure. The London Plan provides a benchmark for boroughs to assess their own provision for the different

categories of open space found throughout London – see below. These standards can be used to highlight areas of open space deficiency and to facilitate cross-borough planning and management of open space. Cross-borough boundary planning is particularly relevant for the larger metropolitan and regional parks and for facilities such as playing pitches, where a sub-regional approach to planning is recommended. The updated GIS mapping has utilised these regional benchmarks.

Table 10 London Plan provision standards

Open Space categorisation	Size guideline	Distances from homes
Regional Parks - Large areas, corridors or networks of open space, the majority of which will be publicly accessible and provide a range of facilities and features offering recreational, ecological, landscape, cultural or green infrastructure benefits. Offer a combination of facilities and features that are unique within London, are readily accessible by public transport and are managed to meet best practice quality standards.	400 hectares	3.2 to 8 kilometres
Metropolitan Parks - Large areas of open space that provide a similar range of benefits to Regional Parks and offer a combination of facilities at a sub-regional level, are readily accessible by public transport and are managed to meet best practice quality standards.	60 hectares	3.2 kilometres
District Parks ¹⁶ - Large areas of open space that provide a landscape setting with a variety of natural features providing a wide range of activities, including outdoor sports facilities and playing fields, children’s play for different age groups and informal recreation pursuits.	20 hectares	1.2 kilometres
Local Parks and Open Spaces - Providing for court games, children’s play, sitting out areas and nature conservation areas.	2 hectares	400 metres
Small Open Spaces - Gardens, sitting out areas, children’s play spaces or other areas of a specialist nature, including nature conservation areas.	Under 2 hectares	Less than 400 metres
Pocket Parks - Small areas of open space that provide natural surfaces and shaded areas for informal play and passive recreation that sometimes have seating and play equipment.	Under 0.4 hectares	Less than 400 metres
Linear Open Spaces - Open spaces and towpaths alongside the Thames, canals and other waterways; paths, disused railways; nature conservation areas; and other routes that provide opportunities for informal recreation. Often characterised by features or attractive areas which are not fully accessible to the public but contribute to the enjoyment of the space.	Variable	Wherever feasible

¹⁶ District Parks are referred to as Major Parks in this document.

The degree of public access to each site has been reviewed and updated where appropriate. The definition of these terms is given below.

Table 11 Access definitions

Access Definitions	
Unrestricted	Sites are available to everyone at all times. Some sites may have restrictions between dusk and dawn. Examples: parks, churchyards.
Limited	Sites may be publicly or privately owned but access may require an appointment or prior arrangement. Example: sports grounds, schools.
Restricted	Sites are out of bounds to the general public although may be accessible to a small group of people. Examples: construction sites, operational sites, institutional open space.

Figure 3-8 Accessibility to Small Local and Open Spaces

Figure 3-8 maps the accessibility to Small Local and Local Open Spaces in Lambeth that have unrestricted access, based on a 400m walking distance catchment. This shows that accessibility to such sites is greatest in the north of the Borough, particularly in Bishop’s and Prince’s wards. This is due to the fact that these wards contain a larger number of smaller spaces as they are nearer Central London. The south and west of Lambeth has the worst access to these spaces, particularly in Clapham Common, Thornton and Thurlow Park wards.

Figure 3-9 Accessibility to District Open Spaces

Figure 3-9 maps accessibility to unrestricted District Open Spaces based on a 1.2km walking distance catchment. This is almost the reverse of the situation shown in Figure 3-8, focussing on accessibility to larger sites. The wards that have the best access to these sites are Clapham Town, Clapham Common, Tulse Hill, Thurlow Park and Streatham South. Knight’s Hill, Streatham Wells, Larkhall and Stockwell wards have little or no areas within the 1.2km threshold. Bishops Ward at the very north of the site is shown to be within the catchment of St James’ Park; however this is located the other side of the River Thames and can only be reached by a bridge. In reality the extra distance involved in crossing the bridge means that only the smallest part of the ward is within the 1.2km threshold. Additionally the prevalence of railways can increase the distance to travel to open spaces, which appears to be a particular issue around Brockwell Park.

Figure 3-10 Accessibility to Metropolitan Open Spaces

Figure 3-10 shows the Accessibility to the Metropolitan Open Spaces of Clapham Common and Mitcham Common based on a 2km walking distance catchment. This shows that around half of the Borough is in an area that is outside of the 2km threshold from the largest open

spaces. The north, east and south-east of the Borough are located the furthest away from these spaces. As with Figure 3-9 above, the prevalence of railway lines within the 2km catchment will act as a barrier to accessibility and increase the distance necessary to travel to open spaces.

Figure 3-11 Accessibility to Unrestricted Open Space

Figure 3-11 shows the accessibility to unrestricted open space. There is generally good accessibility to sites around the centre of the Borough with entire wards considered accessible to unrestricted open spaces. There is a lack of provision and accessibility in the Oval, Herne Hill, Vassall, Streatham Wells, Knight’s Hill, Thurlow Park and Gipsy Hill wards. Many of these wards contain areas of limited or restricted accessibility; so it is considered that if access were to be made unrestricted then the situation would be greatly improved. This would involve negotiating access with the landowners, which include institutions and railway operators.

Figure 3-12 Area of Open Space per 1000 Population and Index of Multiple Deprivation

Figure 3-12 shows the total area of unrestricted open space in each ward per thousand people, and cross-references this against the 2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation map. The only two wards with abundant provision are Herne Hill and Clapham Common wards. The remainder (bar Streatham South) contain less than 1.5ha per thousand people of unrestricted open space. There appears to be little or no pattern between deprivation and the availability of open space within each ward and quite a low level of provision for the majority of wards. The areas of red hatching show that many Lambeth residents have to travel outside of the Borough to access these spaces.

Figure 3-13 Deficiencies in Quality Open Space (including neighbouring district and metropolitan spaces)

Figure 3-13 shows the deficiencies in quality open space across Lambeth, taking into account open space provision outside of the Borough. The map shows that the central belt of the borough is well served by accessible, high quality open space. Areas of Thurlow Park, Gipsy Hill, Knight’s Hill and Streatham Wells have significant under provision of quality space. Additionally, there are small pockets of deficiency in the north of the borough, notably to the west of the railway in Oval and Prince’s wards and to the east of the railway in Herne Hill ward. This shows the barrier effect that railways have on open space in Lambeth.

Figure 3-14 Accessibility to Nature Conservation Sites

Figure 3-14 shows the Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation (SINCs) including: Sites of Metropolitan Importance; Sites of Borough Importance; and Sites of Local Importance¹⁷. The central and northern parts of the borough are almost entirely deficient in access to nature. There are SINCs in the northern part of the borough however many are on private land and hence inaccessible to the public. Elsewhere in the south of the borough the Wards of Gipsy Hill, Knights Hill and Streatham Wells also have areas of deficiency. It is not unsurprising that inner London areas of the borough have the least access to nature.

Analysis of provision compared to locations of housing growth

¹⁷ Figure 3-14 is due to be updated by GiGL to take account of changes in SINC provision and distribution in Lambeth. This map will be replaced in due course by an updated map; however it is envisaged that the new map would not be significantly different to the current map as there are not a large number of changes.

To understand how increases in population have impacted on open space provision at the neighbourhood level, the distribution of growth since 2006 has been analysed using Lambeth’s Housing Pipeline Development Report. This report provides a record of housing completions for the relevant financial year and a snapshot position (as of 31 March that year) for the development pipeline in respect of completed housing developments, developments under construction, unimplemented planning permissions, developments at the planning application stage and identified sites. This study in combination with previous AMRs shows the level of housing completions since 2003:

Table 12 Housing delivery (Source: AMR and Housing Pipeline Development Report)

Year	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	Total
Completions	1,005	850	1,152	1,127	1,207	1,095	1,152	1,289	850	9,727

The AMR shows that between 2004 and 2012 9,727 dwellings were built in Lambeth. The Lambeth Housing Pipeline Reports show the distribution of these between 2006 and 2012. The results are shown below, with growth levels represented by darker shading:

Table 13 Distribution of net dwellings per year

Ward	Net Dwellings per Year						Total	Percentage
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12		
Bishops	97	64	26	15	2	12	216	3.2
Brixton Hill	88	33	34	35	18	31	239	3.6
Clapham Common	19	25	26	38	1	30	139	2.1
Clapham Town	58	41	217	62	0	92	470	7.0
Coldharbour	32	60	34	88	6	14	234	3.5
Ferndale	42	75	26	59	4	193	399	5.9
Gipsy Hill	22	31	67	37	1	26	184	2.7
Herne Hill	162	43	19	20	15	121	380	5.7
Knights Hill	28	21	112	34	4	44	243	3.6
Larkhall	165	107	33	28	298	40	671	10.0
Oval	35	50	164	48	279	4	580	8.6
Princes	31	45	86	352	69	28	611	9.1
St Leonards	43	81	48	60	32	40	304	4.5
Stockwell	33	41	29	-2	272	6	379	5.6

Streatham Hill	29	34	36	8	-1	99	205	3.1
Streatham South	32	8	7	76	7	14	144	2.1
Streatham Wells	114	30	32	26	13	31	246	3.7
Thornton	0	11	2	4	-4	3	16	0.2
Thurlow Park	30	246	46	75	5	13	415	6.2
Tulse Hill	45	116	43	66	8	8	286	4.3
Vassal	22	45	8	23	260	1	359	5.3
Total	1127	1207	1095	1152	1289	850	6720	100.0

This shows that the most development has occurred in Larkhall, Princes, Oval and Clapham Town wards. The least development has occurred at Thornton, Clapham Common and Streatham South.

The areas of under provision identified through GIS analysis were Oval, Herne Hill, Vassal, Streatham Wells, Knight’s Hill, Thurlow Park and Gipsy Hill wards. In these wards 2407 additional dwellings (26% of the total in Lambeth) have been built since 2006/07, increasing pressure for open space.

In 2001 the average household size was 2.19 (worked out as ‘population – residents in communal accommodation / number of dwellings’). In 2011 this has increased to 2.27. Therefore both average household sizes in Lambeth are increasing, and the number of dwellings, which will add further pressure to open space requirements. The Housing Pipeline Report 2011/12 shows the following properties under construction. Assuming the Lambeth average household size of 2.27, this could lead to an additional 6787 people.

Table 14 Properties under construction

Ward	Under Construction	People
Bishops	0	0
Brixton Hill	6	14
Clapham Common	13	30
Clapham Town	86	195
Coldharbour	184	418
Ferndale	365	829
Gipsy Hill	9	20
Herne Hill	8	18
Knights Hill	3	7
Larkhall	67	152
Oval	228	518
Princes	251	570

St Leonards	265	602
Stockwell	83	188
Streatham Hill	19	43
Streatham South	0	0
Streatham Wells	35	79
Thornton	1300	2951
Thurlow Park	12	27
Tulse Hill	11	25
Vassal	45	102
Total	2990	6787

The majority of new development is taking place in Thornton ward, with significant development also occurring at Ferndale, Oval, Princes, Coldharbour and St Leonards. Oval and Princes Wards have already had a lot of development since the original Open Space Strategy and are set to have more. Oval is already considered to suffer from an under provision in open space and this is set to exacerbate the situation.

The GIS analysis revealed that worst quality parks are in in Prince's and Larkhall wards – these are the wards that have had the most housing developments. Along with Coldharbour they also contain the most vandalised open spaces.

12. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1 Quantity and Quality

Generally the further out from Central London, the larger the areas of open space. Conversely smaller areas of open space are found in the northern wards of Lambeth. Many of the larger open spaces are found on the edge or outside of the borough boundary, which suggests that residents of Lambeth have to travel to access these larger sites. There is an under provision of sports ground/playing fields and games courts in the north of Lambeth, and the borough as a whole has little in the way of ecological areas and natural greenspace, and what there are mainly concentrated in the centre and south of the borough.

Quality of open space in Lambeth is generally mixed. Across Lambeth the open space is generally of a moderate to good standard with a few isolated pockets of poor quality space. Prince's and Stockwell wards had the worst quality open space. Applied only to sites with unrestricted access, the sites that were rated as having the poorest quality were around Brixton Hill, Prince's Ward and Bishop's Ward, but generally the poorer quality unrestricted access open spaces are located in Larkhall ward and the wards north of this.

In terms of public parks and open spaces alone, the quality is generally of moderate to good quality across the borough and generally the bigger the park the better quality. It is noted though that there are concentrations of poor quality parks in the Larkhall and Prince's wards. Play spaces are generally of a good or high quality, however there are very poor facilities in Tulse Hill ward along Brixton Hill road. Average quality play facilities are in Prince's and Clapham Town wards.

Vandalism is most prominent in the Larkhall, Prince's and Coldharbour wards in the centre of the borough; in particular the smaller spaces. The most commonly vandalised site typologies appear to be Housing Amenity Land, Play Spaces and Local Parks, which suggests the need for management action to address the situation. It must be noted that the quality of spaces outside of the Borough was not mapped, so therefore no comparison can be made between Lambeth and neighbouring authorities to see if these trends are specific to Lambeth or not.

Accessibility to small spaces is greatest in the north of the Borough; whereas access to the larger District and Metropolitan spaces is better in wards in the south and central areas of Lambeth. Taking into account the accessibility of all unrestricted spaces (regardless of quality), the majority of the Borough has access to open space. There is however a lack of provision and accessibility to small spaces in the Oval, Herne Hill, Vassall, Streatham Wells, Knight's Hill, Thurlow Park and Gipsy Hill wards.

When the quality of space is factored in to the accessibility, areas of Thurlow Park, Gipsy Hill, Knights Hill, Streatham Wells and Streatham South wards all show significant deficiencies in access to good quality spaces. Within Lambeth, the wards in the central part of the Borough are reasonably well served although it is noted that residents may have to travel to the District or Metropolitan Parks (rather than local parks) for their leisure and recreational needs. This can involve travelling to neighbouring authorities rather than staying within Lambeth, which is often a major issue for many of Lambeth's residents.

GIS mapping shows that only two wards (Herne Hill and Clapham Common) have abundant provision of open space, with the remainder of Lambeth (excluding Streatham South) containing less than 1.5ha of unrestricted open space per thousand people. This figure also shows that, surprisingly, there appears to be no link between levels of deprivation, provision and accessibility to open space.

Identified areas of need for additional provision of and improved access to open spaces are Thurlow Park, Gipsy Hill, Knights Hill, Streatham Wells and Streatham South. These wards can be identified, in policy terms, as areas of deficiency. Open spaces in Prince’s Ward and Larkhall require additional investment to improve the quality and reduce the level of vandalism.

In general the central and northern parts of the borough would benefit hugely from improvements to access to nature, including efforts to increase biodiversity. Likewise the Wards of Gipsy Hill, Knights Hill and Streatham Wells would also benefit from targeted improvements to biodiversity. Rather than creating new nature sites, the most immediate and sustainable solution to this issue would be to amend or improve the management of existing public open spaces to enhance their value for biodiversity and improve public access to and enjoyment of nature, or to improve access, however limited, to other non-public natural space, such as railway or housing land.

Below is a guide to help with prioritising improvements for the borough’s greenspaces. This table is by no means definitive but provides an indication of potential improvements. By their very nature, sites in the vacant, construction site and operational land typologies tend to be temporary, transitory land uses which are often short-lived; these typologies should be reviewed regularly to record any changes in provision.

Table 15 Required and desirable features by typology

Open Space Category	Required Features	Desirable Features
Allotment, City Farm, Community Garden	Gates Walls OR Fences OR Railings OR Hedges Bound OR Loose Paths OR Desire Lines Pedestrian Access Disabled Access Entrance Sign Cycle Parking Interpretation Sign Toilets required for sites 232, 361, 375, 183, 175, 186, 182, 173	Additional security measures, such as lighting and CCTV, as appropriate. Communal resources, such as a meeting room and secure storage; An allotment shop or co-operative, enabling produce to be sold; and Site furniture, including benches, tables, and bins.
Churchyard /Cemetery	Gates Entrance Sign Bound OR Loose Paths Seats Pedestrian Access Disabled Access Litter Bins	Visitor facilities, such a toilets, meeting-room as appropriate; The option of composting green waste; Floral displays and high quality soft landscaping; Increased management and distribution of naturalised areas Lighting, especially if the site is used as through-way; and Adequate car-parking space.
Operational Open Space	Pedestrian Access Disabled Access Monument OR Sculpture Seats Litter Bins Finger Posts Security Lighting	Interpretation signage depending on the sites context; Bollards / knee rails to control vehicular access; Ornamental soft landscaping; Formal play provision if compatible with size and context; and Interaction between any commercial premises and the public realm.

Open Space Category	Required Features	Desirable Features
Ecological Areas/ Natural Green space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpretation Sign Entrance Sign Bound OR Loose Paths Seats Tables Litter Bins Dog Bins Pedestrian Access Disabled Access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directional signage, especially to indicate the presence of public footpaths; Visitor facilities suitable for the context and size of the site, for example bird hides. On-site management staff; Adequate car parking
Green / Common	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pedestrian Access Disabled Access Seats Litter Bins Dog Bins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site interpretation, with reference to any historical associations; Directional signage, especially to indicate the presence of public footpaths; and Site furniture, including benches, tables, bins and dog-bins.
Green Link	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disabled Access Pedestrian Access Bound OR Loose Paths Finger Posts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site furniture, including benches, bins and dog-bins; and Lighting to improve safety and security, depending on context and location.
Housing Green Space/ Amenity Area	No required features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site furniture, including benches, bins and dog-bins.
Local Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gates Walls OR Fences OR Railings OR Hedges Isolated Trees OR Tree Clumps OR Avenue Seats Litter Bins Dog Bins Entrance Sign Bound OR Loose Paths Pedestrian Access Disabled Access Ornamental Shrubs OR Seasonal Bedding OR Herbaceous Mixed Border Under 5 AND Under 10 Play Facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of informal landscaping, providing it is compatible with site size and existing use; and Youth shelters if demand exists.

Open Space Category	Required Features	Desirable Features
Major Park	Walls OR Fences OR Railings OR Hedges Cycle stands Gates Isolated Trees OR Tree Clumps OR Avenue Ornamental Shrubs OR Seasonal Bedding OR Herbaceous Mixed Border Seats Litter Bins Dog Bins Entrance Lighting Security Lighting Entrance Sign Bound OR Loose Paths Under 5 AND Under 10 Play Facility Hangout Areas Pedestrian Access Disabled Access MUGA	Opportunities for outdoor sports facilities and playing fields, depending on demand and site suitability; Adequate car parking; Focal points and features of interest if appropriate for the context of the site; and

In addition to the above open space typologies and required/desirable features, investment in green infrastructure can help to deliver the aims and vision of the Lambeth Sports and Physical Activities Facilities Strategy 2010-2015. It is recommended that forthcoming Local Plan policy EN1 should be in accordance with this strategy and seek to deliver multi-functional greenspace which could have benefits in terms of improving the quality of both open space provision and sports and physical facilities in Lambeth.

Lambeth Sports and Physical Activities Facilities Strategy for Lambeth 2010-2015 Vision and Aims relevant to the Open Space Strategy Addenda:

Playing pitches	The shortage of grass pitches will be resolved through better maintenance of existing sites, reinstating derelict sites, deploying surplus junior pitches for mini-soccer use when not being used and providing at least one more full size floodlit Synthetic Turf pitch to reduce the pressure on grass pitches for training. Subject to funding, enlargement and upgrading of changing facilities at Clapham Common, which accounts for half the entire stock of adult grass pitches, will be carried out as well as cricket pavilion provision and ground improvements at Kennington Park. A home for Rugby will be sought either on Clapham Common or Rosendale Playing Fields.
Other sports	The Council could deliver improvements to specific sports on its own sites including Softball/Baseball, Bowls, BMX/Cycling, Canoeing and Athletics subject to funding availability from external partners such as NGBs.

12.2 Future Demand

If the quantity of open space cannot increase substantially to take account of increases in population, the higher level of use of some existing sites which could result in further wear-and-tear and a corresponding reduction in quality. Where possible the council should therefore seek to provide additional green infrastructure in order to maintain current standards, either by the creation of new/expanded open spaces or change of access arrangements.

