

Scott
Wilson

Lambeth Open Space Strategy

Final Report
September 2004


Lambeth



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Prepared by Scott Wilson

In Partnership with the London Borough of Lambeth

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Open Space Strategy for Lambeth has been produced by Scott Wilson in partnership with the London Borough of Lambeth. The conclusions and recommendations are, except where stated, the conclusions of Scott Wilson as consultants to Lambeth Borough Council. The report has been prepared in accordance with the Greater London Authority Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies, March 2004 (the GLA Guide).

1.2 The Council's brief required Scott Wilson to:

- Review the outcomes of the Best Value Review (of Parks and Open Spaces), including the Action and Improvement Plan and the Business Plan, with a view to providing advice on the targeting of revenue and capital resources to specific parks or areas
- Develop a series of policies to form Supplementary Planning Guidance to the Lambeth Plan

1.3 The GLA Guide sets out a six stage process for preparing a Strategy. Stage 1 relates to the preparation of the brief which was carried out by the Lambeth Council and resulted in the terms of reference set out above. For clarity, this strategy is set out in accordance with the subsequent five stages of the process as follows:

Stage 2	Understanding the Context
Stage 3	Understanding the Supply
Stage 4	Understanding Demands/Needs
Stage 5	Identification of Strategy Themes, Aims and Objectives
Stage 6	Preparation of Strategy and Action Plan.

1.4 In each section we have set out to describe the new work undertaken for the Strategy, and draw conclusions. The final chapter sets out our recommendations.

1.5 This strategy forms one output from the study into Lambeth's open spaces. The other key outputs are the database and Geographical Information System (GIS) relating to all open spaces in Lambeth. This database will be handed to the Council and will form a key tool for future planning and management of open spaces. The formulation of this strategy has drawn on the database but it should be recognised that the data is capable of considerable further analysis and interrogation by the Council, which will facilitate the revision and further elaboration of the strategy into the future.

2 UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT

2.1 Introduction to the Context

2.1.1 The Guide sets out seven essential tasks in defining aims and objectives for the strategy as follows:

- Understand the current national/regional policy context and relevant initiatives
- Establish existing data sources
- Identify source/availability of relevant published data
- Review relevant documents and planning guidance
- Consider use of GIS
- Identify key characteristics of the Borough on an area basis
- Establish corporate objectives and priorities

2.1.2 In responding to these tasks we have chosen to present the relevant information in three sections covering first the policy and planning context at a national/regional level and secondly at a local level. The third part of the section introduces the Borough as a basis for establishing aims and objectives for the Strategy.

2.2 National and Regional Context

2.2.1 The use and management of open space in cities, particularly public parks, has been the subject of considerable national research and policy development in recent years. Six documents are considered particularly relevant to setting the national and regional context. These are:

- The report of the Urban Green Spaces Task Force
- Planning Policy Guidance on Open Space, Sport and Recreation
- Living Spaces – Cleaner, Safer, Greener (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister)
- The London Plan (2004)
- The GLA Guide (2004)
- Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (2002)

Each is briefly reviewed below.

The Urban Green Spaces Task Force

2.2.2 Following the Urban White Paper, an Urban Green Spaces Task Force was established to develop proposals to improve urban parks, play areas and green spaces. It reported earlier this year and set out 49 recommendations to Government.

2.2.3 The Task Force's report, "Green Spaces, Better Places," begins by emphasising the diverse value of urban open spaces. The authors argue that parks and open spaces have the potential to make a major contribution to urban regeneration by enhancing the environment, facilitating social inclusion, contributing to healthy living and providing educational opportunities.

- 2.2.4 The Task Force's first recommendation relates to providing high quality green spaces to meet the needs of people in disadvantaged areas. They also recommend that green space planning should be put at the heart of urban regeneration. Clearly this recommendation has particular relevance to Lambeth as it has regeneration opportunities of Londonwide and national importance.
- 2.2.5 The Task Force identified significant obstacles to realising the considerable potential of green spaces. Most importantly the authors report that a majority of urban green spaces have suffered neglect and decline as a result of significant under investment over the past 15-20 years.
- 2.2.6 Background research for the report also found that some sectors of society, particularly people over 65, people with disabilities and people from black and ethnic minorities, women and 12 to 19 year olds, are using open space less than others.
- 2.2.7 The Task Force was also concerned at the declining standards of park maintenance arising from the loss of horticultural skills and the declining status of parks staff.
- 2.2.8 The Task Force argue that realising the potential of urban parks and open spaces will require increased capital funding, more partnerships, better skilled staff, improved statistics, better planning and more Government support. In this strategy we have sought to provide an improved database for Lambeth and to review and improve the planning process.

Planning Policy Guidance on Open Space, Sport and Recreation

- 2.2.9 In July 2002 the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) published a revised Planning Policy Guidance Note (PPG 17) on Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation. The Note emphasises that open spaces underpin people's quality of life and are particularly important in assisting urban renaissance, promoting social inclusion and contributing to health and well being.
- 2.2.10 PPG 17 states that it is essential that local authorities undertake robust assessments of the need for open spaces. It recommends that such assessments should incorporate audits of the number, quality and use of existing spaces. This Strategy thus reflects the formal guidance by ODPM.
- 2.2.11 The Note suggests that local authorities should set local standards for open space provision which should be incorporated into development plans.
- 2.2.12 PPG 17 provides guidance to local planning authorities on the sorts of planning policies that will be appropriate to protect existing open spaces and to ensure adequate provision of high quality spaces. It states that:

“Open space and sports and recreational facilities which are of high quality, or of particular value to a local community, should be recognised and given protection by local authorities through appropriate policies in plans.”

- 2.2.13 The Guidance Note also suggests that local planning authorities should seek opportunities to improve the quality and value of local facilities through, for example, the use of planning agreements.

Living Places, Cleaner, Safer, Greener

- 2.2.14 This report was published by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister in October 2002. It deals not only with parks and public open spaces but with the whole of the “public realm” including streets and indeed “everywhere between the places we live and work.” Four challenges are posed for those various bodies responsible for these public spaces. They are first to adopt a holistic approach: holistic in that the various responsible organisations work together and holistic in that the public realm is seen as a network and a whole. Secondly, the report calls for an end to “creeping deterioration” the process by which incremental decisions or lack of action lead to a decline in the quality of open spaces. Thirdly, the authors reiterate the importance of quality open spaces for disadvantaged neighbourhoods. And fourthly, the report points to the need to respond to changing patterns of demography and development.

- 2.2.15 Five factors are singled out as components for success: leadership, partnership, community involvement, quality and innovation and the effective communication of ideas.

- 2.2.16 Section 3 of the report deals specifically with urban parks and green spaces and represents the government’s formal response to the Urban Green Spaces Task Force. It contains a commitment to develop a clearer national framework for urban parks and green spaces and to establish a new unit within the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) for urban spaces. CABE Space is charged with championing urban parks and green spaces and fulfils a similar role to the independent national body proposed by the Task Force.

- 2.2.17 The government and the new unit promote partnership working between Groundwork, the Urban Parks Forum, the Green Flag Award Scheme and the Improvement and Development Agency (IDEA). CABE Space seeks to develop comparable national and local data on urban parks and green spaces. It also encourages good practice by advocating the principles underlining Beacon Council status for parks, by promoting a national system of strategic enablers to assist local councils in developing and implementing open space strategies, by further developing standards and by promoting local involvement.

The London Plan (2004)

- 2.2.18 The planning context for this study is provided, in part, by the London Plan (Spatial Development Strategy) prepared by the Mayor. The London Plan reiterates the importance of open space to the character and enjoyment of London.

- 2.2.19 The Plan sets out an initial open space hierarchy, a classification of open spaces by size, and sets standards against which accessibility to such spaces may be assessed. Thus the Plan suggests that every Londoner should have a publicly accessible Open Space within 400 metres of their home and a District Park within 1.2 kilometres.

This hierarchy and these accessibility criteria have been used in this strategy to assess the adequacy of open space provision in Lambeth.

2.2.20 The London Plan argues the case for protecting and improving open spaces and requires London Boroughs to produce Open Space Strategies.

The Greater London Authority Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies – Best Practice Guide (March 2004)

2.2.21 The Guide sets out guidance on the methodology and content of an Open Space Strategy within London. It provides advice on assessing the quantity and quality of open spaces and in identifying the needs of local communities and other users of open spaces. The Guide is not intended to be prescriptive, instead it provides a framework of what should be included and a toolkit of different approaches.

The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (2002)

2.2.22 The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy aims to protect and enhance the natural habitats of London together with their variety of species. The Strategy sets out the Mayor's vision for the future, identifying the key issues and providing innovative solutions. It demonstrates how London's biodiversity can be maintained as a crucial part of a sustainable world city.

2.2.23 The Strategy sets out a comprehensive framework to deliver the Mayor's vision and objectives in this area. It sets out the Mayor's 14 detailed policies for London's biodiversity, 72 proposals for their implementation, and identifies four priority areas:

- protection of biodiversity;
- positive measures to encourage biodiversity action, promoting the management, enhancement and creation of valuable green space;
- incorporating biodiversity into new development; and
- access to nature and environmental education.

2.2.24 Appendix I of the strategy outlines the identification of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance and Proposal 70 contains targets for these sites and for access to nature conservation sites.

2.3 Local Context

2.3.1 The local context for this Strategy has been defined in relation to the following key documents.

- The Lambeth Community Strategy (2004)
- Lambeth Sport Facilities Strategy (2002-2007)
- Sport and Recreation Strategy for (2003 – 2008)
- The Lambeth Plan for 2002 – 2017 (2001)
- The Best Value Review (BVR) of the Parks Service (2001)
- The Parks and Green Spaces Strategic Plan
- The Lambeth Play Policy
- Lambeth Youth Service Strategic Objectives 2003 - 2007

Brief reviews of each of these documents follow in the sections below.

The Lambeth Community Strategy

2.3.2 Under the Local Government Act 2000, it is the duty of all local authorities to publish a Community Strategy developed in partnership with the public, private and voluntary sectors. Lambeth's Community Strategy is driven by a development process involving thematic workshops, seminars and consultations with specific multi-party groups known as Lambeth First. The draft Community Strategy is driven by and in turn reflects six current priorities across the Borough:

- Creating a cleaner and greener environment
- Safer communities
- Investing in children and young people
- Supporting healthy citizens
- Building better homes
- Encouraging enterprise development and culture

2.3.3 The Community Strategy will allow more effective targeting of resources across the partnerships fostered under Lambeth First and is intended to provide the framework through which continuous service improvements will be delivered.

2.3.4 Although the Community Strategy makes no explicit reference to parks and open spaces it could be expected that parks and open spaces will contribute to sustainable regeneration, social inclusion and healthier and safer communities.

The Lambeth Sport Facilities Strategy (2002-2007)

2.3.5 Currently there are approximately 180 sporting facilities (including those on school grounds) located across the borough that cater for a broad range of sporting activity from ice skating through to Australian Rules football. Many of the facilities are located within the 64 parks, which are council owned and managed.

2.3.6 The report formed the basis of the Lambeth Sport Strategy. The needs analysis raised issues in relation to the provision of facilities in Lambeth. Over the last few decades sport facilities all over the country have suffered in quality due to a national decline in investment. Lambeth have however recognised the importance of sport and the role it plays in improving people's quality of life. This strategy was intended to be the beginning to improving the borough's sporting facilities. The report was made up of seven parts, and included a facility Inventory.

2.3.7 Whilst consulting the community, undertaking an inventory and audit of Lambeth Facilities and analysing current sporting trends and the needs of the residents of the borough, the following issues were highlighted:

- Access to facilities is a key issue and must consider the localised travel patterns of Lambeth residents and the low level of car ownership;

- Financial difficulties in providing and maintaining facilities for both the public and private sector are exacerbated by high level usage and inappropriate asset management strategies;
- Quality / condition of existing facilities are generally not high and are in need of maintenance and/or repair, particularly after high level usage e.g. playing pitches after weekend use. Many outdoor areas have a low ability to “recover” from intense use or after wet weather;
- There is currently no long term planning in relation to the placement of sport and recreation facilities in the borough and no strategic direction for facility provision;
- Residents have a continuous demand for low cost, easily accessible, sport provision;
- Limited access to school facilities (public/private) and often-limited demand to support the construction of other facilities;
- Existence and access to changing rooms is limited in the borough and changing rooms for use by women and children are extremely limited, imposing a barrier for those wishing to participate;
- Security lighting is very limited within parks or near leisure centres and poor signage to sport facilities – means it is often difficult to locate facilities;
- The majority of water sport facilities and indoor centres in the Borough, were designed and constructed in excess of twenty years ago, and as a result are old and outdated;
- The majority of indoor centres are designed as "community centres" catering more towards recreational activities than competitive sport;
- Many facilities do not comply with National Government Body requirements for competition, or allow a high level of competitions/ events to be held in the Borough.

2.3.8 The review concluded that there was a need to:

- Provide opportunities for all individuals along the sport development continuum;
- To promote local sporting opportunities and the benefits of following healthy lifestyles particularly to the non sporting section of the community;
- Work in partnership with other providers of sporting opportunities to develop access to a full range of activities; and
- Take into account the needs of disadvantaged groups through targeted programming.

The Lambeth Sport and Recreation Strategy 2003 – 2008

2.3.9 The Sports and Recreation Strategy considers the provision and utilisation of parks and open spaces insofar as they relate to the pursuit of leisure activities. The report acknowledges the potential role of parks and open spaces in improving opportunities for sport and recreation.

2.3.10 An audit of leisure facilities commissioned by the Borough in 2001, indicated that there are currently 240 Sport and Recreation Facilities across the Borough. The research concluded that the potential of these facilities is restricted by factors largely related to the poor quality and condition of many facilities, which is also compounded by inhibiting factors such as restrictive opening hours, inadequate security and lighting.

- 2.3.11 Analysis of 'user profile' data for the council's leisure facilities suggests that participation by women and girls, ethnic minorities, the unemployed, young people, the over 50's and people with disabilities fall well below desired levels.
- 2.3.12 The report identified the need to supplement existing provision of parks and open spaces. In the light of any future applications for aid under the Lottery Act, a strategic approach to the provision of facilities was recommended. In terms of access to parks and open spaces, the report noted an uneven distribution of open spaces across the Borough creating a landscape of varied levels of access. One suggested remedy was to open up existing school facilities to wider community use.

London Borough of Lambeth Revised Deposit Draft Unitary Development Plan (June 2004)

- 2.3.13 The Lambeth Plan sets down policies that will be used to determine planning applications. The Plan includes frameworks for regeneration, of which open spaces are an important part. Box 2.1 illustrates the Borough's proposed policies under the Plan.
- 2.3.14 It is the Borough's intention to ensure that open spaces are a permanent feature and to preserve "the character of open land of strategic importance" by designating them as Metropolitan Open Land (MOL), the highest category of protection within London.
- 2.3.15 MOL affords open spaces a status similar to that of Green Belt and, under the London Plan, is intended to be a permanent feature in the urban environment. However, the Borough stresses that the protection of major open spaces in this way does not mean that other valued open spaces are not afforded protection.

Box 2.1

Metropolitan Open Land Policy – London Borough of Lambeth London Borough of Lambeth Revised Deposit Draft Unitary Development Plan (June 2004)

Policy No. 44 Metropolitan Open Land

Areas designated as Metropolitan Open Land are shown on the Proposals Map. The predominantly open character of these areas as open spaces is protected

Within Metropolitan Open Land, development will not be permitted unless:

(a) Any development is ancillary to, and does not conflict with, the purposes of including the land as MOL established in strategic guidance; and

(b) Any development is small in scale and is required to preserve or enhance activities associated with the particular open space and does not undermine its metropolitan interest.

Development providing the setting of Metropolitan Open Land should positively contribute to the setting and quality of the open space.

2.3.16 Lambeth Borough's policy for protection and enhancement of open space and sports facilities, as contained in the UDP, is listed below in Box 2.2.

Box 2.2:

**Open Space and Sports Facilities Policy - London Borough of Lambeth
London Borough of Lambeth Revised Deposit Draft Unitary Development Plan
(June 2004)**

Policy 45 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; and

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

(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 following criteria relating to some of the specific open space types occurring in the Borough also apply:

(A) Parks – in considering development proposals in parks, the Council will ensure an appropriate balance between active recreation and quiet enjoyment. The enhancement and improvement of parks is promoted in accordance with Lambeth's objectives for parks, in particular in terms of biodiversity, safety, and accessibility (see Table 12).

(B) Commons and Rush Common Protected Land – Lambeth’s commons are dedicated forever to, and for the use and recreation of the public as open and unenclosed space. Buildings, paving, extensions and enclosures are not permitted on parks which are on common land and on Rush Common protected land (as shown on the Proposals Map). There will be a presumption against the use of commons other than for recreation and for short term and strictly regulated events. The use of commons for commercial, industrial and transportation purposes will not be permitted unless directly required to maintain or enhance activities associated with the open space. Past breaches will be removed. The restoration and improvement of commons in line with relevant legislation is also a priority.

(C) New Open Space, Greening, and Green Links – the creation of new open spaces, urban “greening” initiatives, and the linking and improvement of open spaces will be supported, especially in areas deficient in these features. Developments which materially add to the demand for open space, which are proposed in an area of open space deficiency, or where existing open space needs improvement, will be required to contribute to appropriate improvements in open space provision in the immediate area. Where on-site provision or provision in the immediate area is impractical or insufficient, developers will be required to contribute to such initiatives elsewhere. Arrangements for the long-term maintenance of new and improved open spaces will be secured.

(D) London Squares – development affecting the setting of a London Square will be refused where this harms its character or is for other than the authorised purposes as an ornamental garden, or pleasure garden for play, rest or recreation.

(E) Historic Parks and Gardens – the character, appearance, and setting of sites, including original or significant design, landscape and built features will be protected and restoration supported. This applies to sites included on the English Heritage “Register of Parks and Gardens Of Special Historic Interest.”

(F) Indoor Sports Facilities - indoor sports facilities (including the Brockwell Lido) will be protected unless they are replaced on-site or at a more appropriate location. A new indoor sports facility serving the north of the Borough will be supported.

(G) Outdoor Sports Facilities – whether private or publicly-owned, and including playing fields, bowling greens, courts and ancillary facilities will be protected for sporting use unless replacement facilities of equivalent size and improved quality are provided in the locality. This includes appropriately located facilities in designated parks and other open spaces, private and public playing fields and courts. Any development relating to these should benefit the sporting use. Additional sports pitches will be provided in Lambeth parks in those parts of the borough where there is a shortage, subject to maintaining a balance with the informal use of the park.

(H) Allotments - the loss of statutory or non-statutory allotments is not permitted whether or not currently in use as an allotment.

(I) Children's Play Facilities - the provision of suitable play areas for pre-school and junior children to National Playing Field Association standards will be sought in residential developments of 10 or more units (or 0.1 Ha or more) or in large scale mixed developments. Where such provision is not appropriate on site, contributions to their provision in a more appropriate location may be acceptable. Arrangements for the long-term maintenance of these play areas will be secured. Redevelopment of play areas will only be considered where facilities of equal size and quality are provided within the development site or at a more appropriate and safely accessible location prior to the commencement of the development.

(J) Cemeteries and Burial Space – proper provision of burial space and related facilities will be made whilst taking account of nature conservation.

2.3.17 The Plan identifies areas of open space deficiency in the Borough. Most of these deficiency areas are located in the southern part of the Borough in between the areas of open space which tend to be larger than in the northern half of the Borough. However, new regeneration and development proposals will incorporate plans for new public open spaces and several of these are part of the Mayor of London's '100 New Open Spaces for London'.

2.3.18 The Plan also sets out Lambeth's policy for the protection and enhancement of sites of nature conservation value. This policy is set out in Box 2.3.

Box 2.3:

Protection and Enhancement of the Natural Environment Policy - London Borough of Lambeth Revised Deposit Draft Unitary Development Plan (June 2004)

Policy 46 Protection and Enhancement of the Natural Environment

All proposals, where relevant, will be assessed in terms of their impact on nature conservation and biodiversity. New development should provide the opportunity to incorporate features for wildlife and promote local biodiversity. Schemes should be designed to retain natural features and create new features to encourage wildlife and promote local distinctiveness.

(A) Site Protection - Development will not be permitted on or affecting sites of Metropolitan, Borough, or Local Nature Conservation Importance (as shown on the Proposals Map) unless it is demonstrated that there would be no adverse effects on nature conservation or biodiversity.

In applying this policy, regard will be had to the relative importance of sites, with Metropolitan and Borough sites having greatest importance, and (particularly for the less important sites) whether the planning social and/or economic benefits of the proposal clearly outweigh the nature conservation value of the site.

Proposals to enhance and manage natural green space, protect important species, and to promote public access to nature are will be supported and will be secured where appropriate. Lambeth will continue to manage or investigate other sites for possible designation as Local Nature Reserves and seek to expand, create and link nature conservation sites. Lambeth will work with landowners to protect or enhance existing nature conversation sites, and will consider enforcement action where it is expedient to do so. Development and/or planning applications for sites near to nature conservation sites will be monitored to avoid harm to nature conservation interest.

(B) Biodiversity Species Protection - Development which that would have a significant adverse impact on badgers, other protected species or Biodiversity Action Plan priority species that are uncommon, declining or under threat in London, will be refused, unless steps to secure the protection of the species are implemented.

(C) Enhancing Biodiversity - Measures to enhance biodiversity will be sought as part of development schemes and will be included in development briefs. The linking of habitats through green corridors (see Map 2a) will be protected and promoted.

Best Value Review

2.3.19 Under obligations set down by the Government, local authorities have a duty to achieve 'best value' in the provision of public services. In line with other London Boroughs, Best Value Reviews are performed every five years and are intended to be the principal forum for considering new approaches towards more efficient and responsive public services. In addition, LB Lambeth Council is required to publish Annual Best Value Performance Plans.

2.3.20 The goal is to achieve continuous improvements in service provision by:

- Challenging why and how a service is provided
- Comparing performance with other services in a benchmarking process
- Consulting with all relevant stakeholders
- Embracing competition wherever practicable to ensure service provision
- In addition, Lambeth has included collaboration with partners for greater effectiveness

2.3.21 The efforts of local authorities to achieve "best value" are independently appraised by the Audit Commission. In January 2002 the Commission graded the parks service as a "fair one star service" which "will probably improve".

2.3.22 The Audit Commission concluded that the service would "probably improve" because senior management staff understood the problems that required attention.

Parks and Green Spaces Strategic Plan (2002)

2.3.23 The Parks and Green Spaces Strategic Plan was a response to the lack of national level policy or initiatives regarding the provision and management of open spaces. It outlined a series of draft proposals that aimed to set out a way forward for protecting and improving parks and green spaces in Lambeth. Importantly, local people were encouraged to participate and offer feedback on the proposals.

2.3.24 The Parks and Green Spaces Strategic Plan consisted of three main proposals:

1. The principal proposal presented a vision for Lambeth's parks and greenspaces. It communicated the components of a successful parks and green spaces strategy covering stewardship, management, plural uses and environmental protection. It then set out the three core strategic objectives of the strategy as being safety, inclusion and quality.
2. A second proposal aimed to improve consultative networks by increasing public participation in the decision-making process and crucially, the monitoring and measurement of any improvements.
3. A third proposal related to measuring performance, using both nationally recognised performance indicators and local performance measurements, developed through consultation with parks users.

2.3.25 Proposals for the locally specific management of individual parks emphasised that a successful strategy needs to recognise the variety of local needs and issues relevant to individual parks in the Borough.

The Lambeth Youth and Play Strategy (2003-2007)

2.3.26 The Education Act 1996 imposes a duty on all local authorities to ensure that "adequate facilities for recreation and social and physical training" are incorporated into education provision. The Borough is committed to the provision of quality play environments to children. The Lambeth Play Policy was published in 2001, but not officially adopted. It informed the Youth and Play Strategy, which has subsequently been adopted.

2.3.27 The Youth and Play Strategy aims to be a working tool in the decision making process applicable to the provision of play facilities for all forms of children's and young people's activities. Its effectiveness will be reviewed after three years.

2.3.28 The New Opportunities Fund has provided substantial funding to improve school sports facilities, including green spaces, with the intention to extend their use to the wider community outside of school hours. However, it is recognised that as the Council do not intend to increase funding for existing maintained play services, several aspects of the play policy will remain aspirational in the short term.

Lambeth Youth Service Strategic Objectives 2003 – 2007

2.3.29 The seven main strategic objectives identified for the Lambeth Youth Service were as follows:

- To provide strategic leadership across the Borough, focussing support;
- To increase the quantity of provision;
- To ensure the political voice, involvement and participation of young people as customers, evaluators, deliverers and community representatives;
- To strengthen communication with, support for and partnership with the voluntary sector;
- To increase the quality of provision in maintained and funded provision;
- In partnership with Connexions and Education Authority staff support schools to reduce the numbers of 16 to 18 year olds not in education, training or employment; and
- To support inclusion strategies and work to reduce discrimination faced by refugees, black and ethnic minorities, girls and young women, and lesbian and gay young people.

