

London Borough of
Barnet

**Barnet Open Space,
Sports and
Recreational Facilities
Assessment**

Final Report: Appendix
Volume

FINAL

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December 2009

This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client.
It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is
undertaken to any third party

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Job number 208564

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**Legislation, Policy and
Guidance**

A1 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

A1.1 National Policy

A1.2 Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation (July 2002)

The Government produced a revised PPG17 in 2002 building on the work of the Urban Green Spaces Task Force (UGSTF). PPG17 notes that opportunities and facilities for open spaces, sport and recreation underpin people's quality of life and that well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives. These include:

- Supporting urban renaissance – networks of high quality open spaces, sports and recreational facilities help create urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe;
- Promoting social inclusion and community cohesion – well planned and maintained open spaces and good quality sports and recreational facilities play a major part in improving people's sense of well being in the place they live. They act as a focal point for community activities;
- Health and wellbeing – open spaces, sports and recreational facilities have a vital role to play in promoting healthy living and preventing illness;
- Promoting sustainable development – by ensuring that open space, sports and recreational facilities are easily accessible by walking and cycling and ensuring more intensive sports and recreational facilities are planned for locations well served by public transport.

PPG17 seeks to encourage networks of accessible, high quality open spaces and sport and recreation facilities, in both urban and rural areas, which meet the needs of residents and visitors, are fit for purpose and economically and environmentally sustainable. It is advised that Councils should seek to supply an appropriate balance between new provision and the enhancement of existing provision. This assessment therefore seeks to measure the supply and demand of open and recreational space in Barnet following both a quantitative and qualitative audit of sites and recommend options for future provision. PPG17 states that local authorities should:

- Carry out assessments of existing and future needs of the community for open space, sports and recreational facilities. Local Authorities need to cover the differing needs of the population for open space and built sports and recreational facilities;
- Undertake audits of existing open space and facilities, use of existing facilities, access in terms of location and cost, and opportunities for new open space and facilities. Audits should consider quantitative and qualitative elements of open space, sports and recreational facilities;
- Standards should be set locally. Local authorities should use the information gained to set standards for the provision of open spaces and sports and recreational facilities in their areas. These standards should include quantitative elements, a qualitative component and accessibility. These standards will help redress deficiencies through the planning process, standards should be included in the local authority's Development Plan;
- Adopt a strategic approach and plan positively for provision, enhancement and maintenance of open space.

The study methodology has been developed taking into account government guidance as set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 and Companion Guide summarised below.

The guidance also suggests that any assessment should provide clarity and reasonable certainty for developers and land owners in relation to the requirements and expectations of local planning authorities in respect of open space. Thus, this assessment provides recommended open space standards to assist guiding negotiations with developers. From this assessment, a strategic approach for planning for provision, enhancement and maintenance of open space has been adopted.

A1.3 Assessing needs and opportunities: a companion guide to PPG17

The Companion Guide reflects the Government's policy objectives for open space, sport and recreation, as set out in PPG17. The Guide provides one way in which local assessments of need and audits of provision can be undertaken, it recognises that other approaches may be possible. The methodology for this Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities Needs Assessment is based on the 5 step approach set out in the companion guide and summarised below.

The Guide includes a 5 Step process for accessing local needs. It provides a suggested framework for the implementation of policies and provision standards through the Development Control process.

Comprehensive local assessments will result in better planning policies, facilitate better evidence based decision-making as part of the development control process, make it easier to negotiate planning obligations and provide essential evidence to use at appeals. They could also identify areas of land that could be sold for development (if the assessment shows they are not needed). They will help identify priorities for enhancement of existing open spaces or sport and recreation facilities or provision of new ones, promote 'joined up thinking' in planning, design and management, and provide a means of monitoring progress. Local assessments are also important for funding applications.

The guide identifies five key attributes of open space these are:

1. Accessibility (if a particular open space is inaccessible it will be of limited value to those who may want to use it);
2. Quality (depends on the needs and expectations of users, and design management and maintenance);
3. Multi-functionality (many open spaces are used for a variety of purposes);
4. Primary Purpose (by identifying the open space's primary purpose it is possible to take account of the variety of uses a site might have and brings clarity and consistency to planning, design and management policies);
5. Quantity (open space is often measured by amount of provision, but this doesn't take account of other key factors).

The guidance states that of the key attributes, generally accessibility and quantity can be delivered through planning, because they relate to location and use of land, but are sustained through good management and maintenance. Quality, multi-functionality and primary purpose are delivered initially through design, but are sustained through good management and maintenance. The planning system can sometimes help by generating resources through planning conditions or legal agreements for developments.

The Guide and PPG17 recommend authorities use the typology of open space proposed by the Urban Green Spaces Taskforce, or a variation of it.

Diagram 1: Open Space Typology from Companion Guide to PPG17

	PPG17 Typology	Primary purpose
Greenspaces	Parks and gardens	Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events
	Natural and semi-natural greenspaces, including urban woodland	Wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness
	Green corridors	Walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel, and opportunities for wildlife migration
	Outdoor sports facilities	Participation in outdoor sports, such as pitch sports, tennis, bowls, athletics or countryside and water sports
	Amenity greenspace	Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas.
	Provision for children and young people	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters
	Allotments, community gardens and urban farms	Opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion
	Cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds	Quiet contemplation and burial of the dead, often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity
Civic spaces	Civic and market squares and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians	Providing a setting for civic buildings, public demonstrations and community events

As outlined in Section 2.1, the typology groups adopted to carry out this Assessment in Barnet varies slightly from the Guidance typology in a number of ways as it was adapted to the local context in Barnet following discussions with Barnet officers and comments received in the first consultation event. For instance, the overall category of 'Parks and Gardens' was split into Local and District Parks to reflect the hierarchy of open spaces in the London Plan and the current UDP. Furthermore, categories were rationalized to ensure a primary purpose was captured. Also certain categories such as allotments were excluded from the assessment due to the level of information already held by Barnet.

One of the main reasons for carrying out a local assessment is to plan positively to ensure adequate provision of accessible, high quality green spaces, civic spaces and sports and recreation facilities that meet the needs of local communities.

Carrying out a local assessment enables planning authorities to consistently assess planning applications involving the redevelopment of an existing open space.

The guide includes a clear 5 step methodology. The key actions for each step are shown in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Five Step Methodology for Open Space Needs Assessment

1. Identifying local needs	2. Auditing local provision
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate a local assessment which will be PPG17 compliant Identify the land use implications of existing national, regional and local policies and strategies for open space or sport and recreation Review the impact and effectiveness of existing planning policies and related 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decide the scope of the audit and identify existing information Plan and undertake the audit Analyse the audit to identify distance thresholds, levels and types of use, the quality and value of provision, the quantity of provision and local opportunities

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provision standards Consult local communities and prepare an open space vision 	
3. Setting provision standards	4. Applying provision standards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the quantitative component Determine the qualitative component Determine the accessibility component Determine the minimum acceptable size component Determine the site area multiplier component Determine the cost components 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify deficiencies in accessibility Identify quality deficiency Identify areas of quantitative deficiency or surplus Identify the spatial distribution of unmet needs Forecast future needs
5. Drafting policies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify strategic options Evaluate the strategic options Draft policies 	

This assessment follows steps 1 -4. It is anticipated that Barnet Council will be responsible for taking the assessment through the subsequent stage of drafting options and policies as part of the Core Strategy.

A1.4 PPS9 – Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (August 2008)

PPS 9 sets out the Government’s objectives for planning in relation to Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. These are:

- to promote sustainable development** by ensuring that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of social, environmental and economic development, so that policies and decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity and geological diversity with other considerations.
- to conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England’s wildlife and geology** by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support.
- to contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance by:**
 - enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and to people’s sense of well-being; and
 - ensuring that developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment.

This assessment will contribute to the protection of the borough’s biodiversity by ensure that parks and open spaces are provided so that everyone can enjoy and learn about the natural world.

A1.5 Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (June 2008)

PPS12 emphasizes the importance of drafting local policy documents such as Core Strategies and DPDs based on robust, credible evidence. This open space assessment therefore seeks to provide Barnet with a clear understanding of open space supply and demand in order to assist in their development of policies for the provision of open space.

With respect to the preparation of the Core Strategy and other DPDs the guidance emphasises that in order for these documents to be judged ‘sound’ at an examination they must be justified and

effective. An importance of this is that these documents must be founded on a robust and credible evidence base. The evidence base should contain two elements:

- Participation: evidence of the views of the local community and others who have a stake in the future of the area; and
- Research/ fact finding: evidence that the choices made by the plan are backed up by the background facts.