The 2011 census shows population at 303,086, an increase of 13.8% in comparison to the 2001 Census population of 266,170. GLA population projections predict an increase of approximately 46,914 15.4% between 2011 and 2031, further increasing the pressure on existing green space and requiring additional green space just to maintain the current standard of provision.

$$\frac{350,000}{1,000} = 350 \quad \frac{409.54}{350} = 1.17ha/1000$$

Current Standard of Provision (Ha Unrestricted Green Space /1000 Population)	Current Provision of Unrestricted Green Space (Ha) 2012	Census 2011 Population	GLA Projected Population up to 2031	Predicted standard in 2031 assuming no change in Unrestricted Green Space (Ha)	Additional Quantity of Unrestricted Green Space required by 2031 (Ha) to maintain current standard
1.35	Approx. 410ha	303,086	350,000	1.17	62ha

Approximately 62 hectares of additional unrestricted green space could be required in order to maintain current standards assuming that population rises to 350,000 by 2031. However, a population increase of 36,914 (13.8%) between 2001 and 2011 has been achieved without any significant reduction in greenspace. However, providing an additional 62ha of greenspace will be difficult, retaining the existing quantity of green space whilst the population is set to increase by 46,914 (15.4%) will also be challenging. Maintaining the UDP and section 106 site mitigation approach is not feasible. The Local Plan and CIL process will need to integrate fully with other funding streams in order to maintain existing standards and deliver the requisite green infrastructure to meet local needs.

Standards of Provision and Accessibility

Whilst there is no specific requirement within the NPPF to set local standards of provision, it does require that planning policies identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space in the local area. The NPPF appears to offer some greater flexibility over PPG17 and the Council may take the view that the London Plan standards provide a robust enough framework from which to implement local improvements.

Action should be steered towards protecting existing green space within the borough and ensuring that future developments provide additional green space in order that the standard is maintained for future generations. All existing unrestricted green space should be safeguarded against development. Creating unrestricted access to green space with limited or restricted access should be considered on a case-by-case basis.

It has not been possible to achieve London Plan standards across the whole of the borough since 2004 and this must be acknowledged in preparing any future Open Space Strategy up to 2031. Meeting the shortfall in provision identified up to 2031 to maintain the current standard will be challenging over the plan period, future infrastructure planning should be focussed on maintaining the current standards and improving accessibility and quality where feasible. It is recommended that policies are developed which relate to the additional population introduced by new development, in line with London Plan standards.

12.3 Alternative approaches to increasing the amount of green infrastructure in Lambeth

Opportunities for improving the accessibility of existing sites remain one of the most efficient means of addressing shortfalls in supply. This could be achieved in a number of ways. Approximately half of Lambeth's green space suffers from limited and restricted access. Negotiating public access to some of this land could contribute substantially to improving accessibility. Identifying sites which could be linked to providing a greater range of facilities on a single site could also address accessibility issues. It is recommended that Lambeth Council quantifies how many of the 240+ open spaces are 'private accessible open space'. Sites where the public can use or gain access but where there may be pressures to prevent or remove this, or there could be opportunities to 'formalise' that access so that the public can use it but in such a way that it respects its status. There could be opportunities to make land more accessible by speaking to landowners to allow increased public access. This would not lead to more greenspace per se, however it would improve accessibility.

The balance of formal and informal provision must also be taken into account when considering where new provision should be provided and what functions it should perform. It is recognised that a single site can provide many functions. A thorough review of the functions of each site should be carried out to determine where changes in management or the addition of new facilities could address deficits in either formal or informal provision and how multiple functions could be managed on a single site. This will be supported by the full, quality audit and value assessment for the outstanding sites in order to identify sites where this would be appropriate.

Opportunities exist to improve access to the River Thames, this could be achieved by closer collaboration with organisations such as the Cross River Partnership and Wandsworth Council, especially with regards to VNEB OA.

Land values in London mean that opportunities for creating new green spaces are limited outside of the VNEB OA. However, Lambeth should consider policies for encouraging the integration of more innovative forms of green infrastructure. For example, Sustainable Urban Drainage systems (SUDs) offer multiple benefits and can take many forms including:

- Green and brown walls and roofs
- Rain gardens
- Soft landscaping that provides flood storage

As well as delivering green infrastructure on a site by site basis through development management, other sources of funding can be pooled to help meet the infrastructure funding gap identified in the boroughs CIL report (August 2012): These include:

- New Homes Bonus
- Flood and coastal erosion risk management Grant in Aid¹⁸
- Mayoral funding e.g. pocket parks funding, RE:LEAF, Capital Growth etc.
- Lottery funding

The borough's capital strategy and asset management strategy should also consider green infrastructure objectives. Ecosystems services provide an innovative model for guiding decision making and capital spending at the municipal level.

¹⁸ <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/135234.aspx>

12.4 Ecosystems services

Ecosystem services have been defined as the benefits that people derive from ecosystems and include provisioning services (water supply), regulating services (air quality regulation), cultural services (areas for recreation), and supporting services (photosynthesis). Despite the wide ranging benefits provided by ecosystems, the benefits are often undervalued and excluded from decision making processes. Integrating an ecosystems services approach to Lambeth’s decision making processes would help to prioritise funding new green infrastructure and maximise synergistic benefits in support of the Local Plan.

Ecosystem services in urban areas, green infrastructure (parks, open spaces, green area, trees, wetlands etc.) have been found to provide multiple ecosystem services. Urban areas are one of the key places to invest in green infrastructure due to the wide provision of services resulting from the density of population who have access to these services. Some of the services provided by green spaces include recreation, health, community cohesion, biodiversity.

The UK climate change risk assessment recently identified that green spaces in urban areas will be increasingly important for adaption to climate change risks due to their effect in offsetting the urban heat island effect by lowering air temperatures and reducing flood risk.

The majority of ecosystem services and the benefits provided by green space tend to be undervalued and excluded from decision making. As such the green infrastructure provision can be inadequate for residents. At the same time, the value of such services in the area is growing due to population growth and the increasingly important role they play in climate change. The growth in population is putting increasing pressure on existing green space resources and stressing already underprovided resources in the area.

With the growing legislative requirements (national, EU and international levels) to protect and enhance ecosystem services, together with the increasing importance of such services in urban areas in supporting community health recreation and adaption to climate change, it is essential for Lambeth Council to ensure that the existing level of Ecosystem Services is not eroded any further and where possible should be extended and enhanced.

12.5 Infrastructure planning and the Community Infrastructure Levy

For new residential developments, where a potential future need is created for open space, the Council currently requires developers to provide new open space or, if this is not possible due to site constraints, to provide a financial contribution to improve parks and open spaces elsewhere in the borough. In 2010/11, £1,066,299 was secured towards parks and open space improvements through sixteen obligations in Section 106 agreements. These funds will be incorporated into the rolling programme of improvements for public open spaces across the borough. S106 has helped to raise over £5m for green infrastructure since 2005:

Table 16 Section 106 contributions 2005-2011

Year	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
Amount	£108,180	£1,012,403	£1,856,500	£1,227,910	£622,000	£1,066,299	£5,893,292

The Council are in the process of producing charging schedule for a Community Infrastructure Levy. Lambeth are able to demonstrate a significant residual funding gap that is founded upon

an Infrastructure Delivery Plan that is part of the recently examined and adopted Core Strategy. This makes for a strong infrastructure planning evidence base in accordance with the CIL Regulations and therefore we would expect the CIL Examiner to find the evidence base sufficient.

The CIL Infrastructure Planning and Funding Gap report (August 2012) identifies that there are a total 64 projects from 10 infrastructure categories on the IDP list. 19 of these are green infrastructure projects. All of the projects are CIL eligible, 45 of the CIL eligible projects are costed. The total cost of these 60 costed projects (Total Cost of Infrastructure) is circa £3,393m. 53% is attributed to one project – the Thames Tideway Tunnel. The other significant contributors are transport, education and health with 23%, 9% and 14% respectively.

Since publication of CIL Infrastructure Planning and Funding Gap report, the GLA and Design for London, in collaboration with the Cross River Partnership, released the Central London All London Green Grid Area Framework. This document sets out a number of costed green infrastructure projects that should be considered for inclusion in Lambeth's IDP – see Appendix I.

In addition to CIL money collected for delivering Council led green infrastructure projects, a portion of CIL can be used by local groups, known as the 'meaningful proportion' of CIL. Groups cooperating with the Council on greenspace management should be encouraged to work with the Council and help identify neighbourhood infrastructure capable of supporting the delivery of the Local Plan.

This report updates the evidence base which supports the assessment of quantity and accessibility of green space. However, the NPPF also stipulates that assessments should identify the specific needs and qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space in the local area. Such information is essential in directing and prioritising resources and action planning. The scope of re-evaluating the remaining sites in the database should review quality, value and need of green space. It will then be possible to determine where improvements made since the original study, have been successful in increasing the quality and value of green space.

PPG17, upon which the 2007 Study was based, was very much focused on local green space provision for sport and recreation. There is now a general move towards a broader, more sustainable approach to green space planning and management through the identification of green infrastructure assets, networks and connections which bring a wider range of environmental, social and economic benefits. Consideration should be given to broadening the scope of work at the local level to include an assessment of green infrastructure supply and opportunities for new provision.

12.6 Summary of recommendations

The forthcoming Local Plan should contain a strategic policy for open space provision in line with the NPPF and findings of the Open Space Strategy Addenda. Specifically, the new policy should follow the recommendations set out in Table 17:

Table 17 Summary of Recommendations

Summary of recommendations	
1)	Retain, as a priority, all existing greenspace other than in exceptional circumstances;
2)	Seek all opportunities to provide new greenspace, including accessible green roofs, especially in and adjacent to the defined areas of deficiency;
3)	Seek to negotiate unrestricted public access to sites with restricted access;
4)	Seek to increase the number and area of semi-natural greenspaces to increase access to nature;
5)	Focus future CIL/capital improvements on poorer quality sites especially in more deprived areas;
6)	Use opportunities for investment in green infrastructure and open space to help deliver multi-functional spaces to improve the quantity and quality of sports and physical activities, in line with the Lambeth Sports and Physical Activities Strategy 2010-2015; and
7)	Consider developing local management arrangements for smaller sites, utilising the CIL 'meaningful proportion' to improve quality, supervision and reductions in anti-social behaviour.
8)	Include appropriate monitoring indicators with suitable mitigation measures in the emerging Local Plan to ensure quality and quantity of greenspace is commensurate with the borough's growing population over the plan period.

APPENDIX I ALL LONDON GREEN GRID PROJECTS IDENTIFIED FOR LAMBETH

No.	Project name	Project description	Next steps	Size	Project Owner	Estimated Total Cost	Funding in place	Funding required	Stage	Key project
12.11.24.a	Thames Path Improvements and Extensions: Archbishop's Park	To improve 'connectivity' of current Thames Path through Lambeth, to remove blockages or unnecessary diversions, and to connect to other green corridors or widen links into surrounding parks and estate. 12.11.24.a Archbishop's Park, 12.11.24.b Lambeth High Street Park, 12.11.24.c Spring Gardens, 12.11.24.d Vauxhall Park 12 11 24 e Kennington Park.	Development of specific policies in Lambeth LDF and delivery plans, to secure and direct S106 and planning gain	5km	Lambeth Planning	£200,000 for all projects	£0	£200,000 for all projects	1	Y
12.11.24.b	Thames Path Improvements and Extensions: Lambeth High Street Park	Ibid	Ibid	5km	Lambeth Planning	£200,000 for all projects	£0	£200,000 for all projects	1	Y
12.11.24.c	Thames Path Improvements and Extensions: Spring Gardens	Ibid	Ibid	5km	Lambeth Planning	£200,000 for all projects	£0	£200,000 for all projects	1	Y
12.11.24.d	Thames Path Improvements and Extensions: Vauxhall Park	Ibid	Ibid	5km	Lambeth Planning	£200,000 for all projects	£0	£200,000 for all projects	1	Y
12.11.24.e	Thames Path Improvements and Extensions: Kennington Park	Ibid	Ibid	5km	Lambeth Planning	£200,000 for all projects	£0	£200,000 for all projects	1	Y

No.	Project name	Project description	Next steps	Size	Project Owner	Estimated Total Cost	Funding in place	Funding required	Stage	Key project
12.12.7.a	Improving Access to Nature: Kennington Park	Reducing existing Areas of Deficiency for Access to Nature (AODs) in Lambeth; improving biodiversity quality of existing nature areas and improving access to current and future sites; improving community involvement in use and management 12.12.7.a Kennington Park + Norwood Park and Central Hill Estate, 12.12.7.b 'Coldharbour Cluster' parks and estates (e.g. Loughborough Park and Estate, Angell Estate, Wyck Gardens, Elam Street), d) ' Vauxhall AOD Cluster' (estates, parks and community gardens).	Review of Lambeth BAP to direct actions towards AOD reduction; implementation through LDF and supplementary policies; site management plans and conservation volunteering strategies	10ha	LB Lambeth (Parks)	£75,000 for all projects	£15,000 for all projects	£60,000 for all projects	2	N
12.12.7.b	Improving Access to Nature: Coldharbour Cluster	Ibid	Ibid	10ha	LB Lambeth (Parks)	£75,000 for all projects	£15,000 for all projects	£60,000 for all projects	3	N
12.12.8.a	Lambeth CRISP Cycling Improvements: Brockwell Park	Programme run in partnership with Sustrans, Lambeth Sustainable Transport and TfL to increase and improve cycling routes through and to parks, with emphasis on safe, slower cycling for the less confident and families. Extending safe routes from Brockwell and Ruskin parks, through Camberwell and Vauxhall, to connect with Thames Path and other existing London cycling corridors. 12.12.8.a Brockwell Park, 12.12.8.b Myatt's Fields Park, 12.12.8.c Kennington Park, 12.12.8.d Spring Gardens.	Sites surveys completed, proposals for funding new routes and support materials now being evaluated	15km	Lambeth Transport	£60,000 for all projects	£0	£60,000 for all projects	3	N
12.12.8.b	Lambeth CRISP Cycling Improvements: Myatt's Fields Park	Ibid	Ibid	15km	Lambeth Transport	£60,000 for all projects	£0	£60,000 for all projects	3	N
12.12.8.c	Lambeth CRISP Cycling Improvements: Kennington Park	Ibid	Ibid	15km	Lambeth Transport	£60,000 for all projects	£0	£60,000 for all projects	3	N

No.	Project name	Project description	Next steps	Size	Project Owner	Estimated Total Cost	Funding in place	Funding required	Stage	Key project
12.12.8.d	Lambeth CRISP Cycling Improvements: Spring Gardens	Ibid	Ibid	15km	Lambeth Transport	£60,000 for all projects	£0	£60,000 for all projects	3	N
12.12.9.a	Lambeth Green Chain Signage Project: Rush Common Ribbon	To commission and install signage to direct public to existing green spaces, and to use new 'greenways', to improve access, safety and sustainability: directional 'fingerpost' signs and interpretative panels, cabinets and lecterns. a) Streatham Common, 12.12.9a 'Rush Common Ribbon', 12.12.9b 'Eastern Corridor' (Norwood, West Dulwich, Herne Hill, Vassal to Vauxhall)	To develop project briefing and delivery plan, for inclusion in LDF and consideration for allocation of CL, S106 or green offsets	15km	LB Lambeth (Parks)	£50,000 total for signage project	£0	£50,000 total for signage project	2	N
12.12.9.b	Lambeth Green Chain Signage Project: Eastern Corridor	Ibid	Ibid	15km	LB Lambeth (Parks)	£50,000 total for signage project	£0	£50,000 total for signage project	2	N
12.12.17.a	Lambeth Greenways: Eastern Corridor	To 'connect up' existing green spaces across the borough to improve access to and use of open spaces to create and improve existing walking and cycling routes and to create 'wildlife corridors' for the improved movement of wild habitats and species. 12.12.17.a 'Eastern Corridor' (e.g. Brockwell Park, Ruskin Park, Myatt's Fields Park), 12.13.2 Wandsworth Road Corridor (Larkhall Park, Clapham Common, Vauxhall Park), 12.12.17.b Central Lambeth and Clapham Park Estate, 12.12.17.c 'Rush Common Ribbon' (estates, open spaces, highways)	To integrate in the new Lambeth LDF as either core policy or as SPD to support other policies	40ha	LB Lambeth (Parks)	£250,000 total for Greenways projects	£25,000 total for Greenways projects	£225,000 total for Greenways projects	1	Y
12.12.17.b	Lambeth Greenways: Central Lambeth and Clapham Park Estate	Ibid	Ibid	40ha	LB Lambeth (Parks)	£250,000 total for Greenways projects	£25,000 total for Greenways projects	£225,000 total for Greenways projects	1	Y

No.	Project name	Project description	Next steps	Size	Project Owner	Estimated Total Cost	Funding in place	Funding required	Stage	Key project
12.12.17.c	Lambeth Greenways: Rush Common Ribbon	Ibid	Ibid	40ha	LB Lambeth (Parks)	£250,000 total for Greenways projects	£25,000 total for Greenways projects	£225,000 total for Greenways projects	1	Y
12.12.18	Albert Embankment to Brockwell Park Greenway	Greenway link through LB Lambeth connecting a number of green spaces via quiet residential roads; Kennington Park, Myatt's Fields, Ruskin Park, Brockwell Park. Green CRISP study completed on the route in 2010.	Implement sections of the route over 4 years starting in April 2011 (road resurfacing in Camberwell to take place in Q4 2010/11).	5km	Sustrans and LB Lambeth	£916,000	tbc	tbc	6	N
12.12.28.a	Community Growing Space Network: Herne Hill Group	Develop and service network of current and planned 'growing spaces' across Lambeth, either as allotments, in parks or on estates or private land, to improve awareness of sites and benefits, build community capacity and increase community ownership and self management, as well as increased access to funds and investments. 12.12.28.a Herne Hill Group (Ruskin Brockwell and Milkwood Parks) 12.12.28.b Tulse Hill and 12.12.28.c Brixton Hill Estates 12.12.28.d Coldharbour and Loughborough Estate Group.	To create database of all known growing spaces, with contact details, site area and content, and to map for potential new sites	7.5ha overall	Lambeth Sustainability Team	£25,000 for Community growing space network projects	£0	£25,000 for Community growing space network projects	1	N
12.12.28.b	Community Growing Space Network: Tulse Hill Estates	Ibid	Ibid	7.5ha overall	Lambeth Sustainability Team	£25,000 for Community growing space network projects	£0	£25,000 for Community growing space network projects	1	N
12.12.28.c	Community Growing Space Network: Brixton Hill Estates	Ibid	Ibid	7.5ha overall	Lambeth Sustainability Team	£25,000 for Community growing space network projects	£0	£25,000 for Community growing space network projects	1	N

No.	Project name	Project description	Next steps	Size	Project Owner	Estimated Total Cost	Funding in place	Funding required	Stage	Key project
12.12.28.d	Community Growing Space Network: Coldharbour and Loughborough Estate Group	Ibid	Ibid	7.5ha overall	Lambeth Sustainability Team	£25,000 for Community growing space network projects	£0	£25,000 for Community growing space network projects	1	N
12.12.32	Rosendale Road Estate Lambeth SE24 9EQ	Environmental and infrastructure improvements including new water main, repaired drainage, new roads, footpaths and road crossings, new kerbs and edgings including fencing and knee rails, new pedestrian entrances bin stores cycle storage replacement soft landscape planting and turfing and new street tree planting, installation of new planters and street furniture, a communal play area and new lighting	Start on site due May 2011, completion due first quarter 2012	2ha	Peabody	£2.6m	£2.6m	£0	3	N