2.4 Introduction to Lambeth

2.4.1 Lambeth is an inner London Borough stretching seven miles from its boundary with the River Thames in the north to Streatham in the south, and two and a half miles east to west. It is a Borough of many contrasts from the densely built-up north, with the thriving arts and leisure industry in the South Bank Complex, to the suburbs of Streatham and Norwood.

Population

2.4.2 The 2001 Census recorded a total population of 266,170 making Lambeth inner London's most populous borough. Lambeth's population is relatively young, with almost twice as many people in the 20 to 29 age group compared to England and Wales. Lambeth is culturally diverse, 34% of the population are from ethnic minorities, the seventh highest figure for a London Borough. More than 130 languages are spoken in the Borough, after English the main languages spoken are Yoruba and Portuguese.

Employment

2.4.3 The 2001 Census recorded high levels of unemployment in Lambeth, with an estimated level of 6.1% compared to the national average of 3.4%. The problem is compounded by the length of time residents remain unemployed with 33% long term unemployed.

Deprivation

2.4.4 The Government's Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines measurements of employment, income, health deprivation and disability, education, skills and training, housing and access to services. Every ward in the UK has been classified in rank order ranging from 1, the most deprived, to 8414, the least deprived. The average rank for Lambeth was 42 within England and 7 within London. The IMD rank for each ward in Lambeth is shown in Figure 2.1. However, DETR acknowledges the limitations of the IMD which are particularly relevant to the social appraisal of open spaces.

It is pertinent to note that the IMD does not incorporate adequate physical environment indicators at the ward level and crucially, the geographical access to services factor does not include access to leisure services.

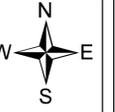
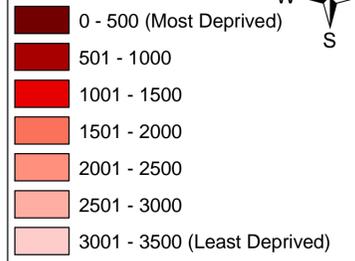
Regeneration

- 2.4.5 Lambeth contains regeneration opportunities of London-wide and national importance. These will need to be carefully managed to ensure that the population shares these economic benefits, in recognition that they are some of the most deprived populations in London. Access to high quality open space is intimately related to an individual's quality of life and will have a vital role in the proposed regeneration.

Lambeth
Open Spaces Strategy

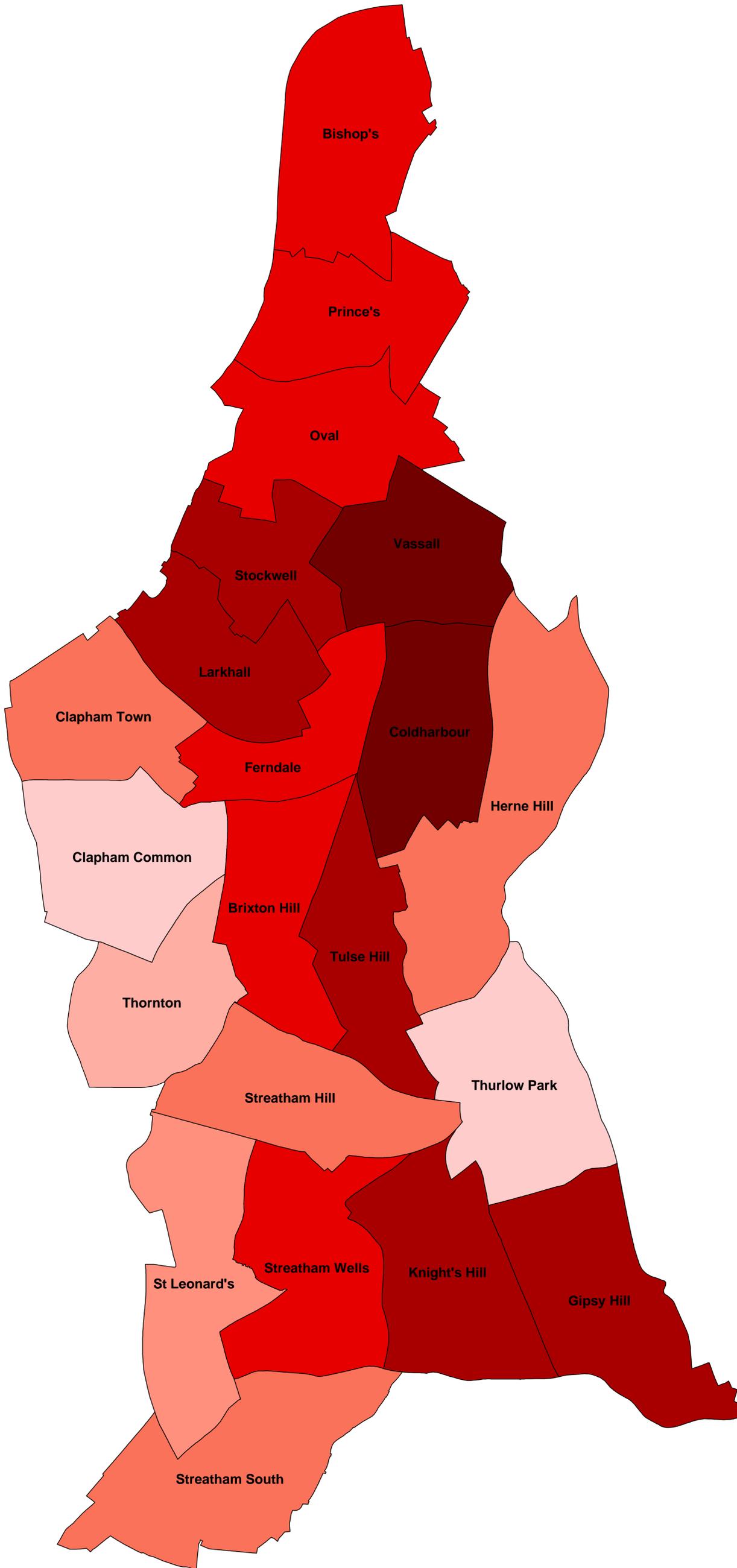
Index of
Multiple Deprivation (IMD)
by Ward in Lambeth
Figure 2.1

Legend



The multiple deprivation index takes into account the people who live in each ward and how they rank compared to other wards in the UK. It looks at the: Income, Employment, Health, Education, Housing and Access to services. The wards are ranked from 1 to 8414 (the number of wards in the UK). The lower the score the more deprived the ward is. This highlights areas that need immediate regeneration.

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Fig No: Fig 2.1	Check: RB	Job No: D103024
Scale: 1:45000 at A4		



3 SUPPLY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The Council's brief for this strategy identifies the following key questions that need considering in order to provide a robust assessment of the need to protect, create and enhance open space provision in Lambeth:

- Where is the open space – both public and private?
- What is the composition of open space – both public and private?
- How can the quality of open space be measured?
- How can the quality of open space be improved?
- How can the use of open space be measured?
- How can the use of an open space be improved?

3.2 Site Capture

3.2.1 Through the use of aerial photography and Ordnance Survey Landline, Scott Wilson initially identified all open spaces, both public and private within the London Borough of Lambeth, excluding private gardens. Lambeth Council complemented this process with the supply of site boundary data of their parks and open spaces. This method identified 228 open spaces within Lambeth above 0.2ha in size and 15 further sites in adjacent Boroughs, accessible to the population of Lambeth. This process was also used to identify local parks in adjacent Boroughs that are likely to be used by the residents of Lambeth. Therefore, in accordance with the GLA Guide, the site capture also included Local Parks within 400m of the Borough boundary and Major Parks within 1.2km of the Borough Boundary (See Figure 3.1 - All Open Space).

Lambeth Open Spaces Strategy

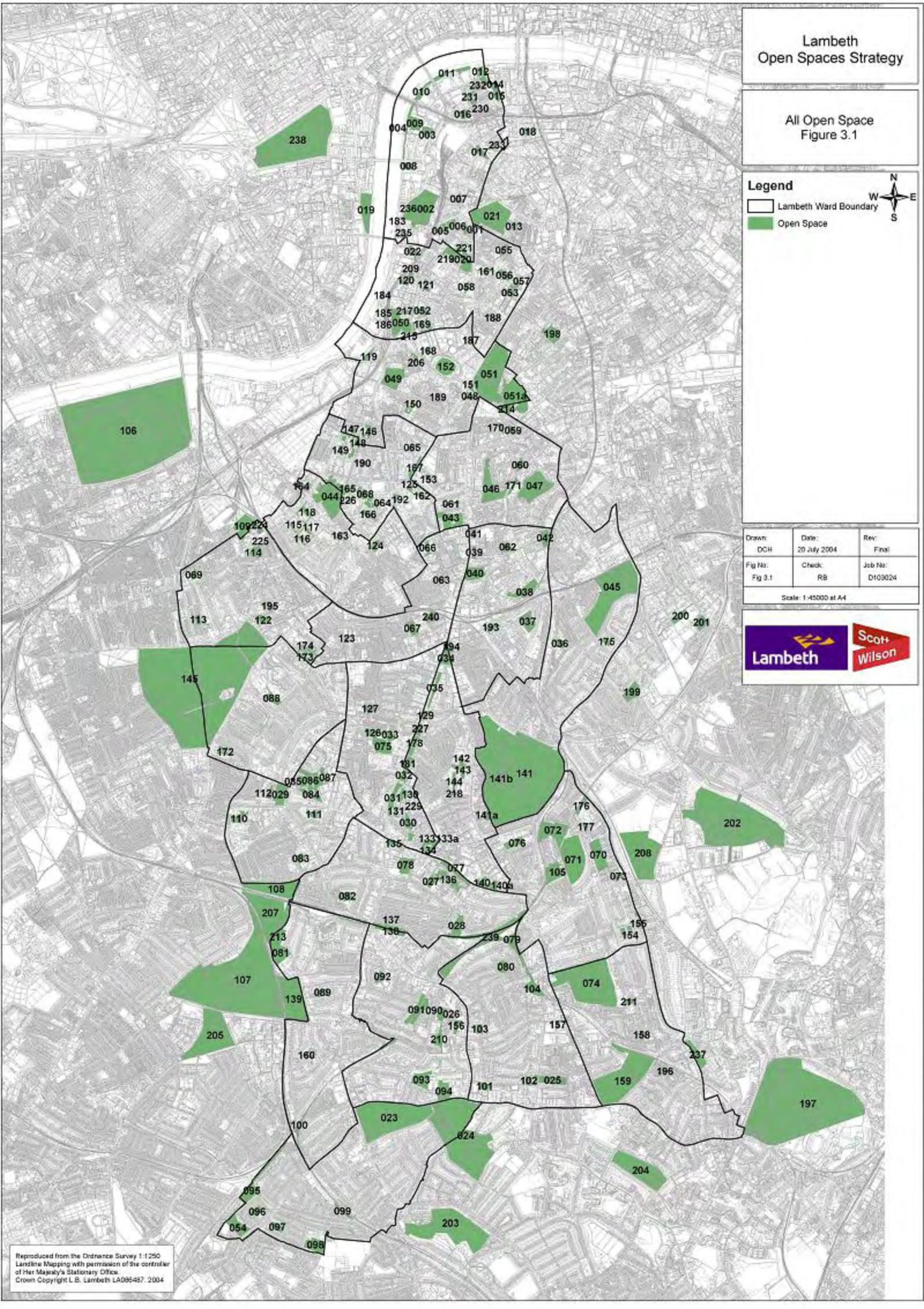
All Open Space Figure 3.1

Legend

-  Lambeth Ward Boundary
-  Open Space



Drawn: DCH	Date: 20 July 2004	Rev: Final
Fig No: Fig 3.1	Check: RB	Job No: D103024
Scale: 1:45000 at A4		



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3.3 Quality

3.3.1 The characteristics and availability of each site was identified through the site visits.

3.3.2 The 'traffic-light' colours of green, yellow and red represent the different levels of access and are used similarly in the GIS. The definition of these terms is given in Table 3.1 and distribution is shown in Figure 3.2.

Access Category Definitions	
Unrestricted	Sites are available at all times. Some sites may have restrictions between dusk and dawn. Examples: Local Parks, Churches, Commons
Limited	Sites may be publicly or privately owned but access is limited by either a physical barrier such as restricted opening hours, or psychological barrier such as a feeling that an open space is private. Examples: Sports Grounds, Nature Reserves, some Housing Amenity Land
Restricted	Sites are out of bounds to the general public although may be accessible to employees Examples: Construction Sites, Operational Sites, Reservoirs and Railway Cuttings

Table 3.1: Definition of Access Category

3.3.3 Following the site audits, the access categories of the 242 open spaces either within Lambeth, or accessible to the population of Lambeth, were identified as shown in Table 3.2.

Access	Number of Sites
Unrestricted	159
Limited	20
Restricted	63
TOTAL	242

Table 3.2: Number of Open Spaces by Access Category

Lambeth Open Spaces Strategy

Accessibility to Unrestricted,
Limited and Restricted
Open Spaces
Figure 3.2

Legend

Access to Sites

Unrestricted

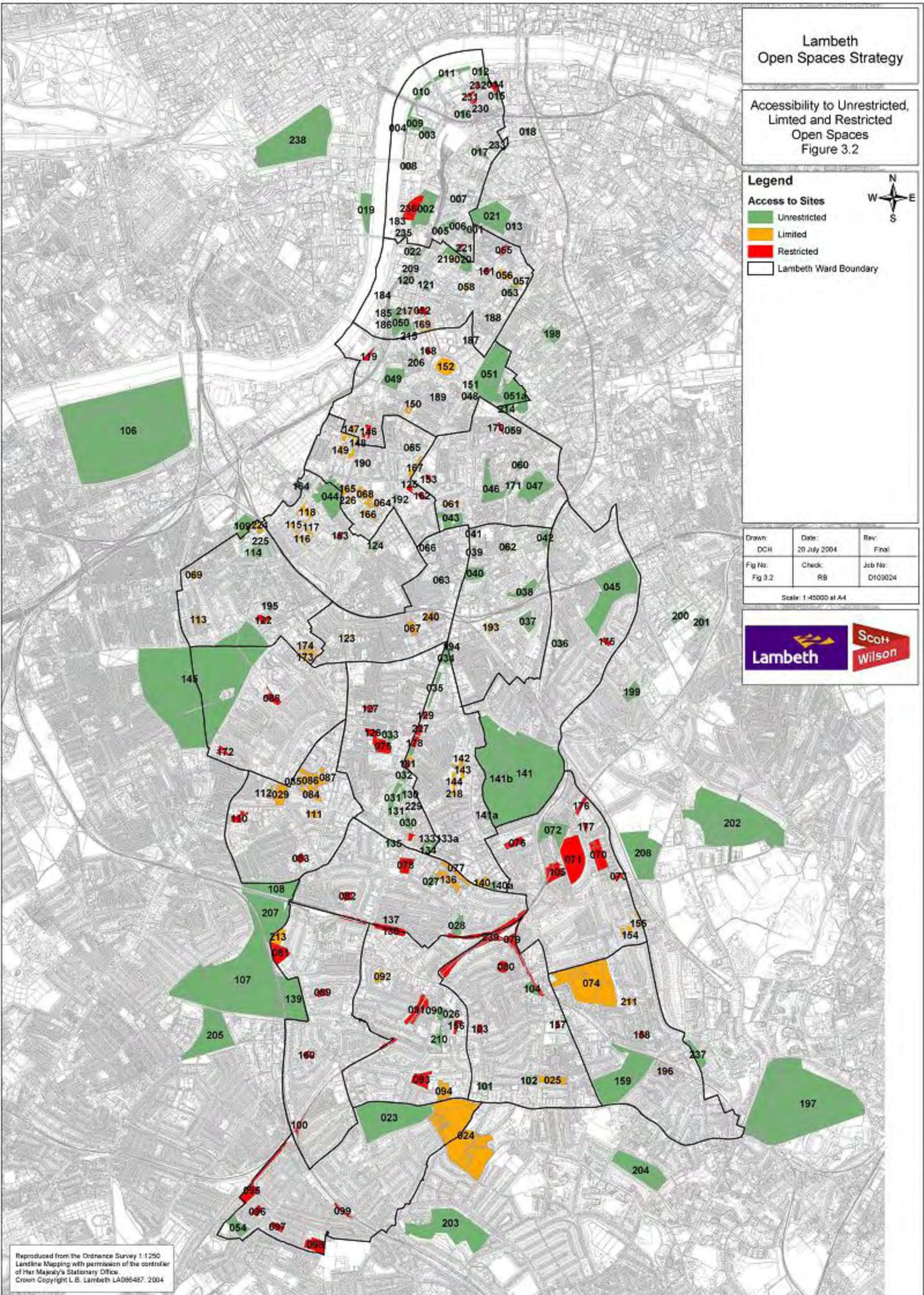
Limited

Restricted

Lambeth Ward Boundary



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Typology of Sites

3.3.4 The PPG17 typology has been adopted for the London Borough of Lambeth, as recommended in the GLA Guide, but has also been sub-divided and refined, in discussion with Lambeth Council, to better reflect local conditions. Table 3.3 shows the typologies of sites accessible by the residents of Lambeth and the distribution is shown in Figure 3.4.

PPG17 TYPOLOGY	TYPOLGY	NUMBER OF SITES
Parks and Gardens	Local Park	37
	Major	7
	Squares and Garden	21
Amenity Greenspace	Green / Common	10
	Institutional Open Space	24
	Roadside Site	4
	Housing Greenspace/Amenity Area	67
Natural and Semi Natural Urban Green Spaces	Natural Greenspace	3
	Ecological Areas	1
	Construction Site	4
	Derelict/Vacant/Brownfield	3
	Restricted Railway Cutting	8
	Operational Open Space	3
Outdoors Sports Facilities	Sports Ground/Playing Fields and Courts	11
Civic Spaces	Waterfront	5
Provision for Children and Teenagers	Playground	4
	Adventure Playground	3
Church / Cemeteries	Churchyard	6
	Cemetery	1
Allotments / Community Gardens/ City (urban) Farm	Allotment/City Farm/Community Garden	6
Total		228

Table 3.3: Number of Open Spaces by Typology within Lambeth

3.3.5 The definitions of each type of space is detailed in Appendix 1. It should be noted that different areas of a single site may show varying characteristics and functions, but in general the typology relates to their main function. Many of the sites are also of nature conservation value irrespective of their main function.

3.3.6 This shows that of the 228 open space over 0.2ha within Lambeth the highest proportion are Housing Greenspace, Local Parks, Squares and Gardens and Institutional Open Spaces. There is a relatively low proportion of Civic Spaces. Although there appear to be relatively few Semi Natural Sites a number of the larger open spaces are of nature conservation value in their entirety or have particular areas of high nature conservation value.

Lambeth Open Spaces Strategy

Landscape Framework Map Figure 3.3

Legend

Open Space Typology

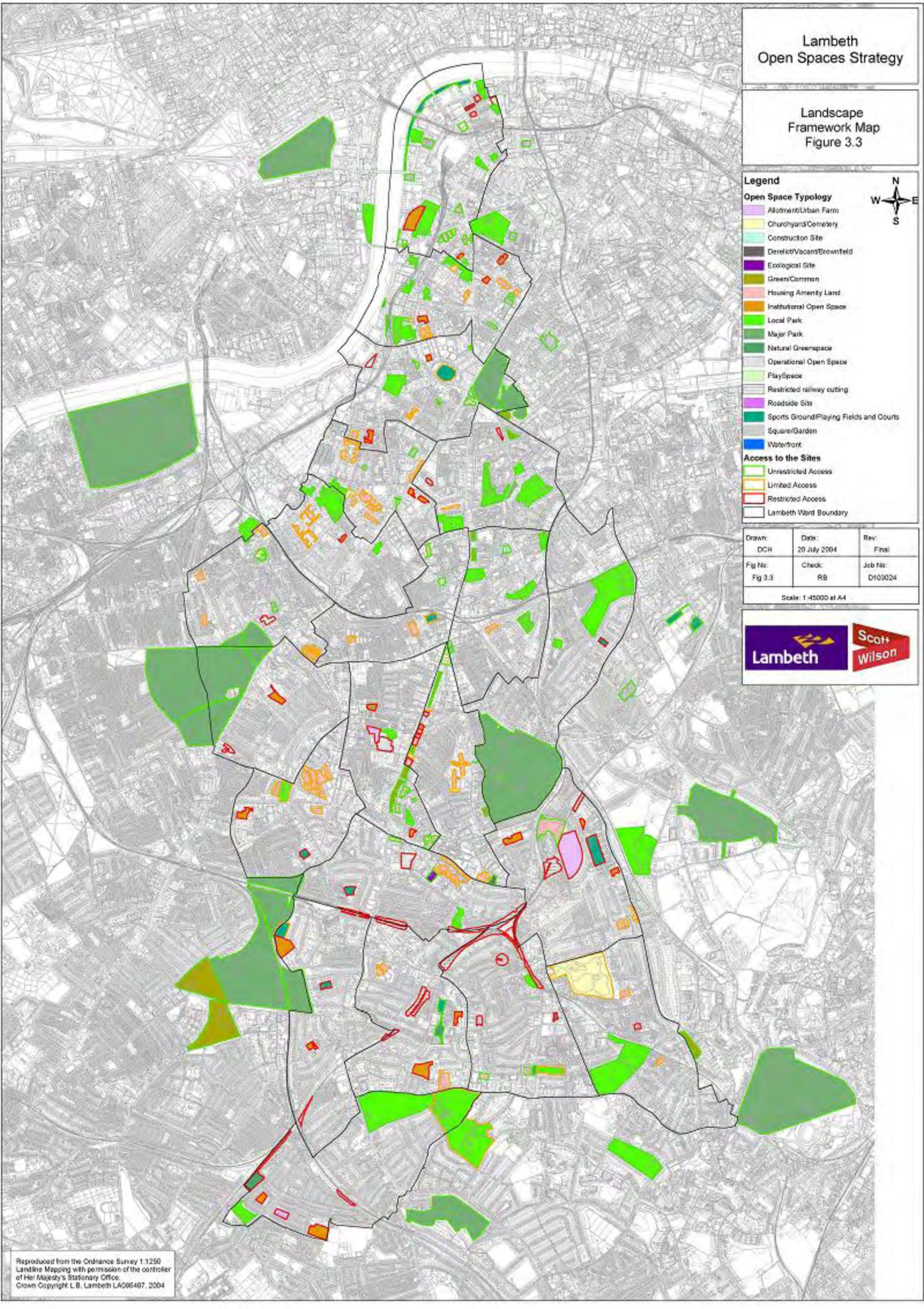
- Allotment/Urban Farm
- Churchyard/Cemetery
- Construction Site
- Derelict/Vacant/Brownfield
- Ecological Site
- Green/Common
- Housing Amenity Land
- Institutional Open Space
- Local Park
- Major Park
- Natural Greenspace
- Operational Open Space
- PlaySpace
- Restricted railway cutting
- Roadside Site
- Sports Ground/Playing Fields and Courts
- Square/Garden
- Waterfront

Access to the Sites

- Unrestricted Access
- Limited Access
- Restricted Access
- Lambeth Ward Boundary



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Fig No: Fig 3.3	Check: RB	Job No: D103024
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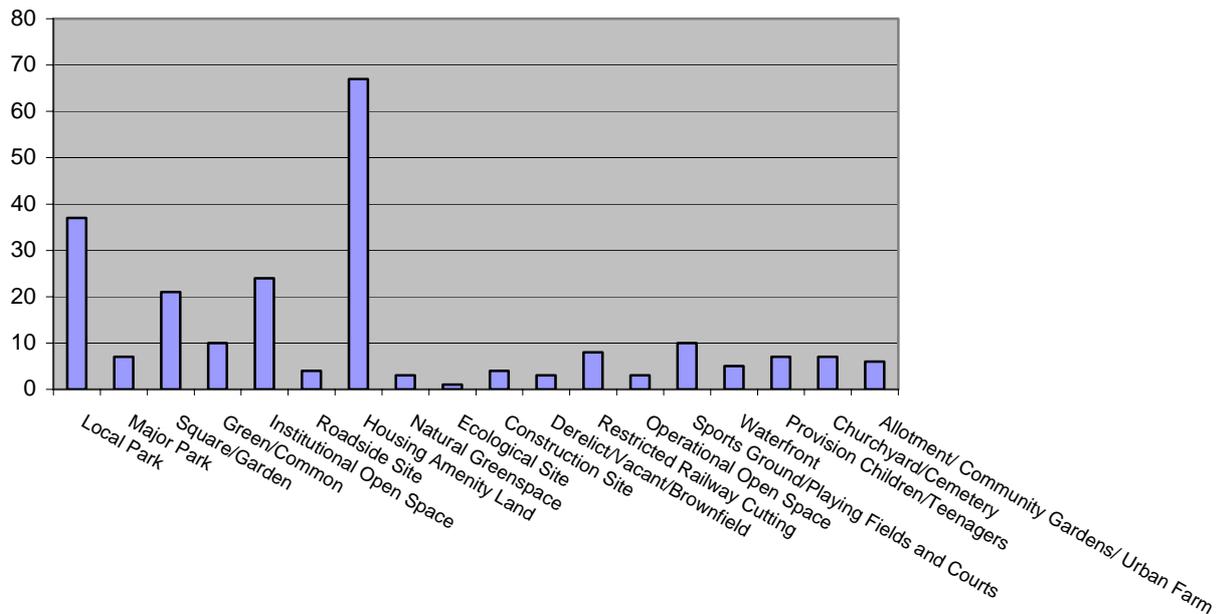


Figure 3.4 Number of Sites by Typology within Lambeth

Site Audits

3.3.7 The GLA Guide explains that site audits should be prepared on the basis of a standard pro-forma. The survey sheet used to qualitatively assess the open spaces in Lambeth is included in Appendix 2.