The guidance states that evidence gathered should be proportionate to the job being undertaken by the plan, relevant to the place in question and as up-to-date as practical having regard to what may have changed since the evidence was collected. Within this assessment, we have sought to consult widely with a range of stakeholders as part of informing the evidence base and subsequent setting of open space standards for Barnet. PPS12 also maintains that there should be robust evidence to support recommendations, thus this assessment integrates both quantitative and qualitative evidence to provide the necessary information to support policies to protect and secure the existing open space network.

This assessment will form part of the evidence base for the Barnet's Core Strategy and will be used by the Council to develop policies in relation to open space and recreational facilities. The standards and recommendations arising from this study will form the basis of planning policies to be developed through the LDF and will underpin development control decisions and negotiation of development contributions;

A1.6 National Strategies and Guidance

A1.7 Open Space Strategies(Best Practice Guidance) GLA/ CABE (2009)

This Guidance recognises that open space is multi-functional so an Open Space Assessment should reflect a widely shared vision and that many stakeholders should be consulted and involved. The Guidance outlines requirements to understand demand for open spaces, to identify deficiencies, to secure new provision, and to improve quality through better management. The spatial elements of the open space strategy will also feed into the local development framework (LDF) and can be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

The guidance shares many of the elements of PPG17, including guidance for undertaking the following stages, which are integral to the methodology carved out by Arup:

- Review the context
- Understand the supply
- Understand demand and need
- Analyse and identify objectives

The Guidance specifically recommends that GIS be used to record and analyse open spaces. Arup have integrated the use of a GIS database through the methodology, so that both spatial analysis and assessment are key components of the study. It is recommended that the following standards are applied towards completion of the Assessment:

- Quantity standards: area of open space per thousand population
- Quality standards: a description of the required design and management standards, including inclusive design standards
- Accessibility standards: a distance threshold (for example, 400 metres) that takes into account any physical barriers to movement and the location of entrances to open space.

In carrying out comprehensive review of the each individual site in Barnet and populating the proforma for each site, this Assessment harvests the data and information required to set the appropriate standards for open space.

A1.8 Our Towns and Cities: The Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance Urban White Paper (2000)

The White Paper outlines how towns and cities can function as economic powerhouses, helping to achieve the Government's core objective of increasing sustainable growth and employment and bring benefits not just to their own population but to the surrounding region. It also targets those areas that are striving to renew their economic identity and which are seeking to take full advantage of the rapid growth in the new industries.

In relation to open spaces it states that well-managed public open spaces such as greens, squares, parks, children's play areas, allotments, woodlands and recreational and sporting areas improve the attractiveness of urban areas and help promote a healthier lifestyle. They, and other spaces such as agricultural and horticultural businesses, bring benefits for wildlife and the environment, act as an important educational tool and can relieve pressure on the countryside. They are therefore vital to enhancing the quality of urban environments and the quality of our lives. It also highlights the need for improvements in their management and maintenance.

The White Paper identifies the need for more imaginative thinking about open space planning and design and proposes three key areas of action:

- Development of a shared vision for the future of our parks, play areas and open spaces;
- Improved information on the quality and quantity of parks and open spaces and the way in which they are used and maintained; and
- Improved planning and design of new parks, play areas and public spaces and the management and maintenance of existing ones.

This study will provide information and analysis to support and inform the Council's policies in line with the Government's objectives for urban open space.

A1.9 Green Spaces, Better Places: Final Report of the Urban Green Spaces Taskforce (2002)

Government concern over the decline of urban parks over the past 20 years led to the establishment of the Urban Green Spaces Task Force (UGSTF) in 2001. The UGSTF advises on proposals for improving the quality of urban parks, play areas and green spaces.

The UGSTF report 'Green Spaces, Better Places' (2002) recognised the increasing awareness of the value of good quality parks, and the benefits that parks and green spaces provide. These included:

- Urban renaissance – good quality parks contribute to regeneration and create a sense of place, which is vital to community spirit and attract visitors;
- Health and Well being – green spaces can play a role in promoting healthy lifestyles and preventing illness;
- Social Inclusion, community development – green spaces give people the chance to participate in design, management and care of local spaces, fostering local pride. They are places to socialise, and because access is free, provide an affordable alternative to other leisure activities;
- Education and Lifelong Learning – green spaces provide an outdoor classroom for schools, and provide work experience and learning opportunities in environmental management;
- Environment and Ecology – green spaces help counter pollution, provide wildlife corridors, serve as 'lungs' for towns and cities, absorb noise, and provide sustainable urban drainage solutions;
- Heritage & Culture – green spaces are part of the heritage and culture of local communities. They provide venues for local festivals and civic celebrations.

Green Spaces, Better Places recognised the serious challenges facing open spaces. Generally there has been a decline in quality, due to a lack of funding, loss of political support and status and a failure to meet the needs and expectations of communities.

The Report looked at ways of reversing the decline through methods such as establishing a strategic policy framework for open spaces, increasing funding (securing funding external to local authorities), establishing partnerships, and greater community involvement in parks and green spaces.

The report is split into four parts as follows:

- Parks and green spaces and urban life
- Challenges and responses
- Creating green space networks
- An urban renaissance with green spaces

Part 1, *Parks and Green Spaces* and urban life explains why urban parks and green spaces remain popular despite the fact that many are neglected and rundown. The report stresses the important contribution they make in improving the quality of life in urban areas. The report also sets out how parks and green spaces help deliver wider and longer-term social, economic and environmental benefits through a range of public policy priorities, these include:

- Improving the quality of urban regeneration and neighbourhood renewal projects and the attractiveness of locations of business, and creating community enterprise and new jobs;
- Promoting healthy living and preventing illness, by providing places for physical activities, including walking and cycling;
- Fostering social inclusion and community development, citizenship and local pride by giving people the chance to participate in the design, management and care of their local spaces;
- Encouraging education and lifelong learning by providing a valuable resource for learning about the natural world and local environment;
- Supporting environmental sustainability by countering the pollution which can make cities unbearable and unsustainable, and helping to promote ecologically sensitive towns and cities; and
- Contributing to heritage and culture by providing reservoirs for collective memory, venues for local festivals and civic celebrations, and a livelier, more varied townscape.

Part 2, *Challenges and Responses* outlines current concerns about urban parks and green spaces and sets out proposals for overcoming them. The report explains why so many parks have declined through under-investment, loss of status and failure to meet the needs and expectations of local communities, and why, in consequence, many people have been put off using them.

Part 3, *Creating Green Space Networks* sets out why urban parks and green spaces need a strategic policy framework in which all decision-makers should operate. The report states that the revival of urban parks and green spaces depends on creating the right policy framework and integrated strategies for all the parties concerned to work collaboratively, recognise each other's interests, and deliver creative solutions.

Part 4, *An Urban Renaissance with Green Spaces*, presents a vision of liveable sustainable modern towns and cities with parks and green spaces at the heart of the vision. The report states that each site needs to be seen as part of a continuous network of urban green spaces serving the needs and aspirations of local communities and shows why the links between local and national government strategies are necessary to achieve such a network.

The UGSTF recommended that a typology of green space be adopted by the Government and its use promoted amongst local authorities. This would provide a consistent approach to assessing and strategically planning green space provision. The Report recognises that some green spaces may also be subject to various national or local policy designations and local green space hierarchies. The Government has accepted this recommendation and included this typology in the PPG17 companion guide (see above).

To assist the development of local green space networks local authorities should produce integrated green space strategies that can provide a vision and clear objectives for green spaces. Strategies should be used to enhance and protect existing green spaces; enhance design, improve management and care, and encourage higher standards and continuous review.

This Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities Needs Assessment seek to incorporate the recommendations from this report.

A1.10 The Sustainable Communities Plan : Building for the Future (2003)

Significant progress has been made since the publication of the White Paper in 2000. The Sustainable Communities Plan - Building for the Future (2003) complements and builds on the White Paper. In 2005 ODPM launched two five year plans, Homes for All and People, Places and Prosperity which further the objectives of the Sustainable Communities Plan and represent the next phase in creating sustainable communities. The Sustainable Communities Plan states that the government will provide funding to further support the good progress that has been made towards achieving the urban renaissance described in the White Paper. The funding for sports and open space was to be focused on the following projects/programmes:

- Launch of CABA Space in April 2003. This unit was set up to champion high quality planning, design, and the management and care of parks and public spaces and to provide hands-on support to local authorities and others to apply best practice to improve the local environment and reduce crime and fear of crime;
- Develop national quality standards and measurable targets for urban parks and green spaces, including expansion of the new Green Flags Partnership that acknowledges and rewards good practice in management of parks; and
- Promote regional Centres of Excellence whose role will include best practice in regeneration, design and management of urban environments.