No.	Project name	Project description	Next steps	Size	Project Owner	Estimated Total Cost	Funding in place	Funding required	Stage	Key project
12.12.33	West Norwood Cemetery	Of London's 'Magnificent Seven' 19th century metropolitan cemeteries, all are significantly vulnerable and all on English Heritage's Heritage at Risk Register (2011) in their entirety or elements thereof Three (Highgate Kensal Green and Brompton Cemetery) are on the Register of Parks and Gardens at Grade 1 and two (Nunhead and West Norwood) are at Grade 2* Many individual buildings tombs and monuments within the cemeteries are also listed and separately identified on the Heritage At Risk Register. Varying types of Conservation and Management Plans are currently in place there is now an urgent need to consider and balance architectural and landscape design heritage with ecological and biodiversity value. All cemeteries and burial grounds potentially face the problem of safety and stability of headstones, monuments and other masonry, and the long term management of trees and other plant material and must balance the cost of repairs and maintenance with the wide-ranging needs of visitors. The issues are common to many of our historic cemeteries whatever their ownership and management. The aim of future plans must secure the heritage value of these sites for the long-term while improving access, safety and the potential for their educational as well as amenity, biodiversity and leisure uses. All the 'Magnificent Seven' cemeteries have 'Friends of' groups who provide extensive support to their respective cemeteries	A number of tombs and monuments are in poor condition Background studies and a draft landscape Conservation Management Plan have been prepared but have yet to be adopted	c. 16ha	English Heritage, Cemetery owners and managers	Not known	Known funding: EH officer time	Not known	0	N
12.13.2	Lambeth Greenways: Wandsworth Road Corridor	To connect existing green spaces through the borough to improve access to and use of open spaces, to create and improve existing walking and cycling routes, and to create 'wildlife corridors' for the improved movement of wild habitats and species. 12. 13. 2 Wandsworth Road Corridor (Larkhall Park, Clapham Common, Vauxhall Park). 12.12.17.b Central Lambeth and Clapham Park Estate, 12.12.17.c 'Rush Common Ribbon' (estates, open spaces, highways)	To integrate in the new Lambeth LDF as either core policy or as SPD to support other policies	40ha	LB Lambeth (Parks)	£250,000 total for Greenways projects	£25,000 total for Greenways projects	£225,000 total for Greenways projects	1	N

APPENDIX II: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Lambeth High Street Recreation Ground

Organisation:	Friends of Lambeth High Street Rec				
Greenspace name:	Lambeth High Street Recreation Ground				
Primary purpose - What is the primary purpose for the space and what uses would you like to see in the future?	<i>Comments:</i> Provides an oasis/substitute garden for number of council and private blocks of flats that surround. Relaxation, lunch time venue away from offices, dog walking. Cut through to Lambeth Bridge and buses Quiet oasis				
Use – What are the normal patterns of use during the day, week and seasonally for the greenspace?	<i>Comments:</i> <i>Very little seasonal change. Daily use as above for relaxation, quiet contemplation, dog walking</i>				
Transport – how good is car parking/cycle parking? How well connected is the space to nearby bus stops, tube or rail stations?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
			x		
	<i>Comments:</i> <i>No car parking, not tube or rail connections, some local cycle parking good bus connections – mainly used by local pedestrians</i>				
Site Access – are there psychological barriers to access? Is there good physical access for people with disabilities, dog walkers, cyclists, maintenance vehicles? Are entrances/gates clearly visible?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
		x			
	<i>Comments:</i> <i>Gates quite hidden. About to be improved under new regeneration.</i>				
Site Furniture – how would you assess the seats, entrance lights, security lights, litter bins, dog litter?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
	x				
	<i>Comments:</i> <i>Some aspects about to be addressed in regeneration – more action needed to fulfil master plan</i>				
Signage – how would you assess the finger posts, interpretation, entrance, other languages, emergency information?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
	x				
	<i>Comments:</i> <i>Non-existent</i>				
Boundary Features – how would you assess the walls, fences, railings, vegetative, hedges?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
	x				
	<i>Comments:</i> <i>Listed walls in extremely poor condition and could be dangerous in places. Railings o.k. hedges to be removed under new plan</i>				
Vegetation – how would you assess the close mown grass, rough grass, meadow grass, isolated/clump/avenue of trees, woodland, scrub, ornamental shrubs, seasonal bedding, herbaceous/mixed border?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
	x				
	<i>Comments:</i> <i>Detailed plan in place to improve but no funding to carry it out.</i>				
Footpaths – how would you assess the bound paths, loose paths, desire lines, roads, cycle routes?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
	x				
	<i>Comments:</i> <i>Paths about to be upgraded, not suitable for cycling, no desire lines, no roads</i>				
Architectural Features – how would you assess monuments, statuary/sculpture, bandstands, pavilions, fountains, formal ponds/lakes, café, toilets?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very High Quality
	x				
	<i>Comments:</i> <i>Abandoned water feature which regularly gets full of muck. Small sundial to be retained in renovation, no toilets, cafe etc. Could be a feature made of the old watch house base</i>				
Locality – does the site have the	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good

facilities to cater well for local needs? If yes, rank 4. If the site has capacity to accommodate more than local needs (e.g. borough-wide/regional), then rank 5. If the site only has a small number of potential users and is normally accessed only by car rank 2. If the site could not accommodate pedestrians/cyclists in future rank 1.		x			
	<i>Comments:</i> OK at the moment but will not be able to accommodate the increase in population expected following the increased dwellings in developments on Albert embankment. No suitable space for pre and teenage children				
Maintenance – Are there obvious signs of disrepair e.g. litter not collected, grass maintained for appropriate level of use, evidence of longer term perennial problems such as drainage, weeding?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
	x				
<i>Comments:</i> Has been left because of promised redevelopment. No weeding, water feature does not drain. Little not collected in hidden corners					
Biodiversity – are there a diverse range of habitat types or good potential for new areas for nature conservation/enhanced facilities?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
		x			
<i>Comments:</i> If the planned planting were carried out would improve the biodiversity.					
Sports facilities – factors influencing quality e.g. drainage, slope, surface covering and compaction for football, hockey, rugby, cricket and other pitches present	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
	x				
<i>Comments:</i> No sports facilities – too small					
Play facilities – multiuse game areas, bmx/ skateboarding, under 10s/5s playground, adventure playgrounds, hang out areas, sensory areas, facilities for children with disabilities	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
	x				
<i>Comments:</i> No facilities – not suitable as it is a grave yard with gravestones.					
Personal Security – are there poor exit options e.g. single exit which can be blocked or numerous complex exits which allow muggers etc. a rapid getaway? Do you feel welcome in the space?	1 – Very Low	2 – Low	3 – Average	4 – High	5 – Very High
			x		
<i>Comments:</i> Walled garden is a potential risk area because of lack of visibility					
Crime and Vandalism – is there evidence of anti-social behaviour e.g. alcohol/drug abuse, graffiti, wilful damage, fly tipping, pollution?	1 – Very Low	2 – Low	3 – Average	4 – High	5 – Very High
			x		
<i>Comments:</i> Mostly rough sleepers or drinkers, occasional drug abuse but usually dealt with					
Aesthetic Factors – whilst a subjective indicator consider the following factors: balance, scale, enclosure, texture, colour, diversity, unity, stimulus	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
			x		
<i>Comments:</i> Again if the master plan were carried out in full would get a better ranking					
Convenience – is access for the catchment area favourable to needs and comfort. Is the space well adapted to its primary purpose?	1 – Totally inconvenient	2 – Convenient with major obstruction	3 – Adequate, but with additional capacity	4 – Convenient with minor obstruction	5 – Wholly convenient, at capacity
				x	
<i>Comments:</i>					
Usability/Ease of Use – Is the space serviceable/operable? Are facilities/procedures easily understood?	1 – Difficult to use	2 – Difficult in parts	3 – Adequate	4 – Easy in parts	5 – Easy to Use
			x		

	<i>Comments:</i>				
Usefulness – are facilities and equipment present on-site useful? Does the site provide multiple uses for different users e.g. children, dog walkers, cyclists, participants in sport etc.?	1 – No longer of use	2 – Not serving original purpose	3 – Fulfilling usage	4 – Fulfilling original usage & now other	5 – Now serving multiple uses beyond original purpose
		x			
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Physical Condition – In general how would you rate the condition of the space?	1 – Complete disrepair	2 – Poor-needs immediate attention	3 – Good-needs minor attention	4 – Generally good	5 – Excellent condition
		x			
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Need – Is the space still meeting demand?	1 – Demand for space no longer required	2 – Occasionally needed	3 – Meeting purpose, more facilities of similar nature required	4 – Frequently used	5 – Meeting demand
			x		
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Co-ordination – Are the facility needs of different groups met e.g. teenagers or those with young children? Do the various elements of the space form a distinctive whole (in terms of the design, aesthetics such as colour, conducive activities, equality in sharing space etc.)	1 – Mismatch - whole scale changes required	2 – No theme	3 – Mixed-generally good	4 – Good-continuity minor adjustments may be required	5 – Good continuity
	<i>Comments:</i> The answer is somewhere between 2 and 3 – There is a theme, i.e. quiet garden in a graveyard but it is not mixed generally good. Potentially good if master plan is carried out in entirety				
Work Required	1 – Immediate attention needed	2 – Inspection recommended	3 – Adequate	4 – Monitoring required	5 – Non immediately apparent
	x				
	<i>Comments:</i>				
In general why do you believe people in Lambeth choose to use or do not use greenspaces in the borough?	<i>Comments:</i> Could not speak to others but under the impression that it depends on the weather or what sporting event is on in the capital or on TV				
What distance would you normally be prepared to travel and what are your views on the nature of routes to & from spaces?	<i>Comments:</i> Travel to a variety of parks depending on the event in which case could go from one end of the Borough to the other but that is probably not true of the majority of the local populace.				
Are the poorest quality parks grouped or dispersed across the borough?	<i>Comments:</i> Don't know enough about the other areas to comment on whether they are dispersed. There are another two in close proximity to this one which is also in poor condition so that is a cluster				
Are larger parks generally considered to be of a higher quality than smaller parks?	<i>Comments:</i> Yes – get more attention				
Is there any correlation between areas of deprivation and supply/quality of open spaces?	<i>Comments:</i>				
What factors should be considered for prioritisation of capital investment in priority sites?	<i>Comments:</i>				
In cases of underutilised sites/facilities do you have any suggestions for how Lambeth could work with the third sector/voluntary sector to help manage greenspaces in the future?	<i>Comments:</i>				

<i>Please provide any further comments/ideas for your vision for greenspaces in the borough here:</i>	<i>Comments:</i>
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Brockwell Park

Organisation:	Brockwell Park Community Greenhouses				
Greenspace name:	Brockwell Park				
Primary purpose - What is the primary purpose for the space and what uses would you like to see in the future?	<i>Comments:</i> Public park catering for needs of local community. It would be good to see greater use for educational purposes (formal and informal) in the future.				
Use – What are the normal patterns of use during the day, week and seasonally for the greenspace?	<i>Comments:</i> Quiet during the day in term time with peak of activity in the play park after school; busier at weekends and schools holidays. Very busy on summer weekends.				
Transport – how good is car parking/cycle parking? How well connected is the space to nearby bus stops, tube or rail stations?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
			X		
	<i>Comments:</i> Good public transport links; limited car parking; not enough cycle hoops				
Site Access – are there psychological barriers to access? Is there good physical access for people with disabilities, dog walkers, cyclists, maintenance vehicles? Are entrances/gates clearly visible?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			X		
	<i>Comments:</i> Park is very hilly making it tricky for elderly and disabled visitors				
Site Furniture – how would you assess the seats, entrance lights, security lights, litter bins, dog litter?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				X	
	<i>Comments:</i> Nice new benches and bins. Limited lighting.				
Signage – how would you assess the finger posts, interpretation, entrance, other languages, emergency information?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			X		
	<i>Comments:</i> Nice new signboards but more could be made of interpreting the natural and historic landscape for visitors				
Boundary Features – how would you assess the walls, fences, railings, vegetative, hedges?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Vegetation – how would you assess the close mown grass, rough grass, meadow grass, isolated/clump/avenue of trees, woodland, scrub, ornamental shrubs, seasonal bedding, herbaceous/mixed border?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			X		
	<i>Comments:</i> But improving				
Footpaths – how would you assess the bound paths, loose paths, desire lines, roads, cycle routes?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				X	
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Architectural Features – how would you assess monuments, statuary/sculpture, bandstands, pavilions, fountains, formal	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very High Quality
			X		

ponds/lakes, café, toilets?	<i>Comments:</i> Very much in need of the planned second stage HLF bid to renovate architectural features especially the Hall, various gate lodges and e.g. the clock tower				
Locality – does the site have the facilities to cater well for local needs? If yes, rank 4. If the site has capacity to accommodate more than local needs (e.g. borough-wide/regional), then rank 5. If the site only has a small number of potential users and is normally accessed only by car rank 2. If the site could not accommodate pedestrians/cyclists in future rank 1.	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good X
	<i>Comments:</i> It's a large park and people travel a long way to come to it especially when there are major events e.g. the Country Show				
Maintenance – Are there obvious signs of disrepair e.g. litter not collected, grass maintained for appropriate level of use, evidence of longer term perennial problems such as drainage, weeding?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
		X			
	<i>Comments:</i> Litter is shocking all over the Park; recent works have not improved the poor drainage				
Biodiversity – are there a diverse range of habitat types or good potential for new areas for nature conservation/enhanced facilities?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
				X	
	<i>Comments:</i> Active biodiversity group is beginning to have an impact. The oak circle and woodland walk areas are good as is the long grass in summer and plentiful deadwood for fungi and invertebrates. Pond areas have benefitted from recent works				
Sports facilities – factors influencing quality e.g. drainage, slope, surface covering and compaction for football, hockey, rugby, cricket and other pitches present	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			X		
	<i>Comments:</i> Plentiful pitches marred by poor drainage				
Play facilities – multiuse game areas, bmx/ skateboarding, under 10s/5s playground, adventure playgrounds, hang out areas, sensory areas, facilities for children with disabilities	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
					X
	<i>Comments:</i> New play park and water play areas ensure a score of 5 although there is room for more space where children can actively engage with nature e.g. a children's garden				
Personal Security – are there poor exit options e.g. single exit which can be blocked or numerous complex exits which allow muggers etc. a rapid getaway? Do you feel welcome in the space?	1 – Very Low	2 – Low	3 – Average	4 – High	5 – Very High
			X		
	<i>Comments:</i> The atmosphere changes at dusk: it feels much less safe at this time of the day				
Crime and Vandalism – is there evidence of anti-social behaviour e.g. alcohol/drug abuse, graffiti, wilful damage, fly tipping, pollution?	1 – Very Low	2 – Low	3 – Average	4 – High	5 – Very High
			X		
	<i>Comments:</i> That's the joy of London Parks				
Aesthetic Factors – whilst a subjective indicator consider the following factors: balance, scale,	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
				X	

enclosure, texture, colour, diversity, unity, stimulus	<i>Comments:</i> It's a wild-ish space, not heavily maintained, which is its beauty in my eyes				
Convenience – is access for the catchment area favourable to needs and comfort. Is the space well adapted to its primary purpose?	1 – Totally inconvenient	2 – Convenient with major obstruction	3 – Adequate, but with additional capacity	4 – Convenient with minor obstruction	5 – Wholly convenient, at capacity
				X	
	<i>Comments:</i> Will be better when all the toilets are open again following HLF works				
Usability/Ease of Use – Is the space serviceable/operable? Are facilities/procedures easily understood?	1 – Difficult to use	2 – Difficult in parts	3 – Adequate	4 – Easy in parts	5 – Easy to Use
			X		
	<i>Comments:</i> I have heard the normal moans re. booking sports pitches and contacting the Park Manager				
Usefulness – are facilities and equipment present on-site useful? Does the site provide multiple uses for different users e.g. children, dog walkers, cyclists, participants in sport etc.?	1 – No longer of use	2 – Not serving original purpose	3 – Fulfilling usage	4 – Fulfilling original usage & now other	5 – Now serving multiple uses beyond original purpose
					X
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Physical Condition – In general how would you rate the condition of the space?	1 – Complete disrepair	2 – Poor-needs immediate attention	3 – Good-needs minor attention	4 – Generally good	5 – Excellent condition
				X	
	<i>Comments:</i> It will be interesting to monitor deterioration of the new HLF-funded facilities. At the moment (except for the poor emptying of litter bins) much of the park looks (and is) brand spanking new				
Need – Is the space still meeting demand?	1 – Demand for space no longer required	2 – Occasionally needed	3 – Meeting purpose, more facilities of similar nature required	4 – Frequently used	5 – Meeting demand
				X	
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Co-ordination – Are the facility needs of different groups met e.g. teenagers or those with young children? Do the various elements of the space form a distinctive whole (in terms of the design, aesthetics such as colour, conducive activities, equality in sharing space etc.)	1 – Mismatch - whole scale changes required	2 – No theme	3 – Mixed-generally good	4 – Good-continuity minor adjustments may be required	5 – Good continuity
			X		
	<i>Comments:</i> More could be done to attract young people and the elderly.				
Work Required	1 – Immediate attention needed	2 – Inspection recommended	3 – Adequate	4 – Monitoring required	5 – Non immediately apparent
				X	
	<i>Comments:</i>				
In general why do you believe people in Lambeth choose to use or do not use greenspaces in the borough?	<i>Comments:</i> Opportunity to observe the (semi)natural world; fresh air; exercise				

What distance would you normally be prepared to travel and what are your views on the nature of routes to & from spaces?	<i>Comments:</i> Generally 15 minute walk although I believe a number of users of Brockwell Park travel substantially further than this to get to the Park.
Are the poorest quality parks grouped or dispersed across the borough?	<i>Comments:</i> Many of the smaller open spaces have a mournful air of neglect especially those at the edge of some of the estates
Are larger parks generally considered to be of a higher quality than smaller parks?	<i>Comments:</i> They seem to get more investment. Many of the better smaller parks have been reliant on motivated community groups driving change
Is there any correlation between areas of deprivation and supply/quality of open spaces?	<i>Comments:</i> Yes: direct relationship. More poverty=poorer quality and fewer green spaces
What factors should be considered for prioritisation of capital investment in priority sites?	<i>Comments:</i> Where existing fabric is in need of urgent repair; community need as indicated by IMD and similar surveys
In cases of underutilised sites/facilities do you have any suggestions for how Lambeth could work with the third sector/voluntary sector to help manage greenspaces in the future?	<i>Comments:</i> The charity I work for would be happy to help!
<i>Please provide any further comments/ideas for your vision for greenspaces in the borough here:</i>	<i>Comments:</i>