3.3.8 The quality of each open space was assessed using two auditors – one qualified Landscape Manager and one qualified Planner. In order to ensure consistency the first two days of auditing were jointly undertaken. The remaining auditing was undertaken by geographical area. The audit represents a snapshot in time with the review undertaken between September and December 2003.

3.3.9 The assessment was made using a standard proforma and involved qualitative judgements. The assessment considered the physical, social and aesthetic qualities of each open space. The assessment of physical quality involved appraising the quality of mainly built features such as site furniture and boundaries. To ensure that the audit was comprehensive, each physical element was further subdivided into landscape elements. (See Appendix 2 and Table 3.5).

Field	Element
P4 Site furniture	Seats Entrance lighting Security lighting Litter bins Dog litter bins
P6 Boundary features	Walls Fences Railings Vegetative Hedges

Table 3.4: Examples of Landscape Elements

- 3.3.10 Each element was scored between 1 and 5 (the higher the score the better the site quality), with regard to up to ten factors: convenience, usability, condition, usefulness, need, coordination, functionality, presence of elements, work needed and appropriateness, as defined in Appendix 3. Where no feature was present a score of zero was recorded. The evaluation criteria for scoring are shown in Appendix 4.
- 3.3.11 The assessment of social features included an assessment of the sense of personal security and an assessment of the evidence of vandalism. Personal security was assessed in relation to visibility, degree of isolation, exit options, hidden corners, natural surveillance and accessibility. A summary assessment was made using a five point scale ranging from threatening to comfortable.
- 3.3.12 Vandalism was assessed on a similar scale ranging from none (score 5) to generally extensive (score 1).
- 3.3.13 Aesthetic qualities were assessed with a view to defining the overall sense of place by reference to balance, scale, enclosure, texture, colour, diversity, unity and stimulus. Again evaluation criteria were developed to guide scoring for each quality.
- 3.3.14 The survey thus represents a huge database that may be used as a powerful management tool by the London Borough of Lambeth. In the Strategy the database has been used selectively in order to summarise data and derive recommendations. However, the database has the capacity to be an important management tool for the Council and many more correlations and conclusions may be drawn from the database than are presented in this report. The database could be used, for example, to determine the need for investment, to assess management and maintenance and to record changes in quality over time. The Council will need to allocate resources to maintaining and updating the database.
- 3.3.15 In order to summarise the data, overall quality scores have been derived for each space. This overall score was determined by reference to selected physical, social and aesthetic qualities of each space as shown in Table 3.6. The scores for these features related to usefulness, condition and work required, and were used to derive a total score. This total score for each space was then compared to the total potential score to derive a percentage figure. The total potential score varies depending upon the number of elements present on any one site. The overall quality of the spaces is shown graphically in Figure 3.5.

Category 1	Field
Physical Quality	P2 Transport P3 Site Access (Pedestrian/Disabled/Gates) P4 Site Furniture P5 Signage P6 Boundary Features P7 Vegetation P8 Footpaths P9 Architectural Features P11 Maintenance P12 Biodiversity P13 Sports Facilities P14 Play Facilities
Category 2	
Social Quality	S1 Personal Security S2 Crime and Vandalism
Category 3	
Aesthetic Quality	Balance Texture Colour Diversity Unity Stimulus

Table 3.5: Factors Used in Calculating Quality Score

3.3.16 Quality scores varied between 21 and 72, giving a mean of 46.5. The ten highest scoring sites with unrestricted access are shown in Table 3.7. The lowest scoring, or lowest quality open spaces are shown in Table 3.8. Derelict and Vacant sites have been excluded from the listing.

Quality Targets

3.3.17 There is clearly a need to improve the quality of many of the open spaces in Lambeth. It is useful to consider the priorities for short term improvements, together with those that can be undertaken as part of a longer term programme of improvements. In order to establish priorities the open spaces have been categorised as poor, average or good quality (see Table 3.7). We recommend that Lambeth aims to improve all its poorest open spaces to enable them to achieve at least an average rating over the next five years. As a longer term goal Lambeth should aim to double the number of good quality open spaces in the Borough.

Quality Category (Quality Score Range)	Number of Open Spaces
Poor (0-30%)	12
Average (30-59%)	137
Good (60-100%)	10

Table 3.6: Number of Open Spaces Defined as Good, Average or Poor Quality

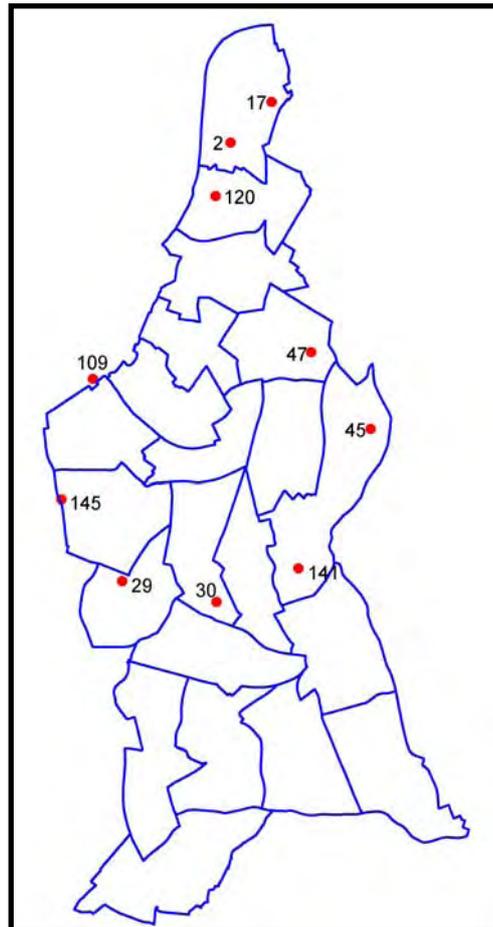
Highest Scoring Open Spaces with Unrestricted Access

Site ID	Site Name	Typology	Ward	Area (ha)	Quality Score
141	Brockwell Park	Major Park	Herne Hill	51.3	72%
145	Clapham Common	Major Park	Clapham Common	73.5	70%
047	Myatt's Fields	Local Park	Vassall	4.9	66%
109	Heathbrook Park	Local Park	Clapham Town	2.3	64%
017	Waterloo Millennium Green	Local Park	Bishops	0.6	64%
053	Pedlars Acre Trust Gardens	Square/Garden	Princes	0.4	63%
030	Holmewood Gardens	Local Park	Brixton Hill	0.7	61%
057a	Cottington Close Estate Gardens	Square/Garden	Princes	0.1	61%
045	Ruskin Park	Local Park	Herne Hill	14.2	61%
002	Archbishops Park	Local Park	Bishops	4.3	59%

Table 3.7: Highest Scoring Open Spaces with Unrestricted Access

3.3.18 The two highest scoring sites are Major Parks, six are Local Parks and two are Square/Gardens. They are distributed throughout Lambeth, but are notably absent from the wards to the south of the Borough.

Figure 3.6 Distribution of Highest Scoring Open Spaces with Unrestricted Access



Lowest Scoring Open Spaces with Unrestricted Access

Site ID	Site Name	Typology	Ward	Area (ha)	Quality Score
214	Bolton Crescent	Green/Common	Oval	0.6	26%
189	Claylands Road Public Open Space	Green/Common	Oval	0.1	28%
135	Christchurch Green	Housing Amenity Land	Streatham Hill	0.3	29%
058	Culpeper Court	Housing Amenity Land	Princes	0.3	29%
191	Stockwell Memorial Gardens	Roadside Site	Stockwell	0.1	30%
064	Studley Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Stockwell	0.4	30%
166	Studley Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Stockwell	0.4	30%
164	Thessaly Play Space	Local Park	Larkhall	0.6	30%
068	Studley Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Stockwell	1.2	31%

Table 3.8: Lowest Scoring Open Spaces with Unrestricted Access

3.3.19 Four of the lowest scoring sites are in Stockwell Ward and all except one are located in the north of the Borough. Half of the sites are Housing Amenity Land and they are all relatively small open spaces.

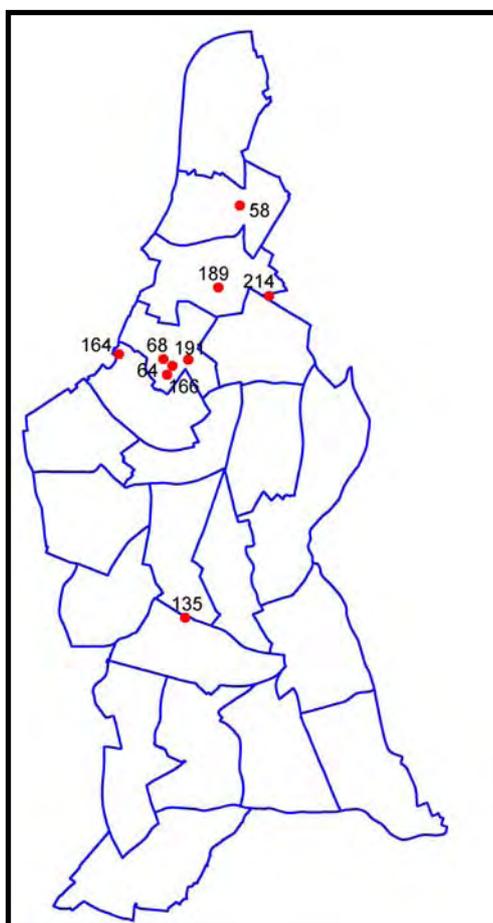


Figure 3.7 Distribution of Lowest Scoring Open Spaces with Unrestricted Access

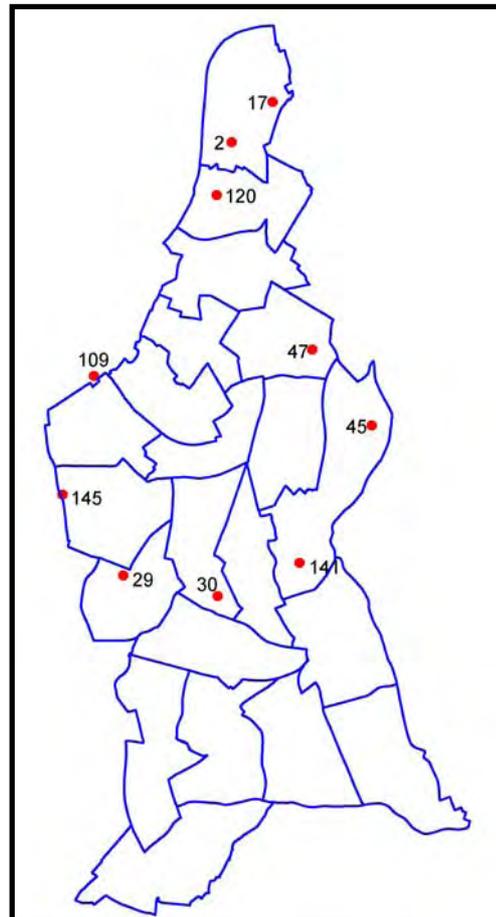
Best Parks

Site ID	Site Name	Typology	Ward	Area (ha)	Quality Score
141	Brockwell Park	Major Park	Herne Hill	51.3	72%
145	Clapham Common	Major Park	Clapham Common	73.5	70%
047	Myatt's Fields	Local Park	Vassall	4.9	66%
109	Heathbrook Park	Local Park	Clapham Town	2.3	64%
017	Waterloo Millennium Green	Local Park	Bishops	0.6	64%
030	Holmewood Gardens	Local Park	Brixton Hill	0.7	61%
045	Ruskin Park	Local Park	Herne Hill	14.2	61%
002	Archbishops Park	Local Park	Bishops	4.3	59%
120	Peddlers Park	Local Park	Princes	0.5	58%
029	Agnes Riley Gardens	Local Park	Thornton	1.8	58%

Table 3.9: Best Parks

3.3.20 Only two of the best parks are Major Parks, we would expect to find all of the major parks on this list in view of their strategic function. There is a notable lack of high quality parks in the south of the Borough. There are no small local parks in this list, suggesting that their size has constrained the variety of functions they perform.

Figure 3.8 Distribution of the Best Parks



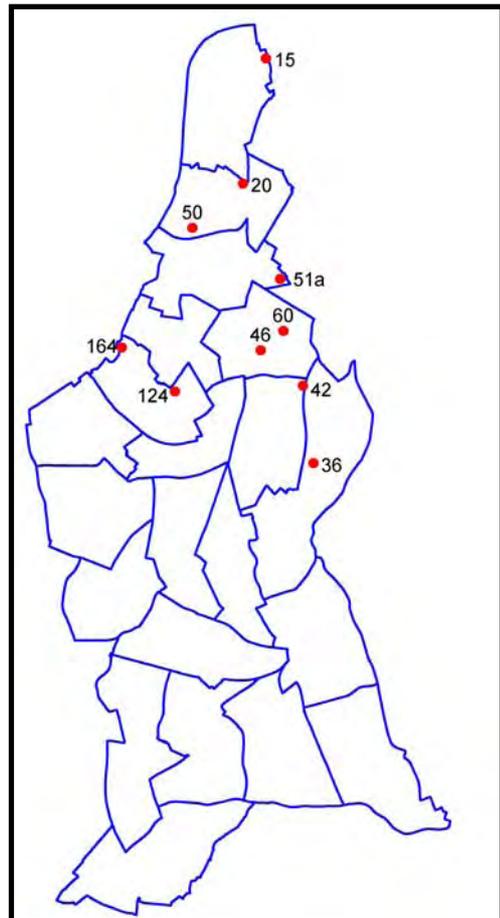
Worst Parks

Site ID	Site Name	Typology	Ward	Area (ha)	Quality Score
164	Thessaly Play Space	Local Park	Larkhall	0.6	30%
051a	Kennington Park Extension	Major Park	Oval	4.9	32%
015	Hatfields Open Space	Local Park	Bishops	0.5	37%
036	Milkwood Open Space	Local Park	Herne Hill	0.6	38%
042	Elam Street	Local Park	Coldharbour	0.9	38%
020	Lambeth Walk Public Open Space	Local Park	Princes	2.0	38%
124	Rhodesia Road Open Space	Local Park	Larkhall	0.5	39%
046	Mostyn Gardens	Local Park	Vassall	3.8	39%
060	Olive Morris Gardens	Local Park	Vassall	0.6	40%
050	Spring Gardens	Local Park	Princes	2.8	43%

Table 3.10: Worst Parks

3.3.21 This list includes a Major Park, which indicates that this large area of open space is far from realising its full potential. The worst parks are all located in the north of the Borough.

Figure 3.9 Distribution of the Worst Parks



Open Spaces Suffering the most Vandalism, the Most Threatening and Where the Most Crimes are Committed

Site ID	Site Name	Typology	Ward
015	Hatfields Open Space	Local Park	Bishops
020	Lambeth Walk POS	Local Park	Herne Hill
028	Hillside Gardens	Local Park	Streatham South
036	Milkwood Open Space	Local Park	Princes
045	Ruskin Park	Local Park	Streatham Hill
054	Streatham Vale Park	Local Park	Ruskin Park
058	Culpeper Park	Housing Amenity Land	Princes
070	Rosendale Playing Fields	Sports Ground / Playing Field and Courts	Thurlow Park
140a	St. Martins Estate	Derelict / Vacant / Brownfield	Tulse Hill
159	Norwood Park	Local Park	Gipsy Hill

Table 3.11: The Most Vandalised Open Spaces

Site ID	Site Name	Typology	Ward
058	Culpeper Court	Housing Amenity Land	Princes
046	Mostyn Gardens	Local Park	Vassall
059	Rothery Terrace	Green / Common	Vassall
164	Thessaly Play Space	Local Park	Larkhall
072	Peabody Estate Woodland	Housing Amenity Land	Thurlow Park
064	Studley Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Stockwell
068	Studley Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Stockwell
166	Studley Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Stockwell
042	Elam Street	Local Park	Coldharbour
219	Lollard Street Adventure Playground	Play Space	Princes

Table 3.12: The Most Threatening Open Spaces

Site ID	Site Name	Typology	Ward	Number of Crimes Committed
051	Kennington Park	Major Park	Oval	76
141	Brockwell Park	Major Park	Herne Hill	74
145	Clapham Common	Major Park	Clapham Common	60
009	Jubilee Gardens	Local Park	Bishops	55
023	Streatham Common	Local Park	Streatham South	42
034	St Matthews Peace Gardens	Churchyard/Cemetery	Tulse Hill	38
050	Spring Gardens	Local Park	Princes	31
094	Tate Gardens	Local Park	Streatham Wells	19
151	Kennington Square	Square/Garden	Oval	18

Table 3.13: Open Spaces where the Most Crimes are Committed

Source: Lambeth Council 2004

Figure 3.10 Distribution of the Open Space where the Most Crimes are Committed

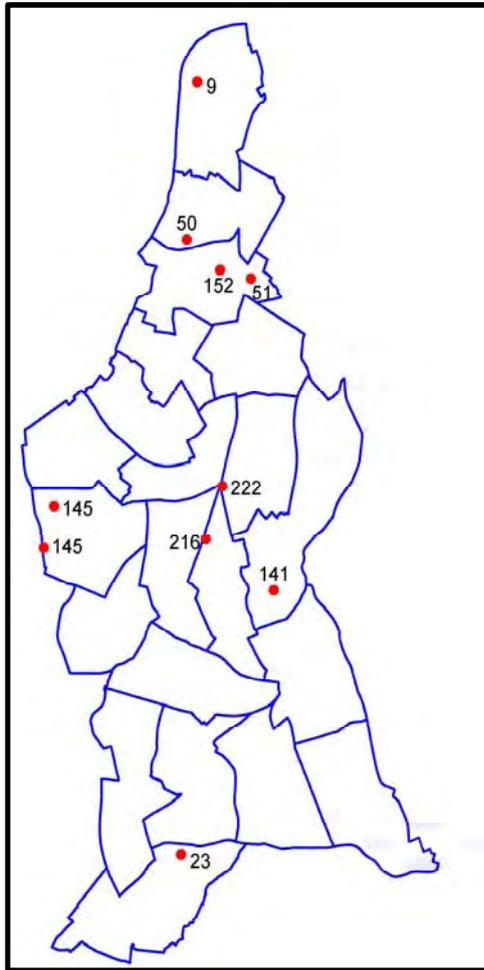
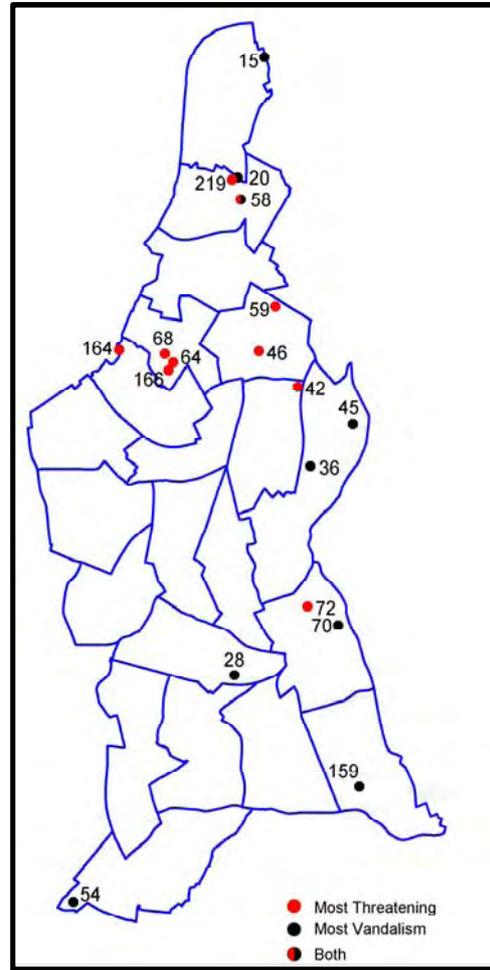


Figure 3.11 Distribution of the Open Spaces that are the Most Threatening and Suffer the Most Vandalism



3.3.22 The most vandalised open spaces are Local Parks and the most threatening open spaces tend to be housing amenity open space. It is interesting to note that the sites that feel most threatening do not correspond with the sites where most crimes are committed. The high levels of crime in Lambeth's Major Parks should be given particular consideration to prevent this limiting the strategic function of these valuable open spaces.

Children's Play Facilities

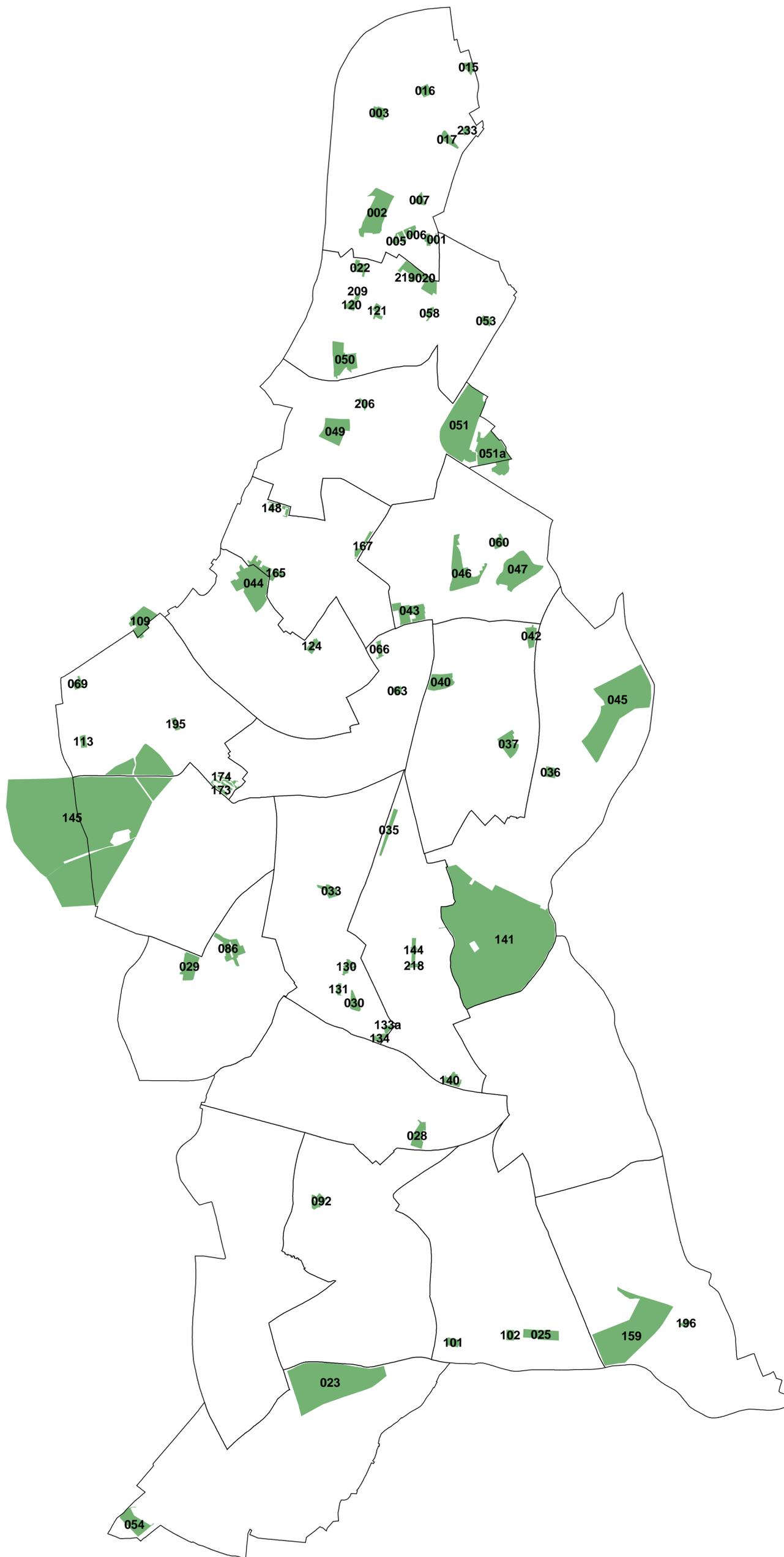
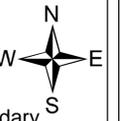
- 3.3.23 Children's play facilities are a key priority in Lambeth. The MORI survey conducted in June 2000 found that respondents identified Parks and Playgrounds as the Lambeth Council service they most benefited from. These findings were supported by the Vauxhall Survey (2003), which identified high quality play facilities as being key attraction for many park users, provided they were adequately maintained.
- 3.3.24 The distribution of the playgrounds and the play facilities within other open spaces in Lambeth, on sites over 0.2 ha in size, is shown on Figure 3.12. A number of wards have relatively few play facilities, including Thurlow Park, St Leonards, Streatham Wells, Streatham Hill. Measures to increase provision should be considered in these areas.
- 3.3.25 Many of the play facilities in Lambeth are poorly maintained, and this problem is exacerbated by the difficulties in tendering work for minor repairs. The database provides details of the quality of the various play facilities and information on the various aspects that need to be improved. Figures 3.13 and 3.14 show the distribution of the best and worst play facilities, Tables 3.15 and 3.16 set out the typology and ownership responsibilities of those facilities.