A1.11 Green Flag Parks Award Scheme

As set out above, one of the recommendations of the Sustainable Communities Plan was the expansion of the Green Flag Award Scheme. The award is a national standard for parks and green spaces in England and Wales. It began in 1996 as a means of recognising and rewarding the best green spaces in the country. It was also seen as a way of encouraging others to achieve the same high environmental standards, creating a benchmark of excellence in recreational green areas

Raising the Standard (2004), the guide to the Green Flag Award Scheme, sets out eight criteria which are used to evaluate whether a park should receive an award. These are:

1. A welcoming place - how to create a sense that people are positively welcomed in the park
2. Healthy, safe & secure - how best to ensure that the park is a safe & healthy environment for all users
3. Clean & well maintained - what people can expect in terms of cleanliness, facilities & maintenance
4. Sustainability - how a park can be managed in environmentally sensitive ways
5. Conservation & heritage - the value of conservation & care of historical heritage
6. Community involvement - ways of encouraging community participation and acknowledging the community's role in a park's success
7. Marketing - methods of promoting a park successfully
8. Management - how to reflect all of the above in a coherent & accessible management plan or strategy and ensure it is implemented

Seven of Barnet's 16 Premier Parks have achieved a Green Flag Award for 2008-2009.

A1.12 UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)

The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy sets out the Government's approach to achieving sustainable development nationally and contributing to it globally, covering the period to 2020. In relation to the importance of open spaces, it identifies how the United Kingdom's physical and mental health is reliant on the quality of the environment.

It states the need for access to a variety of well-managed and maintained green spaces for leisure, sport, recreation and general public benefit to help people choose healthy lifestyles, in urban as well

as rural areas; physical inactivity has serious effects on human health, which according to research costs the UK economy more than £8 billion a year.

A1.13 Towards a Level Playing Field: A guide to the production of playing pitch strategies (2006)

Towards A Level Playing Field is a methodology and electronic kitbag developed by Sport England to assist Local Authorities, consultants and others in assessing the level of playing field provision within its area.

The guide was first made available in 2003 and revised in 2006. It is aimed at local authorities who want to produce a playing pitch strategy for their area. The guide includes a downloadable Electronic Toolkit with sample questionnaires, a mechanism for assessing turf pitch quality and a spread sheet for the numerical calculations. It contains a revised methodology, which is an eight stage Playing Pitch Model (PPM - set out below).

- Stage 1 – Identifying teams/team equivalents;
- Stage 2 – Calculating home games per team per week;
- Stage 3 – Assessing total home games per week;
- Stage 4 – Establishing temporal demand for games;
- Stage 5 – Defining Pitches Used/required on each day;
- Stage 6 – Establishing pitches available;
- Stage 7 – Assessing the findings;
- Stage 8 – Identifying policy options and solutions.

The Council produced a Playing Pitch Strategy using this methodology in 2003. This assessment will build on the work carried out by the Council by assessing sports pitches within parks. The results of the assessment of supply of sports pitches will be used to set standards in the next stage of the assessment.

A1.14 Green Space Strategies – a good practice guide (2006)

This document was first published in 2004 and reprinted in 2006. The strategy recognises that good quality green spaces are an essential element of urban neighborhoods and make a profound contribution to the quality of life of communities. They offer many economic, social and environmental benefits. Approaching their planning and management strategically will maximise the value of capital investment and revenue expenditure.

The strategy recognises that Councils are responsible for producing green strategies that set out the vision and the detail of the design, provision and enhancement of the parks and public spaces in their care. This CABA guidance is designed to steer authorities through the process of drawing up effective strategies based on clear assessments of stakeholders' needs and wishes. The document states that the strategy produced by local authority is intended to provide a blueprint for working in partnership with other landowners, managers and with local communities to deliver excellent parks and green space now and in the future.

The CABA guidance requires a successful green space strategy to:

- support national, regional and local policy objectives;
- contribute to the wider objectives of the council including improvements to the economy, housing, education, health, culture, planning, transport, regeneration, biodiversity, the environment and the public realm;
- be based on a clear assessment of the local community's current and future needs and opportunities, and of design, management and maintenance processes;
- support preparation of the local development framework by recording the location and characteristics of existing parks and green space, remedying any deficiencies and making strategic links between networks of spaces;
- establish an action plan that sets out design, management and maintenance principles, and an implementation programme that includes monitoring and review procedures;

The guidance draws on the principles set out in PPG17 and is intended to help authorities contribute to national objectives for better public spaces. The CABA strategy sets out the following three broad stages in drawing up a strategy:

Stage 1: Preliminary activities – These provide a foundation for the preparation of a successful strategy and investment in these will pay dividends later.

Stage 2: Information gathering and analysis – This work is essential to provide the objective and subjective data necessary to make informed judgments and agree priorities.

Stage 3: Strategy production – This involves preparing a consultation draft and a final strategy drawing on consultation responses, and gaining adoption by the council.

The CABA strategy requires strategies produced to contribute to the suite of Development Plan Documents. At a local level it will be important for planners and developers to consider the impacts of development growth on local habitats and the need for mitigation and enhancement.

The method adopted for this Open space, Sports and Recreational Facilities Assessment incorporates the three stages set out above. The approach to auditing existing provision is compatible with the methodology set out in Annex 2 of the document and the audit pro-forma covers all the topics listed (access, landscape quality, facilities, maintenance, management, security, heritage and education).

A detailed methodology for the next stage of the assessment is to be agreed with the Council once the Stage 1 audit is complete. In line with the CABA guide, the analysis of demand, to be undertaken in the next stages of work will be based on demographic analysis (summarised in Section 3 of this report) and stakeholder consultation. In addition the approach to setting standards and priorities will incorporate the suggested published standards set out in CABA guide (as well as the guidelines contained in Sections 6, 7 and 10 of the Companion Guide to PPG17).

A1.15 Regional Policy

A1.16 London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2008)

In February 2008 the London plan consolidated with Alterations since 2004 was published. The London Plan is the spatial development strategy for London, produced by the Mayor. The Plan sets out an integrated social, economic and environmental strategy for the future development of London.

The Plan states that open space is an integral part of the spatial character of the city and London's Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land form the basic structure of London's strategic network of open spaces.

Policy 3D.8 states that the Mayor will work with strategic partners to protect, promote and improve access to London's network of open spaces, to realise the current and potential value of open space to communities, and to protect the many benefits of open space, including those associated with health, sport and recreation, children's play, regeneration, the economy, culture, biodiversity and the environment.

Policy 3D.8 requires that policies in DPDs should treat the open space network as an integrated system that provides a "green infrastructure" containing many uses and performing a wide range of functions, such as the East London Green Grid.

Policy 3D.8 also expected all developments to incorporate appropriate elements of open space that make a positive contribution to and are integrated with the wider network.

The Plan describes London's open spaces to include green spaces, such as parks, allotments, commons, woodlands, natural habitats, recreation grounds, playing fields, agricultural land, burial grounds, amenity space, children's play areas, including hard surfaced playgrounds, and accessible countryside in the urban fringe. The Plan affirms that open spaces play a vital role in London as they provide a valuable resource and focus for local communities, can have a positive effect on the image and vitality of areas and can encourage investment.

Policy 3D.11 states that DPD policies should:

- Identify and support Regional and Metropolitan Park opportunities;
- Identify broad areas of public open space deficiency and priorities for addressing them;
- on the basis of audits carried out as part of an open space strategy, and using the open space hierarchy set out in Table 3D.1 as a starting point;
- Ensure that future open space needs are considered in planning policies for Opportunity Areas and other areas of growth and change in their area;
- Encouraging functional and physical linkages within the network of open spaces and to the wider public realm, improve accessibility for all throughout the network and create new links based on local and strategic need; and
- Identify, promote and protect Green Corridors and Green Chains and include appropriate designations and policies for the protection of local open spaces that are of value, or have the potential to be of value, to local community.