Clapham Common

Organisation:	Clapham Common Ward Councillor				
Greenspace name:	Clapham Common				
Primary purpose - What is the primary purpose for the space and what uses would you like to see in the future?	<i>Comments:</i> Present purposes: "Quiet enjoyment", leisure, sport, outdoor events (music concerts, fairs); group and individual fitness training, fishing, model boating, skateboard park, children's playgrounds.. Future: 'As above, but with a strict limit on the number, noise levels and duration of events, with at least 21 days recovery time between each one.				
Use – What are the normal patterns of use during the day, week and seasonally for the greenspace?	<i>Comments:</i> Dog walking throughout the day every day. Sport mainly at weekends in winter. Fitness training in groups and individually weekdays and evenings and weekends. Large events mainly in summer, with some temporary structures in place for between one and three months.				
Transport – how good is car parking/cycle parking? How well connected is the space to nearby bus stops, tube or rail stations?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
					x
<i>Comments:</i>					
Site Access – are there psychological barriers to access? Is there good physical access for people with disabilities, dog walkers, cyclists, maintenance vehicles? Are entrances/gates clearly visible?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				x	
<i>Comments:</i>					
Site Furniture – how would you assess the seats, entrance lights, security lights, litter bins, dog litter?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			x		
<i>Comments:</i>					
Signage – how would you assess the	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good

finger posts, interpretation, entrance, other languages, emergency information?	Quality	Quality	Quality	Quality	Quality
				x	
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Boundary Features – how would you assess the walls, fences, railings, vegetative, hedges?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			x		
	<i>Comments:</i> Fencing poor in places				
Vegetation – how would you assess the close mown grass, rough grass, meadow grass, isolated/clump/avenue of trees, woodland, scrub, ornamental shrubs, seasonal bedding, herbaceous/mixed border?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			x		
	<i>Comments:</i> Considerable damage done to large grassed areas by large and/or long-term events and structures.				
Footpaths – how would you assess the bound paths, loose paths, desire lines, roads, cycle routes?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			x		
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Architectural Features – how would you assess monuments, statuary/sculpture, bandstands, pavilions, fountains, formal ponds/lakes, café, toilets?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very High Quality
	<i>Comments:</i> Impossible to give one score for all these different elements - bandstand needs on-going maintenance plan, 2 ponds good quality, 1 needs attention, toilets – a major and on-going concern, with high demand and insufficient supply.				
Locality – does the site have the facilities to cater well for local needs? If yes, rank 4. If the site has capacity to accommodate more than local needs (e.g. borough-wide/regional), then rank 5. If the site only has a small number of potential users and is normally accessed only by car rank 2. If the site could not accommodate pedestrians/cyclists in future rank 1.	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
					x
	<i>Comments:</i> Ranked 5 because has capacity to accommodate borough wide needs in terms of space. However, facilities such as toilets (see above) and changing rooms for sports players are lacking				
Maintenance – Are there obvious signs of disrepair e.g. litter not collected, grass maintained for appropriate level of use, evidence of longer term perennial problems such as drainage, weeding?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
			x		
	<i>Comments:</i> Problems with litter collection after large events, as well as damage to grassed areas. Perennial drainage problems with large areas of mud throughout the winter.				
Biodiversity – are there a diverse range of habitat types or good potential for new areas for nature conservation/enhanced facilities?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Sports facilities – factors influencing quality e.g. drainage, slope, surface covering and	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality

compaction for football, hockey, rugby, cricket and other pitches present					
	<i>Comments:</i> Changing rooms building in poor state of repair.				
Play facilities – multiuse game areas, bmx/ skateboarding, under 10s/5s playground, adventure playgrounds, hang out areas, sensory areas, facilities for children with disabilities	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			x		
	<i>Comments:</i> No facilities for children with disabilities. Lack of play facilities for 5-10 year olds.				
Personal Security – are there poor exit options e.g. single exit which can be blocked or numerous complex exits which allow muggers etc. a rapid getaway? Do you feel welcome in the space?	1 – Very Low	2 – Low	3 – Average	4 – High	5 – Very High
					x
	<i>Comments:</i> Safety issues in wooded areas because of ASB (see below). I would not feel safe on Clapham Common at night, but would not advocate greater use of lighting as a way of addressing this issue, with the increased light pollution which would result.				
Crime and Vandalism – is there evidence of anti-social behaviour e.g. alcohol/drug abuse, graffiti, wilful damage, fly tipping, pollution?	1 – Very Low	2 – Low	3 – Average	4 – High	5 – Very High
				x	
	<i>Comments:</i> Police report frequent anti-social (sexual) behaviour in wooded areas of common at night.				
Aesthetic Factors – whilst a subjective indicator consider the following factors: balance, scale, enclosure, texture, colour, diversity, unity, stimulus	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
				x	
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Convenience – is access for the catchment area favourable to needs and comfort. Is the space well adapted to its primary purpose?	1 – Totally inconvenient	2 – Convenient with major obstruction	3 – Adequate, but with additional capacity	4 – Convenient with minor obstruction	5 – Wholly convenient, at capacity
				x	
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Usability/Ease of Use – Is the space serviceable/operable? Are facilities/procedures easily understood?	1 – Difficult to use	2 – Difficult in parts	3 – Adequate	4 – Easy in parts	5 – Easy to Use
				x	
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Usefulness – are facilities and equipment present on-site useful? Does the site provide multiple uses for different users e.g. children, dog walkers, cyclists, participants in sport etc.?	1 – No longer of use	2 – Not serving original purpose	3 – Fulfilling usage	4 – Fulfilling original usage & now other	5 – Now serving multiple uses beyond original purpose
					x
	<i>Comments:</i> I do not consider 5 as being the most favourable outcome. I would prefer to see a scaling back of some of the multiple purposes (e.g. Events, fitness groups, some team sports) to partly restore the common to its original purpose)				
Physical Condition – In general how	1 – Complete	2 – Poor-	3 – Good-	4 – Generally	5 – Excellent

would you rate the condition of the space?	disrepair	needs immediate attention	needs minor attention	good	condition
		x			
<i>Comments:</i> But not possible as repairs to damaged grassed areas need to be done with reference to the appropriate season.					
Need – Is the space still meeting demand?	1 – Demand for space no longer required	2 – Occasionally needed	3 – Meeting purpose, more facilities of similar nature required	4 – Frequently used	5 – Meeting demand
					x
<i>Comments:</i>					
Co-ordination – Are the facility needs of different groups met e.g. teenagers or those with young children? Do the various elements of the space form a distinctive whole (in terms of the design, aesthetics such as colour, conducive activities, equality in sharing space etc.)	1 – Mismatch - whole scale changes required	2 – No theme	3 – Mixed-generally good	4 – Good-continuity minor adjustments may be required	5 – Good continuity
		x			
<i>Comments:</i>					
Work Required	1 – Immediate attention needed	2 – Inspection recommended	3 – Adequate	4 – Monitoring required	5 – Non immediately apparent
<i>Comments:</i>					
In general why do you believe people in Lambeth choose to use or do not use greenspaces in the borough?	<i>Comments:</i> Green spaces are particularly important to those who have little or no private open space of their own, and to those who enjoy leisure time in the open air, but they will only use these spaces if they are clean, well maintained, safe and welcoming.				
What distance would you normally be prepared to travel and what are your views on the nature of routes to & from spaces?	<i>Comments:</i> 2 miles. Routes should be easily accessible and well-marked.				
Are the poorest quality parks grouped or dispersed across the borough?	<i>Comments:</i>				
Are larger parks generally considered to be of a higher quality than smaller parks?	<i>Comments:</i>				
Is there any correlation between areas of deprivation and supply/quality of open spaces?	<i>Comments:</i>				
What factors should be considered for prioritisation of capital investment in priority sites?	<i>Comments:</i> Quality of facilities offered; first class maintenance and management of green open spaces.				
In cases of underutilised sites/facilities do you have any suggestions for how Lambeth could work with the third sector/voluntary sector to help manage greenspaces in the future?	<i>Comments:</i>				
<i>Please provide any further comments/ideas for your vision for greenspaces in the borough here:</i>	<i>Comments:</i> It is essential that our parks and green spaces are well managed and maintained and that a proper balance is struck between the provision of facilities for sports, events fitness groups, skateboarding, playgrounds, etc. and the preservation and improvement of the natural environment for more leisurely activities such as walking, fishing and model boating.				

Organisation:	Friends of Clapham Common				
Greenspace name:	Clapham Common				
Primary purpose - What is the primary purpose for the space and what uses would you like to see in the future?	<i>Comments:</i> Common land for the quiet recreation of all. Safe and biodiverse landscape in urban situation.				
Use – What are the normal patterns of use during the day, week and seasonally for the greenspace?	<i>Comments:</i> Sports, cycling, dog-walking, bird-watching, children's activities.				
Transport – how good is car parking/cycle parking? How well connected is the space to nearby bus stops, tube or rail stations?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
					X
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Site Access – are there psychological barriers to access? Is there good physical access for people with disabilities, dog walkers, cyclists, maintenance vehicles? Are entrances/gates clearly visible?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				X	
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Site Furniture – how would you assess the seats, entrance lights, security lights, litter bins, dog litter?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				X	
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Signage – how would you assess the finger posts, interpretation, entrance, other languages, emergency information?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			X		
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Boundary Features – how would you assess the walls, fences, railings, vegetative, hedges?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
	<i>Comments: Common land is not fenced</i>				
Vegetation – how would you assess the close mown grass, rough grass, meadow grass, isolated/clump/avenue of trees, woodland, scrub, ornamental shrubs, seasonal bedding, herbaceous/mixed border?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			X		V
	<i>Comments: Much more needs to be done through specific management schedules</i>				
Footpaths – how would you assess the bound paths, loose paths, desire lines, roads, cycle routes?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
		X			
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Architectural Features – how would you assess monuments, statuary/sculpture, bandstands, pavilions, fountains, formal ponds/lakes, café, toilets?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very High Quality
		X			V
	<i>Comments: Monuments = good. Toilet facilities are poor.</i>				
Locality – does the site have the facilities to cater well for local needs?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good

If yes, rank 4. If the site has capacity to accommodate more than local needs (e.g. borough-wide/regional), then rank 5. If the site only has a small number of potential users and is normally accessed only by car rank 2. If the site could not accommodate pedestrians/cyclists in future rank 1.				X	
	<i>Comments:</i> There is a concern that more cyclists could be detrimental for the enjoyment of others; their behaviour should improve.				
Maintenance – Are there obvious signs of disrepair e.g. litter not collected, grass maintained for appropriate level of use, evidence of longer term perennial problems such as drainage, weeding?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
			X		
<i>Comments:</i> Land is not restored quickly enough. Some areas are over managed.					
Biodiversity – are there a diverse range of habitat types or good potential for new areas for nature conservation/enhanced facilities?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
		X			
<i>Comments:</i>					
Sports facilities – factors influencing quality e.g. drainage, slope, surface covering and compaction for football, hockey, rugby, cricket and other pitches present	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			X		
<i>Comments: Changing facilities are not good.</i>					
Play facilities – multiuse game areas, bmx/ skateboarding, under 10s/5s playground, adventure playgrounds, hang out areas, sensory areas, facilities for children with disabilities	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				X	
<i>Comments:</i>					
Personal Security – are there poor exit options e.g. single exit which can be blocked or numerous complex exits which allow muggers etc. a rapid getaway? Do you feel welcome in the space?	1 – Very Low	2 – Low	3 – Average	4 – High	5 – Very High
		X			
<i>Comments: The common is not safe after dark. The wooded areas are used by drug addicts and cottaging activity.</i>					
Crime and Vandalism – is there evidence of anti-social behaviour e.g. alcohol/drug abuse, graffiti, wilful damage, fly tipping, pollution?	1 – Very Low	2 – Low	3 – Average	4 – High	5 – Very High
				X	
<i>Comments:</i>					
Aesthetic Factors – whilst a subjective indicator consider the following factors: balance, scale, enclosure, texture, colour, diversity, unity, stimulus	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
			X		V
<i>Comments:</i>					
Convenience – is access for the catchment area favourable to needs and comfort. Is the space well adapted to its primary purpose?	1 – Totally inconvenient	2 – Convenient with major obstruction	3 – Adequate, but with additional capacity	4 – Convenient with minor obstruction	5 – Wholly convenient, at capacity
				X	
<i>Comments:</i>					

Usability/Ease of Use – Is the space serviceable/operable? Are facilities/procedures easily understood?	1 – Difficult to use	2 – Difficult in parts	3 – Adequate	4 – Easy in parts	5 – Easy to Use
		X			
	<i>Comments: Better signage/interpretation is needed.</i>				
Usefulness – are facilities and equipment present on-site useful? Does the site provide multiple uses for different users e.g. children, dog walkers, cyclists, participants in sport etc.?	1 – No longer of use	2 – Not serving original purpose	3 – Fulfilling usage	4 – Fulfilling original usage & now other	5 – Now serving multiple uses beyond original purpose
			X		
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Physical Condition – In general how would you rate the condition of the space?	1 – Complete disrepair	2 – Poor-needs immediate attention	3 – Good-needs minor attention	4 – Generally good	5 – Excellent condition
			X		
	<i>Comments: Management is poor.</i>				
Need – Is the space still meeting demand?	1 – Demand for space no longer required	2 – Occasionally needed	3 – Meeting purpose, more facilities of similar nature required	4 – Frequently used	5 – Meeting demand
				X	
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Co-ordination – Are the facility needs of different groups met e.g. teenagers or those with young children? Do the various elements of the space form a distinctive whole (in terms of the design, aesthetics such as colour, conducive activities, equality in sharing space etc.)	1 – Mismatch - whole scale changes required	2 – No theme	3 – Mixed-generally good	4 – Good-continuity minor adjustments may be required	5 – Good continuity
			X		
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Work Required	1 – Immediate attention needed	2 – Inspection recommended	3 – Adequate	4 – Monitoring required	5 – Non immediately apparent
			X		
	<i>Comments:</i>				
In general why do you believe people in Lambeth choose to use or do not use greenspaces in the borough?	<i>Comments: You would need to survey for this.</i>				
What distance would you normally be prepared to travel and what are your views on the nature of routes to & from spaces?	<i>Comments: Two miles or so. Green routes would be good.</i>				
Are the poorest quality parks grouped or dispersed across the borough?	<i>Comments: Dispersed. Greater connectivity needed.</i>				
Are larger parks generally considered to be of a higher quality than smaller parks?	<i>Comments: I think so, though some smaller parks e.g. Ruskin are good.</i>				
Is there any correlation between areas of deprivation and supply/quality of open spaces?	<i>Comments: Probably.</i>				
What factors should be considered for prioritisation of capital investment in priority sites?	<i>Comments: Percentage usage of a site; size (because of better opportunities for wildlife?); historic value.</i>				
In cases of underutilised sites/facilities	<i>Comments: Form a friends of group and resource them and help trigger funding,</i>				

do you have any suggestions for how Lambeth could work with the third sector/voluntary sector to help manage greenspaces in the future?	<i>training for wildlife management and horticulture.</i>
<i>Please provide any further comments/ideas for your vision for greenspaces in the borough here:</i>	<i>Comments: Reduction of funding for green space is catastrophic; get the Lea Valley River Authority Levy back and spend it on our green spaces.</i>

Organisation:	Clapham Society				
Greenspace name:	Clapham Common				
Primary purpose - What is the primary purpose for the space and what uses would you like to see in the future?	<i>Recreation, plus wide range of both organised and spontaneous activities: The range of uses is already wide. The space attracts large numbers of people and particularly in the summer months is under a great deal of pressure. In future we would like to see a reduction in the over commercialisation of Clapham Common.</i>				
Use – What are the normal patterns of use during the day, week and seasonally for the greenspace?	<i>Comments: Activities range from football, cricket, tennis, fishing, fitness training, and school sports to getting refreshments at three cafes. Dog walking is 24 hour.</i>				
Transport – how good is car parking/cycle parking? How well connected is the space to nearby bus stops, tube or rail stations?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
				X	
<i>Comments: Easily accessible by public transport, minimal car parking.</i>					
Site Access – are there psychological barriers to access? Is there good physical access for people with disabilities, dog walkers, cyclists, maintenance vehicles? Are entrances/gates clearly visible?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			X		
<i>Comments: Open access.</i>					
Site Furniture – how would you assess the seats, entrance lights, security lights, litter bins, dog litter?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			X		
<i>Comments:</i>					
Signage – how would you assess the finger posts, interpretation, entrance, other languages, emergency information?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
		X			
<i>Comments: Improving</i>					
Boundary Features – how would you assess the walls, fences, railings, vegetative, hedges?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
		X			
<i>Comments: Post and rail fencing needs replacing in some area. It suffers from being used as a facility for exercising.</i>					
Vegetation – how would you assess the close mown grass, rough grass, meadow grass, isolated/clump/avenue of trees, woodland, scrub, ornamental shrubs, seasonal bedding, herbaceous/mixed border?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			X		
<i>Comments: Grass has suffered in areas of overuse, particularly on the “event site” and the football pitches..</i>					
Footpaths – how would you assess the bound paths, loose paths, desire	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality

lines, roads, cycle routes?			X		
	<i>Comments: Only two designated cycle routes, but in good condition. Some paths have potholes, hard for wheelchair users. Desire lines, particularly those made by cyclists, are becoming an increasing problem.</i>				
Architectural Features – how would you assess monuments, statuary/sculpture, bandstands, pavilions, fountains, formal ponds/lakes, café, toilets?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very High Quality
			X		
	<i>Comments: Bandstand in good condition following restoration. Other features in varying condition.</i>				
Locality – does the site have the facilities to cater well for local needs? If yes, rank 4. If the site has capacity to accommodate more than local needs (e.g. borough-wide/regional), then rank 5. If the site only has a small number of potential users and is normally accessed only by car rank 2. If the site could not accommodate pedestrians/cyclists in future rank 1.	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
					X
	<i>Comments: Clapham Common's problems are linked to its popularity rather than lack of it!</i>				
Maintenance – Are there obvious signs of disrepair e.g. litter not collected, grass maintained for appropriate level of use, evidence of longer term perennial problems such as drainage, weeding?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
			X		
	<i>Comments: There have been reductions in the maintenance contractors which has led to difficulties. E.g. There are no longer sufficient staff to remove goalposts after the weekend so they remain in place which gives the appearance of a recreation ground rather than a common. A huge amount of litter is generated when the common is busy. The staff make heroic efforts to clear it but education of the general public is required.</i>				
Biodiversity – are there a diverse range of habitat types or good potential for new areas for nature conservation/enhanced facilities?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
		X			
	<i>Comments: Much of the common is given over to flat grassland. Range of habitats have been improved around Mount and Eagle Ponds.</i>				
Sports facilities – factors influencing quality e.g. drainage, slope, surface covering and compaction for football, hockey, rugby, cricket and other pitches present	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			X		
	<i>Comments: Sports changing rooms in poor condition.</i>				
Play facilities – multiuse game areas, bmx/ skateboarding, under 10s/5s playground, adventure playgrounds, hang out areas, sensory areas, facilities for children with disabilities	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				X	
	<i>Comments: Improved skate park very popular across age range. Two children's play areas.</i>				

Personal Security – are there poor exit options e.g. single exit which can be blocked or numerous complex exits which allow muggers etc. a rapid getaway? Do you feel welcome in the space?	1 – Very Low	2 – Low	3 – Average	4 – High	5 – Very High
				X	
	<i>Comments:</i> <i>A very welcoming space with open access.</i>				
Crime and Vandalism – is there evidence of anti-social behaviour e.g. alcohol/drug abuse, graffiti, wilful damage, fly tipping, pollution?	1 – Very Low	2 – Low	3 – Average	4 – High	5 – Very High
		X			
	<i>Comments:</i> <i>Locals are quite good at self-policing but the loss of the Rangers last year has made enforcement of the bylaws difficult for staff.</i>				
Aesthetic Factors – whilst a subjective indicator consider the following factors: balance, scale, enclosure, texture, colour, diversity, unity, stimulus	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
		X			
	<i>Comments:</i> <i>As before – flat areas of grassland.</i>				
Convenience – is access for the catchment area favourable to needs and comfort. Is the space well adapted to its primary purpose?	1 – Totally inconvenient	2 – Convenient with major obstruction	3 – Adequate, but with additional capacity	4 – Convenient with minor obstruction	5 – Wholly convenient, at capacity
				X	
	<i>Comments:</i> <i>Convenience reflected in the popularity of this space. Open access to locals.</i>				
Usability/Ease of Use – Is the space serviceable/operable? Are facilities/procedures easily understood?	1 – Difficult to use	2 – Difficult in parts	3 – Adequate	4 – Easy in parts	5 – Easy to Use
				X	
	<i>Comments:</i> <i>Because of heavy use conflicts can arise between users i.e. cyclists and pedestrians, especially dog walkers.</i>				
Usefulness – are facilities and equipment present on-site useful? Does the site provide multiple uses for different users e.g. children, dog walkers, cyclists, participants in sport etc.?	1 – No longer of use	2 – Not serving original purpose	3 – Fulfilling usage	4 – Fulfilling original usage & now other	5 – Now serving multiple uses beyond original purpose
				X	
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Physical Condition – In general how would you rate the condition of the space?	1 – Complete disrepair	2 – Poor-needs immediate attention	3 – Good-needs minor attention	4 – Generally good	5 – Excellent condition
		X			
	<i>Comments:</i> <i>Again this is mainly due to overuse, particularly of the event site.</i>				