Lambeth
Open Spaces Strategy

Distribution of
Play Facilities
Figure 3.12

Legend

-  Play Facilities
-  Lambeth Ward Boundary



Drawn: DCH	Date: 20 July 2004	Rev: Final
Fig No: Fig 3.12	Check: RB	Job No: D103024
Scale: 1:45000 at A4		



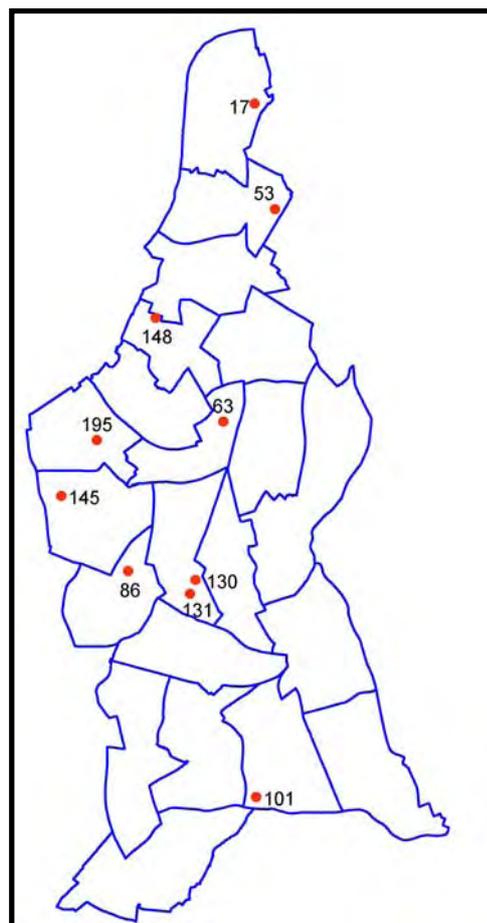
Best Play Facilities

Site ID	Site Name	Typology	Ward
130	Roupell Park	Housing Amenity Land	Brixton Hill
148	Lansdowne Green	Housing Amenity Land	Stockwell
131	Roupell Park	Housing Amenity Land	Brixton Hill
017	Waterloo Millennium Green	Local Park	Bishops
145	Clapham Common	Major Park	Clapham Common
053	Pedlars Acre Trust Gardens	Square / Garden	Princes
063	Skate Park	Play Space	Ferndale
195	Grafton Square	Square / Garden	Clapham Town
086	Clapham Park Estate 3	Housing Amenity Land	Thornton
101	Ilex Way Open Space	Housing Amenity Land	Knight's Hill

Table 3.14: Best Play Facilities

3.3.26 The best play facilities are located on Housing Amenity Land. There is notable lack of high quality play facilities in the Major Parks and to the south of the Borough.

Figure 3.13 Distribution of the Best Play Facilities



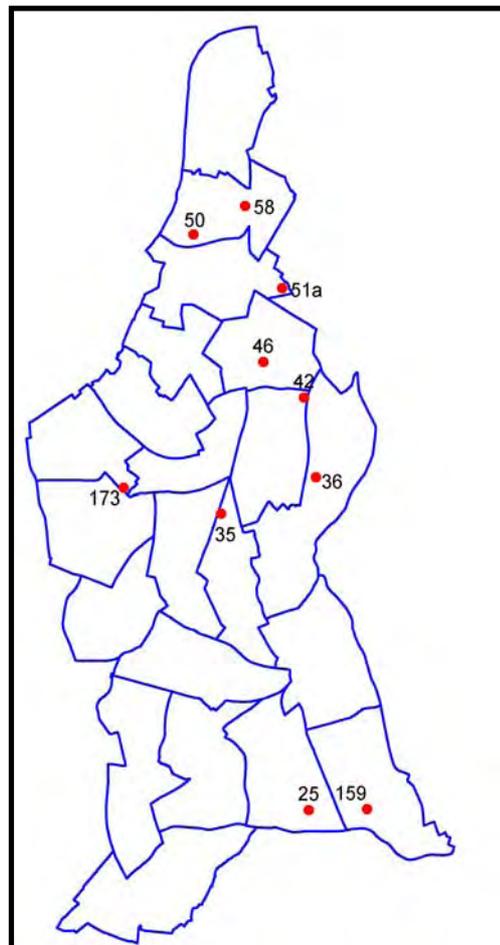
Worst Play Facilities

Site ID	Site Name	Typology	Ward
035	Rush Common	Green / Common	Tulse Hill
051a	Kennington Park Extension	Major Park	Oval
046	Mostyn Gardens	Local Park	Vassall
042	Elam Street	Local Park	Coldharbour
058	Culpeper Court	Housing Amenity Land	Princes
050	Spring Gardens	Local Park	Princes
025	Knight's Hill Recreation Ground	Local Park	Knight's Hill
173	Clapham Park Road	Housing Amenity Land	Clapham Town
159	Norwood Park	Local Park	Gipsey Hill
036	Milkwood Open Space	Local Park	Herne Hill

Table 3.15: Worst Play Facilities

3.3.27 The worst play facilities are located in Local Parks, this is an important issue which will be given further consideration in Chapter 5, the Strategy.

Figure 3.14 Distribution of the Worst Play Facilities



Signage

3.3.28 The Steering Group decided that particular consideration should be given to the quality of signs in Lambeth's open space, as it was recognised that this was likely to be an important issue. The auditors collected photographs of all the entrance signs and other information signs within the audited open spaces, and compiled a comprehensive inventory of the current quality of signage. A selection of photographs is provided in Appendix 4.

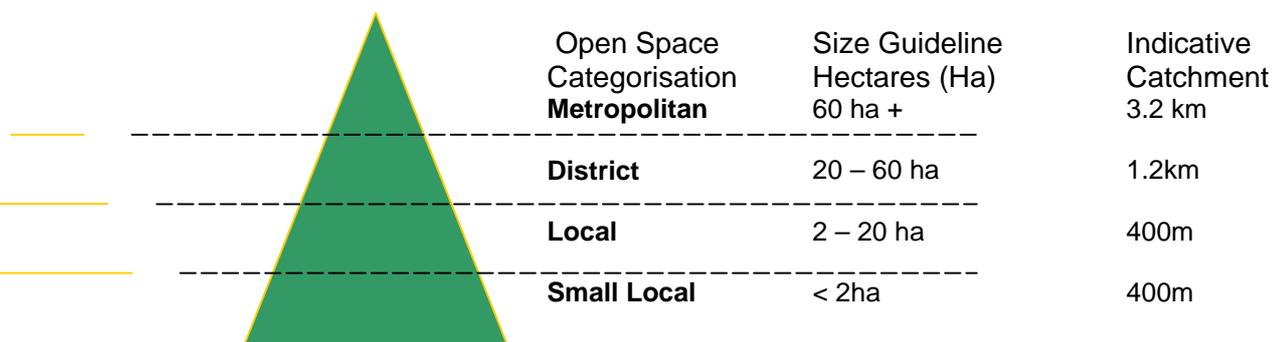
3.3.29 The overall quality of signage in Lambeth is poor. There is a severe lack of basic information on the type and location of facilities, which is particularly important for the larger sites. Finger posts are required to enable people to navigate the larger open spaces. There is no corporate feel to the signage, although the green boards provide some consistency in places. Many signs are of poor quality, have graffiti on them and are badly located, such as behind fencing. There was no second language information on the entrance signs, which is inappropriate in a Borough with such a culturally diverse population.

3.4 Areas of Deficiency

3.4.1 It may be expected that in an intensively developed inner London Borough such as Lambeth open space will be at a premium. The survey revealed somewhat surprisingly that in terms of access to open space there are greater deficiencies in the south and centre of the Borough than in the north. However, in keeping with the Guide, we set out to refine our understanding of adequacy/deficiency.

Hierarchy of Sites

3.4.2 A hierarchy of sites has been developed that reflects the size, importance and quality of the 228 open spaces in Lambeth and the 243 open spaces accessible to the population of Lambeth. This is based on the London Plan (2004) public open space hierarchy.



3.4.3 Analysis of the number of parks shows that there is 1 metropolitan park, 6 district parks, 33 local parks and 202 small local parks, either within or accessible to the population of Lambeth. Access to Small Local and Local open spaces, District and Metropolitan open spaces will be considered in turn.

Access to Small Local Parks and Local Parks/Open Spaces

- 3.4.4 The first assessment was made using the indicative catchment from the Guide. The Guide and London Plan suggest that the catchment of small parks is 400m walking distance. The GIS was used to map all the parks and major obstacles to access, such as railway lines and main roads. An area of 400m radius was applied to all the parks and this was reduced where major obstacles intervened. The results are summarised on Figure 3.15. The plan indicates that there are large areas of deficiency in the centre and south of the Borough, particular consideration should be given to improving access to open spaces in this area.

Access to District Parks/Open Spaces

- 3.4.5 In accordance with the GLA Guide, the access to district parks has been assessed using a 1.2km catchment, this is summarised on Figure 3.16. This was applied to district sites in Lambeth and those adjacent to its boundaries. The plan indicates that there are key areas of deficiency in the north and the south of the Borough.

Access to Metropolitan Parks/Open Spaces

- 3.4.6 In accordance with the GLA Guide, the access to district parks has been assessed using a 3.2km catchment. Over half of Lambeth is deficient in access to metropolitan open space, as Clapham Common and Battersea Park are the only metropolitan open spaces within or adjacent to the Borough that are accessible. There are large areas of deficiency to the north, east and south of Lambeth, this is summarised on Figure 3.17.

Access to Unrestricted Open Space

- 3.4.7 The access to unrestricted open space map (Figure 3.18) can be usefully compared with the access to small local and local parks map to identify open spaces with unrestricted access that currently do not have sufficient facilities to function as a local park. The introduction of measures to improve the quality and range of facilities provided by these open spaces could enable them to be reclassified as local parks, and make a significant contribution to reducing the current areas of deficiency. It is important to recognise that it may be inappropriate to increase the range of facilities on some sites, such as ecological and natural greenspace.

Access to Nature Conservation Sites

- 3.4.8 Although sites of nature conservation value are of particular merit, sites managed mainly for their nature conservation interest do not tend to receive high scores as part of the open spaces quality audit. For this reason local nature reserves have not been quality audited.
- 3.4.9 Nature reserves receive lower scores for a number of reasons, including the lack of facilities they provide and their tendency to have a rather more untidy appearance. However, the less intensive usage and lower levels of maintenance are essential to retaining the integrity of these sites.

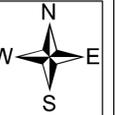
While they may be more limited in the range of functions they perform in comparison to other types of open space, it should be recognised that they are an important education resource, particularly in built-up urban areas such as Lambeth.

- 3.4.10 There is a growing body of evidence that suggests that regular contact with the natural world contributes to people's well-being, and that relatively passive but frequent recreation within natural greenspaces can provide significant health benefits. English Nature's Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) is based on this premise.
- 3.4.11 English Nature, in its most recent draft document, '*Providing Accessible Natural Greenspace in Town and Cities*' believes that Local Authorities should consider the provision of natural areas as part of a balanced policy to ensure that local communities have access to an appropriate mix of greenspaces, and that access to natural greenspaces should be as follows:
- No person should be more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace;
 - There should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home;
 - There should be one accessible 100ha site within 5km;
 - There should be one accessible 500 ha site within 10km.
- 3.4.12 The Greater London Authority (GLA) has mapped the areas of deficiency in access to nature conservation in Lambeth (Figure 3.19). The principles that the GLA used for establishing these areas of deficiency are set out in Appendix 6, most notably they have not defined the River Thames as accessible nature, because "*generally people can only view their wildlife at a distance and over a wall.*" The GLA did not define Lambeth Palace Gardens/Archbishops Park as accessible nature, as the main ecological interest is in Lambeth Palace Gardens, which are usually inaccessible.
- 3.4.13 Figure 3.18 indicates that there is a large deficiency in access to nature conservation sites, primarily in north of the Borough. There are further pockets of deficiency in Streatham South Ward to the south-east and Gipsy Hill Ward to the south-west of the Borough.
- 3.4.14 A large number of the nature conservation sites are railway cuttings, with restricted access. In order to reduce these areas of deficiency, opportunities to increase access to restricted sites should be identified, but these would need to be in location where safety consideration would permit public access. In addition, the conservation value of existing sites, especially larger parks, should be enhanced.
- 3.4.15 There may also be opportunities to improve the provision or quality of interpretation information or provide education facilities, to enhance the role of these sites. It may also be appropriate to change the function of existing open spaces, to enhance their nature conservation value, in areas of adequate open space supply. Section 106 agreements could be used to provide new areas of nature conservation value in areas of deficiency, especially in view of Lambeth's ongoing programme of housing amenity open space rationalisation.

Lambeth Open Spaces Strategy

Accessibility to Small Local and Local Open Spaces Figure 3.15

Legend



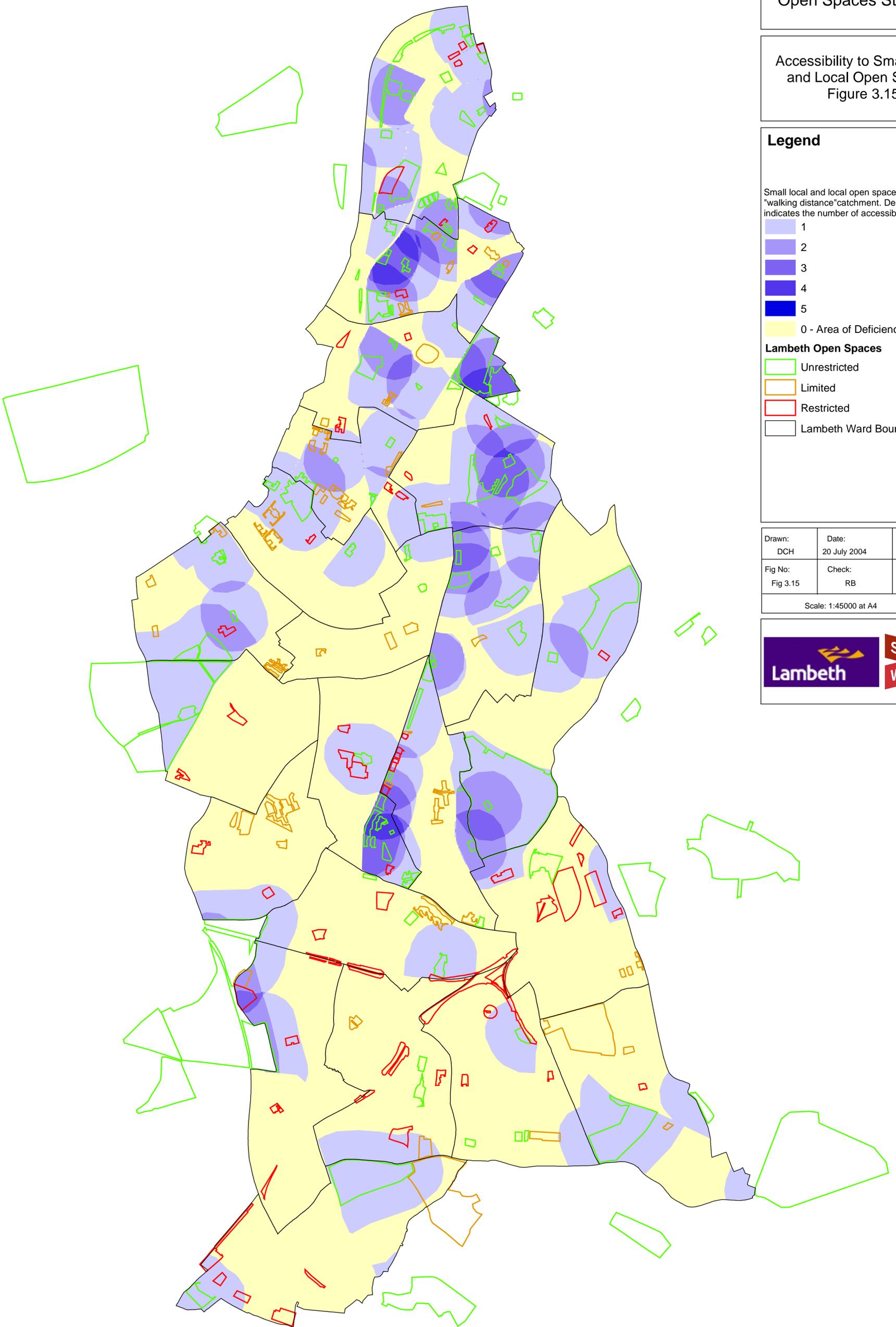
Small local and local open spaces with a 400m "walking distance" catchment. Density of colour indicates the number of accessible sites.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 0 - Area of Deficiency

Lambeth Open Spaces

- Unrestricted
- Limited
- Restricted
- Lambeth Ward Boundary

Drawn: DCH	Date: 20 July 2004	Rev: Final
Fig No: Fig 3.15	Check: RB	Job No: D103024
Scale: 1:45000 at A4		



Lambeth Open Spaces Strategy

Accessibility to District Open Spaces Figure 3.16

Legend



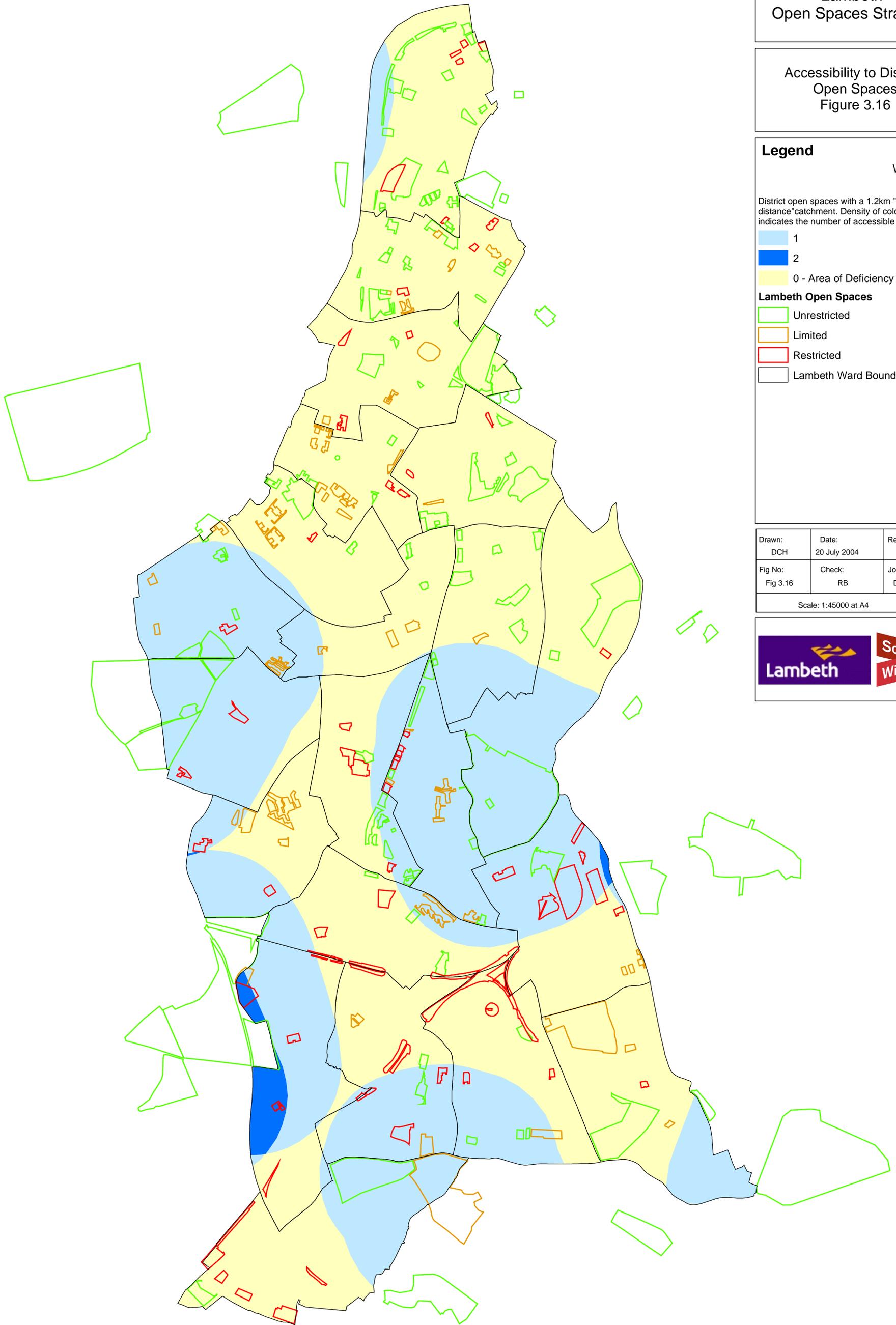
District open spaces with a 1.2km "walking distance" catchment. Density of colour indicates the number of accessible sites.

- 1
- 2
- 0 - Area of Deficiency

Lambeth Open Spaces

- Unrestricted
- Limited
- Restricted
- Lambeth Ward Boundary

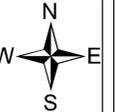
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Lambeth Open Spaces Strategy

Accessibility to Metropolitan Open Spaces Figure 3.17

Legend



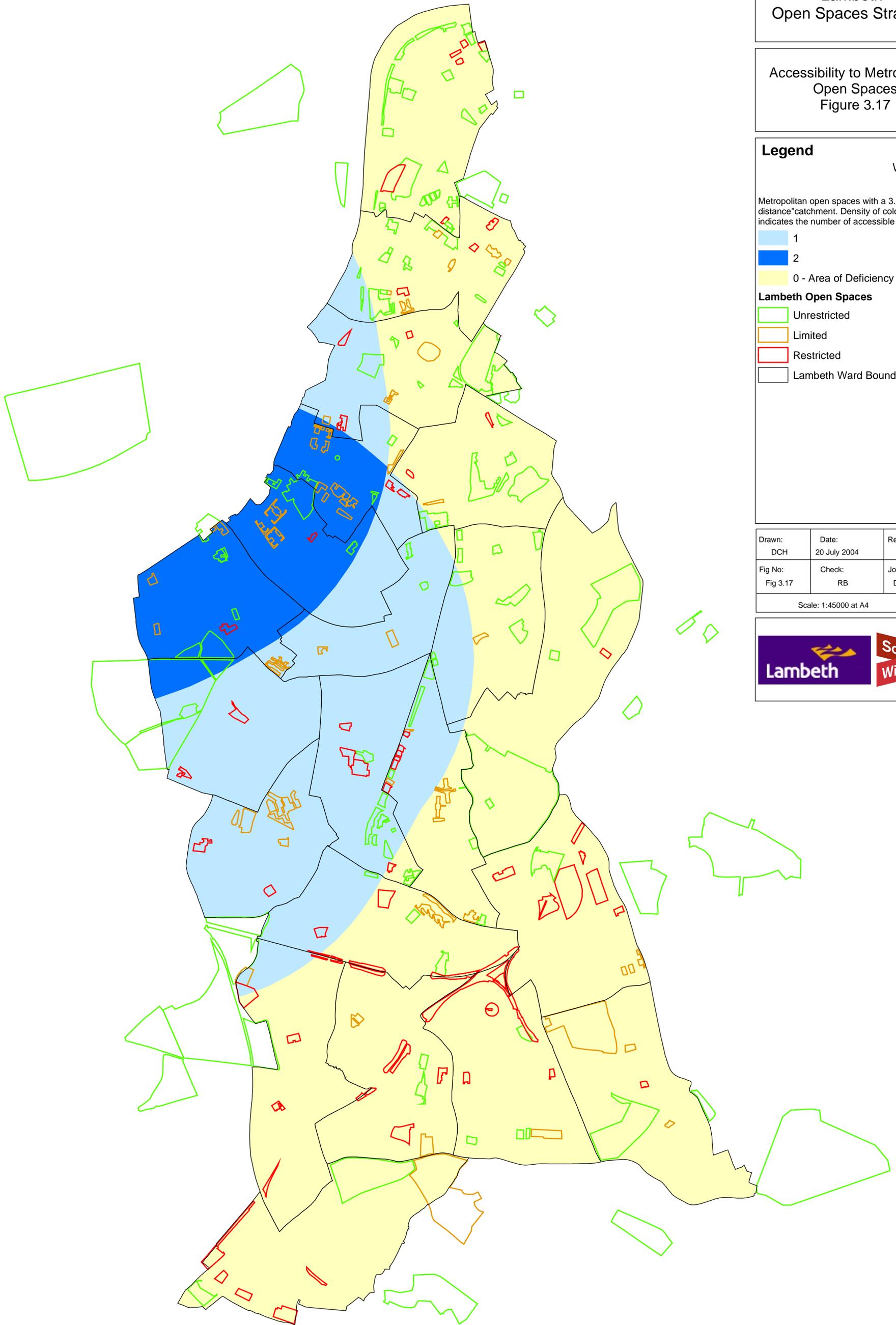
Metropolitan open spaces with a 3.2km "walking distance" catchment. Density of colour indicates the number of accessible sites.