The London Plan sets out an open space hierarchy which is to be used as a benchmark for the provision of open space across London, as set out in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Open Space Categorisation

Open Space Categorisation	Size Guideline	Distance from homes
<p>Regional Parks</p> <p>Large areas, corridors or networks of open space, the majority of which will be publicly accessible and provide a range of facilities and features offering recreational, ecological, landscape, cultural or green infrastructure benefits. Offer a combination of facilities and features that are unique within London, are readily accessible by public transport and are managed to meet best practice quality standards.</p>	400 hectares	3.2 – 8 kilometres
<p>Metropolitan Parks</p> <p>Large areas of open space that provide a similar range of benefits to Regional Parks and offer a combination of facilities and features at the sub-regional level, are readily accessible by public transport and are managed to meet best practice quality standards.</p>	60 ha	3.2
<p>District Parks</p> <p>Large areas of open space that provide a landscape setting with a variety of natural features providing for a wide range of activities, including outdoor sports facilities and playing fields, children’s play for different age groups and informal recreation pursuits.</p>	20ha	1.2
<p>Local Parks and Open Spaces</p> <p>Providing for court games, children’s play, sitting-out areas and nature conservation areas.</p>	2ha	400
<p>Small Open Spaces</p> <p>Gardens, sitting-out areas, children’s play spaces or other areas of a specialist nature, including nature</p>	Under 2 ha	Less than 400m

conservation areas.		
<p>Pocket Parks</p> <p>Small areas of open space that provide natural surfaces and shaded areas for informal play and passive recreation that sometimes have seating and play equipment.</p>	Under 0.4 ha	Less than 400m
<p>Linear Open Spaces</p> <p>Open spaces and towpaths alongside the Thames, canals and other waterways; paths; disused railways; nature conservation areas; and other routes that provide opportunities for informal recreation. Often characterised by features or attractive areas which are not fully accessible to the public but contribute to the enjoyment of the space</p>	Variable	Wherever feasible.

This typology for this assessment incorporates this hierarchy to the extent that it is relevant to the local context and the study. Regional Parks was excluded as a category as only a relatively small portion of a Regional Park (Hampstead Heath) falls within the borough. Small Open Spaces and Pocket Parks and Linear Open Spaces were not included as these types of open space would be covered by other categories in the typology. The set distance from homes will be used in the next stage of the assessment to identify any areas of deficiency in the borough.

Policy 3D.12 requires boroughs, in consultation with local communities, the Mayor and other partners to produce open space strategies to protect, create and enhance all types of open space in their area. Such strategies should include approaches for the positive management of open space where appropriate to prevent or remedy degradation or enhance the beneficial use of it for the community. To assist with such strategies the Mayor has produced a Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies.

The policy also requires Boroughs to undertake audits of existing open space and assessments of need in their area, considering both the qualitative and the quantitative elements of open space, wildlife sites, sports and recreational facilities, as part of an open space strategy and in accordance with the guidance given in PPG17. In doing so, Policy 3D.12 requires that they should have regards to the cross-borough nature and use of many open spaces in London.

This Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities Assessment will form the basis of policies for the protection and enhancement of open space in the borough in line with the objectives above. The typology for the site survey is consistent with the open space hierarchy identified in the London Plan and is reflected in the Council’s adopted UDP.

A1.17 Regional Studies and Good Practice Guidance

A1.18 Connecting with London’s Nature: The Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy (July 2002)

This strategy is linked closely to the London plan and aims to provide a London wide framework for maintaining London’s diversity of wildlife. It has two overall targets: no overall loss of wildlife habitats in London; and secondly, more open spaces are created and made accessible, so that all Londoners are within walking distance of a quality natural space. The Mayor’s Strategy has taken account of the local Biodiversity Action Plans, which have been published by local authorities in London.

This Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities Assessment will help support policies to maintain and enhance the biodiversity in the borough, through maintenance of existing parks and creation of new facilities.

A1.19 Valuing Greenness: Green spaces, house prices and Londoners' priorities (June 2003)

The GLA's report Valuing Greenness: Green spaces, house prices and Londoners' priorities (June 2003) attempts to estimate the importance of the more natural and larger green spaces for London's urban environment. The report highlights the importance of green spaces for living in an urban environment and the vital role they play in the lives of Londoners. It notes that green spaces encourage healthy living, environmental sustainability and community development. They also provide a source of education, preserve heritage and culture, and promote recreation and tourism.

The report examines how the availability of open green space interacts with socio-economic, environmental and accessibility indicators across the different parts of London to measure the benefits of green spaces in terms of people's preferences for where to live in London. The study finds that residents of London attach a marginal value to open green space as is reflected in the price premium they are prepared to pay to secure a dwelling with this advantage.

The report has a number of key findings of relevance, including:

- The amount of green space in wards is the fifth most significant indicator in explaining the variation in average house prices. The first four indicators are level of income support, travel time to central London, average air quality and dwelling density.
- A 1 per cent increase in green space in a typical ward can be associated with a 0.3 to 0.5 per cent increase in average house price.
- Wards with a large amount of green space have better educational performance. The spatial patterns shown by educational performance and green spaces suggest that a high percentage of students aged 10 who score less than level 4 are in wards with lower percentages of green space.
- A plausible correlation exists between green spaces and deprivation indicators (income support and overcrowding), as there is some indication that wards with a lower number of green spaces have more income support claimants and overcrowded households.

Air quality, as expected, is higher in wards with more green spaces and our analysis suggests a negative correlation between NO₂ levels and open green spaces in wards. Air quality levels are negatively correlated with house prices, which may indicate that Londoners value proximity to central London and areas with good travel links more highly than open green spaces.

A1.20 Guide to preparing Open Space Strategies: Best practice guidance of the London Plan (2004)

The GLA published this best practice guidance to assist London boroughs with producing an Open Space Strategy.

The Mayor states that he is committed to all Londoners having access to good quality open spaces within a short walk of where they live and work. The guide encourages boroughs to prepare an Open Space Strategy to promote a more consistent approach to open space planning across London that will assist in providing good quality open spaces that are accessible to everyone.

The GLA Guide describes best practice for producing open space strategies, and provides a framework of what should be included in a strategy this includes:

- An audit of all open space (including playing pitches);
- Assessments of local needs and value of existing open space;
- Protection by appropriate designation on UDP maps;
- Prioritisation of investment to address identified needs and deficiencies;
- Identification of opportunities for improving access to open spaces;
- Identification of opportunities for improving linkages between open spaces and the wider public realm.

The guidance requires boroughs to set out a vision, aims and objectives and broad open space policies. The vision should be based on an understanding of the supply, distribution, quality, level of use, needs of communities and the wider borough, sub regional and the greater London context. The strategy should include an action plan, and should be subject to regular monitoring and review.

The GLA Guide defines open space as;

"All land use in London that is predominantly undeveloped other than by buildings or structures that are ancillary to the open space use. The definition covers the broad range of open space types within London, whether in public or private ownership and whether public access is unrestricted, limited or restricted" (page 4).

The Guide states that an Open Space Strategy should reflect the corporate aims of the Local authority. The GLA recognise that to be effective, the relationship between the open space strategy and other strategies should be clearly defined. The link to the borough's UDP/LDF is crucial as this provides the policy framework for implementing the land use aims and objectives of the Strategy for protecting biodiversity, enhancing nature conservation, and provision of open spaces and leisure and recreation facilities.

The Guide sets out a six stage approach to preparing a strategy which includes:

1. Preparation of Brief/scoping study;
2. Review and objectives setting;
3. Understanding the supply;
4. Understanding demands/needs;
5. Analysis and identification of objectives;
6. Preparation of strategy and Action Plan.

The Guide advises categorisation of open spaces according to the London Plan Open Space Hierarchy. This will enable a consistent approach across London to identifying open space deficiencies. The use of an open space typology to indicate the primary purpose of an open space is also suggested. This refers to the PPG17 typology, but recommends that this be refined to reflect local circumstances.

User and non-user surveys are suggested to understand open space demand and needs. Standards of provision are described as useful tools for measuring existing provision and comparing provision both within individual boroughs and across local authority boundaries.

Stage 5 of the suggested approach 'analysis and identification of objectives' involves a number of essential tasks. These are: analysis of supply and demand; identification of themes; aims and objectives; identification of open spaces to be protected; identification of priority areas of deficiency; identification of opportunities for addressing deficiencies; and identification of priority open spaces for improvement.

The guide provides advice on assessing the quantity and quality of open spaces and in identifying the needs of local communities and other users of open space. It also suggests ways of promoting open space improvements, including funding, the use of planning obligations and how to effectively engage the local community and establish collaborative partnerships.

The methodology adopted for this Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities assessment incorporates the methodology, typology, definition of open space set out in this GLA guide.

A1.21 Guide to preparing play strategies: Planning inclusive play spaces and opportunities for all London's children and young people (2005)

The Guide is designed as a companion to the Mayor's Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies and is part of the Mayor's policy to work with strategic partners to protect and promote London's network of open spaces. It sets out the basis for providing children with accessible spaces offering free, high quality, inclusive play opportunities throughout their environment.

The Guide adopts the straightforward definition of play as 'what children and young people do when they follow their own ideas and interests in their own way and for their own reasons'. The Guide advises that play strategies should challenge the presumption that sufficient play spaces are defined merely by a number of prescribed, fenced-off areas with a quota of manufactured equipment. Instead, play strategies should embrace and engage in creating wide range of play opportunities and spaces, from dedicated play spaces to play-friendly streets, parks and open spaces.