Need – Is the space still meeting demand?	1 – Demand for space no longer required	2 – Occasionally needed	3 – Meeting purpose, more facilities of similar nature required	4 – Frequently used	5 – Meeting demand
	<i>Comments:</i> X				
Co-ordination – Are the facility needs of different groups met e.g. teenagers or those with young children? Do the various elements of the space form a distinctive whole (in terms of the design, aesthetics such as colour, conducive activities, equality in sharing space etc.)	1 – Mismatch - whole scale changes required	2 – No theme	3 – Mixed-generally good	4 – Good-continuity minor adjustments may be required	5 – Good continuity
	<i>Comments:</i> X <i>Clapham Common Management Advisory Committee tries to address these issues.</i>				
Work Required	1 – Immediate attention needed	2 – Inspection recommended	3 – Adequate	4 – Monitoring required	5 – Non immediately apparent
	<i>Comments:</i> X <i>Sports changing rooms and problems with drainage need attention – work initiated.</i>				
In general why do you believe people in Lambeth choose to use or do not use greenspaces in the borough?	<i>Comments:</i> <i>The increasing interest in personal fitness has brought many, particularly younger, people into the open spaces.</i>				
What distance would you normally be prepared to travel and what are your views on the nature of routes to & from spaces?	<i>Comments:</i> <i>In Clapham we are fortunate in having access to the largest open space owned by Lambeth (although around half of the Common is in Wandsworth it is owned and managed by LBL). If the Common is too busy locals will go to other open spaces outside the borough i.e. Battersea Park or Wimbledon Common.</i>				
Are the poorest quality parks grouped or dispersed across the borough?	<i>Comments:</i> <i>Do not have sufficient current info on other LBL parks</i>				
Are larger parks generally considered to be of a higher quality than smaller parks?	<i>Comments:</i> <i>As above</i>				
Is there any correlation between areas of deprivation and supply/quality of open spaces?	<i>Comments:</i> <i>Clapham is now considered prosperous but as with many areas of LBL poverty and deprivation are not hard to find.</i>				
What factors should be considered for prioritisation of capital investment in priority sites?	<i>Comments:</i>				
In cases of underutilised sites/facilities do you have any suggestions for how Lambeth could work with the third sector/voluntary sector to help manage greenspaces in the future?	<i>Comments:</i>				
<i>Please provide any further comments/ideas for your vision for greenspaces in the borough here:</i>	<i>Comments:</i> <i>While the financial problems of LBL are well known and appreciated, over commercialisation of green spaces is bound to have a detrimental effect on lives and on communities. Large scale events, if inappropriate and frequent damage the environment and add to atmospheric and noise pollution. Our green spaces should be respected as the lungs of the inner city.</i>				

Agnes Riley Gardens

Organisation:	Clapham Park West Residents Association
Greenspace name:	Agnes Riley Gardens

Primary purpose - What is the primary purpose for the space and what uses would you like to see in the future?	<i>Comments:</i> To provide an open space for relaxation and leisure activities for people of all ages.				
Use – What are the normal patterns of use during the day, week and seasonally for the greenspace?	<i>Comments:</i> Sporting activities on all-weather pitches, children’s play area, community garden and mini-orchard, beekeeping, relaxation and dog walking.				
Transport – how good is car parking/cycle parking? How well connected is the space to nearby bus stops, tube or rail stations?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
				✓	
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Site Access – are there psychological barriers to access? Is there good physical access for people with disabilities, dog walkers, cyclists, maintenance vehicles? Are entrances/gates clearly visible?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				✓	
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Site Furniture – how would you assess the seats, entrance lights, security lights, litter bins, dog litter?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
		✓			
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Signage – how would you assess the finger posts, interpretation, entrance, other languages, emergency information?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			✓		
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Boundary Features – how would you assess the walls, fences, railings, vegetative, hedges?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
		✓			
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Vegetation – how would you assess the close mown grass, rough grass, meadow grass, isolated/clump/avenue of trees, woodland, scrub, ornamental shrubs, seasonal bedding, herbaceous/mixed border?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
		✓			
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Footpaths – how would you assess the bound paths, loose paths, desire lines, roads, cycle routes?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Architectural Features – how would you assess monuments, statuary/sculpture, bandstands, pavilions, fountains, formal ponds/lakes, café, toilets?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very High Quality
		✓			
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Locality – does the site have the facilities to cater well for local needs? If yes, rank 4. If the site has capacity to accommodate more than local needs (e.g. borough-wide/regional), then rank 5. If the site only has a small number of potential users and is normally accessed only by car rank 2.	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
		✓			

If the site could not accommodate pedestrians/cyclists in future rank 1.	<i>Comments:</i>				
Maintenance – Are there obvious signs of disrepair e.g. litter not collected, grass maintained for appropriate level of use, evidence of longer term perennial problems such as drainage, weeding?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
		✓			
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Biodiversity – are there a diverse range of habitat types or good potential for new areas for nature conservation/enhanced facilities?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
		✓			
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Sports facilities – factors influencing quality e.g. drainage, slope, surface covering and compaction for football, hockey, rugby, cricket and other pitches present	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			✓		
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Play facilities – multiuse game areas, bmx/ skateboarding, under 10s/5s playground, adventure playgrounds, hang out areas, sensory areas, facilities for children with disabilities	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			✓		
	<i>Comments:</i> <i>Adequate facilities for children under 10years, but little for children aged 10-14, or the over sixties, and the disabled.</i>				
Personal Security – are there poor exit options e.g. single exit which can be blocked or numerous complex exits which allow muggers etc. a rapid getaway? Do you feel welcome in the space?	1 – Very Low	2 – Low	3 – Average	4 – High	5 – Very High
			✓		
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Crime and Vandalism – is there evidence of anti-social behaviour e.g. alcohol/drug abuse, graffiti, wilful damage, fly tipping, pollution?	1 – Very Low	2 – Low	3 – Average	4 – High	5 – Very High
		✓			
	<i>Comments:</i> <i>There is what could be described as a drinker's corner, but it's not excessive nor does it encroach on the overall enjoyment of the space. Theft and damage to young fruit trees has occurred, but these have been replaced.</i>				
Aesthetic Factors – whilst a subjective indicator consider the following factors: balance, scale, enclosure, texture, colour, diversity, unity, stimulus	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
		✓			
	<i>Comments:</i> <i>Room for improvement in terms of texture, colour and diversity.</i>				
Convenience – is access for the catchment area favourable to needs and comfort. Is the space well adapted to its primary purpose?	1 – Totally inconvenient	2 – Convenient with major obstruction	3 – Adequate, but with additional capacity	4 – Convenient with minor obstruction	5 – Wholly convenient, at capacity

			✓		
	<p><i>Comments:</i></p> <p>The space is adapted to its primary purpose, however the children play equipment could be refreshed with a lick of paint, new shrubs and trees, and there could be more furniture and bins.</p>				
Usability/Ease of Use – Is the space serviceable/operable? Are facilities/procedures easily understood?	1 – Difficult to use	2 – Difficult in parts	3 – Adequate	4 – Easy in parts	5 – Easy to Use
			✓		
	<p><i>Comments:</i></p>				
Usefulness – are facilities and equipment present on-site useful? Does the site provide multiple uses for different users e.g. children, dog walkers, cyclists, participants in sport etc.?	1 – No longer of use	2 – Not serving original purpose	3 – Fulfilling usage	4 – Fulfilling original usage & now other	5 – Now serving multiple uses beyond original purpose
			✓		
	<p><i>Comments:</i></p> <p>Participation is severely limited, with the changing rooms used as a storage unlawfully</p>				
Physical Condition – In general how would you rate the condition of the space?	1 – Complete disrepair	2 – Poor-needs immediate attention	3 – Good-needs minor attention	4 – Generally good	5 – Excellent condition
		✓			
	<p><i>Comments:</i></p>				
Need – Is the space still meeting demand?	1 – Demand for space no longer required	2 – Occasionally needed	3 – Meeting purpose, more facilities of similar nature required	4 – Frequently used	5 – Meeting demand
			✓		
	<p><i>Comments:</i></p>				
Co-ordination – Are the facility needs of different groups met e.g. teenagers or those with young children? Do the various elements of the space form a distinctive whole (in terms of the design, aesthetics such as colour, conducive activities, equality in sharing space etc.)	1 – Mismatch - whole scale changes required	2 – No theme	3 – Mixed-generally good	4 – Good-continuity minor adjustments may be required	5 – Good continuity
	<p><i>Comments:</i></p> <p>There is a good mix of ornamental trees of good age, how very little shrubbery and diversity of texture and colour. There is diversity of play equipment for 0-10 years, but #very little for those over eight years of age.</p>				
Work Required	1 – Immediate attention needed	2 – Inspection recommended	3 – Adequate	4 – Monitoring required	5 – Non immediately apparent
		✓			
	<p><i>Comments:</i></p>				
In general why do you believe people in Lambeth choose to use or do not	<p><i>Comments:</i></p> <p>People of Lambeth use open green spaces for relaxation and leisure. This is very</p>				

use greenspaces in the borough?	<i>important for general health and wellbeing, and provides an escape from the hustle and bustle of daily life.</i>
What distance would you normally be prepared to travel and what are your views on the nature of routes to & from spaces?	<i>Comments: I would go up to a mile.</i>
Are the poorest quality parks grouped or dispersed across the borough?	<i>Comments: Dispersed across the borough.</i>
Are larger parks generally considered to be of a higher quality than smaller parks?	<i>Comments: Generally large parks and green spaces are better catered for and in better condition than smaller green spaces.</i>
Is there any correlation between areas of deprivation and supply/quality of open spaces?	<i>Comments: There is a correlation between social deprivation and the quality of parks and open spaces.</i>
What factors should be considered for prioritisation of capital investment in priority sites?	<i>Comments: Priority should be given to those green spaces where there is public interest in their condition and where activists are keen to see improvements.</i>
In cases of underutilised sites/facilities do you have any suggestions for how Lambeth could work with the third sector/voluntary sector to help manage greenspaces in the future?	<i>Comments: Where there are third sector agencies interested in managing a park or open space they should be given the opportunity to so do, and supported in any application to so do.</i>
<i>Please provide any further comments/ideas for your vision for greenspaces in the borough here:</i>	<i>Comments: Lambeth Parks continues to be restrictive in determining who they will and will not work with. Such restrictive practices do nothing to ensure that the Borough's green spaces are maintained to a high standard, or ensure that improvements are made as quickly as possible. Whilst a public involvement should be representative of the community within which the open space is located, no community or business group interest should be ignored and consequently excluded.</i>

Kennington Park

Organisation:	Friends of Kennington Park				
Greenspace name:	KENNINGTON PARK				
Primary purpose - What is the primary purpose for the space and what uses would you like to see in the future?	<i>Comments:</i> General recreation by local people of all ages Future improvements should adhere to this principle, and not detract from the generally accessed part of the park. Additional controlled-use sports facilities on the extension				
Use – What are the normal patterns of use during the day, week and seasonally for the greenspace?	<i>Comments:</i> Dog walking, personal exercise (fitness trail, jogging); children's play area are used throughout the day and the year. Sitting in the garden, or on the grass, depend on weather conditions. Very crowded on warm summer weekends with families/individuals picnicking/ sunbathing. Generally peaceful atmosphere.				
Transport – how good is car parking/cycle parking? How well connected is the space to nearby bus stops, tube or rail stations?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
				x	
	<i>Comments:</i> very well served by underground and bus routes. No car parking space (except on street meters). Some cycle parking.				
Site Access – are there psychological barriers to access? Is there good physical access for people with disabilities, dog walkers, cyclists, maintenance vehicles? Are entrances/gates clearly visible?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				x	
	<i>Comments:</i> Park is bounded on two sides by busy main roads. There are however adequate pedestrian crossings. Significant improvement likely to prove costly or impractical.				
Site Furniture – how would you assess the seats, entrance lights, security lights, litter bins, dog litter?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality

				x	
	<i>Comments:</i> Main park closes at dusk. Need for more seats and litter bins to standard pattern.				
Signage – how would you assess the finger posts, interpretation, entrance, other languages, emergency information?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				X	
	<i>Comments:</i> New signs already in place at each park entrance. Need for more internal signposts. Clearer marking of public toilets.				
Boundary Features – how would you assess the walls, fences, railings, vegetative, hedges?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				x	
	<i>Comments:</i> main park has robust railings. Improvement need to some gates. Scope for better peripheral hedge planting. Park extension unfenced.				
Vegetation – how would you assess the close mown grass, rough grass, meadow grass, isolated/clump/avenue of trees, woodland, scrub, ornamental shrubs, seasonal bedding, herbaceous/mixed border?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				x	
	<i>Comments:</i> well-kept within the scope of the reduced grounds maintenance budget. Need to avoid creating new labour-intensive features.				
Footpaths – how would you assess the bound paths, loose paths, desire lines, roads, cycle routes?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
			x		
	<i>Comments:</i> Scope for improvement of path surfaces and in particular path drainage.				
Architectural Features – how would you assess monuments, statuary/sculpture, bandstands, pavilions, fountains, formal ponds/lakes, café, toilets?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very High Quality
				x	
	<i>Comments:</i> Historic buildings and artefacts well displayed and with explanatory notices (financed by Friends) No demand for enhancement of them. Improvements needed to toilets and to fabric of café.				
Locality – does the site have the facilities to cater well for local needs? If yes, rank 4. If the site has capacity to accommodate more than local needs (e.g. borough-wide/regional), then rank 5. If the site only has a small number of potential users and is normally accessed only by car rank 2. If the site could not accommodate pedestrians/cyclists in future rank 1.	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
				4	
	<i>Comments:</i> Site can serve well local needs if improvements made to the park extension, which has few attractive features.				
Maintenance – Are there obvious signs of disrepair e.g. litter not collected, grass maintained for appropriate level of use, evidence of longer term perennial problems such as drainage, weeding?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
				x	
	<i>Comments:</i> Well-maintained within the resources available. Repairs to structures take too long because of Lambeth's contract policy. Inadequate drainage for paths a general problem.				
Biodiversity – are there a diverse range of habitat types or good potential for new areas for nature conservation/enhanced facilities?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
				x	
	<i>Comments:</i> improvements continually being made.				

Sports facilities – factors influencing quality e.g. drainage, slope, surface covering and compaction for football, hockey, rugby, cricket and other pitches present	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				x	
	<i>Comments:</i> Sports complex (Astroturf, tennis courts, MUGA) within but run independently from the park. Extension widely used – to the detriment of the grass - by informal footballers. Scope for improvement and regulation of this use to prevent further deterioration.				
Play facilities – multiuse game areas, bmx/ skateboarding, under 10s/5s playground, adventure playgrounds, hang out areas, sensory areas, facilities for children with disabilities	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				x	
	<i>Comments:</i> New playground (financed by Friends) opened 2008. Should be larger, but Lambeth Conservation refused to allow this. Skateboard bowl renovated (outside funding) in 2012. MUGA and informal basketball pitches in park. Adventure playground closed by Lambeth due to fund problems. Charlie Chaplin playground (run by a charity) offers secure facilities for disabled children. Appears little used.				
Personal Security – are there poor exit options e.g. single exit which can be blocked or numerous complex exits which allow muggers etc. a rapid getaway? Do you feel welcome in the space?	1 – Very Low	2 – Low	3 – Average	4 – High	5 – Very High
				x	
	<i>Comments:</i> Park generally is regarded as safe. Problem areas are flower garden (HLF grant to plan improvements gained by Friends in 1212) and Midnight Path, which is pedestrian route and separated from park by railings. Plans exist to improve its safety. Implementation depends on Lambeth funding.				
Crime and Vandalism – is there evidence of anti-social behaviour e.g. alcohol/drug abuse, graffiti, wilful damage, fly tipping, pollution?	1 – Very Low	2 – Low	3 – Average	4 – High	5 – Very High
	x				
	<i>Comments:</i> Improvements (mostly financed by the Friends) have brought more people to use the park so that drug-dealing and other anti-social behaviour reduced. Flower Garden remains a haunt of open air drinkers – being addressed by plans for renovation and opening up. Drug dealing still a problem on Extension				
Aesthetic Factors – whilst a subjective indicator consider the following factors: balance, scale, enclosure, texture, colour, diversity, unity, stimulus	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
				x	
	<i>Comments:</i> Listed park, retaining many original 19 th century features and layout.				
Convenience – is access for the catchment area favourable to needs and comfort. Is the space well adapted to its primary purpose?	1 – Totally inconvenient	2 – Convenient with major obstruction	3 – Adequate, but with additional capacity	4 – Convenient with minor obstruction	5 – Wholly convenient, at capacity
				x	
	<i>Comments:</i> Adequate access from all aspects of the park. Within constraint of listed status and space, meets its purpose well.				
Usability/Ease of Use – Is the space serviceable/operable? Are facilities/procedures easily understood?	1 – Difficult to use	2 – Difficult in parts	3 – Adequate	4 – Easy in parts	5 – Easy to Use
					x
	<i>Comments:</i> Yes				

Usefulness – are facilities and equipment present on-site useful? Does the site provide multiple uses for different users e.g. children, dog walkers, cyclists, participants in sport etc.?	1 – No longer of use	2 – Not serving original purpose	3 – Fulfilling usage	4 – Fulfilling original usage & now other	5 – Now serving multiple uses beyond original purpose
					x
	<i>Comments:</i> Yes, if 'original purpose' is taken as 1854 park.				
Physical Condition – In general how would you rate the condition of the space?	1 – Complete disrepair	2 – Poor-needs immediate attention	3 – Good-needs minor attention	4 – Generally good x	5 – Excellent condition
	<i>Comments:</i> Considering its heavy use, generally good. More money would give higher standard				
Need – Is the space still meeting demand?	1 – Demand for space no longer required	2 – Occasionally needed	3 – Meeting purpose, more facilities of similar nature required	4 – Frequently used	5 – Meeting demand x
	<i>Comments:</i> Meeting demand, but scope for improvement to extension would give additional benefit.				
Co-ordination – Are the facility needs of different groups met e.g. teenagers or those with young children? Do the various elements of the space form a distinctive whole (in terms of the design, aesthetics such as colour, conducive activities, equality in sharing space etc.)	1 – Mismatch - whole scale changes required	2 – No theme	3 – Mixed-generally good	4 – Good-continuity minor adjustments may be required	5 – Good continuity
				x	
	<i>Comments:</i> scope for more provision for teenagers - other than skateboard enthusiasts – need investigation.				
Work Required	1 – Immediate attention needed	2 – Inspection recommended	3 – Adequate	4 – Monitoring required	5 – Non immediately apparent
				x	
	<i>Comments:</i> heavy usage requires constant monitoring to ensure repairs are identified and carried out promptly.				
In general why do you believe people in Lambeth choose to use or do not use greenspaces in the borough?	<i>Comments:</i> Many local people use the park because it offers facilities meeting their needs – children's play, fitness, coffee in café, sport.				
What distance would you normally be prepared to travel and what are your views on the nature of routes to & from spaces?	<i>Comments:</i> Survey conducted by Friends showed that majority of users live within short walking distance of the park.				
Are the poorest quality parks grouped or dispersed across the borough?	<i>Comments:</i> Don't know				
Are larger parks generally considered to be of a higher quality than smaller parks?	<i>Comments:</i> Those without active Friends groups unlikely to secure additional funding to augment Lambeth's funding				
Is there any correlation between areas of deprivation and supply/quality of open spaces?	<i>Comments:</i> Don't know				
What factors should be considered for prioritisation of capital investment in priority sites?	<i>Comments:</i> Willingness of local people to raise matching funds as evidence of need for investment.				
In cases of underutilised sites/facilities do you have any suggestions for how Lambeth could work with the third	<i>Comments:</i> No				

sector/voluntary sector to help manage greenspaces in the future?	
Please provide any further comments/ideas for your vision for greenspaces in the borough here:	Comments: Forms of this length and complexity are of little value.