-  1
-  2
-  0 - Area of Deficiency

Lambeth Open Spaces

-  Unrestricted
-  Limited
-  Restricted
-  Lambeth Ward Boundary

Drawn: DCH	Date: 20 July 2004	Rev: Final
Fig No: Fig 3.17	Check: RB	Job No: D103024
Scale: 1:45000 at A4		



Lambeth Open Spaces Strategy

Accessibility to Unrestricted Open Spaces Figure 3.18

Legend



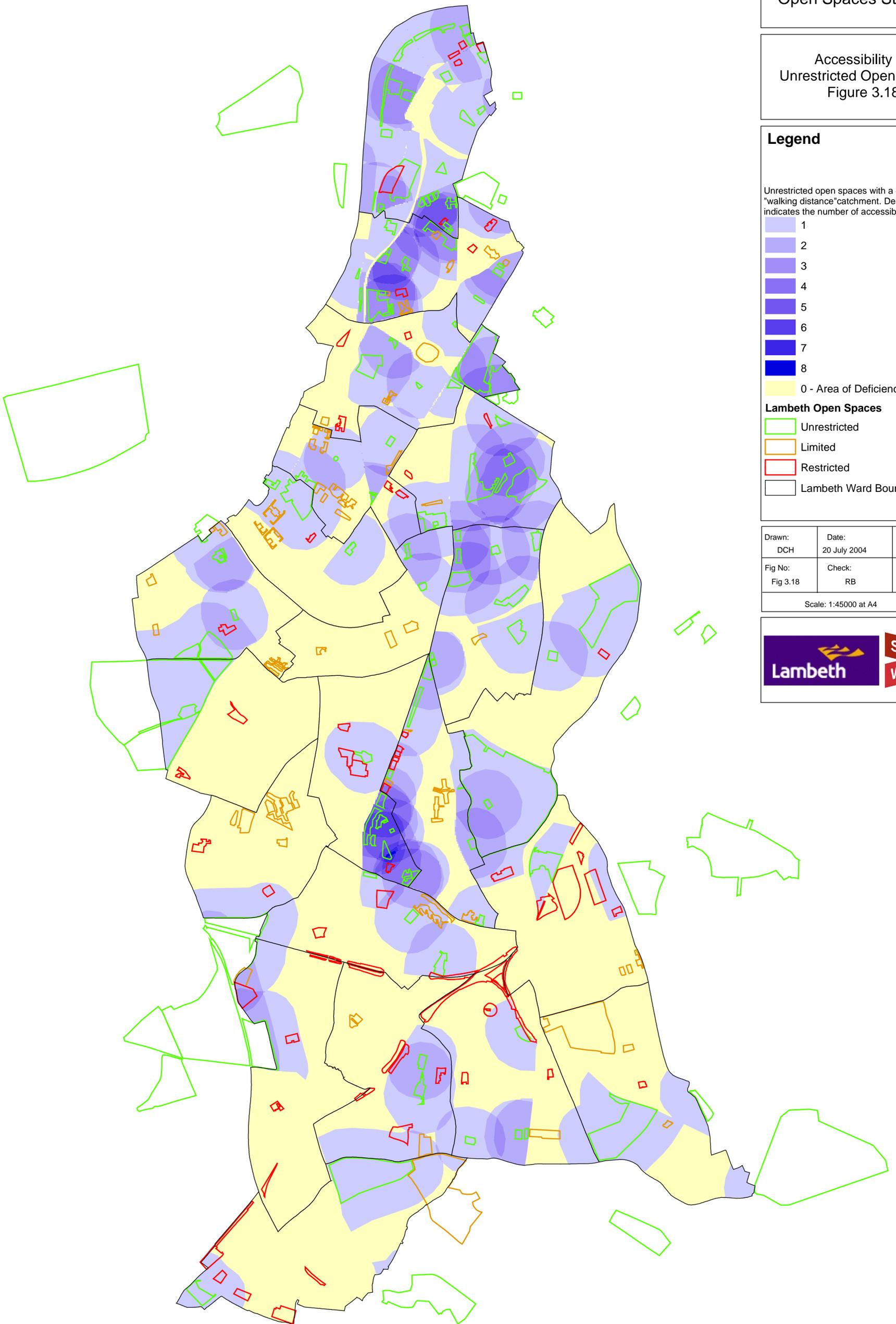
Unrestricted open spaces with a 400m "walking distance" catchment. Density of colour indicates the number of accessible sites.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 0 - Area of Deficiency

Lambeth Open Spaces

- Unrestricted
- Limited
- Restricted
- Lambeth Ward Boundary

Drawn: DCH	Date: 20 July 2004	Rev: Final
Fig No: Fig 3.18	Check: RB	Job No: D103024
Scale: 1:45000 at A4		



Lambeth Open Spaces Strategy

Accessibility to Nature Conservation Areas Figure 3.19

Legend

-  Lambeth Ward Boundary
-  Site of Borough Importance
-  Site of Metropolitan Importance
-  Area of Deficiency

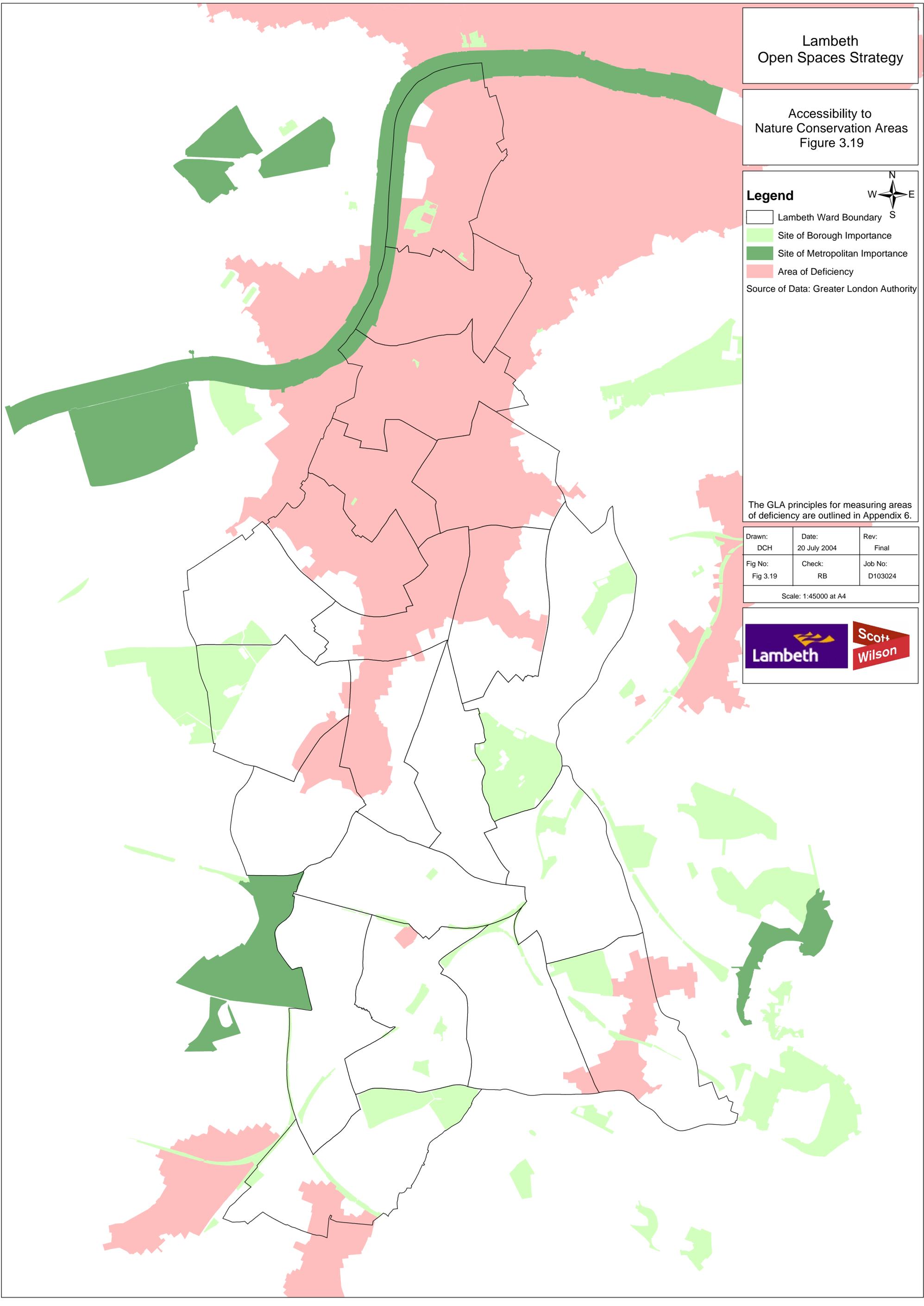


Source of Data: Greater London Authority

The GLA principles for measuring areas of deficiency are outlined in Appendix 6.

Drawn: DCH	Date: 20 July 2004	Rev: Final
Fig No: Fig 3.19	Check: RB	Job No: D103024

Scale: 1:45000 at A4



3.5 Quantity

- 3.5.1 The adequacy of open space has traditionally been assessed by comparing the area of open space to the total population within a geographic area, such as the commonly used NPFA standard for formal pitch and play provision of 2.4 ha per thousand population. However, the recent PPG17 Guidelines and examples of other recent Open Space Strategies, highlight that this simple method fails to address the complexities of different open spaces. Indeed, PPG17 states that local authorities should set local standards for open space provision that should be incorporated into development plans.
- 3.5.2 Therefore this strategy has undertaken primary analysis to identify what type of open space can be quantified before determining open space standards that reflect the current and future provision.

Amount of Open Space per Ward

- 3.5.3 The total area of unrestricted open space per ward is shown on Table 3.16. Wards such as Clapham Common and Herne Hill have far more open space than Ferndale and Knights Hill. The total areas of open space is then related to the population of each ward, to give the hectares by 1000 population. It is interesting to note that although Clapham Town has more open space than Brixton Hill, it also has a larger population so the provision per 1000 population is the same for both wards.
- 3.5.4 The area of open space per 1000 population and index of multiple deprivation is shown on Table 3.17 and Figure 3.20. This shows that there is no consistent relationship between deprivation and lack of open space. However, a number of the wards display both poor provision of open space and significant deprivation, which suggests these areas should be prioritised when identifying measures to increase open space provision. These wards include Knight's Hill, Vassal, Tulse Hill, Stockwell, Larkhall, Streatham Wells and Ferndale.

Lambeth Open Spaces Strategy

Area of Open Space per 1000
Population and Index of
Multiple Deprivation (IMD)
Figure 3.20

LEGEND

The figures are based on the total area (in Hectares) of Unrestricted Open Space in each ward per 1000 people.



- 0 - 0.5 (Limited Open Space)
- 0.5 - 1.0
- 1.0 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2.0
- 2.0 - 2.5
- 2.5 - 3.0
- 3.0 and Above (Abundant Provision)

Index of Multiple Deprivation

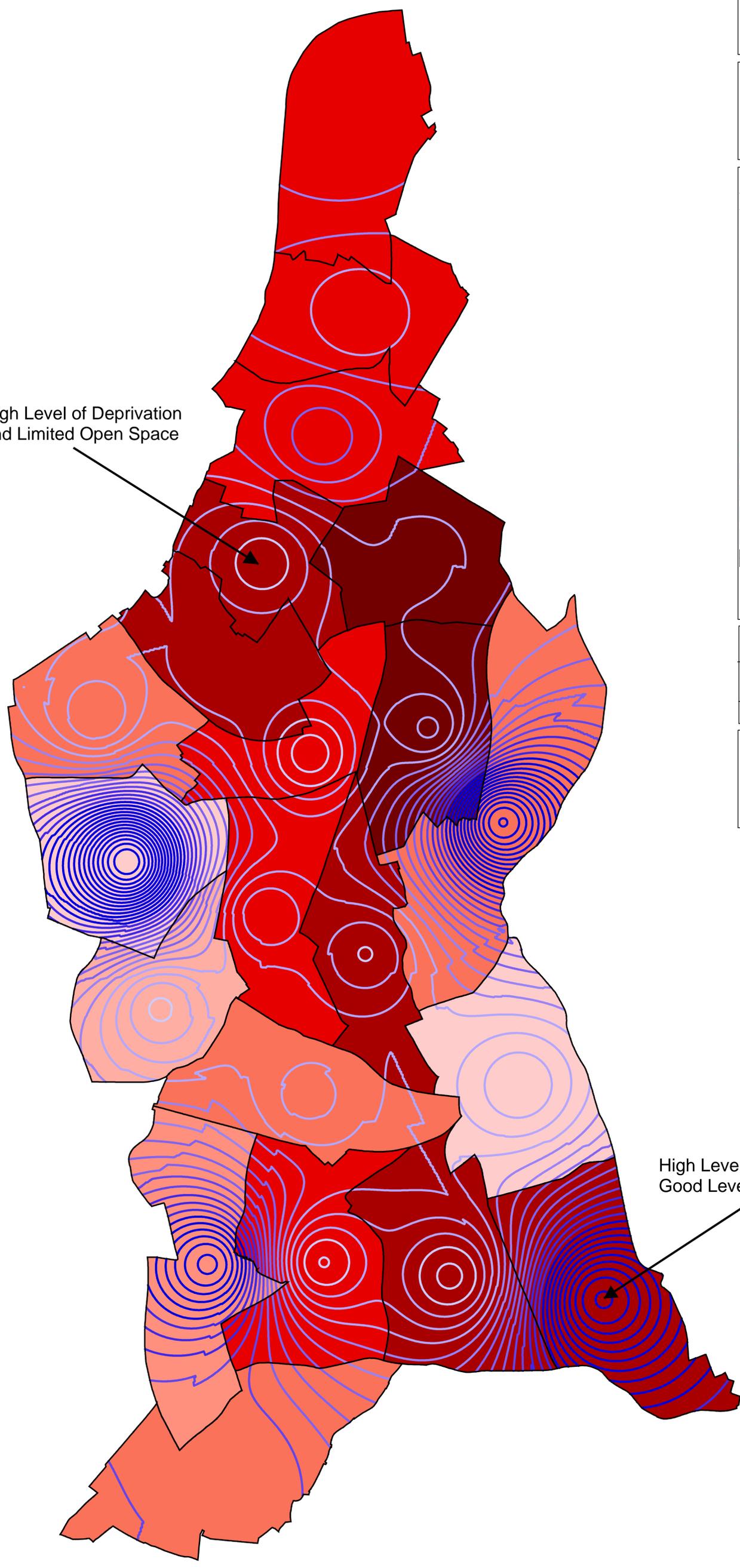
- 0 - 500 (Most Deprived)
- 501 - 1000
- 1001 - 1500
- 1501 - 2000
- 2001 - 2500
- 2501 - 3000
- 3001 - 3500 (Least Deprived)
- Lambeth Ward Boundaries

Drawn: DCH	Date: 20 July 2004	Rev: Final
Fig No: Fig 3.20	Check: RB	Job No: D103024
Scale: 1:45000 at A4		



High Level of Deprivation
and Limited Open Space

High Level of Deprivation and
Good Level of Open Space



Ward	Hectares of Unrestricted Open Space	Population (2001)	Hectares per 1000 Population	Index of Deprivation out of 8414 (2001)
Ferndale	0.99	12,898	0.08	965
Knight's Hill	1.97	13,687	0.14	1,163
Streatham Wells	2.40	12,746	0.19	1,537
Stockwell	3.51	13,416	0.26	940
Thornton	4.53	12,589	0.36	2,697
Tulse Hill	5.10	13,119	0.39	1,022
Brixton Hill	4.99	12,458	0.40	1,240
Clapham Town	5.39	13,332	0.40	1,630
Thurlow Park	4.67	10,958	0.43	3,111
Coldharbour	8.08	14,376	0.56	459
Larkhall	8.58	13,906	0.62	927
Streatham Hill	9.51	13,359	0.71	1,762
Prince's	9.90	11,636	0.85	1,976
Vassall	12.51	13,172	0.95	469
Bishop's	14.31	9,194	1.56	939
Oval	20.82	11,983	1.74	1,096
Streatham South	32.03	13,449	2.38	2,018
St Leonard's	52.02	12,215	4.26	2,182
Gipsy Hill	68.45	13,601	5.03	818
Herne Hill	66.32	11,805	5.62	1,508
Clapham Common	73.47	12,270	5.99	2,606
Borough Total	409.54	266,169	1.54	1,479 (average)

Source: Population Data - National Statistics Online .

Table 3.16: Open Space Provision per 1000 Population by Ward

Amount of Open Space per Population

3.5.5 PPG 17 states that local authorities should set local standards for open space provision that should be incorporated into development plans. A key issue for the strategy is to determine what sort of standard is most appropriate for an inner London Borough like Lambeth. To gain an initial impression of the adequacy of overall provision we resolved to compare provision with the existing NPFA standard. This standard is 6 acres (2.4ha) per thousand population, which is the most common standard that was formerly used nationally.

3.5.6 This standard must, however, be taken in context as this is a standard for outdoor playing space, which is defined as:

'space that is safely accessible and available to the general public, and of a suitable size and nature, for sport, active recreation and children's play. It is a significant component, but not the only form, of open space.'

Land excluded from the definition include:

'verges, woodlands, commons, nature conservation areas, allotments, ornamental gardens and parks (except for clearly defined areas within them for sports, games practice and play).'"

- 3.5.7 However, these make up a substantial component of the overall open space provision in Lambeth, and any aspiration about meeting the NPFA standard is wishful. This serves to emphasise the need to develop local standards. Only four wards in Lambeth currently have over 2.4ha of unrestricted open space per 1000 population.
- 3.5.8 Figure 3.18 clearly shows that although the average open space provision Borough wide appears to be reasonable (1.5 ha per 1000 population) there is a wide variation in standards ranging from less than 0.08 to 6 ha per 1000 population. Wards such as Ferndale, Knight's Hill and Streatham Wells have some of the lowest levels of provision per 1000 population.
- 3.5.9 The London Plan (2004) has set a target of a further 28,910 dwellings within Lambeth over the period of 1997-2016. The impact of this on the average open space provision across Lambeth would be to reduce it from a present day average of 1.54 hectares per 1000 population, to 1.47 hectares per 1000 population in 2016.
- 3.5.10 Table 3.18 sets out the current and predicted provision of open space per ward in Lambeth. Please note that in the absence of information on how this increase in dwellings will be distributed, it has been assumed that the predicted increase in population would be distributed evenly across the Borough. As the distribution is unlikely to be evenly distributed between the wards, the predicted provision in each ward will need to be recalculated once further information on the likely distribution is known. This study should be used to inform the Lambeth housing capacity study, to ensure the proposed allocation does not exacerbate the current deficiencies in open space provision.

Ward	Hectares of Unrestricted Open Space	Population (2001)	Hectares per 1000 Population	Predicted Population (2016)	Predicted Hectares per 1000 Population (2016)
Ferndale	0.99	12,898	0.08	13,727	0.07
Knight's Hill	1.97	13,687	0.14	14,516	0.14
Streatham Wells	2.40	12,746	0.19	13,575	0.18
Stockwell	3.51	13,416	0.26	14,245	0.25
Thornton	4.53	12,589	0.36	13,418	0.34
Tulse Hill	5.10	13,119	0.39	13,948	0.37
Brixton Hill	4.99	12,458	0.40	13,287	0.38
Clapham Town	5.39	13,332	0.40	14,161	0.38
Thurlow Park	4.67	10,958	0.43	11,787	0.40
Coldharbour	8.08	14,376	0.56	15,205	0.53
Larkhall	8.58	13,906	0.62	14,735	0.58
Streatham Hill	9.51	13,359	0.71	14,188	0.67
Prince's	9.90	11,636	0.85	12,465	0.79
Vassall	12.51	13,172	0.95	14,001	0.89
Bishop's	14.31	9,194	1.56	10,023	1.43
Oval	20.82	11,983	1.74	12,812	1.63
Streatham South	32.03	13,449	2.38	14,278	2.24
St Leonard's	52.02	12,215	4.26	13,044	3.99
Gipsy Hill	68.45	13,601	5.03	14,430	4.74
Herne Hill	66.32	11,805	5.62	12,634	5.25
Clapham Common	73.47	12,270	5.99	13,099	5.61
Borough Total	409.54	266,169	1.54 (average)	283,578	1.44 (average)

Table 3.17 Calculation of Current and Predicted Open Space Provision per 1000 population in 2016¹

3.5.11 There is a need to provide more open space in Lambeth. This need is particularly strong in the centre of the Borough. In keeping with the recommendations in PPG 17, we consider that it is desirable to set a local target for the amount of open space per 1000 people in the Borough. We believe that such a standard should be a realistic target for the short to medium term and to be capable of revision in the future.

¹ Please note that this table is based on the assumption that the target increase in dwellings in Lambeth, as set out in the London Plan, will be evenly distributed across the wards within Lambeth. The figures will need to be recalculated once further information on the likely distribution of the increase in dwellings is known.

- 3.5.12 We recommend that Lambeth Council should aim to provide at least 1.54ha of public open space per 1000 population within and throughout the Borough, although preferably the target should aim to increase the level of provision. We recommend that Lambeth council adopt a target of providing 1.6ha of public open space per 1000 population by 2016. For comparison, Southwark Council set a standard of 1.6ha per 1000 population and Tower Hamlets set a target of 1.2ha per 1000 population.
- 3.5.13 To retain the existing levels of open space provision an additional 27.16ha of open space would need to be provided in Lambeth by 2016. To achieve this total the Council should seek to prevent the loss of existing public open space, prioritising the following wards for increases in open space provision; Knight's Hill, Tulse Hill, Stockwell, Larkhall, Streatham Wells and Ferndale. Consideration should also be given to negotiating unrestricted access to existing open spaces.

3.6 Review of Metropolitan Open Land

- 3.6.1 As part of the brief, Scott Wilson was asked to undertake a review of Metropolitan Open Land (MOL). The London Plan (2004) states that 'although MOL may vary in size and primary function in different parts of London, it should be of strategic significance, for example by serving a wide catchment area of drawing visitors from several boroughs.' Box 3.1 sets out the policy in the London Plan. It should be noted that Policy 3D.9 of the London Plan states that any alterations to the boundaries of MOL should be undertaken as part of the UDP process and any alterations or new designations will be subject to that statutory process.

Box 3.1

Open Spaces Policies – London Plan

3D.9 Metropolitan Open Land (MOL)

Policy 3D.9 sets out the criteria for land designated as MOL, which should satisfy one or more of the following criteria:

Land that contributes to the physical structure of London by being clearly distinguishable from the built up area

Land that includes open air facilities, especially for leisure, recreation, sport, arts and cultural activities and tourism which serve the whole of significant parts of London

Land that contains features or landscapes of historic, recreational, nature conservation or habitat interest, of value at a metropolitan or national level

Land that forms part of a Green chain and meets one of the above criteria.

- 3.6.2 The current provision of Metropolitan Open Land in Lambeth is shown in Figure 3.21. Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) is the highest category of protection within London. MOL affords open spaces a status similar to that of Green Belt, although the protection of major open spaces in this way does not mean that other valued open spaces are not afforded protection. Box 3.2 illustrates the Borough's proposed policies under the Plan.

Box 3.2

Open Spaces Policies – Revised Deposit Draft Lambeth Plan (UDP) (2004)

Policy No. 44 Metropolitan Open Land

Areas designated as Metropolitan Open Land are shown on the Proposals Map. The predominantly open character of these areas as open spaces is protected.