The Guide emphasises that Play Strategies should be based on an understanding of the supply, distribution, quality and level of use of current provision and the present and future needs of children and young people. Strategies should expand areas of where children and young people feel safe and welcomed whilst seeking to engage in order to engender shared ownership and responsibility of open spaces. In order to address questions on quantity, and accessibility, the Guide recommends conducting an audit to provide this information. Quantity of play space can either refer to total provision as well as different types of play space and functionality of play within different typologies (such as proportion of playing field used for play). The report refers to the NPFA standard that 0.8ha of children's play space to be provided per 1,000 population. The Guide also identifies that play spaces are only of good quality if they are accessible. Significant barriers to access therefore need to be considered in play strategies, such as busy roads, railway lines and travel distances. Other accessibility considerations include, access to different modes of transport, design of entrance gates and paths, and wheelchair access. The NPFA standard is also referred to for accessibility.

A1.22 North London Strategies

A1.23 Strategy 2007-2016 by Pro-Active North London Partnership (2007)

The PRO-ACTIVE North London Sport and Physical Activity Strategy is intended to set out PRO-ACTIVE North London's direction over the next 10 years. Their core aims include increasing participation in high quality sport and physical activity by 1% year on year, widen access to sport and physical activity among low participation groups such as women, people with disabilities, people over 50, people from ethnic minority communities and those people on a low income, and support the development of progression pathways to ensure individuals reach their full potential.

This Open space, Sports and Recreational Facilities Assessment, by targeting areas for improvement, will enable participation in sports to increase in the borough in line with these objectives.

A1.24 Adjoining Borough's Strategies

Neighbouring boroughs have undertaken assessments of sports and recreational facilities. However, they do not yet have a comprehensive open space assessment in place.

A1.25 London Borough of Brent Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity 2010-2015 (draft)

In early 2007, Sport England approached Brent Council to become a pilot in their Local Sport and Recreation Strategic Support Programme. The purpose of the strategy is to set out a plan for the development of sports facilities in the borough. A strategic review of all indoor and outdoor sports facilities across the borough has been conducted including sports facilities provided by the private sector, voluntary/community sector, and other public providers, as well as facilities within neighbouring boroughs.

The strategy acknowledges that sport participation levels across the borough are some of the lowest in London with only 18% of Brent's adults doing 3 x 30 minutes of physical activity per week. There is a need for improved, new and more accessible sports provision within the borough to help increase participation levels and involvement in sport to help reach the Government's target of 70% of the population doing 3 x 30 minutes a week by 2020.

A1.26 LB Haringey Sport Physical Activity Strategy (HSP)

The central purpose of the HSP is to improve public services through partnership arrangements. It brings together the Council, the Police, Haringey Teaching Primary Care Trust, employment services, local businesses, educational organisations, community and voluntary groups and other partners.

Narrowing the Gap 2002-2012 is the strategy to improve Haringey's most disadvantaged neighbourhoods and informs the HSP main priorities.

The **key themes** (shown below) are those which have been identified through the Community Plan and against which the **Haringey Strategic Partnership** measures its performance. This strategy seeks to demonstrate how sport and physical activity is central to meeting these key objectives for improving the lives of Haringey's community. Currently, the development of sport and physical activity is a priority action for "A Better Environment Theme" through the promotion of opportunities for relaxation and enjoyment. 2 main commitments are identified for action that underpins the development of this strategy:

- Increase the use of recreation facilities particularly for those groups currently under-represented including children, young people, refugees long term unemployed, older people and people with disabilities.
- Increase involvement of young people in sport at recreation facilities and schools to promote inclusion and reduce youth offending.

A1.27 Local Policy

A1.28 Barnet – A Successful City Suburb: A Sustainable Community Strategy for Barnet 2008-2018 (2008)

The Sustainable Community Strategy sets out the strategic vision for Barnet and the area. The Core Strategy and other DPDs should be closely related to and have regard to the SCS.

Barnet's SCS sets out four main themes that will be the focus of efforts to improve the social, economic and environmental well-being of the borough. It also sets out key measures of success against each theme as summarised in the **Table 3** below.

Table 3: SCS Themes

Themes	Measure of success
Growing Successfully	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase overall satisfaction with the local area • increase the working population educated to level 3 and level 4 or higher • reduce congestion • improve bus services running on time • reduce per capita CO2 emissions in the borough • reduce residual waste per head • develop proposals in Barnet Financing Plan • increase number of affordable homes delivered • growth in number of new homes provided • reduce number of working age people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods • increase in number of adults achieving Level 1 qualification in literacy • increase in number of adults achieving level 3 qualification in numeracy • children travelling to school- mode of transport used.
Safer, Stronger and Cleaner Barnet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase the percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their local area • build resilience to violent extremism • improve the street environment • reduce serious acquisitive crime • reduce re-offending of adults and priority and prolific offenders • reduce assault with injury crime rate • increase satisfaction with the way the police and council deal with anti-social behaviour • reduce repeat incidences of domestic violence • increase number of drug users in effective treatment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the number of young people who re-present the criminal justice agencies where alcohol is considered to be an aggravating factor on both occasions.
Investing in Children and Young People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved attainment for children at all levels • halt the rise in obesity amongst children and young people • improve the stability of looked after children • reduce the achievement gap between pupils eligible for Free School Meals and their peers achieving the expected level at KS2 & 4 • reduce the number of 16-18 year olds who are not in education employment and training • reduce the gap between children with and without Special Educational Needs achieving 5 A* - C GCSEs • reduce the rate of proven re-offending by young offenders • increase the number of initial assessments for Children's Social Care carried out between seven working days of referrals.
Healthier Barnet (including older people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase percentage gaining early access to maternity services • reduce mortality rates for all circulatory diseases at ages under 75 • reduce over 16 smoking rate prevalence • achieving independence for older people through intermediate care/rehabilitation • increase number of Adults with learning disability in employment • increase number of Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in settled accommodation.

At the heart of Barnet's Community Plan is the desire to improve the economic, social and environmental well being of Barnet and its communities. In addition it is important to recognise and support Barnet's diverse communities.

The SCS is supported by an action plan which sets out the planned actions and targets by which the themes and ambitions in the Sustainable Community Strategy will be achieved.

The action plan is largely based on Barnet's Local Area Agreement (LAA) which runs from 2008/09-2010/11. Barnet's LAA was agreed on 30 June 2008. As a number of targets could not be finalised at that time and it is to be regularly reviewed. The Action Plan will therefore be reviewed to reflect this.

Although none of the targets relate directly to open space, improvements to open space may have indirect implications for targets relating to ill health and obesity and safety and security.

A1.29 Barnet Unitary Development Plan – Adopted May 2006

The UDP policies will be saved until May 2009 (three years after adoption). Beyond this the Council will have to write to Government Office for London to request that certain policies are extended until the adoption of the relevant parts of the LDF.

The UDP policies on open space and sports and recreational facilities of relevance to this assessment are listed below. In summary, the main objectives of UDP policy are to:

- Protect the borough's current assets;
- Improve, enhance, link and extend where possible;
- Address areas of deficiency; and
- Provide new open spaces where possible and appropriate, for example in new developments.

These objectives will be revisited in the light of the supply and demand analysis as part of this assessment and developed into a series of specific proposals and priorities for open space and

recreational facilities in Barnet. This assessment will form an important part of the evidence base to support the replacement of these policies through the LDF process.

Open Space

Policies on Green Belt and Green Belt seek to safeguard the permanence and integrity of the borough's Green Belt and MOL.

The UDP emphasises that the maintenance of open spaces in urban areas can help and enhance the environmental quality of the borough, aid social and economic regeneration and help to promote a healthy lifestyle. The UDP also states that art in public places can be beneficial to the local community by creating a sense of place and cultural identity.

Policy O10 seeks to maintain and enhance the individual quality and character of Heritage Land in Barnet Policy O11 seeks to maintain and enhance the quality and character of Countryside Conservation Areas in Barnet. These areas have been mapped using GIS and where open spaces to be audited fall within these areas it has been noted and will be taken into account in the analysis of quality of provision.

Policy O12 seeks to resist any development proposals which would adversely affect the character, function or nature conservation value of any open space constituting part of a designated Green Chain. It will also promote the provision of missing links in such chains. Following the assessment of supply and demand, a series of objectives for open space will be developed. This will include consideration of whether there is scope to provide additional Green Chain links, particularly within areas of regeneration in the west of the borough.

Policy O13 seeks to oppose development proposals which would cause demonstrable harm to the character or nature conservation value of a Green Corridor. The council may also seek enhancements of the nature conservation value of a corridor through planning obligations attached to relevant planning permissions. Green Corridors are similar in concept to Green Chains. However, while Green Chains have a key objective the establishment of extended publicly accessible routes, the key importance of Green Corridors is their nature conservation value.