Myatt's Fields Park

Organisation:	Myatt's Fields Park Project				
Greenspace name:	Myatt's Fields Park				
Primary purpose - What is the primary purpose for the space and what uses would you like to see in the future?	Comments: Recreation, health & wellbeing, event, food growing, enterprise training, social cohesion, conservation. In the future continue with these.				
Use – What are the normal patterns of use during the day, week and seasonally for the greenspace?	Comments: Morning – fitness, dog walkers, playground – young families, afternoons – playground (older children), football & basketball, tennis. Weekends – events, café, tennis & football coaching, cooking projects and food growing. Horticulture and catering training and children's activities in the one o'clock club throughout the week and the year. Park is more heavily used during warm and sunny weather.				
Transport – how good is car parking/cycle parking? How well connected is the space to nearby bus stops, tube or rail stations?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
				V	
	Comments: No public cycle racks, no parking restrictions around the park, large car park for park staff & guests. P5 bus stops here and the Tube is 10 min walk				
Site Access – are there psychological barriers to access? Is there good physical access for people with disabilities, dog walkers, cyclists, maintenance vehicles? Are entrances/gates clearly visible?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				V	
	Comments: Lots of people on surrounding estates still don't know the park is here, but we constantly working to break the barriers. We have disabled toilets, good access to most of facilities apart from the park depot and the greenhouse				
Site Furniture – how would you assess the seats, entrance lights, security lights, litter bins, dog litter?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				V	
	Comments: all renovated during HLF funding				
Signage – how would you assess the finger posts, interpretation, entrance, other languages, emergency information?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				v	
	Comments: no other languages				
Boundary Features – how would you assess the walls, fences, railings, vegetative, hedges?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				V	
	Comments: all renovated, but we would like to improve existing hedges by planting some fruit shrubs and trees				
Vegetation – how would you assess the close mown grass, rough grass, meadow grass, isolated/clump/avenue of trees, woodland, scrub, ornamental shrubs, seasonal bedding, herbaceous/mixed border?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				V	
	Comments: all beds improved in renovation project				
Footpaths – how would you assess the bound paths, loose paths, desire lines, roads, cycle routes?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
				V	

	<i>Comments: all improved</i>				
Architectural Features – how would you assess monuments, statuary/sculpture, bandstands, pavilions, fountains, formal ponds/lakes, café, toilets?	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very High Quality
					V
	<i>Comments: all improved or new built, community ran café provides jobs and training, new children centre is fantastic</i>				
Locality – does the site have the facilities to cater well for local needs? If yes, rank 4. If the site has capacity to accommodate more than local needs (e.g. borough-wide/regional), then rank 5. If the site only has a small number of potential users and is normally accessed only by car rank 2. If the site could not accommodate pedestrians/cyclists in future rank 1.	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
				V	
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Maintenance – Are there obvious signs of disrepair e.g. litter not collected, grass maintained for appropriate level of use, evidence of longer term perennial problems such as drainage, weeding?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
					V
	<i>Comments: fantastically well maintained by on site gardener and manager</i>				
Biodiversity – are there a diverse range of habitat types or good potential for new areas for nature conservation/enhanced facilities?	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
					V
	<i>Comments: nature conservation area created during HLF refurbishment and constantly developed by community</i>				
Sports facilities – factors influencing quality e.g. drainage, slope, surface covering and compaction for football, hockey, rugby, cricket and other pitches present	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
					V
	<i>Comments: brand new football pitch and basketball area, refurbished tennis courts</i>				
Play facilities – multiuse game areas, bmx/ skateboarding, under 10s/5s playground, adventure playgrounds, hang out areas, sensory areas, facilities for children with disabilities	1 – Very Poor Quality	2 – Poor Quality	3 – Average Quality	4 – Good Quality	5 – Very Good Quality
					V
	<i>Comments: new one o'clock club and playground with water play installed during HLF project, including sensory area</i>				
Personal Security – are there poor exit options e.g. single exit which can be blocked or numerous complex exits which allow muggers etc. a rapid getaway? Do you feel welcome in the space?	1 – Very Low	2 – Low	3 – Average	4 – High	5 – Very High
			V		
	<i>Comments:</i> By increasing the number of staff in the park there is a constant presence to enhance security. Playground has two exits, however there are very occasional incidents. Park Watch was set up to increase local people involvement in park's security.				
Crime and Vandalism – is there evidence of anti-social behaviour e.g. alcohol/drug abuse, graffiti, wilful	1 – Very Low	2 – Low	3 – Average	4 – High	5 – Very High
		V			

damage, fly tipping, pollution?	<i>Comments: no serious incidents since park renovation</i>				
Aesthetic Factors – whilst a subjective indicator consider the following factors: balance, scale, enclosure, texture, colour, diversity, unity, stimulus	1 – Very Poor	2 – Poor	3 – Average	4 – Good	5 – Very Good
					V
Convenience – is access for the catchment area favourable to needs and comfort. Is the space well adapted to its primary purpose?	1 – Totally inconvenient	2 – Convenient with major obstruction	3 – Adequate, but with additional capacity	4 – Convenient with minor obstruction	5 – Wholly convenient, at capacity
					V
Usability/Ease of Use – Is the space serviceable/operable? Are facilities/procedures easily understood?	1 – Difficult to use	2 – Difficult in parts	3 – Adequate	4 – Easy in parts	5 – Easy to Use
	<i>Comments:</i>				
Usefulness – are facilities and equipment present on-site useful? Does the site provide multiple uses for different users e.g. children, dog walkers, cyclists, participants in sport etc.?	1 – No longer of use	2 – Not serving original purpose	3 – Fulfilling usage	4 – Fulfilling original usage & now other	5 – Now serving multiple uses beyond original purpose
					V
Physical Condition – In general how would you rate the condition of the space?	1 – Complete disrepair	2 – Poor-needs immediate attention	3 – Good-needs minor attention	4 – Generally good	5 – Excellent condition
					V
Need – Is the space still meeting demand?	1 – Demand for space no longer required	2 – Occasionally needed	3 – Meeting purpose, more facilities of similar nature required	4 – Frequently used	5 – Meeting demand
					v
Co-ordination – Are the facility needs of different groups met e.g. teenagers or those with young children? Do the various elements of the space form a distinctive whole (in terms of the design, aesthetics such as colour, conducive activities, equality in sharing space etc.)	1 – Mismatch - whole scale changes required	2 – No theme	3 – Mixed-generally good	4 – Good-continuity minor adjustments may be required	5 – Good continuity
					V
Work Required	1 – Immediate attention	2 – Inspection recommended	3 – Adequate	4 – Monitoring required	5 – Non immediately
	<i>Comments: many activities for all age groups in the park: one o'clock club for under 5s and their families, the playground has designated areas for younger and older children, sports facilities are used mainly by teenagers, quiet garden by the elderly and all ages use our café and take part in our cooking and gardening sessions.</i>				

	needed				apparent
				V	
	<i>Comments:</i>				
In general why do you believe people in Lambeth choose to use or do not use greenspaces in the borough?	<i>Comments: I think Lambeth's green spaces are used well</i>				
What distance would you normally be prepared to travel and what are your views on the nature of routes to & from spaces?	<i>Comments: I don't think people would travel too far, and the green spaces Lambeth has in the north area are well connected</i>				
Are the poorest quality parks grouped or dispersed across the borough?	<i>Comments: They are dispersed</i>				
Are larger parks generally considered to be of a higher quality than smaller parks?	<i>Comments: I think yes</i>				
Is there any correlation between areas of deprivation and supply/quality of open spaces?	<i>Comments: Yes</i>				
What factors should be considered for prioritisation of capital investment in priority sites?	<i>Comments: Consultation to check local needs</i>				
In cases of underutilised sites/facilities do you have any suggestions for how Lambeth could work with the third sector/voluntary sector to help manage greenspaces in the future?	<i>Comments: More community involvement</i>				
<i>Please provide any further comments/ideas for your vision for greenspaces in the borough here:</i>	<i>Comments: We want more green routes to connect our parks and open spaces, we need more car free zones between parks</i>				

APPENDIX III: OPEN SPACE DATABASE

Site	Site Name	Ward	Access	Typology	Sub Typology	Survey Date	Size (ha)	Quality Score 2006 (%)	Quality Score 2012 (%)	Change	Transport (%)	Access (%)	Furniture (%)	Signage (%)	Boundary Features (%)	Vegetation Quality (%)	Footpaths (%)	Architecture (%)	Maintenance & Management (%)	Biodiversity (%)	Play Facilities (%)	Sports Facilities (%)	Personal Security (%)	Vandalism & ASB (%)	Aesthetic Factors (%)	Comments
1	China Walk Estate Old (Wedgewood House)	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land/Amenity Area		0.42	52.0																		
2	Archbishop's Park	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	4.31	59.2	68.3	9.1	71.3	85.0	41.0	48.0	80.0	52.4	76.7	33.9	80.0	53.3	78.0	68.0	77.1	93.3	86.7	
3	Shell Centre Podium	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden		0.76	52.0																		
4	Thames Path - adjacent to Jubilee Gardens	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Waterfront	Waterfront		0.87	55.0																		
5	China Walk Estate New (Copeland House)	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land/Amenity Area		0.54	49.0																		
6	Bristol House Estate	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land/Amenity Area		0.42	49.0																		
7	William Blake Estate	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land/Amenity Area		0.41	57.0																		
8	St. Thomas' Hospital	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden		0.54	56.0																		
9	Jubilee Gardens	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	1.23	47.8	62.5	14.7	77.5	78.3	52.0	53.3	80.0	22.2	88.9	11.1	80.0	23.3	100.0	0.0	97.1	100.0	73.3	
10	Thames Path	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Waterfront	Waterfront		0.63	51.0																		
11	Thames Path	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Waterfront	Waterfront		0.97	53.0																		
12	Bernie Spain Gardens	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	0.91	54.0	54.0	0.0	81.3	93.3	66.0	38.7	86.0	36.7	83.3	0.0	80.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	74.3	86.7	63.3	
13	West Square Garden	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden		0.36	Not Surveyed																		
14	London Nautical School	Bishop's	Restricted	Play Space	Playground	17/12/2012	0.41	Not Surveyed	50.0	0.0	71.3	65.0	34.0	13.3	62.7	11.3	83.3	0.0	80.0	16.7	0.0	80.0	65.7	100.0	66.7	
15	Hatfields Green	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	0.48	48.2	55.6	7.4	73.8	71.7	25.0	14.0	74.0	25.8	70.0	0.0	60.0	16.7	100.0	100.0	77.1	80.0	46.7	
16	St. John's Churchyard	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Churchyard or Cemetery	Churchyard	07/12/2012	0.53	48.9	51.8	2.9	90.0	78.3	31.0	14.7	77.3	34.9	76.7	7.8	60.0	20.0	60.0	68.0	65.7	86.7	66.7	
17	Waterloo Millennium Green	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	0.64	63.6	67.2	3.6	86.7	91.7	47.0	70.0	81.3	44.0	83.3	8.9	100.0	26.7	94.0	0.0	91.4	93.3	90.0	
18	Leyton Square	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden		0.40	N/A																		
19	Victoria Tower Gardens	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park		2.65	N/A																		
20	Lambeth Walk Doorstep Green	Prince's	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	1.98	64.3	65.9	1.6	60.0	66.7	96.0	40.0	89.3	37.5	100.0	11.1	100.0	26.7	78.7	0.0	100.0	93.3	90.0	

Site	Site Name	Ward	Access	Typology	Sub Typology	Survey Date	Size (ha)	Quality Score 2006 (%)	Quality Score 2012 (%)	Change	Transport (%)	Access (%)	Furniture (%)	Signage (%)	Boundary Features (%)	Vegetation Quality (%)	Footpaths (%)	Architecture (%)	Maintenance & Management (%)	Biodiversity (%)	Play Facilities (%)	Sports Facilities (%)	Personal Security (%)	Vandalism & ASB (%)	Aesthetic Factors (%)	Comments
21	Geraldine Mary Harmsworth Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park		6.54	N/A																		
22	Lambeth High Street Recreation Ground	Prince's	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	0.65	45.1	48.8	3.7	76.7	70.0	40.0	13.3	86.0	29.8	93.3	12.2	60.0	30.0	60.0	0.0	54.3	73.3	33.3	
23	Streatham Common	Streatham South	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	15.44	43.4	63.6	20.2	93.8	73.3	58.0	28.0	74.0	34.5	61.7	18.9	80.0	53.3	80.0	68.0	77.1	86.7	66.7	
24	Streatham Rookery	Streatham South	Limited	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	23.94	51.3	65.0	13.8	92.5	71.7	32.0	16.0	76.0	42.9	75.0	45.0	80.0	50.0	72.0	76.0	65.7	86.7	93.3	
25	Tivoli Park	Knight's Hill	Limited	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	1.64	52.2	57.4	5.2	72.5	61.7	52.0	40.0	85.3	36.4	80.0	0.0	80.0	23.3	100.0	0.0	77.1	80.0	73.3	
26	Valley Road Playing Field	Streatham Wells	Unrestricted	Sports Ground/Playing Fields & courts	Playing Field	07/12/2012	0.67	57.1	57.1	0.0	57.5	75.0	0.0	13.3	74.0	13.5	73.3	0.0	80.0	23.3	100.0	88.0	88.6	100.0	70.0	
27	Palace Road Nature Garden	Streatham Hill	Limited	Ecological Site	Ecological Site	07/12/2012	0.67	0.0	50.7	0.0	50.0	65.0	32.0	48.0	78.0	43.3	73.3	8.9	70.0	53.3	0.0	0.0	65.7	86.7	86.7	Not surveyed in 2004 or 2006
28	Hillside Gardens Park	Streatham Hill	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	1.23	66.1	68.4	2.3	75.0	80.0	52.0	57.3	72.8	29.5	80.0	7.8	80.0	20.0	93.6	100.0	88.6	100.0	90.0	
29	Agnes Riley Gardens	Thornton	Limited	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	1.79	58.3	60.4	2.1	67.5	68.3	50.0	14.7	84.0	28.7	71.7	17.8	80.0	23.3	77.3	80.0	80.0	86.7	76.7	
30	Holmewood Gardens	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	0.65	61.1	61.1	0.0	76.7	80.0	66.0	32.7	96.0	31.3	80.0	0.0	100.0	23.3	80.0	0.0	77.1	93.3	80.0	
31	Rush Common	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	Green/Common	Green/Common	07/12/2012	1.27	49.7	50.2	0.5	90.0	85.0	64.0	13.3	56.0	24.7	71.7	0.0	80.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	88.6	93.3	60.0	
32	Rush Common	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	Green/Common	Green/Common	07/12/2012	0.55	51.0	51.0	0.0	90.0	85.0	58.0	0.0	72.0	21.8	90.0	0.0	80.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	66.6	93.3	60.0	
33	Windmill Gardens	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	0.74	51.7	52.2	0.5	76.7	63.3	51.0	18.7	76.0	39.6	80.0	9.4	80.0	23.3	69.3	0.0	68.6	60.0	66.7	
34	St. Matthew's Church Gardens	Tulse Hill	Unrestricted	Churchyard or Cemetery	Churchyard	07/12/2012	0.86	56.7	60.4	3.8	83.8	86.7	91.0	16.0	76.0	22.9	88.3	31.7	70.0	23.3	60.0	0.0	85.7	93.3	76.7	
35	Rush Common	Tulse Hill	Unrestricted	Green/Common	Green/Common	07/12/2012	0.82	53.0	53.0	0.0	90.0	90.0	60.0	28.0	86.0	28.4	90.0	0.0	80.0	26.7	20.0	0.0	88.6	53.3	53.3	
36	Milkwood Community Park	Herne Hill	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	0.55	63.1	70.2	7.1	62.5	63.3	95.0	48.0	81.3	36.4	100.0	0.0	100.0	15.0	88.0	80.0	100.0	93.3	90.0	
37	Loughborough Park	Coldharbour	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	1.61	58.7	63.9	5.2	68.8	83.3	64.0	54.7	90.7	21.1	71.1	0.0	80.0	26.7	91.2	56.0	77.1	93.3	80.0	
38	Wyck Gardens	Coldharbour	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	1.82	43.8	55.9	12.1	70.0	66.7	36.0	16.7	62.7	24.4	80.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	80.0	78.7	77.1	80.0	66.7	
39	Max Roach Park	Coldharbour	Unrestricted	Green/Common	Green/Common	07/12/2012	0.43	49.6	51.4	1.8	93.3	86.7	36.0	26.7	92.0	20.7	93.3	0.0	60.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	88.6	86.7	60.0	
40	Max Roach Park	Coldharbour	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	1.76	52.1	60.4	8.4	84.0	76.7	56.0	30.7	53.3	22.9	63.3	10.6	70.0	26.7	79.2	80.0	85.7	86.7	80.0	
41	Max Roach Park	Coldharbour	Unrestricted	Green/Common	Green/Common	07/12/2012	0.33	50.7	51.7	1.0	93.3	93.3	42.0	33.3	86.0	31.6	66.7	0.0	60.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	88.6	93.3	60.0	
42	Elam Street Open Space	Coldharbour	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	0.88	55.2	59.1	3.9	76.7	60.0	60.0	30.0	64.0	23.3	100.0	6.7	80.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	65.7	93.3	86.7	
43	Slade Gardens	Vassall	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	2.33	54.3	58.4	4.1	60.0	73.3	80.0	28.0	75.0	29.1	73.3	18.3	80.0	26.7	82.4	0.0	82.9	86.7	80.0	
44	Larkhall Park	Larkhall	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	6.00	48.2	56.9	8.7	70.0	65.0	48.0	28.7	60.0	27.3	80.0	15.0	60.0	26.7	76.0	80.0	77.1	80.0	60.0	

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45	Ruskin Park	Herne Hill	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	14.70	71.3	76.3	5.0	86.7	83.3	86.0	54.7	82.0	60.7	73.3	53.9	100.0	53.3	76.8	81.0	80.0	93.3	80.0	
47	Myatt's Fields Park	Vassall	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	4.95	66.4	75.9	9.5	60.0	86.7	52.0	51.3	78.7	64.4	93.3	48.3	100.0	53.3	81.6	84.0	91.4	100.0	93.3	
48	St. Mark's Churchyard	Oval	Unrestricted	Churchyard or Cemetery	Churchyard	07/12/2012	0.45	45.4	53.4	8.0	76.7	80.0	28.0	34.0	92.0	14.9	93.3	10.0	80.0	26.7	60.0	0.0	71.4	93.3	40.0	
49	Vauxhall Park	Oval	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	2.82	50.9	61.9	11.1	70.0	76.7	48.0	28.0	74.7	36.4	65.0	25.6	80.0	23.3	80.0	84.0	77.1	93.3	66.7	
50	Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens	Prince's	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	2.81	53.2	62.5	9.3	90.0	86.7	92.0	60.0	60.0	40.7	74.4	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	84.0	80.0	93.3	76.7	
51	Kennington Park	Oval	Unrestricted	Major Park	Major Park	07/12/2012	10.57	65.8	73.0	7.2	75.0	70.0	100.0	54.7	70.7	46.3	70.0	38.9	90.0	26.7	84.0	100.0	88.6	100.0	80.0	
53	Pedlars Acre Gardens	Prince's	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden		0.39	63.0																		
54	Streatham Vale Park	Streatham South	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	2.00	62.0	64.1	2.1	52.5	75.0	69.0	32.0	75.2	32.4	100.0	16.1	80.0	18.3	72.0	100.0	85.7	73.3	80.0	
55	Community Care Centre Gardens	Prince's	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space		0.50	4.0																		
56	Cotton Gardens Estate	Prince's	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.62	39.0																		
57	Cottington Close Estate	Prince's	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.20	46.0																		
58	Culpeper Court	Prince's	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.30	29.0																		
59	Rothery Terrace	Vassall	Unrestricted	Green/Common	Green/Common		0.46	36.0																		
60	Dan Leno Gardens	Vassall	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	0.60	39.7	42.7	3.0	63.3	70.0	12.0	14.0	60.0	19.6	73.3	0.0	60.0	23.3	72.0	0.0	42.9	80.0	50.0	
61	Lorn Road Allotments	Vassall	Limited	Allotment or Urban Farm	Allotments	07/12/2012	0.32	38.0	42.3	4.3	63.3	50.0	0.0	12.0	71.1	18.2	80.0	8.9	70.0	51.7	0.0	0.0	45.7	100.0	63.3	
62	Marcella Road Open Space	Coldharbour	Unrestricted	Play Space	Playground		0.43	Not Surveyed																		
63	Stockwell Park Estate Skatepark	Ferndale	Unrestricted	Play Space	Playground		0.34	51.0																		
64	Studley Estate	Stockwell	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.35	30.0																		
65	Albert Square	Stockwell	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden		0.34	38.0																		
66	Waltham Estate	Ferndale	Unrestricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.39	51.0																		
67	City of London Almshouses	Ferndale	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	17/12/2012	0.77	54.0	53.8	-0.2	70.0	88.3	16.0	32.0	100.0	22.9	100.0	0.0	80.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	91.4	100.0	80.0	
68	Studley Estate	Stockwell	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		1.25	31.0																		
69	Willard Estate	Clapham Town	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.43	47.0																		