Within Metropolitan Open Land, development will not be permitted unless:

(a) Any development is ancillary to, and does not conflict with, the purposes of including the land as MOL established in strategic guidance; and

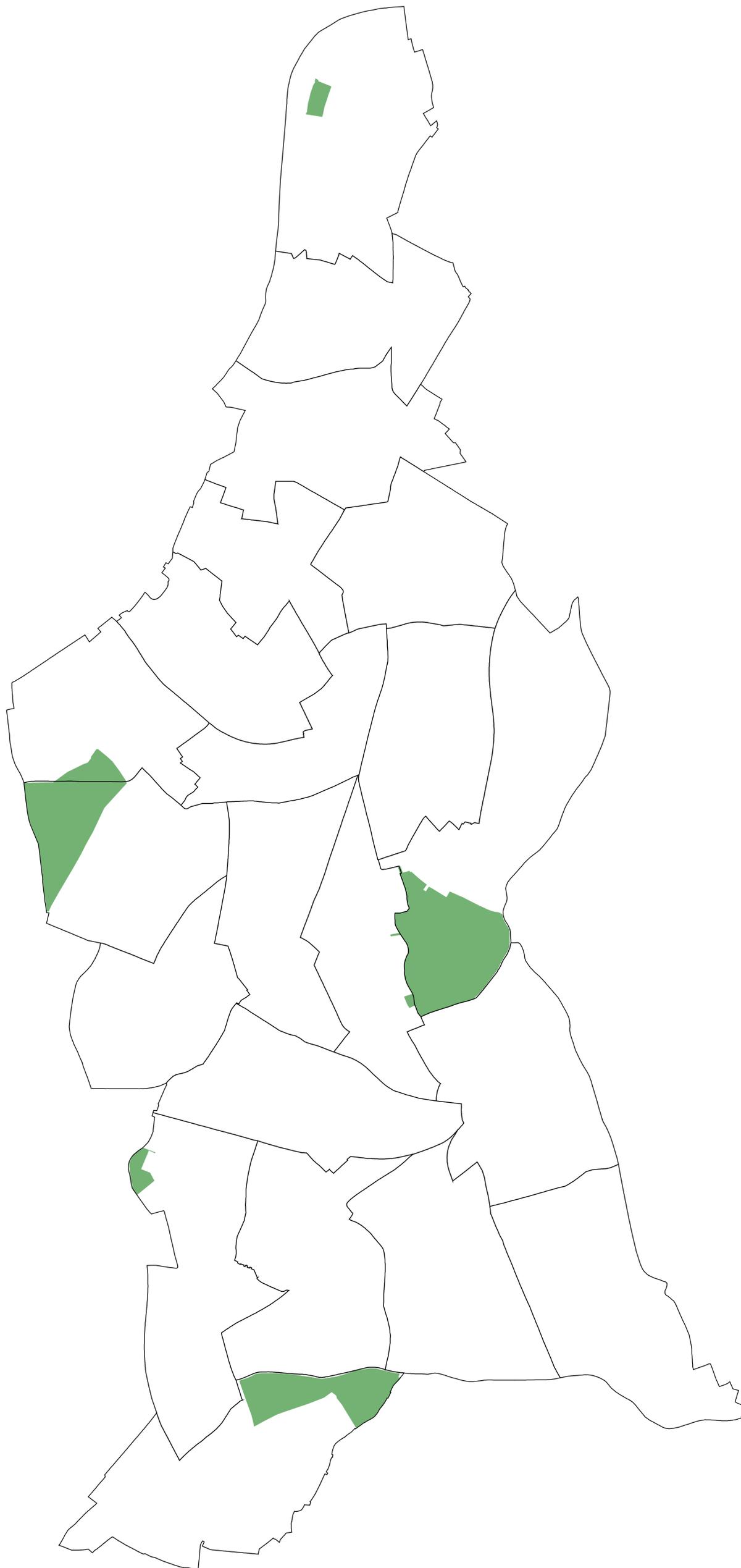
(b) Any development is small in scale and is required to preserve or enhance activities associated with the particular open space and does not undermine its metropolitan interest.

Development providing the setting of Metropolitan Open Land should positively contribute to the setting and quality of the open space.

- 3.6.3 The review has identified a number of sites which the Council could consider designating as MOL as part of its UDP review process. The sites selected would increase the overall MOL provision in Lambeth and they include Ruskin Park, Kennington Park, West Norwood Cemetery and Larkhall Park. These open spaces have been selected primarily in view of their strategic function, because they include open air facilities, especially for leisure, recreation, sport, arts and cultural activities and tourism which serve the whole of significant parts of London. Ruskin Park and West Norwood Cemetery have also been selected as they contain features or landscapes of historic, recreational, nature conservation or habitat interest, of value at a metropolitan level.

Lambeth
Open Spaces Strategy

Metropolitan Open
Land in Lambeth
Figure 3.21



Legend

-  Metropolitan Open Land
-  Lambeth Ward Boundary



Drawn: DCH	Date: 20 July 2004	Rev: Final
Fig No: Fig 3.21	Check: RB	Job No: D103024
Scale: 1:45000 at A4		



3.7 Conclusions

3.7.1 Our surveys suggest that large areas of Lambeth are over 400m from any local park (inside the Borough or adjacent Boroughs) and can therefore be classed as deficient in access to open space. On a ward by ward basis it is also apparent that parts of Lambeth have severe shortages in open space provision, only four wards have over 2.4 ha (6 acres) per thousand, and Ferndale Ward has as little as 0.07 ha per thousand.

3.7.2 While it has been useful to identify the best sites for future benchmarking, we have concentrated on those sites which are performing least well in order to identify priorities for action. Based on consideration of their overall quality, play provision, vandalism and how threatening they feel, the following 16 sites have emerged as priorities:

- Thessaly Play Space
- Kennington Park Extension
- Hatfields Open Space
- Milkwood Open Space
- Elam Street
- Lambeth Walk Public Open Space
- Rhodesia Road Open Space
- Mostyn Gardens
- Olive Morris Gardens
- Spring Gardens
- Bolton Crescent
- Knight's Hill Recreation Ground
- Norwood Park
- Hillside Gardens
- Ruskin Park
- Streatham Vale Park

4 THE DEMAND AND THE NEED FOR OPEN SPACES

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The assessment of demand for open space should be based on an understanding of which members of the population currently uses the parks and their preferences and requirements, together with information on who is excluded from those open spaces and why they are not using them.
- 4.1.2 As Lambeth had significant public consultation, including its Best Value Review, MORI survey of Parks in Vauxhall and the Unitary Development Plan Key Issues Paper, the study brief did not require Scott Wilson to undertake a fresh round of consultation. This section summarises the findings of these consultation exercises.
- 4.1.3 As part of the brief Scott Wilson was also asked to consider the quality and range of sports facilities provision on open spaces in Lambeth.

4.2 Community Views

- 4.2.1 Parks are of great importance to the population of Lambeth. Parks and playgrounds were identified as being the Lambeth Council service people most benefited from in the MORI baseline survey (2000).

Overall Perceptions

- Maintenance – dissatisfaction with general grounds maintenance, play areas and site furniture.
- Safety – concerns over antisocial behaviour, the absence of wardens and the state of lighting.
- Cleanliness – control of dog fouling and general litter clearance.
- Information and Events – lack of information provision regarding facilities and park based events.
- Sport - perceived lack of sports facilities and poor quality of existing facilities.

4.3 Maintenance

- 4.3.1 The Parks in Vauxhall survey of users (MORI, 2003) calculated the following percentages of dissatisfaction with parks maintenance: play areas 29%, grounds 26% and benches/ bins 23%. The management of open space falls under three directorates Environment, Housing and Education. The Council reviewed maintenance as part of the overall Parks and Open Spaces Best Value Review (2001) and highlighted issues of disjointed working between directorates and contractors leading to a non uniform standard and also arithmetic errors within the maintenance contracts themselves.

- 4.3.2 Due to play areas featuring highly amongst public user opinions, this area was looked at as a separate issue and it was recognised that there is an inadequate system of inspecting and reporting defects and that repairs commissioning is taking too long, leaving equipment out of use often for many months.
- 4.3.3 The negative impact of long term graffiti and vandalism in parks was recognised within the Best Value Review, the rapid removal and repair of open space is important as it can prevent further decline and the local population losing interest in their local parks.

4.4 Safety

- 4.4.1 The main issues highlighted by the Vauxhall Survey (MORI, 2003) associated with safety and anti social behaviour are as follows: fear of mugging 17%, evidence of drug dealing 11%, feeling threatened by groups of young people 10% and absence of wardens 10%. The Best Value Review (2001) highlights that many users feel there is a need for a ranger/ patrol service, this shows very highly in all consultations. The Best Value Review (2001) also recognised that the current ranger function with grounds maintenance is not being met.
- 4.4.2 In terms of lighting, the best value review states that there is no provision for scheduled inspections and maintenance of parks infrastructures i.e. lighting columns and footways, within the parks maintenance budget which in turn creates a safety hazard to the public.

4.5 Cleanliness

- 4.5.1 Of the six parks surveyed in the Vauxhall Survey (MORI, 2003), four showed particular public concern regarding litter clearance and the control of dog fouling. Overall, of all environmental issues, litter and dog litter were rated 23% and 20% respectively. The Best Value Review (2001) does not cover these issues in detail but does highlight the issue regarding the recycling of green waste. This is specified as a requirement of Team Lambeth (contractors) although at present all green waste is being landfilled at a cost to the borough.

4.6 Information Provision and Signage

- 4.6.1 The Vauxhall User Survey (MORI, 2003) identified a correlation between high quality signage and information provision and a good level of user satisfaction, signage is a key concern for park users. The MORI Report (2003) states that through their work across several local authorities they often find strong links between information provision and satisfaction. As the Best Value Review (2001) points out, parks and open spaces offer free and unrestricted access to all sections of the community, which may be of particular value to people or families on a low incomes with limited opportunities to experience the natural environment. However, this opportunity can be undermined through a lack of information and interpretation facilities.

4.7 Facilities

4.7.1 The Vauxhall Survey (2003) identified high quality play facilities as being key attraction for many park users, provided they are adequately maintained. Users also appreciated having benches to sit and relax, and diverse and well-maintained vegetation. Those parks with the least facilities tend to have the highest proportion of users who use them just to pass through to another destination. Providing additional facilities can be expected to encourage people to linger and enjoy spending time in their local parks. Younger visitors are especially critical of the range of facilities (MORI, 2003).

4.8 Events

4.8.1 The Best Value Review (2001) found that the current events management system is weak and suffers from a lack of dedicated specialist expertise. This needs attention as there are many opportunities for parks and open spaces to stage events, as is already the case in some of the larger parks in Lambeth. These events provide particular opportunities for strengthening community cohesion, attracting a wide cross section of cultural groups and ethnic communities.

4.9 Inclusion of under-represented groups

4.9.1 It is recognised that certain groups could be under-represented in their use of parks and open spaces. Measures to address barriers to their use have the potential to contribute to social inclusion. Some measures may be of value to a range of under-represented groups whilst for certain groups, specific measures may be needed to address their under-representation. It is often found that measures taken to benefit a specific group are found to be beneficial to other groups in society. On the other hand, sometimes it is generic measures to improve quality of services that will make the difference for under-represented groups.

4.9.2 Generic measures

- Tackle vandalism via both prevention and rapid clean-up;
- Visible park wardens;
- Use of open spaces as flagship projects for wider regeneration projects;
- Activities to promote a mix of different users, including activities which target specific groups (e.g. tree planting events for children; group activities for women; cultural events or festivals to celebrate a religious event;
- Use of media to promote events or developments, to challenge negative 'violence' and 'anti-social behaviour' stories with positive coverage.

4.9.3 Black and minority ethnic groups covers a wide range of people, whose real concerns about use of open spaces may be more influenced by generation, age, gender, cultural factors and social factors. Any attempt to address barriers needs to begin with an understanding of the specific concerns of more narrowly-defined groups.

- Consider provision of 'dog-free zones' to address some Muslims' desire to avoid being in contact with dogs;
- Consider measures to address safety concerns of women from minority ethnic groups – these may include lighting, greater visibility, park wardens, or design changes;
- Tackle racist graffiti via prevention, rapid clean-up and prosecution
- Multi-cultural garden, incorporating recognisable features of minority cultures, with design and maintenance input by community groups of ethnic minorities;
- Attractive, well maintained signage in plain English and in other community languages.

4.9.4 Disabled people include not only wheel-chair users (the most visible group), but others with a range of physical, sensory and learning disabilities. People with long term mental health problems are increasingly recognised as disabled. Disabled people have differing needs according to their age, gender and individual circumstances. Thus identification of measures needs to be alert to these differences – there is no 'one size fits all' solution.

- Provision for all types of disability e.g. sensory gardens, benches, signage etc;
- Provide and promote awareness of sports and play facilities that are suitable for disabled users;
- Provide and signpost clean, well-maintained and well-equipped accessible toilet facilities;
- Develop integrated play areas, with specialist equipment, accessible toilet facilities;
- Disability awareness training for staff as part of quality service training.

4.9.5 Age and generational factors

- Provision of distinct types of open space (included within the same park) can address the priorities of different age groups. Those aged 55 and over prioritise park maintenance whereas those under the age of 25 prioritise having a range of activities available;
- Provision of distinct types of open space can also encourage more usage by those groups put off by conflicts of interests with others. This includes older people put off by fears of anti-social behaviour; young children put off by fears of bullying;
- Contact schools and youth groups and organisations working with older people to develop partnerships and reduce apprehensions about each other.

4.9.6 Gender-related factors

- Targeted events to encourage women's usage (not only as mothers), with press coverage to promote positive images of women using open spaces;
- Maintenance of lighting along routes of concern to women (using down-lighting to avoid light pollution);
- Targeted fact-based awareness campaign to challenge exaggerated perceived fears of violence against women in open spaces.

4.10 Sport Facilities

- 4.10.1 There is a need to create a balance between places of quiet enjoyment and active recreation in parks and open spaces (A new plan for Lambeth: key issues paper 2001). Grouping sports facilities closer together will affect fewer people, although those people suffer greater loss of amenity and quiet park space. Previous proposals to increase the active use of parks such as installing sports pitches, flood lighting and associated infrastructure have proved controversial however the Council recognises there is a clear shortage in Lambeth.
- 4.10.2 Figures from the 'Greening Vauxhall Project' survey of users (MORI, 2003) indicated that the main reasons for dissatisfaction with sport facilities were: too few sports facilities 55%, poor standard of facilities 18% and lack of awareness of facilities 11%. A further concern is that sports facilities that incur costs can lead to social exclusion (Best Value Review, 2001). The Vauxhall Survey found the greatest demand was for multi-purpose pitches, closely followed by football pitches, although visitors from a black ethnic background were more likely to call for basketball pitches. Projects such as the cricket ground at Kennington Park can reduce social exclusion in sports, through the involvement of community groups in development projects.

4.11 Conclusions on Demand

- 4.11.1 The Best Value review collated all existing consultation data and found out of approximately 500 respondents, the most desired improvements were:
- Maintenance of infrastructure
 - Control of dog fouling
 - More events
 - Better toilet and play facilities
 - Provision of ranger/park keeper's service
- 4.11.2 This chapter highlights the key issues and areas of concern relating to parks and open spaces raised through various studies, however it should be noted that there is a need to recognise that each park has its own unique qualities, features and attractions which are valued by their particular users. Understanding the individual priorities and requirements of these communities, including those of under-represented groups, is an essential part of improving the quality and function of open spaces to ensure they contribute more fully to the local population's quality of life, social inclusion and the regeneration of the area.

4.12 Playing Pitches and Sports Facilities

- 4.12.1 Many of the open spaces in Lambeth are not large enough to provide sports facilities, and these areas are distributed unevenly across the Borough. The pitches and other facilities that were audited varied from reasonable to poor condition, see Table 4.1, but in general there are insufficient sports facilities in Lambeth.

In some parks, although areas have been dedicated for different sports they have not been marked out, reducing their value.

- 4.12.2 These findings demonstrate that the situation has not changed since 2001 when the Borough commissioned a full audit of leisure facilities. The 2001 audit concluded that the potential of these facilities is restricted by factors largely related to the poor quality and condition of many facilities, and that this is compounded by inhibiting factors such as restrictive opening hours, inadequate security and lighting. The report identified the need to supplement existing provision of parks and open spaces.
- 4.12.3 A further issue that was identified during this current study relates to the use of Lambeth sports facilities by local companies in leagues. This is resulting in exclusion of local people from sports facilities, as they are being priced out of the market. Lambeth are currently considering revoking their policy of charging for the use of their facilities and introducing a turn up and play system. This would provide a more equitable solution to provision, but would reduce the certainty of pitches being available to the detriment of local leagues.
- 4.12.4 The Lambeth Sports Facility Strategy (2002) provides a full inventory of sports facilities, including those located in open spaces, schools and fitness centres. The Strategy set out various measures required to enable these facilities to meet future need. It also sets out a commitment to updating the Lambeth Facilities Database on a regular basis to analyse need. The quality information provided in the open spaces database should be used to supplement this information. Further strategic analysis of outdoor and indoor sport and recreation facilities would allow greater prioritisation of limited resources.

Site No.	Site	Sports Facility	Average Quality (Score out of 5)
046	Mostyn Gardens	Senior Football	2
046	Mostyn Gardens	Tennis Court	3
051	Kennington Park	Senior Football	4
051	Kennington Park	Tennis	4
051a	Kennington Park Extension	Senior Football	2
051a	Kennington Park Extension	Cricket	3
141	Brockwell Park	Senior Football	3
141	Brockwell Park	Cricket	4
141	Brockwell Park	Tennis	4
044	Larkhall Park	Senior Football	3
002	Archbishops Park	Senior Football	4
002	Archbishops Park	Cricket	3
002	Archbishops Park	Netball	3
159	Norwood Park	Senior Football	3
145	Clapham Common	Senior Football	4
246	Ferndale Community Sports Centre	Senior Football	5
246	Ferndale Community Sports Centre	Junior Football	5
246	Ferndale Community Sports Centre	Mini Football	5
246	Ferndale Community Sports Centre	Netball	5
246	Ferndale Community Sports Centre	Tennis	5
109	Heathbrook Park	Senior Football	4
026	Valley Road Playing Fields	Senior Football	4
045	Ruskin Park	Senior Football	4
045	Ruskin Park	Junior Football	4
045	Ruskin Park	Cricket	4
045	Ruskin Park	Tennis	4
029	Agnes Riley Gardens	Junior Football	4
070	Rosendale Playing Fields	Junior Football	5
070	Rosendale Playing Fields	Long jump	3
047	Myatt's Fields	Mini Football	4
028	Hillside Gardens	Tennis	4
047	Myatt's Fields	Tennis Courts	4
054	Streatham Vale Park	Bowls	3
145	Clapham Common	Basketball	4

Table 4.1: Quality of Playing Pitches and other Sports Facilities

5 A STRATEGY FOR LAMBETH'S OPEN SPACES

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Sections 2, 3 and 4 of this report have set out the strategic policy context, supply and demand for open space within the Borough of Lambeth. This section aims to articulate a vision arising from the analysis which can be used to set objectives and recommendations for the future identification, preservation and enhancement of open space in the Borough.

5.2 Aims and Vision

5.2.1 Our vision for Lambeth is:

'To develop the extent and enhance the quality of open space and increase biodiversity in Lambeth, in order to promote regeneration and enhance the quality of the urban environment. To encourage its use by all sections of the community to achieve social inclusion, improve health and well being, and provide educational opportunities and enhance the quality of life of those who live, work, and visit the Borough.'

5.2.2 The realisation of this vision will require:

- Safeguarding existing open spaces;
- Increasing the provision of open spaces;
- Identifying opportunities to enhance access to open space;
- A phased programme of quality improvements;
- Raising awareness of the value of public open space and sports facilities in Lambeth;
- Encouraging all members of the community to use public open space;
- Encouraging policy makers to see open space planning as a key element in regeneration.
- Maximising the effectiveness of capital and revenue expenditure;

5.3 Recommendations

Safeguarding Existing Open Spaces

5.3.1 The Lambeth Plan contains a clear framework for protecting the majority of existing open spaces. Selective development of Housing Amenity Areas should be carefully examined to ensure the clause permitting limited loss of open space does not apply in areas with particularly high levels of deficiency.

Increasing the Provision of Open Spaces

- 5.3.2 We believe that there is a need to provide more public open space in Lambeth. New provision should be targeted to resolve the area of access deficiency, identified in Accessibility Map to Small Local and Local Parks Map (Figure 3.15). There is a particular need for additional open space in the central part of the Borough. It is important to note that the existing provision per 1000 population relates to unrestricted open space and that increases in provision can be achieved through negotiated access to existing open spaces with limited and restricted access.
- 5.3.3 In keeping with the recommendations in PPG 17, we consider that it is desirable to set local targets for the amount of open space per 1000 people. We believe that such standards should be realistic for the short to medium term and to be capable of revision in the future.
- *Accordingly, we recommend that Lambeth Council adopt and publish in its Unitary Development Plan a Borough wide target of at provide at least 1.54ha of public open space per 1000 population.*
- 5.3.4 In order further to explore local open space deficits:
- *We recommend that Lambeth considers the analysis provided by this strategy together with the housing capacity study to assess the relationship between the proposed increases in population and the provision of open space in greater depth, with particular regard to areas of open space deficiency.*
- 5.3.5 Such analysis will provide a more refined understanding of deficiency.
- 5.3.6 In the Supplementary Planning Guidance the Council should also, when considering planning applications for development in areas of deficiency, seek to conclude section 106 agreements to provide new public open space. In addition, where new development might induce a deficiency, either due to a loss of open space or a projected increase in population, the Council should seek new provision via section 106 agreements.
- 5.3.7 There is a need further to refine the nature of the demand for more open space, namely what sort of new open space should be provided.
- *We recommend that, using its own data and that in the new database, the Council reviews the provision and standards of playgrounds, particular consideration should be given to increasing provision in Thurlow Park, St Leonards, Streatham Wells, Streatham Hill Wards.*
- 5.3.8 The poor quality of play provision in parks in Lambeth is a key issue, as this is one of the main reasons the local population visits open spaces. There is widespread recognition that there is inadequate provision and maintenance of play facilities in Lambeth and a Youth and Play Strategy 2004-2007 has been prepared accordingly. However, the lack of progress suggests this strategy has been constrained, possibly due to insufficient funding.

5.3.9 Another specific area for future development is access to nature and natural spaces. In pursuit of the Mayor's biodiversity strategy and in the interests of promoting environmental education and for the intrinsic merit of natural spaces, it is important to ensure that Lambeth residents have easy access to such areas. Whilst the survey has identified 4 semi-natural/ecological sites many other open spaces have areas of semi-natural and ecological interest. The GLA access to nature conservation map identifies area of deficiency based on their principles for assessing deficiency.

- *We recommend that the Council develops proposals to increase provision of and accessibility to nature and natural areas, priority should be given to addressing the deficiency in the north of the Borough, but consideration should also be given to Streatham South Ward to the south-east and Gipsy Hill Ward to the south-west of the Borough.*

Identifying Opportunities to Increase Access to Open Spaces

5.3.10 In order to meet these targets:

- *We recommend that Lambeth Council should:*
 - *survey open spaces in identified deficit areas with a view to identifying possible sites to be developed for public access.*
 - *identify open spaces with unrestricted access that are not currently classified as parks and consider measures to improve their functionality, using the information in the database.*
 - *give further consideration to the lines of severance, and measures that could be taken, such as new pedestrian crossings, with a view to improving access to open spaces.*

A Phased Programme of Quality Improvements

5.3.11 On the basis of our assessment of overall quality, security and vandalism, we have identified a list of priority sites for improvement. Such improvements may be funded from public sources or via section 106 agreements.

- *We recommend that the following sites by reason of their poor quality, poor play facilities, poor security and vulnerability to vandalism should be subject to early attention to address these problems:*
 - Thessaly Play Space
 - Kennington Park Extension
 - Hatfields Open Space
 - Milkwood Open Space
 - Elam Street
 - Lambeth Walk Public Open Space
 - Rhodesia Road Open Space
 - Mostyn Gardens
 - Olive Morris Gardens
 - Spring Gardens
 - Bolton Crescent
 - Knight's Hill Recreation Ground

- Norwood Park
- Hillside Gardens
- Ruskin Park
- Streatham Vale Park

5.3.12 The success of these measures should be assessed by reviewing the quality of these spaces one year after improvements have been implemented.

- *We recommend that Lambeth aims to improve all its poorest open spaces to enable them to achieve at least an average rating over the next 5 years. As a longer term goal Lambeth should aim to double the number of good quality open spaces in the Borough over the next 10 years.*

5.3.13 A key quality improvement that should be carried out is the development of a programme of signage improvements. This should provide consistency in the quality of information provision, assist users with navigating the larger sites, and promote social inclusion through the use of second language information, which reflects the cultural diversity of the Borough.

- *We recommend that the Council consider the preparation of a signage strategy to improve the quality of its signs and use it as a means of developing a corporate identity for its open spaces.*

5.3.14 The database provides a starting point for devising landscape strategies to reinforce local distinctiveness, to link open spaces, for example through treeplanting and to enhance biodiversity.

- *We recommend that the Council consider the preparation of a landscape strategy which seeks to reinforce local distinctiveness, link open spaces and enhance biodiversity.*

Raise Awareness of the Value of Public Open Space and Sports Facilities in Lambeth

5.3.15 All the national and local studies point to the value of parks and open spaces and sports facilities. To achieve our vision, Lambeth residents need to be made more aware of public open space and sports provision on those sites and the potential it offers to enhance their quality of life. High quality signage is essential to provide users with information on the range of services provided by each open space, and the location of those facilities.

- *We recommend that Lambeth Council seeks to promote its public open spaces and associated sports facilities as amenity landscapes, areas of biodiversity, facilities for exercise and resources for education through press releases, community information distributed with Council Charge requests, site information and the formation of friends groups.*

5.3.16 Success should be measured by an assessment of the numbers of people using the parks.

Encouraging all Members of the Community to use Public Open Space

5.3.17 We want to encourage all sectors of the population to enjoy Lambeth's parks and open spaces. On a national scale, research for the Urban Green Spaces Task Force revealed that parks are not extensively used by certain parts of the community including people over 65, people with disabilities and people from black and ethnic minorities, women and 12 to 19 year olds. Unpublished research carried out by MORI for Lambeth Council suggests that the position in Lambeth may be slightly better than that found by the Task Force.