Policy GL3 seeks to protect and promote the creation of public open spaces for formal and informal outdoor leisure and recreation in the borough.

Policy L11 seeks to restrict development in areas of public open space, except where it is ancillary to the use of land as open space, complements it functions, is not harmful to the open character of the area and is in the interests of the community.

Policy L12 seeks to encourage new development to secure improvements in the amount, quality and distribution of public open spaces in areas of deficiency identified by the council. One of the key outputs of this assessment will be to identify areas of deficiency and explore potential solutions for addressing deficiencies. The Council requires developers to pay attention to the quality, variety, safety, and security of facilities to enable open spaces to be appreciated by as many residents as possible. This assessment will provide the Council with standards

Policy L14 seeks to encourage the full use of public open spaces by all sections of the community, through improvements to the quality and variety of such spaces and by making the best possible use of facilities to meet the varying needs of existing and potential users.

Sports and Recreational Facilities

Policy GL1 seeks to ensure that an adequate supply of land and buildings is available for sports and recreation, arts, culture and entertainment to meet the needs of residents in the borough.

Policy L19 states that development proposals to provide new or improved sports grounds and playing fields will be acceptable provided that they:

- Do not have a demonstrably harmful impact on the amenity of nearby residential properties and other uses;
- Do not have a demonstrably harmful impact on the character and appearance of the site and the surrounding area;

- Are designed to be accessible by people with disabilities; and
- The site is easily accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.

Policy L23 states that the council will refuse development proposals resulting in the loss of indoor sports and recreation facilities to other uses. Exceptions may be considered where equivalent alternative facilities are provided, improvements are made at other sites, where there is an excess in provision, or where there is an alternative benefit to the community as a result.

Policy L24 states that the council will permit development proposals for indoor sports and recreation facilities provided that:

- There is an identified need for the facility;
- There is no demonstrably harmful impact on the amenities of nearby residential properties and other uses;
- The development is consistent with the scale and function of the town centre and respects the character of the area;
- Unacceptable nuisance will not be caused in terms of noise or traffic generation;
- The site is located close to potential users and is easily accessible by walking, cycling and public transport; and
- The development is designed to be accessible for people with disabilities

Policy L25 states that the preferred location for indoor sports and recreation facilities is in the borough's town centres, or as part of a dual use facility at educational sites. Where there are no suitable sites in these locations the council may consider development proposals in edge-of-centre location, or in other areas which are highly accessible by a choice of means of transport. All development proposals in edge-of-centre and out-of-centre locations, other than those identified in the Plan, will be required to submit evidence of need for development and evidence that the sequential approach has been applied in selecting the site, as outlined in PPS6.

Recreational and sports facilities have been audited through the site survey where they fall within parks. This study draws on existing assessments of provision of playing fields within the borough to identify any areas of deficiency and priorities for improvement.

A1.30 Local Development Framework - Core Strategy Issues and Options (June 2008)

The Local Development Framework (LDF) will replace the Unitary Development Plan (adopted May 2006) and provide the statutory development plan that guides future spatial development and environmental protection of the London Borough of Barnet. It will define where growth and development should be located and where open space should be protected.

Consultation on and Issues and Options document was undertaken between 20th June and 29th September 2008. The Local Development Scheme states that the Core Strategy will be submitted to Government in May 2009. The timing of pre-submission consultation has yet to be confirmed by the Council.

The document recognises that one of the most significant characteristics of the borough is the large amount of open space, covering over one-third of the total and much of it of very high quality. This comprises the Metropolitan Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and other open spaces including parks, allotments and playing fields. The borough contains 68 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, including 7 which are local nature reserves. The Brent Reservoir, which lies partly in the borough, is a Site of Special Scientific Interest. There are many different habitats in the borough including woodlands, grasslands and hedgerows that are typical of rural England; in addition, the back gardens of suburban residential areas provide habitats for native birds, mammals, reptiles, insects and plants.

The Core Strategy Issues and Options document contains a number of core objectives to deliver the LDF vision, two of which are of particular relevance to open space:

- Protection of cherished open spaces: to improve access to, and enhance the quality of the Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and other open spaces by providing clean, green and safe places for the enjoyment of people who live, visit and work in Barnet; and
- Natural environment: to protect and enhance local biodiversity within both developed and undeveloped areas that allows sustainable development and growth alongside.

The Core Strategy is based on the spatial vision set out in the Three Strands Approach to planning, development and regeneration, which allows for the protection and enhancement of the borough's natural environment and biodiversity. In the context of open space, Strand 1 **Protects** the Green Belt and other precious open spaces that contribute to Barnet's quality city suburbs. Strand 2 **enhances** the traditional suburbs that are characterised by incidental open spaces, small parks, allotments, woodlands and watercourses as well as greenery provided by private gardens. Strand 3 allows planned **Growth** that will include enhanced access to open spaces and will necessitate the provision of new open spaces.

The Three Strands Approach aims to make the best use of brownfield land, with development planned at higher densities, mainly in the western part of the borough, and in accessible town centres. The Core Strategy Issues and Options Report notes that planned development and regeneration should increase the overall sustainability of the borough in terms of biodiversity through sensitive design and layout.

Since the completion of this assessment, the Core Strategy 'Direction of Travel', which sets out the proposed Core Strategy policies, has been published for public consultation. The findings of this Assessment have informed the development of the policies relating to open space (in particular Policy CS5), though the final report was not available prior to the publication of the Direction of Travel document. This assessment will therefore inform the development of open space and recreation policies as the Core Strategy is developed to submission version.

A1.31 Planning Obligations Framework (Section 106) SPD, September 2006

The SPD provides an overview on the legislative and procedural issues pertinent to Planning Obligations for those involved in the process.

UDP Policy IMP1 and IMP2 set out the council's objectives for planning obligation agreements. In particular these are inclusive of the provision of open space and community facilities. One of the functions of this assessment will be to inform future negotiations on developer contributions and future review of this document.

A1.32 Area Based Local Policy

There are significant areas of change and regeneration in Barnet, concentrated in particular in the West of the Borough. These areas have potential to create significant pressure on open space through population growth but also provide the opportunity to improve and increase public access to existing open space and provide new areas open space within development proposals.

A1.33 Cricklewood, Brent Cross and West Hendon Development Framework (2004)

In April 2004, the council adopted the Cricklewood, Brent Cross and West Hendon Development Framework as Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG). In response to this document in March 2008. The Brent Cross Cricklewood (BXC) Development Partners submitted an outline planning application to the Council for the comprehensive regeneration of the Brent Cross Cricklewood Area. The second period of consultation on this application finished in January 2009.

The vision in the SPG is to create a new gateway for London and a vibrant urban area for Barnet' and one of the strategic principles is the provision of new public open space, enhancement of the existing green spaces and links to established neighbourhoods. The regeneration area falls within an area of public open space deficiency and the existing open space is of poor quality and would benefit from an

improved maintenance regime. The SPG therefore states that it is imperative that existing public open space is improved in conjunction with any proposals for residential development. The Council will not support the loss of any existing public open space, and in the unlikely event that a loss cannot be avoided; the Council will expect a like for like replacement in the amount of space elsewhere in the regeneration area.

The document contains number of key design principles of particular relevance to open space, including:

- The creation of a hierarchy of interconnected public realm spaces within a network of streets including urban squares and neighbourhood parks;
- Existing underused and isolated spaces must be brought back into public use by improving access to them and their relationship with surrounding development;
- In improving the current underused open spaces consideration must be given to shared community/education open space;
- Incidental open spaces will not be acceptable. Every space must have a clearly defined function. 'Left over' areas that are often poorly maintained or vandalised can very quickly detract from the appearance of an area and are a costly maintenance item; and
- Neighbourhood parks should be fronted onto and overlooked by residential development providing natural surveillance at all times.

The document contains a number of proposals for the open space in the area; a new park will be created alongside Brent Terrace providing play areas and gardens, Clitterhouse Fields and Claremont Park will be improved and Clarefield Park will be reprovided with input from the local community, to create better sports pitches, gardens, areas for children's play, and new footpaths and cycle paths. A new riverside walk along the River Brent will be established, along with improved access to the Welsh Harp Reservoir whilst respecting its special nature.

A1.34 Mill Hill East Area Action Plan (2008)

The Mill Hill East AAP was submitted to the Secretary of State in 2008, and is due for adoption in spring 2009. Mill Hill East represents a major regeneration and development opportunity in the heart of Barnet. In 10-15 years time, the Council intend that Mill Hill East will be transformed into one of the highest quality sustainable developments and successful suburbs in this part of North London.