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70	Rosendale Playing Fields	Thurlow Park	Restricted	Sports Ground/Playing Fields & Courts	Playing Field (Institutional)	17/12/2012	2.75	41.0	48.0	7.0	55.0	53.3	12.0	13.3	70.0	24.4	80.0	15.6	60.0	36.7	0.0	76.0	77.1	86.7	60.0	
71	Knight's Hill/Rosendale Allotments	Thurlow Park	Restricted	Allotment or Urban Farm	Allotments	17/12/2012	6.90	Not Surveyed	39.1	0.0	46.3	55.0	8.0	13.3	61.0	21.8	70.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	54.3	93.3	63.3	
72	Peabody Hill Woodlands	Thurlow Park	Unrestricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	17/12/2012	3.83	32.0	39.3	7.3	61.7	56.7	25.0	0.0	68.0	28.4	80.0	0.0	60.0	36.7	0.0	0.0	45.7	86.7	40.0	
73	Oakfield Preparatory School Grounds	Thurlow Park	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space		0.37	Not Surveyed																		
74	West Norwood Cemetery	Gipsy Hill	Limited	Churchyard or Cemetery	Cemetery	07/12/2012	15.96	54.0	55.3	1.3	93.3	80.0	33.0	42.7	84.0	38.9	86.7	17.2	80.0	43.3	0.0	0.0	57.1	100.0	73.3	
75	Thames Water Brixton Hill Waterworks	Brixton Hill	Restricted	Operational Open Space	Operational Open Space		1.57	Not Surveyed																		
76	St. Martin in the Fields School	Thurlow Park	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	17/12/2012	1.06	Not Surveyed	49.8	0.0	45.0	51.7	22.0	28.0	72.0	33.1	73.3	0.0	80.0	33.3	0.0	80.0	65.7	100.0	63.3	
77	Palace Road Estate	Streatham Hill	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.82	46.0																		
78	Streatham Reservoir	Streatham Hill	Restricted	Operational Open Space	Operational Open Space		1.53	Not Surveyed																		
79	Knolly's Road Triangle	Knight's Hill	Restricted	Operational Open Space	Operational Open Space	17/12/2012	0.73	Not Surveyed	34.8	0.0	42.5	30.0	26.0	24.0	69.3	24.4	70.0	0.0	50.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	37.1	73.3	33.3	
80	Tonge House, Royal Circus	Knight's Hill	Restricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden		0.87	Not Surveyed																		
81	Streatham & Clapham High School	St. Leonard's	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	17/12/2012	2.25	Not Surveyed	55.5	0.0	55.0	58.3	62.0	32.0	75.0	40.7	80.0	0.0	80.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	65.7	100.0	60.0	
82	Telford Park Lawn Tennis Club	Streatham Hill	Restricted	Sports Ground/Playing Fields & Courts	Sports Ground		0.69	Not Surveyed																		
83	Granton Tennis Club	Thornton	Restricted	Sports Ground/Playing Fields & Courts	Sports Ground		0.55	Not Surveyed																		
84	Clapham Park Estate 01	Thornton	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.69	45.0																		
85	Clapham Park Estate 02	Thornton	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.53	35.0																		
86	Clapham Park Estate 03	Thornton	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		1.98	45.0																		
87	Clapham Park Estate 04	Thornton	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.49	43.0																		
88	Lambeth Academy	Clapham Common	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	17.12.13	0.93	Not Surveyed	51.4	0.0	62.0	51.7	59.0	32.0	69.6	18.2	80.0	0.0	80.0	13.3	0.0	88.0	57.1	100.0	60.0	

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89	Wigmore Lawn Tennis Club	St. Leonard's	Restricted	Sports Ground/Playing Fields & Courts	Sports Ground		0.61	Not Surveyed																		
90	Leithcote Gardens Railway Embankment	Streatham Wells	Restricted	Restricted Railway Land	Restricted Railway Land		0.86	Not Surveyed																		
91	Harborough Road Railway Embankment	Streatham Wells	Restricted	Restricted Railway Land	Restricted Railway Land		1.10	Not Surveyed																		
92	Sackville Estate	Streatham Wells	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.70	46.0																		
93	Bishop Thomas Grant School Grounds	Streatham Wells	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	17/12/2012	1.78	Not Surveyed	46.3	0.0	43.0	61.7	41.0	29.3	66.4	28.7	56.7	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	60.0	54.3	93.3	60.0	
94	Tate Gardens	Streatham Wells	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		1.62	Not Surveyed																		
95	Eardley Road Sidings	Streatham South	Unrestricted	Natural Greenspace	Ecological Site	07/12/2012	2.57	0.0	39.8	0.0	60.0	53.3	0.0	16.0	65.3	43.4	63.3	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	48.6	86.7	60.0	Not surveyed in 2004 or 2006
96	Granton Primary School	Streatham South	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space		0.57	Not Surveyed																		
97	Streatham Vale Allotments	Streatham South	Restricted	Allotment or Urban Farm	Allotments		0.72	Not Surveyed																		
98	Woodmansterne Primary School	Streatham South	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space		1.88	Not Surveyed																		
99	Glenister Park Road Railway Embankment	Streatham South	Restricted	Restricted Railway Land	Restricted Railway Land		0.44	Not Surveyed																		
100	Streatham Common Station Railway Land	St. Leonard's	Restricted	Restricted Railway Land	Restricted Railway Land		0.43	Not Surveyed																		
101	Ilex Way Open Space	Knight's Hill	Unrestricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.45	50.0																		
102	Cork Tree Open Space	Knight's Hill	Unrestricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.42	50.0																		
103	St. Julian's Farm Road Playing Fields	Knight's Hill	Restricted	Square/Garden	Brownfield	19/12/2012	0.44	42.0	30.9	-11.1	63.3	45.0	8.0	0.0	52.0	17.5	53.3	0.0	40.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	37.1	93.3	40.0	
104	Norwood Hall JSC	Knight's Hill	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park		0.84	46.0																		
105	Knight's Hill Railway land	Thurlow Park	Restricted	Restricted Railway Land	Restricted Railway Land		2.01	Not Surveyed																		
106	Battersea Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Major Park	Major Park		80.37	n/a																		
107	Tooting Bec Common	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Major Park	Major Park		34.88	N/A																		

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108	Tooting Bec Common	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Major Park	Major Park		5.19	N/A																		
109	Heathbrook Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park		2.31	64.0																		
110	La Re traite School	Thornton	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space		0.86	Not Surveyed																		
111	Scrutton Close	Thornton	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.42	36.0																		
112	Poynders Estate	Thornton	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.41	31.0																		
113	Cedars Estate	Clapham Town	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.36	51.0																		
114	St. Paul's Churchyard & Eden Garden	Clapham Town	Unrestricted	Churchyard or Cemetery	Churchyard	07/12/2012	0.62	51.9	53.8	1.9	66.7	63.3	47.0	36.0	69.0	29.1	90.0	10.6	90.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	88.6	80.0	86.7	
115	Larkhall Estate	Larkhall	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.28	43.0																		
116	Springfield Estate	Larkhall	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.31	39.0																		
117	Springfield Estate	Larkhall	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.22	44.0																		
118	Larkhall Estate	Larkhall	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.74	47.0																		
119	Vauxhall Cross Open Land	Oval	Restricted	Green/Common	Green/Common		0.48	Not Surveyed																		
120	Pedlar's Park	Prince's	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	0.46	58.4	58.9	0.5	66.7	80.0	50.0	13.3	100.0	24.7	100.0	0.0	90.0	26.7	72.0	0.0	86.7	86.7	86.7	
121	Broomfield Playground	Prince's	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park		0.46	46.0																		
123	Bedford Road Estate	Ferndale	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.26	41.0																		
124	Rhodesia Road Open Space	Larkhall	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park		0.46	39.0																		
125	Stockwell Park High School	Stockwell	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space		0.30	Not Surveyed																		
126	Brixton Hill Allotments	Brixton Hill	Restricted	Allotment or Urban Farm	Allotments		0.99	Not Surveyed																		
127	The Livy School	Brixton Hill	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	19/12/2012	0.46	Not Surveyed	47.0	0.0	51.7	63.3	38.0	26.0	59.0	17.1	66.7	0.0	80.0	16.7	68.0	0.0	65.7	93.3	60.0	
128	Raleigh Gardens	Tulse Hill	Restricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.18	Not Surveyed																		
129	Brixton Hill	Tulse Hill	Restricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.17	Not Surveyed																		
130	Roupell Park	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.52	42.0																		
131	Roupell Park	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.27	48.0																		

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132	Christ Church Streatham School	Brixton Hill	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space		0.30	Not Surveyed																		
133	St. Martin's Estate	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.31	45.0																		
134	St. Martin's Estate	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.34	51.0																		
135	Christchurch Green	Streatham Hill	Restricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.33	29.0																		
136	Palace Road Estate	Streatham Hill	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		1.26	31.0																		
137	Streatham RAILSIDES	Streatham Hill	Restricted	Restricted Railway Land	Restricted Railway Land		0.73	Not Surveyed																		
138	Leigham Court Road Railway Embankment	Streatham Wells	Restricted	Restricted Railway Land	Restricted Railway Land		0.74	Not Surveyed																		
139	Tooting Bec Common	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Major Park	Major Park		7.73	N/A																		
140	St. Martin's Estate	Tulse Hill	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.69	41.0																		
141	Brockwell Park	Herne Hill	Unrestricted	Major Park	Major Park	07/12/2012	51.28	72.2	75.6	3.4	75.0	76.7	55.0	58.7	63.2	73.5	82.5	56.1	90.0	73.3	80.0	74.0	85.7	93.3	96.7	
142	Tulse Hill Estate	Tulse Hill	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.39	42.0																		
143	Tulse Hill Estate	Tulse Hill	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.52	42.0																		
144	Tulse Hill Estate	Tulse Hill	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.56	47.0																		
145	Clapham Common	Clapham Common	Unrestricted	Major Park	Major Park	07/12/2012	73.47	70.2	72.2	2.0	80.0	85.0	64.0	42.7	80.0	53.8	78.3	57.8	80.0	50.0	90.0	80.0	88.6	86.7	66.7	
146	Herbert Morrison Primary School	Oval	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space		0.61	Not Surveyed																		
147	Lansdowne Gardens	Oval	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.37	Not Surveyed																		
148	Lansdowne Green	Stockwell	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.49	60.0																		
149	Lansdowne Green	Stockwell	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.68	54.0																		
150	South Lambeth Estate	Oval	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.38	31.0																		
151	Kennington Oval	Oval	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden	07/12/2012	0.30	40.1	40.8	0.7	73.3	40.0	28.0	26.7	0.0	14.5	90.0	18.3	80.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	82.9	80.0	60.0	
152	The KIA Oval Cricket Ground	Oval	Limited	Sports Ground/Playing Fields & Courts	Sports Ground		2.10	Not Surveyed																		
153	Durand Gardens	Vassall	Restricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden		0.24	47.0																		
154	Elmworth Grove Open Space	Thurlow Park	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.49	42.0																		

Site	Site Name	Ward	Access	Typology	Sub Typology	Survey Date	Size (ha)	Quality Score 2006 (%)	Quality Score 2012 (%)	Change	Transport (%)	Access (%)	Furniture (%)	Signage (%)	Boundary Features (%)	Vegetation Quality (%)	Footpaths (%)	Architecture (%)	Maintenance & Management (%)	Biodiversity (%)	Play Facilities (%)	Sports Facilities (%)	Personal Security (%)	Vandalism & ASB (%)	Aesthetic Factors (%)	Comments
155	Petrel Court, Elmworth Gove Open Space	Thurlow Park	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.34	44.0																		
156	Julian's Primary School	Streatham Wells	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space		0.56	Not Surveyed																		
157	Rothschild Street Open Space	Knight's Hill	Restricted	Derelict or Vacant Land	Brownfield	19/12/2012	0.27	Not Surveyed	23.1	0.0	53.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	58.7	10.9	0.0	0.0	30.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	40.0	80.0	40.0	
158	St. Saviour's College	Gipsy Hill	Restricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.27	Not Surveyed																		
159	Norwood Park	Gipsy Hill	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	13.64	62.4	64.1	1.7	57.5	75.0	54.0	32.0	80.0	41.1	80.0	23.3	80.0	46.7	80.7	72.0	85.7	80.0	73.3	
160	St. Leonard's CE Primary School	St. Leonard's	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space		0.41	Not Surveyed																		
161	Archbishop of Sumner CE School Grounds	Prince's	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space		0.28	34.0																		
162	Stockwell Park High School	Stockwell	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space		0.33	Not Surveyed																		
163	Larkhall Primary School	Larkhall	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space		0.24	Not Surveyed																		
164	Thessaly Road Open Space	Larkhall	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park		0.57	30.0																		
165	Oasis Children's Playground	Stockwell	Limited	Play Space	Playground		0.45	49.0																		
166	Studley Estate	Stockwell	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.41	30.0																		
167	Mursell Estate	Stockwell	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.47	50.0																		
168	St. Mark's CE Primary School	Oval	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space		0.24	Not Surveyed																		
169	Vauxhall Gardens Estate	Prince's	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.54	42.0																		
170	Foxley Road Open Space	Vassall	Restricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.25	Not Surveyed																		
173	Clapham Park Road Housing Amenity Land	Clapham Town	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.48	47.0																		
174	Clapham Park Road Housing Amenity Land	Clapham Town	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.37	48.0																		

Site	Site Name	Ward	Access	Typology	Sub Typology	Survey Date	Size (ha)	Quality Score 2006 (%)	Quality Score 2012 (%)	Change	Transport (%)	Access (%)	Furniture (%)	Signage (%)	Boundary Features (%)	Vegetation Quality (%)	Footpaths (%)	Architecture (%)	Maintenance & Management (%)	Biodiversity (%)	Play Facilities (%)	Sports Facilities (%)	Personal Security (%)	Vandalism & ASB (%)	Aesthetic Factors (%)	Comments
175	Temple Bowling Club	Herne Hill	Restricted	Sports Ground/Playing Fields & Courts	Sports Ground		0.38	5.0																		
176	Hawarden Grove Railway Embankment	Thurlow Park	Restricted	Restricted Railway Land	Restricted Railway Land		0.55	Not Surveyed																		
177	Rosendale Primary School	Thurlow Park	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space		0.27	Not Surveyed																		
178	Brixton Hill Open Space	Tulse Hill	Restricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.30	Not Surveyed																		
179	Rush Common	Tulse Hill	Unrestricted	Green/Common	Green/Common	07/12/2012	0.26	50.0	50.5	0.5	88.3	85.0	52.0	11.3	84.0	26.5	86.7	0.0	80.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	80.0	53.3	
180	Brixton Hill Methodist Church	Tulse Hill	Limited	Churchyard or Cemetery	Churchyard		0.19	Not Surveyed																		
181	Tudor Close	Tulse Hill	Restricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.37	Not Surveyed																		
182	St. Mary's Gardens	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden	07/12/2012	0.10	45.3	51.2	5.9	76.7	88.3	43.0	34.7	85.3	153.0	73.3	8.3	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	77.1	100.0	66.7	
183	Albert Embankment Gardens	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden	07/12/2012	0.12	53.5	53.2	-0.3	73.3	66.7	46.0	39.3	80.0	23.3	93.3	2.2	80.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	94.3	100.0	83.3	
184	Albert Embankment Gardens	Prince's	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden	07/12/2012	0.12	47.0	46.7	-0.3	90.0	46.7	19.0	34.0	0.0	24.4	100.0	0.0	90.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	97.1	100.0	80.0	
185	Albert Embankment Roadside	Prince's	Unrestricted	Roadside Land	Roadside Land	07/12/2012	0.21	32.2	32.0	-0.2	90.0	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	100.0	43.3	
186	Albert Embankment Roadside	Prince's	Unrestricted	Roadside Land	Roadside Land	07/12/2012	0.08	32.2	32.0	-0.2	90.0	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	100.0	43.3	
187	Kennington Green	Oval	Unrestricted	Green/Common	Green/Common	07/12/2012	0.09	46.3	50.3	4.0	66.7	53.3	58.0	33.3	68.0	23.6	90.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	94.3	100.0	66.7	
188	Cleaver Square	Prince's	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden	07/12/2012	0.22	34.0	41.2	7.2	70.0	53.3	16.0	16.0	80.0	8.0	65.0	0.0	80.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	82.9	86.7	46.7	
189	Claylands Road Open Space	Oval	Unrestricted	Green/Common	Green/Common	07/12/2012	0.12	28.4	30.9	2.5	60.0	46.7	36.0	12.7	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	77.1	86.7	46.7	
190	Landsdowne Gardens	Stockwell	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden	07/12/2012	0.10	38.7	39.1	0.4	60.0	73.3	0.0	10.7	80.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	80.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	85.7	100.0	66.7	
191	Stockwell Memorial Gardens	Stockwell	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden	07/12/2012	0.08	46.2	50.3	4.1	80.0	53.3	46.0	34.7	74.0	21.8	70.0	18.9	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	88.6	100.0	66.7	
193	Coldharbour Lane Open Space	Coldharbour	Unrestricted	Green/Common	Green/Common	07/12/2012	0.47	44.4	44.7	0.3	88.3	83.3	16.0	12.0	60.0	10.9	80.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	82.9	93.3	43.3	
194	Windrush Square	Coldharbour	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden	07/12/2012	0.18	50.0	52.9	2.9	82.5	93.3	53.0	26.0	0.0	14.9	100.0	35.6	100.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	91.4	100.0	76.7	
195	Grafton Square	Clapham Town	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden	07/12/2012	0.32	58.0	56.2	-1.8	80.0	83.3	12.0	32.0	92.0	22.9	80.0	0.0	80.0	23.3	92.0	0.0	85.7	93.3	66.7	
196	Georgetown Close Open Space	Gipsy Hill	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.24	46.0																		
197	Crystal Palace Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Major Park	Major Park		54.14	N/A																		