- *We recommend that Lambeth Council selectively monitor the profile of the users of public parks in order to establish their profile and monitor change.*

5.3.18 The data can be used to assess how representative park users are of the overall population and will enable change to be monitored.

5.3.19 Scott Wilson undertook a research study on the use of open spaces by under represented groups in Lambeth. The findings of this study are incorporated in this report.

- *We recommend that Lambeth Council considers the various measures for reducing barriers to access with a view to implementing them across the Borough.*

5.3.20 In general women are more likely to feel open spaces are threatening than men. The Lambeth Best Value Review (2001) highlights that many users feel there is a need for a ranger/ patrol service, this shows very highly amongst all consultations.

- *We recommend that Lambeth Council re-evaluates its system of park rangers which currently lies with grounds maintenance.*

5.3.21 A further way of increasing use of the parks and encouraging local "ownership" is to promote community involvement in park management, both in terms of decision-making and actual works.

- *We recommend that Lambeth Council gives further consideration to the involvement of Friends Groups, Residents Associations, wildlife groups, businesses, and individuals in the local management of parks and open spaces.*

Encouraging Policy Makers to see Open Space Planning as a Key Element in Regeneration

5.3.22 We feel that the value and potential of Lambeth's open spaces is not yet fully appreciated by all policy makers and certainly that it is not yet, as urged by the Urban Green Spaces Task Force, at the heart of regeneration in the Borough.

- *We recommend that Lambeth Council give greater consideration in plan and policy development to the role of quality open spaces in facilitating urban regeneration.*

5.3.23 Such an approach may also assist in unlocking further capital spending on parks if they are seen as central to regeneration.

5.3.24 In keeping with the overall aims of Lambeth Council as stated in the Community Strategy and in keeping with the Government's social inclusion agenda:

- *We recommend that Lambeth Council agree priorities for capital and revenue spending on parks and open spaces in the Borough with a view to countering social deprivation.*

5.3.25 The implication of this recommendation is that the Council should explicitly seek to remedy open space deficiencies and improve the quality of open spaces in those areas which are most deprived. Further guidance on this is given below.

Maximise the Effectiveness of Capital and Revenue Expenditure

5.3.26 The brief for the Strategy sought explicit advice on the priorities for this spending and we have set out above our recommendation that expenditure should be focused first on areas of deprivation.

5.3.27 The review of deficiencies has identified key areas in which priority should be accorded to new provision. The assessment of open space provision and deprivation by ward (Table 3.17) reveals that seven of the wards (Knight's Hill, Vassal, Tulse Hill, Stockwell, Larkhall, Streatham Wells and Ferndale) show both a low level of open space and a high level of deprivation.

- *We recommend that Lambeth Council investigate the potential for providing additional parks and open spaces in Knight's Hill, Tulse Hill, Stockwell, Larkhall, Streatham Wells and Ferndale wards as a priority.*

5.3.28 Kennington Park Extension needs particular improvements in view of its strategic function, it was the only major park within the ten worst sites and it has the highest score for the number of crimes committed.

- *We recommend that Lambeth Council seeks to identify capital spending for Kennington Park Extension in order to improve the quality of and facilities in the Park.*

Increasing the Provision of Sports Facilities and Participation in Sport

5.3.29 There is a need to improve the quality of playing pitches in Lambeth and increase the level of provision in general. A comprehensive strategy is required to ensure improvements are directed at the most appropriate location and facilities, and reflect the needs of local users.

- *We recommend that Lambeth Council seeks to carry out a detailed sport and playing pitch strategy to determine current levels of provision and deficiency and attitudes to the nature and availability of facilities.*

Maximising the Potential of the Database as a Management Tool

5.3.30 The Council will need to allocate resources to maintaining and updating the database. The database could be used to determine the need for investment, to assess management and maintenance and to record changes in quality over time.

- *We recommend that Lambeth Council allocates resources to maintaining and updating the database at regular intervals.*

Action Plan

5.3.31 The following sites by reason of their poor quality, poor play facilities, poor security and vulnerability to vandalism should be subject to early attention to address these problems:

- Thessaly Play Space
- Kennington Park Extension
- Hatfields Open Space
- Milkwood Open Space
- Elam Street
- Lambeth Walk Public Open Space
- Rhodesia Road Open Space
- Mostyn Gardens
- Olive Morris Gardens
- Spring Gardens
- Bolton Crescent
- Knight's Hill Recreation Ground
- Norwood Park
- Hillside Gardens
- Ruskin Park
- Streatham Vale Park

Such improvements may be funded from public sources, such as capital funding, Heritage Lottery Funding, New Opportunities Fund, or via section 106 agreements.

5.3.32 The key areas which should be targeted for the provision of new open spaces, as a priority, are Knight's Hill, Tulse Hill, Stockwell, Larkhall, Streatham Wells and Ferndale wards. In view of the low level of open space and a high level of deprivation in these wards.

5.3.33 Increased open space provision may be negotiated through section 106 agreements, the rationalisation the use of housing amenity open spaces, or negotiating access to existing open spaces with limited or restricted access.

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Appendix 1 Typology Definitions

TYOLOGY DEFINITIONS

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 Greenspace - 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

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.

Appendix 2 Site Audit Survey Sheet

P1: Site information						
Site ID		Ward				
Sub No		Access				
Site Name		Opening Times				
Alternative ID		Time				
Typology		Date				
P2: Transport						
	Conv	Useb	Need	Appr		
Car Parking						
Cycle Stands						
Bus Stops						
Tube						
Rail						
P3: Site Access						
	Conv	Useb	Need	Appr		
Pedestrian						
Disabled						
Cycle						
Vehicle						
Gates						
Pedestrian Crossings						
Dog Access						
Psychological Barriers						
Easy Improvements						
P4: Site Furniture						
	Conv	Cond	Work	Appr		
Seats						
Entrance Lights						
Security Lights						
Litter Bins						
Dog Litter						
Easy Improvements						
P5: Signage						
	Conv	Usef	Func	Cond	Work	Appr
FingerPosts						
Interpretation						
Entrance						
Second Language						
Emergency Information						
Easy Improvements						
P6: Boundary Features						
	Conv	Usef	Cond	Work	Appr	
Walls						
Fences						
Railings						
Vegetative						
Hedges						
Easy Improvements						
P7: Vegetation						
	Conv	Usef	Cond	Work	Appr	
Close Mown Grass (40-50mm)						
Rough Grass (50-80mm)						
Meadow Grass						
Isolated Trees						
Tree Clumps						
Avenue						
Woodland						
Scrub						
Ornamental Shrubs						
Seasonal Bedding						
Herbaceous / Mixed Border						
Easy Improvements						
Japanese Knotweed on Site						
P8: Footpaths						
	Conv	Func	Cond	Needs	Work	Appr
Bound						
Loose						
Desire Lines						
Roads						
Cycle Routes						

Easy Improvements							
S3: Aesthetic Factors							
Balance	Harmonious		Balanced		Discordant		Chaotic
Scale	Intimate		Small		Medium		Large
Enclosure	Confined		Enclosed		Open		Exposed
Texture	Textured		Smooth		Rough		V.Rough
Colour	Colourful		Muted		Monochrome		Garish
Diversity	Complex		Diverse		Simple		Uniform
Unity	Unified		Uninterrupted		Fragmented		Chaotic
Stimulus	Invigorating		Interesting		Bland		Boring

Appendix 3 Survey Terminology

FIELD SURVEY DATA – TERMINOLOGY & NOTES

- (i) **Conv Convenience** (*access for catchment area handy/favourable to needs/comfort/well adapted to 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
- (ii) **Useb Usability/Ease of Use** (*helpful/serviceable/easily operated & understood*)
- 1 – Difficult to use
 - 2 – Difficult in parts
 - 3 – Adequate
 - 4 – Easy in parts
 - 5 – Easy to Use
- (iii) **Usef Usefulness** (*reason for using or doing/purpose served*)
- 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
- (iv) **Cond Physical Condition**
- 1 – Complete disrepair
 - 2 – Poor-needs immediate attention
 - 3 – Good-needs minor attention
 - 4 – Generally good
 - 5 – Excellent condition
- (v) **Need Need** (*necessity/requisite*)
- 1 – Demand for element no longer required
 - 2 – Occasionally needed
 - 3 – Meeting purpose, more facilities of similar nature required
 - 4 – Frequently used
 - 5 – Meeting demand
- (vi) **Coord Co-ordination** (*elements of like forming a whole/design/colour/conducive activities/equality in sharing space*)
- 1 – Mismatch - whole scale changes required
 - 2 – No theme
 - 3 – Mixed-generally good
 - 4 – Good-continuity minor adjustments may be required
 - 5 – Good continuity
- (vii) **Work Work Required**
- 1 – Immediate attention needed
 - 2 – Inspection recommended
 - 3 – Adequate
 - 4 – Monitoring required
 - 5 – Non immediately apparent

- (vii) **Appr Appropriateness** (*conducive use of space to context or surrounding area*)
- 1 – Wholly inappropriate
 - 2 – Inappropriate in places
 - 3 – Adequate
 - 4 – Generally Appropriate
 - 5 – Appropriate

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(1) P.3 Site Access

Disabled Access – ramps, entrances, surfaces, benches near entrance.
Pedestrian Crossing – if the site is surrounded by heavily trafficked road the need would be high, the convenience would depend on its proximity to the site entrance, the usability would relate to the type of crossing e.g. traffic island/ signal controlled crossing.

(2) P.10 Locality - Context & Catchment

When considering convenience (Conv), an assessment of the actual or potential catchment area is required. Two scenarios are described below as examples:

- i) if the open space can be used by an immediate surrounding residential population (i.e. permanent)-does the site have the facilities to cater for these needs? If yes, rank highly. If the site is meeting these needs and evidently (obviously) has capacity to accommodate more, then rank 5.
- ii) if the site is in a rural situation or only has a small number of permanent potential users (N.B relative to the site usage) and is normally accessed other than by foot or bicycle, then can the site accommodate this? If no, rank low.

(3) P11 Maintenance & Management

Look for obvious signs of state of repair, litter not collected, grass maintained for appropriate level of use, evidence of longer term perennial problems such as drainage, weeding etc.

(4) P.12 Biodiversity

Record high values for a diverse range of habitat types or potential for new areas for nature conservation and need for enhanced facilities.

(5) P13: Sports Facilities

Condition will refer to factors influencing quality, such as drainage, slope, surface covering and compaction.

(6) P.15 Crime and Vandalism

Evidence of anti-social behaviour e.g. alcohol/ drug abuse.

(7) S.1 Personal Security

Poor exit options include single exit which can be blocked, and numerous complex exits which allow muggers etc a rapid getaway.

Appendix 4 Evaluation Criteria for Site Scores

FACTORS USED IN CALCULATING QUALITY SCORES

Category 1	Field
Physical Quality	P4 Site Furniture P5 Signage P6 Boundary Features P7 Vegetation Cover P8 Footpaths P9 Architectural Features P11 Maintenance P12 Biodiversity P13 Sports Facilities P14 Play Facilities
Category 2	
Social Quality	S2 Personal Security S3 Crime and Vandalism
Category 3	
Aesthetic Quality	Balance Texture Colour Diversity Unity Stimulus

Appendix 5 Selected Photographs of Information Signs



Oval



Coldharbour – Loughborough Park



159 Norwood Park



45 Ruskin Park

Appendix 6 Greater London Authority (GLA) principles for defining areas deficient in access to Nature Conservation

Principles of Measuring Areas of Deficiency

The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy defines (A1.2.13 – page 118) Areas of Deficiency as built-up areas more than one kilometre actual walking distance from an accessible Metropolitan or Borough Site of Nature Conservation Importance. In defining these areas there are several considerations that come into play, which are covered below.

The access must be to a site

In some places the access route crosses other open spaces which have not been included in the site. Even where such routes are in the countryside, the experience of nature does not start until the edge of the site has been reached.

Because Borough sites are selected to be the best in a borough, they differ in their intrinsic quality between London boroughs; a Borough Site in Islington may be the same or lower quality than a Local Site in Bromley. When sites are graded, their position near to the borough boundary or within a particular part of a borough is taken into account, but this does not remove all these differences. As a result of this, some built up areas, which would be considered to be deficient in an outer borough, do not so qualify in an inner borough (although some such places may qualify on other grounds, see below).

Areas of Deficiency are not defined where few or no people live or work.

In general, Areas of Deficiency are not defined within Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land, as few people live or work in such areas, and future development there is unlikely. However, there are schools within the Green Belt and MOL, and rows of houses or even entire villages can lie within the Green Belt. Where these meet the criteria for Areas of Deficiency (such as Wennington village in Havering), they are included in the AOD. This is not the case for isolated houses in the Green Belt, which are difficult to map and will often be farms with access to the countryside. Therefore groups of less than ten dwellings within the Green Belt cannot form an isolated AOD.

If an inaccessible Metropolitan or Borough SINC lies within an AOD, the boundary of the AOD is generally drawn to exclude the site. This is not necessarily the case where open land which is not designated as Green Belt or MOL falls within the boundary of an AOD; here it is reasoned that if development took place, that development would then be within an AOD and this should be mapped.

Proximity to nature

Some sites do not provide 'hands on' experience of nature. This generally means being able to walk through natural areas, rather than just look at them from a distance.

- The River Thames and the Docks in central and east London are not defined as accessible nature, as generally people can only view their wildlife at a distance and over a wall. However, the Thames on the south side of Hammersmith Bridge, or in much of the Thamesmead area, for example, is regarded as accessible as there is a footpath through vegetated areas alongside semi-natural river banks.
- Similarly, the inaccessible Griff's Wood in the Green Belt in Bromley has a public footpath alongside 300 metres of one edge, but hedgeless fields on the other side of the path. Part of the nearby housing estate is therefore in an Area of Deficiency, even though it is on the edge of

countryside, with a footpath leading to and alongside Griff's Wood. The long path beside the railside habitat, south-west of Wimbledon station, has vegetation on only one side. Neither of these were considered to give sufficient experience of nature. Had there been a good hedgerow on the other side of these lengths of path, such that this took on the character of a green lane and they could be included within the site, access would have been established.

- A narrow public footpath that crosses the Royal Wimbledon Golf Course in Wimbledon, however, is counted as within the site, as for a considerable distance the site can be clearly viewed over a low fence on both sides of the path. Similarly, the footpath across Bromley Common between Rookery Lane and Hayes passes a number of woodlands on either side of the path, as well as in between hedgerows. Although none of the woodlands or adjacent fields are officially accessible, the path gives a very real sense of walking through fine countryside and as such is used for measuring Areas of Deficiency in the nearby built-up areas. In contrast, the road that bisects the otherwise inaccessible Langley Park Golf Course in Bromley is not considered to afford sufficient experience of nature.
- Bunhill Fields Burial Ground, a 1.6 hectare Borough Grade II site in Islington adjacent to the City, has wild areas but these are behind railings and can only be viewed over the railings. There are grass areas for sitting on but these are few and close mown. Although a pleasant spot and popular with City workers, it is not felt sufficient to give an experience of hands-on nature, or to encourage people to walk one kilometre to visit.
- Lambeth Palace Gardens/Archbishops Park is a 5.4 hectare BII site near St Thomas Hospital. The main ecological interest is in Lambeth Palace Gardens (which are usually inaccessible) and Archbishops Park on its own would not rank higher than the nearby Kennington Park (which is a Local Site). Therefore, although there is access here to a reasonably sized BII site, we do not consider this gives sufficient access to nature.
- The main pond in King George's Park, close to Wandsworth Town Centre, is a fine pond with good marginal vegetation, but it can only be viewed over railings from a tarmac path. The surrounding part of the park is formal and urban, and because the visitor is unable to be within the natural areas or to touch the vegetation, this is not regarded as giving a hands-on experience of nature. The northern part of this park, although part of a Borough Grade II Site, is not therefore taken into account when mapping adjacent Areas of Deficiency.

Payment

Where payment has to be made to access a site (for example Kew Gardens or Highgate New Cemetery), this is not regarded as freely accessible and is not used to reduce Areas of Deficiency (AOD).

Opening hours

A Site also has to be open for at least five days a week – a Site which is only freely accessible on Sundays is not included, but the Greenwich Peninsula Ecology Park, which is open 10-5 on Wednesday to Sunday inclusive would be.

Roe Green Park, a Borough Grade II site in Brent is freely accessible, but the main nature conservation interest lies within a garden which is only definitely open one morning per week – this Site was therefore not considered in reducing an AOD. Similarly, East India Dock Basin in Tower Hamlets, a Borough Grade I site which would easily qualify in relieving the surrounding Area of Deficiency, is only open on Saturdays and Sundays and so cannot be included.

Open to all

Part of one Site in Tower Hamlets has an excellent wildflower meadow, but as it is within a childrens' play area, which is only accessible to children under ten years of age and their carers, it is not considered to be freely accessible. Also, city farms are generally not regarded as giving sufficient actual experience of nature (apart from Mudchute Farm on the Isle of Dogs which has great biological diversity).

Special interest

If a site is a Metropolitan or Borough Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) purely for a specialist interest, for example lichens in a churchyard or great crested newts in a pond, the SINC will only be used to relieve an AOD if other features of it give an experience of nature – the churchyard is otherwise reasonably wild, and the pond is sufficiently large, attractively vegetated and accessible (some great crested newt ponds are rather unpleasant in appearance).

The size of the site

An assessment is made according to whether the size of the site affords sufficient experience of nature, and this is particularly important where Borough Grade II sites are being assessed for reducing an AOD. If somebody is living 800 metres from Hampstead Heath they will have more access to nature than somebody living 800 metres from a tiny wildlife garden in Islington. For these reasons, many Borough Grade II Sites in the inner London boroughs have not been counted as giving sufficient experience of nature when mapping AODs. Generally, only by visiting them or knowing them well can a judgement be made on small sites as to their feeling of tranquillity, wildness and experience of nature and whether they should be taken into account when relieving AODs.

In some cases, a whole site may be large but only a small part may be accessible. An example is in Haringey where the Barking to Gospel Oak Linesides are Borough Grade II. One small part of the site consists of a field of rough grassland, adjacent to and accessible from a local housing estate. On its own, this field would rank only as a Local Site at the most, and although this is the only accessible part of the site, it is not counted for the purposes of relieving an AOD. Additionally, it is almost entirely used by people from the nearby houses and flats, and it was considered highly unlikely that people would walk up to 1 kilometre to access such a small area of land, even though it was technically an accessible Borough Grade II Site.

Another Borough Grade II Site in Haringey consists of a steep bank of grassland and scrub behind some houses, but accessible between the houses from the road. Again, the place was almost entirely used (and kept up) by the neighbouring houses, and it was not thought right to encourage people from some distance away to access it. It was, therefore, discounted for relieving an AOD.

Borough boundaries

In a few cases a site near to a borough boundary (or crossing a boundary) is graded as of Local Importance whereas it is, or would be, regarded as of Borough Importance by the other Borough.

An inner borough, for example, such as Brent could take into account a Local site just over the boundary in Barnet, if it is agreed that the site would be a Borough site if located in Brent. This is not common, and has become less so with the rolling programme of resurvey, as obvious inconsistencies are ironed out. This avoids obvious cross-borough inconsistencies where an AOD sometimes used to stop at a boundary. For example, Clapham Common used to be graded as a Local Site in Wandsworth and a Borough Grade II Site in Lambeth. The effect was that people on the Wandsworth side of the boundary were regarded as living in an AOD, but those on the Lambeth side were not. This has been rectified by making Clapham Common a Borough Grade II site in Wandsworth as well.

Where a built-up area borders the Greater London boundary, and is potentially within an Area of Deficiency, it is necessary to look at nearby open spaces in the surrounding counties and try and assess how they would be graded if they were within the London borough. For example, sites in Surrey (such as Nonsuch Park and Banstead Downs) are of importance when mapping AODs in Sutton, and sites in Essex (Hainault Estate and others) when mapping Redbridge.

The nature of the development within the area of deficiency

Industrial, commercial and shopping areas (in fact any built-up area) are included within AODs as it is important that people should have access to nature from where they work, at lunchtimes or after work. Some houses with very large gardens can get caught up in an Area of Deficiency (for example in Wimbledon or South Cheam), but it must be emphasised that these are Areas of Nature Conservation Deficiency, and it is impossible to separate these areas out. In any case, sometimes there are flats within these seemingly more affluent areas, or people without access to a car for parts of the day.

Walking route

Walking distance is taken along the actual walking route via roads, bridges, footpaths or accessible open spaces. This includes measuring routes through estates, preferably where the route is not too complex and it is assumed that people with a reasonable level of local knowledge will know of these routes or could find them. The distance is measured as walking distance from the actual access points, and if a site only has one access then places on the far side of the site from the entrance will be far closer to an AOD than might at first appear.

This is especially common in the cases of cemeteries – Paddington, West Norwood and Streatham Cemeteries all have only one entrance and AODs approach very close to or adjoin the boundaries furthest from the entrance. Half the boundary of Streatham Cemetery (in Tooting) actually adjoins an AOD, and houses in these roads, although only a few metres from an accessible Borough Grade I SINC, are more than 1 kilometre actual walking distance to reach the cemetery entrance. Not all cemeteries have so few access points – Tottenham Cemetery has no fewer than seven, and AODs are accordingly much further away from the site boundaries.

For all Sites of Nature Conservation Importance, access points which are currently closed, or where it is proposed to open a new access, are not taken into account until they are actually open.

Location of the interest

In general, access is measured from the nearest accessible edge of the site, even where a short walk into that site is needed to find much beyond mown grass and a few trees, for example at Clapham Common. However, where large parts of a SINC have little or no accessible ecological interest (some SINC include areas of hard surfaces, buildings, formal landscape or close-mown sports pitches), measurement can be made to where the accessible ecological interest is felt to start. Some sites (for example Mile End Park and Wandsworth Common) are split up into several smaller components, and some small outliers can be little more than mown grass and a few trees. However, because they are historically and administratively part of the same park or common, these outliers have been given the same grading as the main body of the SINC. In these cases, the outlying areas of little ecological interest are excluded when assessing AODs.

Another example is in Haringey, where a large Borough Grade II Site consists of Tottenham Cemetery, Tottenham Churchyard and Bruce Castle Park, and makes an enormous difference to measuring AODs in the north of the Borough. The main nature conservation interest is in the cemetery and churchyard, whilst the park on its own (which has great historic interest) would probably only be a Local Site as it consists of mown grass and mature trees. In this case, therefore, the 1 kilometre is measured from the cemetery and churchyard only. A similar rule is applied elsewhere – see also above under ‘The size of the site’.