The document notes that a key feature of the site is its steep topography which can provide a good setting and views for open spaces and new housing, but also affects accessibility and the development potential of some parts of the site. The site is visible from parts of the adjacent Green Belt. Approximately eight hectares of recreational open space are currently located within the Mill Hill East AAP area, although most is in the ownership of the MoD and therefore is not available for public access at present. There are substantial areas of open space and leisure facilities within 1.5 kilometres of the site, including Bittacy Park to the west. In addition, public access from Mill Hill East into the surrounding Green Belt is available via a network of public footpaths.

One of the key themes of the AAP is to create "A Green and Leafy Hillside", and this will be achieved by applying two principles:

- Ensuring functional and attractive public open spaces are provided for the community and increased biodiversity is encouraged;
- Retaining the leafy character of the site, making the most of its steep topography, views out, and links into the wider green network.

The masterplan for the site includes approximately 5.5 ha of public open space and play space which will be publicly accessible, functional and located throughout the development.

This will comprise of up to four new local parks and small open spaces, retained woodland and sports pitches. The parks will be located to take advantage of the panoramic views across the Borough.

Where possible, the park areas will incorporate existing areas of green space and take advantage of the mature trees.

In addition to this area, children's local area for play (LAP) spaces will be located within the residential zones. The site contains 0.6ha of existing Green Belt which will be retained. Developer contributions will also be sought to improve existing open space and access to open space. An Open Space Strategy will be required for the AAP area to ensure a comprehensive approach to open space provision.

A1.35 Colindale Area Action Plan

Barnet recently consulted on their preferred options for the Colindale Area Action Plan (AAP). The Colindale AAP will co-ordinate the identification and release of land for the provision of services such as education, health and community facilities and will create a framework for new development.

Colindale represents a major regeneration and sustainable development opportunity in the borough. The vision for Colindale is to create "A place where people want to live, work and visit" and the Council recognise that an important park of this is access to green space. The vision identifies four main opportunity areas within Colindale - 'The Corridors of Change' - which are based around Colindale Avenue, Aerodrome Road, Edgware Road and Grahame Park Way. Within the Aerodrome Road corridor a new significant open space 'Aerodrome Park' is proposed and new large open spaces are also planned in the Grahame Park Way corridor.

The area covered by the AAP already contains a significant amount of open space, including Grahame Park, Montrose Park and the Peel Centre Sports Ground. The document recognises that Colindale has an important role to play in the borough-wide strategy to protect the most important open and green spaces.

A1.36 Local Strategies and Studies

A1.37 London Borough of Barnet Playing Pitch Strategy (2004)

This Strategy was based on research and analysis of playing pitch provision and use within the London Borough of Barnet. The principal research was undertaken and reported in 2003, with the strategy published in 2004.

The study considers the supply and demand issues for playing pitches, their ancillary facilities and recreational parks provision in the London Borough of Barnet. It focuses primarily on pitch sport provision that services football, rugby, cricket, Gaelic football and hockey.

The assessment identified areas where there was a shortfall in provision of particular types of pitches at peak times and where pitches were considered to be of poor quality across the constituency areas of Chipping Barnet, Finchley and Golders Green and Hendon. It recommends that current pitch stock should be protected and enhanced.

A number of sites were identified within the assessment report as inadequate or poor quality. On the basis of this analysis a work programme for improvement with priority sites over the following 5-10 years was developed. The report highlights that further investment in sites should stimulate further latent demand and, therefore LBB should consider the capacity to accommodate this need.

The specific conclusions of this assessment and issues identified are reviewed as part of this assessment.

A1.38 Premier Parks Strategy (2004)

Premier Parks constitute the Council's primary green space assets. While Premier Parks primarily provide for informal recreation they may also contain considerable provision for sport, particularly casual sports, playgrounds, cafe's and other active use facilities.

The Barnet Premier Parks Strategy sets out the Borough's approach to delivering Premier Parks and reaching the full Green Flag standard. The Strategy states that Barnet's parks and open spaces contribute hugely to the environment and quality of life in the borough, and sets the ambition that Barnet's sixteen premier parks will be exemplar ideal parks which are attractive, accessible, well

maintained and offer a wide range of facilities. The strategy sets out how this ambition will be achieved and what improvements will be undertaken to Barnet's parks to raise their standard.

The quality of premier parks will be measured against the 'Green Flag' standard, with the objective of an overall improvement year on year. When the full standard is achieved this standard will be maintained.

A1.39 Barnet Play Strategy 2007-2011 (2007)

The play strategy sets out a framework for working in partnership to improve the choice of play provision for 0-18 year olds in Barnet over the next five years. The Barnet Play Strategy 2007-2011 links to other strategic documents in Barnet and highlights the contribution of play to the five Every Child Matters outcomes. The priorities in the strategy have been informed by consultation with children and young people in the borough and by an audit of existing provision.

Informed by Barnet's vision for the future, the play audit and consultation with children and young people, the strategy focuses on five priority areas. These priorities are to:

- Highlight the importance of play in Barnet
- Ensure that play opportunities are inclusive
- Improve children's health and well-being through play
- Ensure play provision is safe but challenging
- Involve children, young people and their families in improving play provision

A1.40 London Borough of Barnet Corporate Plan 2007/08/ - 2010/11 (2007)

The London Borough of Barnet's Corporate Plan sets the overall strategic framework for the future of the Borough. The document establishes the council's four-year vision and sets out the following priorities:

- A bright future for children and young people, where quality of life for all Barnet's children and young people is being improved;
- Clean, green and safe, ensuring the cleanliness, quality and safety of all Barnet neighbourhoods;
- Supporting the vulnerable, where vulnerable adults are supported to live independent and active lives;
- Strong and healthy, ensuring Barnet has a thriving sense of community and that residents lead a healthy lifestyle;
- A successful suburb, focusing on protecting and enhancing the best of Barnet while growing through successful regeneration and sustainable development; and
- More choice, better value, where the council is committed to providing community leadership, community choice and higher quality services.

This Open Space, Sports and Recreational Facilities Assessment has taken a lead from these high level priorities during the development process.

A1.41 London Borough of Barnet Years 6 & 9 Sport and Physical Activity Survey (2007)

The final report on the above named survey sets out the findings from a quantitative survey conducted, in Barnet schools, amongst 4,008 pupils from Years 6 and 9 to collect data on participation in sporting activities during a three week period in October /November 2006. It is part of a wider survey conducted across the four London boroughs (Barnet, Enfield, Haringey and Waltham Forest) that comprise the PRO-ACTIVE North London Partnership area. The survey focuses on identifying:

- Participation in curricular activity.
- Participation in extracurricular activity.
- Regular participation outside school and sports club membership.
- Participation in sporting activity for fun and/or fitness.
- Levels of physical activity

- Swimming ability.
- Usage of leisure centres.
- Awareness of leisure centres.
- Attitudes to sport.

The survey also examines participation rates in relation to factors such as gender, long term illness or disability, family participation and car ownership levels. Furthermore, as the surveys have been conducted across two year groups, it has been possible to highlight differences between patterns of activity by age.

A summary of the key findings of the report include:

- Barnet exhibits strong levels of participation at Year 9. It is significantly above the North London average for extracurricular participation and sports club membership/attendance at a regular organised session.
- Barnet manages the primary-secondary transition extremely well and retains the young people it attracts into activity.
- In all forms of participation, boys participate more than girls, there is, however, very little difference in leisure centre usage by gender. Although boys participate more than girls, the level of girls' participation at Year 9 is higher than the rest of North London. But is lower at Year 6.
- There is significant variation in participation by ethnicity. Pupils describing themselves as White are much more likely to participate than other young people. Young people from Asian communities, especially non-Indian, generally exhibit the lowest levels of participation.
- The presence of long-term limiting illness/disability is not a significant influence on participation. This suggests that work in this area in Barnet has been successful in ensuring access to appropriate opportunities.
- Key influencers on participation are familial involvement and car access. Where a family member participates in sport and physical activity, young people are significantly more likely to be active themselves.
- There is a degree of geographic variation across Barnet, e.g., extracurricular participation is lower in Colindale and West Finchley.
- Barnet exhibits strong levels of swimming ability, with less than a tenth of Year 9 pupils rating themselves as poor/non-swimmers. However, the proportion is much higher amongst young Asian (non-Indian) people (30.3%) and those from Black communities (19.5%).

The report concludes that Barnet exhibits relatively strong levels of participation. Young people also express very strong and positive attitudes towards sport and physical activity, with sizeable proportions interested in taking up an activity or joining a sports club. However, there is a need to examine overall policies with a view to increasing the proportion of young people participating, particularly amongst the various ethnic groups, gender and also to develop opportunities for those households without access to a car.