Site	Site Name	Ward	Access	Typology	Sub Typology	Survey Date	Size (ha)	Quality Score 2006 (%)	Quality Score 2012 (%)	Change	Transport (%)	Access (%)	Furniture (%)	Signage (%)	Boundary Features (%)	Vegetation Quality (%)	Footpaths (%)	Architecture (%)	Maintenance & Management (%)	Biodiversity (%)	Play Facilities (%)	Sports Facilities (%)	Personal Security (%)	Vandalism & ASB (%)	Aesthetic Factors (%)	Comments
198	Surrey Gardens	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden		1.56	N/A																		
199	Sunray Gardens	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden		1.58	N/A																		
200	Champion Hill Estate	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Sports Ground/Playing Fields & Courts	Sports Ground		0.88	N/A																		
201	Dog Kennel Hill Sports Ground	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Sports Ground/Playing Fields & Courts	Sports Ground		0.92	N/A																		
202	Dulwich Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Major Park	Major Park		30.59	N/A																		
203	Norbury Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Major Park	Major Park		14.59	N/A																		
204	Upper Norwood Recreation Ground	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park		7.84	N/A																		
205	Tooting Bec Athletics Track & Tooting Graveney Common	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Green/Common	Green/Common		20.34	N/A																		
206	Harleyford Road Community Garden	Oval	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden		0.23	49.0																		
207	Tooting Bec Common	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Major Park	Major Park		9.40	N/A																		
208	Belair Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Major Park	Major Park		10.61	N/A																		
210	Unigate Wood	Streatham Wells	Unrestricted	Natural Greenspace	Ecological Site	07/12/2012	1.03	0.0	42.2	0.0	52.5	55.0	16.0	32.0	64.0	25.5	63.3	0.0	70.0	46.7	0.0	0.0	54.3	93.3	60.0	Not surveyed in 2004 or 2006
211	Carnac Street/Hamilton Road Open Space	Gipsy Hill	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.43	43.0																		
212	Knight's Hill Wood	Knight's Hill	Unrestricted	Natural Greenspace	Ecological Site	07/12/2012	0.25	0.0	40.6	0.0	60.0	53.3	0.0	28.0	60.0	17.5	66.7	0.0	70.0	46.7	0.0	0.0	60.0	93.3	53.2	Not surveyed in 2004 or 2006
213	Woodfields Sports Ground	St. Leonard's	Limited	Sports Ground/Playing Fields & Courts	Sports Ground		1.39	Not Surveyed																		
215	Vauxhall City Farm	Prince's	Unrestricted	Allotment or Urban Farm	Urban Farm		0.31	52.0																		
216	St. Matthew's Estate	Tulse Hill	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.12	37.0																		
217	Vauxhall Gardens Estate	Prince's	Unrestricted	Play Space	Playground		0.18	49.0																		
218	Tulse Hill Adventure Playground	Tulse Hill	Limited	Play Space	Playground		0.24	40.0																		

Site	Site Name	Ward	Access	Typology	Sub Typology	Survey Date	Size (ha)	Quality Score 2006 (%)	Quality Score 2012 (%)	Change	Transport (%)	Access (%)	Furniture (%)	Signage (%)	Boundary Features (%)	Vegetation Quality (%)	Footpaths (%)	Architecture (%)	Maintenance & Management (%)	Biodiversity (%)	Play Facilities (%)	Sports Facilities (%)	Personal Security (%)	Vandalism & ASB (%)	Aesthetic Factors (%)	Comments
219	Lollard Street Adventure Playground	Prince's	Limited	Play Space	Playground		0.28	35.0																		
220	Lambeth Walk Doorstep Green Nature Garden	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Natural Greenspace	Ecological Site	07/12/2012	0.14	53.4	55.8	2.4	56.7	70.0	49.0	38.7	96.0	36.4	80.0	0.0	90.0	43.3	0.0	0.0	94.3	93.3	90.0	
221	Roots & Shoots	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden		0.23	33.0																		
223	Vauxhall Gardens Estate Allotments	Prince's	Limited	Allotment or Urban Farm	Allotments		0.11	50.0																		
224	Westbury Estate	Clapham Town	Limited	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.68	32.0																		
226	Oasis Children's Nature Garden	Stockwell	Limited	Square/Garden	Square/Garden		0.21	53.0																		
227	Marie Stopes Hospital Grounds	Tulse Hill	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space		0.21	Not Surveyed																		
228	Raleigh Gardens	Tulse Hill	Restricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.14	Not Surveyed																		
229	Roupell Park Community Land	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	Play Space	Playground		0.08	Not Surveyed																		
230	Henry House	Bishop's	Restricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.22	Not Surveyed																		
231	Stamford Street Car Park	Bishop's	Restricted	Derelict or Vacant Land	Brownfield	19/12/2012	0.25	Not Surveyed	29.7	0.0	61.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	8.4	70.0	0.0	30.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	86.7	56.7	
232	Peabody Estate Waterloo	Bishop's	Restricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.27	Not Surveyed																		
233	Ufford Street Open Space	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	07/12/2012	0.25	47.8	48.3	0.5	78.3	75.0	24.0	16.0	70.7	22.9	73.3	0.0	60.0	15.0	78.0	15.0	71.4	86.7	53.3	
234	Walnut Tree Primary School	Bishop's	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space		0.18	Not Surveyed																		
235	Garden Museum	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Churchyard or Cemetery	Churchyard	17/12/2012	0.18	50.0	54.1	4.1	73.3	91.7	12.0	38.7	86.7	38.5	80.0	10.0	80.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	100.0	80.0	
236	Lambeth Palace Gardens	Bishop's	Restricted	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	17/12/2012	2.33	Not Surveyed	54.7	0.0	61.7	63.3	18.0	10.0	73.6	65.8	76.7	33.3	100.0	55.0	0.0	0.0	65.7	100.0	96.7	
237	Long Meadow	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Green/Common	Green/Common		1.46	N/A																		
238	St. James's Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	Major Park	Major Park		23.12	N/A																		
239	Streatham Railsides	Knight's Hill	Restricted	Restricted Railway Land	Restricted Railway Land		9.38	Not Surveyed																		
240	Ferndale Community Sports Centre	Ferndale	Limited	Sports Ground/Playing Fields & Courts	Sports Ground	07/12/2012	0.76	63.3	59.9	-3.4	79.0	60.0	74.0	17.3	100.0	12.7	96.7	10.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.6	100.0	80.0	

Site	Site Name	Ward	Access	Typology	Sub Typology	Survey Date	Size (ha)	Quality Score 2006 (%)	Quality Score 2012 (%)	Change	Transport (%)	Access (%)	Furniture (%)	Signage (%)	Boundary Features (%)	Vegetation Quality (%)	Footpaths (%)	Architecture (%)	Maintenance & Management (%)	Biodiversity (%)	Play Facilities (%)	Sports Facilities (%)	Personal Security (%)	Vandalism & ASB (%)	Aesthetic Factors (%)	Comments
241	Streatham Constitutional Club	Streatham Wells	Limited	Sports Ground/Playing Fields & Courts	Sports Ground	19/12/2012	0.24	36.0	39.0	3.0	73.3	48.3	14.0	10.0	57.1	21.8	60.0	0.0	60.0	15.0	0.0	28.0	51.4	100.0	46.7	
242	Trinity Gardens	Ferndale	Unrestricted	Green/Common	Green/Common	07/12/2012	0.20	42.8	44.7	1.9	80.0	86.7	24.0	0.0	60.0	23.6	70.0	0.0	80.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	85.7	100.0	46.7	
243	Grayscroft Road Allotments	Streatham South	Limited	Allotment or Urban Farm	Allotments	17/12/2012	0.42	Not Surveyed	43.2	0.0	63.0	63.3	0.0	16.0	68.0	21.8	60.0	0.0	80.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	68.6	100.0	66.7	
244	Dumbarton Court Gardens	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	17/12/2012	0.10	Not Surveyed	36.0	0.0	46.7	41.7	24.0	8.0	56.0	5.1	63.3	0.0	60.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	91.4	86.7	50.0	
245	Kirkstall Gardens	Streatham Hill	Limited	Square/Garden	Square/Garden	17/12/2012	0.13	Not Surveyed	33.9	0.0	36.0	55.0	0.0	8.0	70.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	68.6	100.0	66.7	
246	Emma Cons Gardens	Bishop's	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden	17/12/2012	0.10	Not Surveyed	55.2	0.0	87.5	56.7	48.0	47.3	80.0	21.8	83.3	0.0	90.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	96.7	
247	St. Luke's Church Gardens	Knight's Hill	Unrestricted	Churchyard or Cemetery	Churchyard	17/12/2012	0.31	Not Surveyed	44.9	0.0	49.0	73.3	32.0	14.0	68.8	29.5	70.0	8.9	60.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	82.9	86.7	80.0	
248	Streatham Green	St. Leonard's	Unrestricted	Green/Common	Green/Common	17/12/2012	0.17	Not Surveyed	45.2	0.0	55.0	53.3	53.8	26.7	68.0	20.0	80.0	14.4	60.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	88.6	80.0	63.3	
249	Streatham Memorial Gardens	Streatham Wells	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden	17/12/2012	0.20	Not Surveyed	47.3	0.0	77.5	66.7	25.0	32.0	67.0	24.0	70.0	20.0	70.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	77.1	93.3	66.7	
250	Becondale Road Open Space	Gipsy Hill	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden	17/12/2012	0.03	Not Surveyed	33.2	0.0	56.7	41.7	0.0	7.2	52.0	16.0	56.7	0.0	50.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	51.4	93.3	53.3	
251	Sherwood Avenue Open Space	Streatham South	Unrestricted	Local Park	Local Park	17/12/2012	0.02	Not Surveyed	34.7	0.0	33.3	40.0	20.0	12.7	60.0	5.5	60.0	0.0	60.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	62.9	100.0	60.0	
133a	St. Martin's Estate	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.25	50.0																		
140a	St. Martin's Estate	Tulse Hill	Unrestricted	Derelict or Vacant Land	Brownfield		0.40	21.0																		
141a	Crissingham Gardens	Tulse Hill	Unrestricted	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land		0.48	44.0																		
141b	Brockwell Community Gardens	Herne Hill	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden	07/12/2012	0.31	57.0	57.2	0.2	67.5	80.0	35.0	41.3	84.0	38.2	86.7	15.6	80.0	76.7	0.0	0.0	77.1	100.0	76.7	
51a	Kennington Park Extension	Oval	Unrestricted	Major Park	Major Park	07/12/2012	4.93	48.4	51.4	3.0	73.3	33.3	80.0	40.0	60.0	23.6	75.0	0.0	80.0	13.3	0.0	66.7	85.7	93.3	46.7	
57a	Cottington Close Estate Gardens	Prince's	Unrestricted	Square/Garden	Square/Garden		0.13	61.0																		

APPENDIX IV: LONDON PLAN POLICY

Policy 1.1 Delivering the strategic vision and objectives for London

- a) Growth and change in London will be managed in order to realise the Mayor’s vision for London’s sustainable development to 2031 set out in paragraph 1.52 and his commitment to ensuring all Londoners enjoy a good, and improving, quality of life sustainable over the life of this Plan and into the future.
- b) Growth will be supported and managed across all parts of London to ensure it takes place within the current boundaries of Greater London without:
 - encroaching on the Green Belt, or on London’s protected open spaces
 - having unacceptable impacts on the environment The development of east London will be a particular priority to address existing need for development, regeneration and promotion of social and economic convergence with other parts of London and as the location of the largest opportunities for new homes and jobs.
- c) Other mayoral plans and strategies, decisions on development proposals and investment priorities, and borough DPDs and development decisions should aim to realise the objectives set out in paragraph 1.53 so that London should be:
 - a city that meets the challenges of economic and population growth
 - an internationally competitive and successful city
 - a city of diverse, strong, secure and accessible neighbourhoods
 - a city that delights the senses
 - a city that becomes a world leader in improving the environment
 - a city where it is easy, safe and convenient for everyone to access jobs, opportunities and facilities.

Policy 2.18 Green infrastructure: the network of open and green spaces

- a) The Mayor will work with all relevant strategic partners to protect, promote, expand and manage the extent and quality of, and access to, London’s network of green infrastructure. This multifunctional network will secure benefits including, but not limited to: biodiversity; natural and historic landscapes; culture; building a sense of place; the economy; sport; recreation; local food production; mitigating and adapting to climate change; water management; and the social benefits that promote individual and community health and well-being.
- b) The Mayor will pursue the delivery of green infrastructure by working in partnership with all relevant bodies, including across London’s boundaries, as with the Green Arc Partnerships and Lee Valley Regional Park Authority. The Mayor will publish supplementary guidance on the All London Green Grid to apply the principles of the East London Green Grid to green infrastructure across London.
- c) In areas of deficiency for regional and metropolitan parks, opportunities for the creation of green infrastructure to meet this deficiency should be identified and their implementation should be supported, such as in the Wandle Valley Regional Park.
- d) Enhancements to London’s green infrastructure should be sought from development and where a proposal falls within a regional or metropolitan park deficiency area (broadly corresponding to the areas identified as “regional park opportunities” on Map 2.8), it should contribute to addressing this need.
- e) Development proposals should:
 - incorporate appropriate elements of green infrastructure that are integrated into the wider network
 - encourage the linkage of green infrastructure, including the Blue Ribbon Network, to the wider public realm to improve accessibility for all and develop new links, utilising green chains, street trees, and other components of urban greening (Policy 5.10).
- f) Boroughs should:

- follow the guidance in PPG 17 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-borough nature and use of many of these open spaces
- produce open space strategies that cover all forms of open space and the interrelationship between these spaces. These should identify priorities for addressing deficiencies and should set out positive measures for the management of green and open space. These strategies and their action plans need to be kept under review. Delivery of local biodiversity action plans should be linked to open space strategies.
- ensure that in and through DPD policies, green infrastructure needs are planned and managed to realise the current and potential value of open space to communities and to support delivery of the widest range of linked environmental and social benefits
- In London’s urban fringe support, through appropriate initiatives, the Green Arc vision of creating and protecting an extensive and valued recreational landscape of well-connected and accessible countryside around London for both people and for wildlife.

Policy 5.10 Urban greening

- a) The Mayor will promote and support urban greening, such as new planting in the public realm (including streets, squares and plazas) and multifunctional green infrastructure, to contribute to the adaptation to, and reduction of, the effects of climate change.
- b) The Mayor seeks to increase the amount of surface area greened in the Central Activities Zone by at least five per cent by 2030, and a further five per cent by 2050.
- c) Development proposals should integrate green infrastructure from the beginning of the design process to contribute to urban greening, including the public realm. Elements that can contribute to this include tree planting, green roofs and walls, and soft landscaping. Major development proposals within the Central Activities Zone should demonstrate how green infrastructure has been incorporated.
- d) Boroughs should identify areas where urban greening and green infrastructure can make a particular contribution to mitigating the effects of climate change, such as the urban heat island.

Policy 5.11 Green roofs and development site environs

- a) Major development proposals should be designed to include roof, wall and site planting, especially green roofs and walls where feasible, to deliver as many of the following objectives as possible:
 - adaptation to climate change (i.e. aiding cooling)
 - sustainable urban drainage
 - mitigation of climate change (i.e. aiding energy efficiency)
 - enhancement of biodiversity
 - accessible roof space
 - improvements to appearance and resilience of the building
 - growing food.
- b) Within LDFs boroughs may wish to develop more detailed policies and proposals to support the development of green roofs and the greening of development sites. Boroughs should also promote the use of green roofs in smaller developments, renovations and extensions where feasible.

Policy 7.17 Metropolitan Open Land

- a) The Mayor strongly 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.
- b) The strongest protection should be given to London’s Metropolitan Open Land and inappropriate development refused, except in very special circumstances, giving the

- same level of protection as in the Green Belt. Essential ancillary facilities for appropriate uses will only be acceptable where they maintain the openness of MOL.
- c) Any alterations to the boundary of MOL should be undertaken by boroughs through the LDF process, in consultation with the Mayor and adjoining authorities.
 - d) To designate land as MOL boroughs need to establish that the land meets at least one of the following criteria:
 - it contributes to the physical structure of London by being clearly distinguishable from the built up area
 - it includes open air facilities, especially for leisure, recreation, sport, the arts and cultural activities, which serve either the whole or significant parts of London
 - it contains features or landscapes (historic, recreational, biodiversity) of either national or metropolitan value
 - it forms part of a Green Chain or a link in the network of green infrastructure and meets one of the above criteria.

Policy 7.18 Protecting local open space and addressing local deficiency

- a) The Mayor supports the creation of new open space in London to ensure satisfactory levels of local provision to address areas of deficiency.
- b) The loss of local protected open spaces must be resisted unless equivalent or better quality provision is made within the local catchment area. Replacement of one type of open space with another is unacceptable unless an up to date needs assessment shows that this would be appropriate.
- c) 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 open space categorisation set out in Table 7.2 (see London Plan) as a benchmark for all the different types of open space identified therein
 - 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
 - ensure that open space needs are planned in accordance with green infrastructure strategies to deliver multiple benefits.
- d) Use the CABI Space/Mayor of London Best Practice Guidance 'Open Space Strategies' as guidance for developing policies on the proactive creation, enhancement and management of open space.
- e) Boroughs should develop appropriate policies to implement their borough tree strategy.

Policy 7.19 Biodiversity and access to nature

- a) The Mayor will work with all relevant partners to ensure a proactive approach to the protection, enhancement, creation, promotion and management of biodiversity in support of the Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy. This means planning for nature from the beginning of the development process and taking opportunities for positive gains for nature through the layout, design and materials of development proposals and appropriate biodiversity action plans.
- b) Any proposals promoted or brought forward by the London Plan will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site of nature conservation importance (to include special areas of conservation (SACs), special protection areas (SPAs), Ramsar, proposed and candidate sites) either alone or in combination with other plans and projects. Whilst all development proposals must address this policy, it is of particular importance when considering the following policies within the London Plan: 1.1, 2.1-2.17, 3.1, 3.3, 5.14, 5.15, 5.17, 5.20, 6.3, 7.14, 7.15, 7.25, and 7.26. Whilst all

- opportunity and intensification Areas must address the policy in general, specific locations requiring consideration are referenced in Annex 1.
- c) Development proposals should:
 - wherever possible, make a positive contribution to the protection, enhancement, creation and management of biodiversity
 - prioritise assisting in achieving targets in biodiversity action plans (BAPs) set out in Table 7.3 and/or improve access to nature in areas deficient in accessible wildlife sites
 - not adversely affect the integrity of European sites, and be resisted where they have significant adverse impact on European or nationally designated sites or on the population or conservation status of a protected species, or a priority species or habitat identified in a UK, London or appropriate regional BAP or borough BAP.
 - d) On Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation development proposals should:
 - give the highest protection to sites with existing or proposed international designations²⁴ (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and national designations (SSSIs, NNRs) in line with the relevant EU and UK guidance and regulations
 - give strong protection to sites of metropolitan importance for nature conservation (SMIs). These are sites jointly identified by the Mayor and boroughs as having strategic nature conservation importance
 - give sites of borough and local importance for nature conservation the level of protection commensurate with their importance.
 - e) When considering proposals that would affect directly, indirectly or cumulatively a site of recognised nature conservation interest, the following hierarchy will apply:
 1. avoid adverse impact to the biodiversity interest
 2. minimize impact and seek mitigation
 3. only in exceptional cases where the benefits of the proposal clearly outweigh the biodiversity impacts, seek appropriate compensation.
 - f) In their LDFs, boroughs should:
 - use the procedures in the Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy to identify and secure the appropriate management of sites of borough and local importance for nature conservation in consultation with the London Wildlife Sites Board.
 - identify areas deficient in accessible wildlife sites and seek opportunities to address them
 - include policies and proposals for the protection of protected/priority species and habitats and the enhancement of their populations and their extent via appropriate BAP targets
 - ensure sites of European or National Nature Conservation Importance are clearly identified.
 - identify and protect and enhance corridors of movement, such as green corridors, that are of strategic importance in enabling species to colonise, re-colonise and move between sites

Policy 7.21 Trees and woodlands

- a) Trees and woodlands should be protected, maintained, and enhanced, following the guidance of the London Tree and Woodland Framework (or any successor strategy). In collaboration with the Forestry Commission the Mayor will produce supplementary guidance on tree strategies to guide each borough’s production of a tree strategy covering the audit, protection, planting and management of trees and woodland. This should be linked to the borough’s open space strategy.
- b) Existing trees of value should be retained and any loss as the result of development should be replaced following the principle of ‘right place, right tree’. Wherever appropriate, the planting of additional trees should be included in new developments, particularly large-canopied species.

- c) Boroughs should follow the advice of PPS 9 to protect 'veteran' trees and ancient woodland where these are not already part of a protected site.

Policy 7.22 Land for food

- a) The Mayor will seek to encourage and support thriving farming and land-based sectors in London, particularly in the Green Belt.
- b) Use of land for growing food will be encouraged nearer to urban communities via such mechanisms as 'Capital Growth'.
- c) Boroughs should protect existing allotments. They should identify other potential spaces that could be used for commercial food production or for community gardening, including for allotments and orchards. Particularly in inner and central London innovative approaches to the provision of spaces may need to be followed; these could include the use of green roofs.