Appendix 7 List of Sites

Site Number	Site Name	Typology	Sub Typology	Ward	Access	Quality Score (%)	Size in hectares (ha)	Open Space Hierarchy	Management
001	China Walk Estate Old (Wedgwood House)	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land/ Amenity Area	Bishops	Unrestricted	52%	0.42	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
002	Archbishops Park	Local Park	Local Park	Bishops	Unrestricted	59%	4.31	Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
003	Shell Centre Podium	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Bishops	Unrestricted	52%	0.76	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
004	Thames Path - adjacent to Jubilee Gardens	Waterfront	Waterfront	Bishops	Unrestricted	55%	0.87	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
005	China Walk Estate New (Copeland House)	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land/ Amenity Area	Bishops	Unrestricted	49%	0.54	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
006	Bristol House Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land/ Amenity Area	Bishops	Unrestricted	49%	0.42	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
007	William Blake Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land/ Amenity Area	Bishops	Unrestricted	57%	0.41	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
008	St Thomas' Hospital	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Bishops	Unrestricted	56%	0.54	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
009	Jubilee Gardens	Local Park	Local Park	Bishops	Unrestricted	48%	1.23	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
010	Thames Path	Waterfront	Waterfront	Bishops	Unrestricted	51%	0.63	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
011	Thames Path	Waterfront	Waterfront	Bishops	Unrestricted	53%	0.97	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
012	Bernie Spain Gardens	Local Park	Local Park	Bishops	Unrestricted	54%	0.91	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
013	West Square Garden	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	0.36	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces

Site Number	Site Name	Typology	Sub Typology	Ward	Access	Quality Score (%)	Size in hectares (ha)	Open Space Hierarchy	Management
014	London Nautical School	PlaySpace	Playground	Bishops	Restricted	N/A	0.41	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
015	Hatfields Open Space	Local Park	Local Park	Bishops	Unrestricted	37%	0.48	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
016	St John the Evangelist	Churchyard/Cemetery	Churchyard	Bishops	Unrestricted	49%	0.53	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
017	Waterloo Millennium Green	Local Park	Local Park	Bishops	Unrestricted	64%	0.64	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
018	Leyton Square	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	0.40	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
019	Victoria Tower Gardens	Local Park	Local Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	2.65	Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
020	Lambeth Walk Public Open Space	Local Park	Local Park	Princes	Unrestricted	38%	1.98	Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
021	Geraldine Mary Harmsworth Park	Local Park	Local Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	6.54	Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
022	Lambeth High Street Recreation Ground.	Local Park	Local Park	Princes	Unrestricted	47%	0.65	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
023	Streatham Common	Local Park	Local Park	Streatham South	Unrestricted	43%	15.44	Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
024	The Rookery/ Norwood Grove	Local Park	Local Park	Streatham South	Limited	51%	23.94	District Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
025	Knight's Hill Recreation Ground	Local Park	Local Park	Knight's Hill	Limited	47%	1.64	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division

Site Number	Site Name	Typology	Sub Typology	Ward	Access	Quality Score (%)	Size in hectares (ha)	Open Space Hierarchy	Management
026	Valley Road Playing Fields	Sports Ground/Playing Fields and Courts	Playing field	Streatham Wells	Unrestricted	46%	0.67	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
027	Palace Road Nature Gardens	Ecological Site	Ecological	Streatham Hill	Unrestricted	N/A	0.67	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
028	Hillside Gardens	Local Park	Local Park	Streatham Hill	Unrestricted	51%	1.23	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
029	Agnes Riley Gardens	Local Park	Local Park	Thornton	Limited	58%	1.79	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
030	Holmewood Gardens	Local Park	Local Park	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	61%	0.65	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
031	Rush Common	Green/Common	Green / Common	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	50%	1.27	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
032	Rush Common	Green/Common	Green / Common	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	51%	0.55	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
033	Windmill Gardens	Local Park	Local Park	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	52%	0.74	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
034	St Matthews Peace Gardens	Churchyard/Cemetery	Churchyard	Tulse Hill	Unrestricted	57%	0.86	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
035	Rush Common	Green/Common	Green / Common	Tulse Hill	Unrestricted	53%	0.82	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division

Site Number	Site Name	Typology	Sub Typology	Ward	Access	Quality Score (%)	Size in hectares (ha)	Open Space Hierarchy	Management
036	Milkwood Open Space	Local Park	Local Park	Herne Hill	Unrestricted	38%	0.55	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
037	Loughborough Park	Local Park	Local Park	Coldharbour	Unrestricted	51%	1.61	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
038	Wyck Green	Local Park	Local Park	Coldharbour	Unrestricted	N/A	1.82	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
039	Max Roach Park	Green/Common	Green / Common	Coldharbour	Unrestricted	50%	0.43	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
040	Max Roach Park	Local Park	Local Park	Coldharbour	Unrestricted	52%	1.76	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
041	Max Roach Park	Green/Common	Green / Common	Coldharbour	Unrestricted	51%	0.33	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
042	Elam Street	Local Park	Local Park	Coldharbour	Unrestricted	38%	0.88	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
043	Slade Gardens	Local Park	Local Park	Vassall	Unrestricted	49%	2.33	Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
044	Larkhall Park	Local Park	Local Park	Larkhall	Unrestricted	48%	6.00	Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
045	Ruskin Park	Local Park	Local Park	Herne Hill	Unrestricted	60%	14.17	Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division

Site Number	Site Name	Typology	Sub Typology	Ward	Access	Quality Score (%)	Size in hectares (ha)	Open Space Hierarchy	Management
046	Mostyn Gardens	Local Park	Local Park	Vassall	Unrestricted	39%	3.76	Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
047	Myatt's Fields	Local Park	Local Park	Vassall	Unrestricted	66%	4.95	Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
048	St. Marks Church	Churchyard/Cemetery	Churchyard	Oval	Unrestricted	45%	0.45	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
049	Vauxhall Park	Local Park	Local Park	Oval	Unrestricted	51%	2.82	Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
050	Spring Gardens	Local Park	Local Park	Princes	Unrestricted	43%	2.81	Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
051	Kennington Park	Major Park	Major Park	Oval	Unrestricted	56%	10.57	Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
051a	Kennington Park Extension	Major Park	Major Park	Oval	Unrestricted	32%	4.93	Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
052	School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	Princes	Restricted	3%	0.48	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
053	Pedlars Acre Trust Gardens	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Princes	Unrestricted	63%	0.39	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
054	Streatham Vale Park	Local Park	Local Park	Streatham South	Unrestricted	45%	2.00	Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
055	Community Care Centre Gardens	Institutional Open Space	Institutional	Princes	Restricted	4%	0.50	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces

Site Number	Site Name	Typology	Sub Typology	Ward	Access	Quality Score (%)	Size in hectares (ha)	Open Space Hierarchy	Management
056	Cotton Garden Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Princes	Limited	39%	0.62	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
057	Cottington Close Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Princes	Limited	46%	0.20	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
057a	Cottington Close Estate Gardens	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Princes	Unrestricted	61%	0.13	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
058	Culpeper Court	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Princes	Limited	29%	0.30	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
059	Rothery Terrace	Green/Common	Green / Common	Vassall	Unrestricted	36%	0.46	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
060	Olive Morris Gardens	Local Park	Local Park	Vassall	Unrestricted	40%	0.60	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
061	Lorn Road Allotments	Allotment/Urban Farm	Allotments	Vassall	Limited	38%	0.32	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
062	Angell Town	Construction Site	Construction	Coldharbour	Unrestricted	N/A	0.43	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
063	Skate Park	PlaySpace	Playground	Ferndale	Unrestricted	51%	0.34	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
064	Studley Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Stockwell	Limited	30%	0.35	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
065	Albert Square	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Stockwell	Unrestricted	38%	0.34	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
066	Waltham Estate HAL	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Ferndale	Unrestricted	51%	0.39	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
067	City of London Almshouses	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Ferndale	Limited	54%	0.77	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
068	Studley Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Stockwell	Limited	31%	1.25	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
069	Willard Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Clapham Town	Limited	47%	0.43	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces

Site Number	Site Name	Typology	Sub Typology	Ward	Access	Quality Score (%)	Size in hectares (ha)	Open Space Hierarchy	Management
070	Rosendale Playing Fields	Sports Ground/Playing Fields and Courts	Playing Field - May be Institutional	Thurlow Park	Restricted	41%	2.75	Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
071	Knight's Hill/ Lovelace Road Allotments	Allotment/Urban Farm	Allotment	Thurlow Park	Restricted	N/A	6.90	Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
072	Peabody Estate Woodland	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Thurlow Park	Unrestricted	32%	3.83	Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
073	Oakfield Preparatory School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	Thurlow Park	Restricted	N/A	0.37	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
074	West Norwood Cemetery	Churchyard/Cemetery	Cemetery	Gipsy Hill	Limited	54%	15.96	Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
075	Thames Water	Operational Open Space	Operational Open Space	Brixton Hill	Restricted	N/A	1.57	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
076	St. Martin in the Fields School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	Thurlow Park	Restricted	N/A	1.06	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
077	Palace Road Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Streatham Hill	Limited	46%	0.82	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
078	Streatham Reservoir	Operational Open Space	Operational Open Space	Streatham Hill	Restricted	N/A	1.53	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
079	Knolly's Road Works	Operational Open Space	Operational Open Space	Knight's Hill	Restricted	N/A	0.73	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
080	Tonge House, Royal Circus	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Knight's Hill	Restricted	N/A	0.87	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
081	Streatham and Clapham High School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	St Leonards	Restricted	N/A	2.25	Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
082	Telford Park Lawn Tennis Club	Sports Ground/Playing Fields and Courts	Sports Ground	Streatham Hill	Restricted	N/A	0.69	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
083	Granton Tennis Club	Sports Ground/Playing Fields and Courts	Sports Ground	Thornton	Restricted	N/A	0.55	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces

Site Number	Site Name	Typology	Sub Typology	Ward	Access	Quality Score (%)	Size in hectares (ha)	Open Space Hierarchy	Management
084	Clapham Park Estate 1	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Thornton	Limited	45%	0.69	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
085	Clapham Park Estate 2	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Thornton	Limited	35%	0.53	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
086	Clapham Park Estate 3	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Thornton	Limited	45%	1.98	Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
087	Clapham Park Estate 4	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Thornton	Limited	43%	0.49	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
088	Lambeth Academy	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	Clapham Common	Restricted	N/A	0.93	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
089	Wigmore Lawn Tennis Club	Sports Ground/Playing Fields and Courts	Sports Ground	St Leonards	Restricted	N/A	0.61	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
090	Leithcote Gardens Railway Embankment	Restricted railway cutting	Restricted railway cutting	Streatham Wells	Restricted	N/A	0.86	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
091	Harborough Road railway embankment	Restricted railway cutting	Restricted railway cutting	Streatham Wells	Restricted	N/A	1.10	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
092	Sackville Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Streatham Wells	Limited	46%	0.70	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
093	Bishop Thomas Grant Catholic Secondary School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	Streatham Wells	Restricted	N/A	1.78	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
094	Tate Gardens	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Streatham Wells	Limited	N/A	1.62	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
095	Eardley Road Sidings Ecological Area	Natural Greenspace	Restricted railway cutting	Streatham South	Restricted	N/A	2.57	Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
096	Granton Primary School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	Streatham South	Restricted	N/A	0.57	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
097	Streatham Vale allotments	Allotment/Urban Farm	Allotment	Streatham South	Restricted	N/A	0.72	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
098	Woodmansterne Primary School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	Streatham South	Restricted	N/A	1.88	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces

Site Number	Site Name	Typology	Sub Typology	Ward	Access	Quality Score (%)	Size in hectares (ha)	Open Space Hierarchy	Management
099	Glenister Park Road railway embankment	Restricted railway cutting	Restricted railway cutting	Streatham South	Restricted	N/A	0.44	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
100	Streatham Common Sta /Estreham Road Railway Triangle	Restricted railway cutting	Restricted railway cutting	St Leonards	Restricted	N/A	0.43	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
101	Ilex Way Open Space	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Knight's Hill	Unrestricted	50%	0.45	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
102	Cork Tree Open Space	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Knight's Hill	Unrestricted	50%	0.42	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
103	St Julian's Farm Road Site	Square/Garden	Gardens/Brownfield	Knight's Hill	Restricted	42%	0.44	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
104	Norwood Hall	Local Park	Local Park	Knight's Hill	Unrestricted	46%	0.84	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
105	Railway embankment	Restricted railway cutting	Restricted railway cutting	Thurlow Park	Restricted	N/A	2.01	Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
106	Battersea Park	Major Park	Major Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	80.37	Metropolitan Open Space	Other Open Spaces
107	Tooting Bec Common	Major Park	Major Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	34.88	District Open Space	Other Open Spaces
108	Tooting Bec Common	Major Park	Major Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	5.19	Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
109	Heathbrook Park	Local Park	Local Park	Clapham Town	Unrestricted	64%	2.31	Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
110	La Retraite RC School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	Thornton	Restricted	N/A	0.86	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
111	Scrutton Close	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Thornton	Limited	36%	0.42	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
112	Poynders Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Thornton	Limited	31%	0.41	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
113	Cedar Estate (Cedar Trust)	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Clapham Town	Limited	51%	0.36	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces

Site Number	Site Name	Typology	Sub Typology	Ward	Access	Quality Score (%)	Size in hectares (ha)	Open Space Hierarchy	Management
114	St. Pauls Church	Churchyard/Cemetery	Churchyard	Clapham Town	Unrestricted	52%	0.62	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
115	Larkhall Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Larkhall	Limited	43%	0.28	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
116	Springfield Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Larkhall	Limited	39%	0.31	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
117	Springfield Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Larkhall	Limited	44%	0.22	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
118	Larkhall Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Larkhall	Limited	47%	0.74	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
119	Landsdowne Gardens	Construction Site	Construction Site	Oval	Restricted	N/A	0.48	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
120	Peddlers Park	Local Park	Local Park	Princes	Unrestricted	58%	0.46	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
121	Broomfield Playground	Local Park	Local Park	Princes	Unrestricted	46%	0.46	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
122	Laing Homes	Construction Site	Construction Site	Clapham Town	Restricted	N/A	0.67	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
123	Bedford Road HAL	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Ferndale	Limited	41%	0.26	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
124	Rhodesia Road Open Space	Local Park	Local Park	Larkhall	Unrestricted	39%	0.46	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
125	Stockwell Park High School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional	Stockwell	Restricted	N/A	0.30	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
126	Lyham Road Allotments (Thames Water)	Allotment/Urban Farm	Allotment	Brixton Hill	Restricted	N/A	0.99	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
127	The Livity School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	Brixton Hill	Restricted	N/A	0.46	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces

Site Number	Site Name	Typology	Sub Typology	Ward	Access	Quality Score (%)	Size in hectares (ha)	Open Space Hierarchy	Management
128	Raleigh Gardens	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Tulse Hill	Restricted	N/A	0.18	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
129	Brixton Hill	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Tulse Hill	Restricted	N/A	0.17	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
130	RouPELL Park	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	42%	0.52	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
131	RouPELL Park	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	48%	0.27	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
132	Christ Church Streatham School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	Brixton Hill	Restricted	N/A	0.30	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
133	St. Martins Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	45%	0.31	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
133a	St. Martins Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	50%	0.25	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
134	St. Martins Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	51%	0.34	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
135	Christchurch Green	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Streatham Hill	Unrestricted	29%	0.33	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
136	Palace Road Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Streatham Hill	Limited	31%	1.26	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
137	Streatham Rail Sides	Restricted railway cutting	Restricted railway cutting	Streatham Hill	Restricted	N/A	0.73	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
138	Railway Embankment adj to Leigham Court Road	Restricted railway cutting	Restricted railway cutting	Streatham Wells	Restricted	N/A	0.74	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
139	Tooting Bec Common	Major Park	Major Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	7.73	Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
140	St. Martins Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Tulse Hill	Limited	41%	0.69	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
140a	St. Martins Estate	Derelict/Vacant/Brownfield	Vacant / Derelict	Tulse Hill	Unrestricted	21%	0.40	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces

Site Number	Site Name	Typology	Sub Typology	Ward	Access	Quality Score (%)	Size in hectares (ha)	Open Space Hierarchy	Management
141	Brockwell Park	Major Park	Major Park	Herne Hill	Unrestricted	72%	51.28	District Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
141a	Brockwell Park Extension	Green/Common	Green / Common	Tulse Hill	Unrestricted	44%	0.48	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
141b	Brockwell Park Gardens	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Herne Hill	Unrestricted	58%	0.31	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
142	Tulse Hill	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Tulse Hill	Limited	42%	0.39	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
143	Tulse Hill	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Tulse Hill	Limited	42%	0.52	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
144	Tulse Hill	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Tulse Hill	Limited	47%	0.56	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
145	Clapham Common	Major Park	Major Park	Clapham Common	Unrestricted	70%	73.47	Metropolitan Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
146	Hebert Morrison Primary School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional	Oval	Restricted	N/A	0.61	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
147	Lansdowne Gardens	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Oval	Limited	N/A	0.37	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
148	Lansdown Green	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Stockwell	Limited	60%	0.49	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
149	Lansdown Green	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Stockwell	Limited	54%	0.68	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
150	South Lambeth	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Oval	Limited	31%	0.38	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
151	Kennington Square	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Oval	Unrestricted	40%	0.30	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division

Site Number	Site Name	Typology	Sub Typology	Ward	Access	Quality Score (%)	Size in hectares (ha)	Open Space Hierarchy	Management
152	The Oval	Sports Ground/Playing Fields and Courts	Sports Ground	Oval	Limited	N/A	2.10	Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
153	Durand Gardens	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Vassall	Restricted	47%	0.24	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
154	Elmworth Grove Open space	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Thurlow Park	Limited	42%	0.49	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
155	Petrel Court, Elmworth Grove Open Space	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Thurlow Park	Limited	44%	0.34	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
156	St Julian's Primary School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	Streatham Wells	Restricted	N/A	0.56	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
157	Rothschild St Site	Derelict/Vacant/Brownfield	Derelict	Knight's Hill	Restricted	N/A	0.27	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
158	St Saviours College	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land/Institutional	Gipsy Hill	Restricted	N/A	0.27	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
159	Norwood Park	Local Park	Local Park	Gipsy Hill	Unrestricted	54%	13.64	Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
160	St Leonard's CE Primary School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	St Leonards	Restricted	N/A	0.41	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
161	School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	Princes	Restricted	34%	0.28	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
162	Stockwell Park High School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional	Stockwell	Restricted	N/A	0.33	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
163	Larkhall Primary School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional	Larkhall	Restricted	N/A	0.24	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
164	Thessaly Play space	Local Park	Local Park	Larkhall	Unrestricted	30%	0.57	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
165	Oasis Children's Venture	PlaySpace	Adventure Playground	Stockwell	Limited	49%	0.45	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
166	Studley Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Stockwell	Limited	30%	0.41	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces

Site Number	Site Name	Typology	Sub Typology	Ward	Access	Quality Score (%)	Size in hectares (ha)	Open Space Hierarchy	Management
167	Mursell Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Stockwell	Limited	50%	0.47	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
168	St. Marks CE Primary School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional	Oval	Restricted	N/A	0.24	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
169	Vauxhall Gardens Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Princes	Limited	42%	0.54	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
170	Foxley Road	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Vassall	Restricted	N/A	0.25	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
171	Akerman Road	Roadside Site	Roadside	Vassall	Unrestricted	33%	0.42	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
172	South London Hospital	Construction Site	Construction Site	Clapham Common	Restricted	N/A	0.46	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
173	Clapham Park Road HAL	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Clapham Town	Limited	47%	0.48	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
174	Clapham Park Road HAL	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Clapham Town	Limited	48%	0.37	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
175	Temple Bowling Club	Sports Ground/Playing Fields and Courts	Sports Ground	Herne Hill	Restricted	5%	0.38	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
176	Railway Embankment adjacent to Hawarden Grove	Restricted railway cutting	Restricted railway cutting	Thurlow Park	Restricted	N/A	0.55	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
177	Rosendale Primary School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	Thurlow Park	Restricted	N/A	0.27	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
178	Brixton Hill	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Tulse Hill	Restricted	N/A	0.30	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
179	Rush Common	Green/Common	Green / Common	Tulse Hill	Unrestricted	50%	0.26	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
180	Methodist Church	Churchyard/Cemetery	Churchyard	Tulse Hill	Limited	N/A	0.19	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces

Site Number	Site Name	Typology	Sub Typology	Ward	Access	Quality Score (%)	Size in hectares (ha)	Open Space Hierarchy	Management
181	Tudor Close	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Tulse Hill	Restricted	N/A	0.37	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
182	St Mary's Gardens	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Bishops	Unrestricted	45%	0.10	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
183	Albert Embankment Gardens	Waterfront	Waterfront	Bishops	Unrestricted	53%	0.12	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
184	Albert Embankment Gardens	Waterfront	Waterfront	Princes	Unrestricted	47%	0.12	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
185	Albert Embankment Roadside	Roadside Site	Roadside	Princes	Unrestricted	32%	0.21	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
186	Albert Embankment Roadside	Roadside Site	Roadside	Princes	Unrestricted	32%	0.08	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
187	Kennington Green	Green/Common	Green / Common	Oval	Unrestricted	46%	0.09	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
188	Cleaver Square	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Princes	Unrestricted	34%	0.22	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
189	Claylands Road Public Open Space	Green/Common	Green / Common	Oval	Unrestricted	28%	0.12	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
190	Lansdowns Gardens	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Stockwell	Unrestricted	39%	0.10	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
191	Stockwell Memorial Gardens	Roadside Site	Roadside	Stockwell	Unrestricted	30%	0.08	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division

Site Number	Site Name	Typology	Sub Typology	Ward	Access	Quality Score (%)	Size in hectares (ha)	Open Space Hierarchy	Management
192	Stockwell Memorial Gardens	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Stockwell	Unrestricted	46%	0.15	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
193	Coldharbour Lane	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Coldharbour	Limited	44%	0.47	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
194	Windrush Square	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Coldharbour	Unrestricted	55%	0.18	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
195	Grafton Square	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Clapham Town	Unrestricted	58%	0.32	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
196	Georgetown Close Open Space	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Gipsy Hill	Limited	46%	0.24	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
197	Crystal Palace Park	Major Park	Major Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	54.14	District Open Space	Other Open Spaces
198	Surrey Gardens	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	1.56	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
199	Sunray Gardens	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	1.58	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
200	Land adjacent to Champion Hill Estate	Sports Ground/Playing Fields and Courts	Sports Ground	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	0.88	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
201	Dog Kennel Hill Sports Ground	Sports Ground/Playing Fields and Courts	Sports Ground	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	0.92	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
202	Dulwich Park	Major Park	Major Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	30.59	District Open Space	Other Open Spaces
203	Norbury Park	Major Park	Major Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	14.59	Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
204	Upper Norwood Recreation Ground	Local Park	Local Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	7.84	Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces

Site Number	Site Name	Typology	Sub Typology	Ward	Access	Quality Score (%)	Size in hectares (ha)	Open Space Hierarchy	Management
205	Tooting Bec Athletics Track/ Tooting Graveney Common	Green/Common	Green / Common / Sports Ground	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	20.34	District Open Space	Other Open Spaces
206	Harleyford Road Community Garden	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Oval	Unrestricted	49%	0.23	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
207	Tooting Bec Common	Major Park	Major Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	9.40	Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
208	Belair Park	Local Park	Local Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	10.61	Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
209	Salamanca St / Vauxhall Walk Open Space	Local Park	Local Park	Princes	Unrestricted	57%	0.14	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
210	Unigate Wood	Natural Greenspace	Natural Greenspace	Streatham Wells	Unrestricted	N/A	1.03	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
211	Carnac St/ Hamilton Road Open Space	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Gipsy Hill	Limited	43%	0.43	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
212	Knight's Hill Wood	Natural Greenspace	Natural Greenspace	Knight's Hill	Unrestricted	N/A	0.25	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
213	Woodfields	Sports Ground/Playing Fields and Courts	Playing fields	St Leonards	Limited	N/A	1.39	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
214	Bolton Crescent	Green/Common	Green / Common	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	26%	0.56	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
215	Vauxhall City Farm	Allotment/Urban Farm	City Farm	Princes	Unrestricted	52%	0.31	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
216	St. Matthews Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Tulse Hill	Limited	37%	0.12	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
217	Vauxhall Gardens Estate Play Area	PlaySpace	Play Area	Princes	Unrestricted	49%	0.18	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces

Site Number	Site Name	Typology	Sub Typology	Ward	Access	Quality Score (%)	Size in hectares (ha)	Open Space Hierarchy	Management
218	Tulse Hill Adventure Playground	PlaySpace	Adventure Playground	Tulse Hill	Limited	40%	0.24	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
219	Lollard Street Adventure Playground	PlaySpace	Adventure Play	Princes	Limited	35%	0.28	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
220	Lambeth Walk Open Space 'Community Garden'	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Bishops	Unrestricted	44%	0.14	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
221	Roots & Shoots	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Bishops	Unrestricted	33%	0.23	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
222	Tate Gardens	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Coldharbour	Unrestricted	45%	0.16	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
223	Vauxhall Gardens Estate Allotments	Allotment/Urban Farm	Allotments	Princes	Limited	50%	0.11	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
224	Westbury Estate	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Clapham Town	Limited	32%	0.68	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
225	Eden Community Garden Project	Square/Garden	Square / Garden	Clapham Town	Unrestricted	50%	0.16	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
226	Oasis Children's Nature Garden	Square/Garden	Community Garden	Stockwell	Limited	53%	0.21	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
227	Marie Stopes Hospital	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	Tulse Hill	Restricted	N/A	0.21	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
228	Raleigh Gardens	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land	Tulse Hill	Restricted	N/A	0.14	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
229	RouPELL Park Community Office	PlaySpace	Playground	Brixton Hill	Unrestricted	N/A	0.08	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
230	Henry House	Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land/ Amenity Area	Bishops	Restricted	N/A	0.22	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
231	Stamford St Car Park	Derelict/Vacant/Brownfield	Derelict/ Vacant/ Brownfield	Bishops	Restricted	N/A	0.25	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
232		Housing Amenity Land	Housing Amenity Land/ Amenity Area	Bishops	Restricted	N/A	0.27	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces

Site Number	Site Name	Typology	Sub Typology	Ward	Access	Quality Score (%)	Size in hectares (ha)	Open Space Hierarchy	Management
233	Ufford St Recreation Ground	Local Park	Local Park	Bishops	Unrestricted	48%	0.25	Small Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
234	Walnut Tree Walk Primary School	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	Bishops	Restricted	N/A	0.18	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
235	Museum of Garden History	Churchyard/Cemetery	Churchyard	Bishops	Unrestricted	50%	0.18	Small Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
236	Lambeth Palace Gardens	Institutional Open Space	Institutional Open Space	Bishops	Restricted	N/A	2.33	Local Open Space	Lambeth Council Parks Division
237	Long Meadow	Green/Common	Green/Common	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	1.46	Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
238	St James's Park	Major Park	Major Park	Outside Lambeth	Unrestricted	N/A	23.12	District Open Space	Other Open Spaces
239	Streatham Railsides	Restricted railway cutting	Restricted railway cutting	Knight's Hill	Restricted	N/A	9.38	Local Open Space	Other Open Spaces
240	Ferndale Community Sports Centre	Sports Ground/Playing Fields and Courts	Sports Ground	Ferndale	Limited	74%	0.76	Small Local Open Spaces	Other Open Spaces