A1.42 Primary School Capital Investment Programme – Draft Strategic Planning Report (2007)

Some of the borough's existing schools are in poor condition. This is beginning to limit the Council's aspirations for children's learning and achievement. Enormous investment is required to upgrade the estate. The Primary Schools Capital Investment Programme (PSCIP) is based on a comprehensive review of the investment needs of all community primary schools in Barnet. The financing of the Programme, which is divided into three waves, is heavily dependent on better use of existing education sites and the sale of surplus school land for enabling development. The Report provides a strategic framework and guidance on spatial development and land use planning issues for PSCIP focusing on phase 1, followed by some over-arching considerations for individual sites. It explains how

Wave 1 of the PSCIP can be justified in the context of relevant national, regional and local planning policy.

The Report demonstrates that in a holistic sense the PSCIP accords with the six identified key planning policy themes of education, open space, housing, regeneration, design and sustainability. Detailed information relating to these key policy themes are summarised below.

Education – The SCIP will deliver new and improved schools which will make a significant contribution to delivering the Council's priority of securing 'a bright future for children and young people'. This will in turn assist with meeting the education objectives and strategic/local planning policies of the Barnet UDP and the London Plan.

Open Space, Playing Fields and Biodiversity – the Council's adopted UDP upholds the principle of protecting and enhancing open space. However, many of the borough's education sites fall within protected open space. Whilst the PSCIP proposals will reduce the amount of open space provision by approximately 7 hectares, the quantity of open space as a whole that would result from Wave 1 would be more than adequate in quantifiable terms. The proposals will also result in an improvement in the overall quality of provision, including improved playing fields and an all weather pitch, in accordance with the Sport England objectives, the London Plan and the Barnet UDP. Furthermore, the redeveloped facilities will offer suitable and enhanced recreation opportunities for the wider community. The planning and education strategy is therefore an innovative balanced approach towards educational development and improvement and open space upgrade.

A1.43 Operational Plan for the Management of the London Borough of Barnet's Green Spaces 2007 to 2011 (2007)

Traditional approaches to green space provision have concentrated on quantity and proximity while underplaying the importance of quality. The Operational Plan focuses on quality and function and goes beyond the normal stance on provision. In this context quality is considered as 'fitness for purpose'.

The Operational Plan proposes that demand will be assessed where this is feasible, and the outcomes will be used to influence and direct green space management decisions, for example in relation to the quantity and quality of sports provision and the importance of ensuring and promoting natural diversity in our green spaces, especially important in urban environments. However, the relatively fixed nature of Barnet's 'supply' of green spaces, which consists of provision that has been developed, acquired and gifted to the Council over the last hundred years or more, has resulted in a predominantly supply based approach, rather than a 'what was required' approach. This is not unique to Barnet; it is common across the country and forms the basis of most local authorities' green space land holding. The priority of the Operational Plan however, is to manage the Council's green space resource cost effectively and sympathetically, providing the residents of Barnet with a diverse range of green spaces, both managed and natural.

A1.44 Annual Resident's Attitude Survey (ARAS) 2007/08 (2007/2008)

Key findings from the Annual Residents Attitude Survey (ARAS) 2007/08, in relation recreation and open space include:

- Concern for litter (+6%) and lack of recreational facilities (+4%*) has increased significantly since three years ago;
- Barnet is significantly below the London average in relation to council owned leisure facilities (-18%);
- The most popular organised activities that young people indicated as having done during the last six months outside school were organised sports (33%), followed by arts/ dance/drama (26%), and music (25%);
- When asked which activities they would participate in if they were available in their local area, self defence (29%), drama performance (27%) fitness training (25%) and dance (23%) were overall the most popular activities

- However, there were significant gender differences with preferences for these activities; the top three activities for males were: self defence (35%), fitness training (33%) and outdoor adventure (26%). The top three activities for females were dance (42%), dance/performance (38%) and fashion and beauty (32%)

A1.45 The Three Strands Approach - Protection, Enhancement and Growth (2008)

The Three Strands Approach was published in August 2008 and is designed to inform Barnet's residents, partners and investors about the council's approach to planning, regeneration and development over the next 15 years. The strategy is split into three strands: protect, enhance and growth as follows:

- **Strand 1 'Protect'** is concerned with protecting the 'green lungs' of north London provided by the Green Belt and valuable open spaces.
- **Strand 2 'Enhance'** is concerned with the protection and enhancement of the best of Barnet suburbia and its vibrant town centres and historic conservation areas.
- **Strand 3 'Growth'** is concerned with sustainable strategic growth, successful regeneration and higher density at targeted brownfield locations close to public transport nodes.

The strategy calls for absolute protection for the green belt and open spaces and states that careful stewardship and protection of these natural assets is fundamental to the borough's spatial planning vision. The Three Strands will form the spatial vision that will underpin the LDF. It will become the driving force for the Council's policy to protect, enhance and grow, and the spatial interpretation of Barnet's sustainable community strategy. Therefore, the strategy reiterates Barnet's UDP policies of protecting the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land even as Barnet's population and housing stock increase. The council is also determined to keep the green and public spaces accessible to people of all ages and all disabilities.

A1.46 Barnet Sport, Physical Education Strategy 2008 to 2013 (2008)

This strategy sets out Barnet's vision and aspirations for sport and physical activity from 2008 to 2013. It seeks to encourage regular participation in sport and physical activity; ensuring there is choice of opportunity; creating a strong and vibrant sporting and community infrastructure in Barnet and ensuring that Barnet residents benefit from and are involved in London 2012. The strategy recognises that sport and physical activity can make an important contribution to delivering local, London and national strategic priorities, including the ambitions and targets set out in Barnet's Sustainable Community Strategy and Local Area Agreement.

A1.47 Barnet Characterisation Study (2009) Draft

Green space accounts for a significant proportion of the borough's area and most households in the borough have excellent access to open space. This extensive provision of high quality and accessible open space in the borough makes an important contribution to the character of the borough and the quality of life for those living, working or visiting the area. The principal types of open space within the borough are described below.

Agricultural landscape

A swathe of agricultural land extends from Mill Hill in the centre of the borough to the northern edge of the borough where it connects with the wider open countryside of South Hertfordshire. The rolling landscape is used for both arable farming and grazing and contains scattered small woodland blocks. It is made up of small to medium-sized fields which mainly run in a north-south orientation either side of the two brooks (Folly Brook and Dollis Brook) which flow east-west across the agricultural area. Most of the fields are enclosed with hedgerows (often gappy and incomplete) which are punctuated with mature hedgerow trees (predominantly oak). To the south of Totteridge Lane, fields are larger and often contain isolated mature trees indicating the line of former field boundaries.

A significant proportion of the borough is currently in agricultural use. It is a working landscape which is also an important resource for informal recreation providing residents of the borough with easy access to the countryside. A good network of public rights of way provides attractive and varied

opportunities for walking and cycling. Unlike some other outer London Borough's the landscape is generally well-maintained.

Woodlands

Only a small proportion of the borough is covered by woodland although in comparison with other London boroughs it has a larger area of woodland than most. The woodlands are valuable sites for nature conservation and they form prominent features in the landscape particularly in long distance views from high points in the borough. There are some remnants of ancient woodland including Scratchwood in Mill Hill, Barnet Gate Wood in Arkley and Big Wood and Little Wood in Hampstead Garden Suburb, all of which are designated as Local Nature Reserves. These are predominantly oak and hornbeam woodlands often with a ground flora of bluebells and wood anemones.

The largest areas of woodland are Scratchwood and Moat Mount in Mill Hill and Monken Hadley Common in Monken Hadley. The borough also contains some areas of more recent woodland including Woodridge in Woodside Park. The northern part of the borough falls within Watling Chase Community Forest – an area in which a substantial increase in trees and woodland is planned in the period up to 2025. It is likely therefore that the proportion of the borough covered by woodland will increase in the future.

Parks and Sports Grounds

The borough has over 200 open spaces covering a total of 848 hectares and providing a high quality resource for the borough. Sixteen parks have been identified by the Council as Premier Parks which are considered to be exemplar parks in the borough in terms of their attractiveness, accessibility, range of facilities offered and quality of maintenance. Most homes in the borough are within a mile of at least one premier park. Seven of the premier parks achieved a Green Flag award in 2008 -2009.

The large parks in the borough range from traditional Victorian and Edwardian parks such as Victoria Park in Finchley and Friary Park in Friern Barnet to twentieth century recreation grounds such as West Hendon Playing Fields and Mill Hill Park. Other key parks in the borough are: Oak Hill Park – a large informal landscaped park incorporating an area of ancient woodland; Hendon Park – a formal Edwardian Park; Sunny Hill Park – a twentieth century hillside park and Hampstead Heath extension.

These provide a range of sporting and recreational facilities for the local area and also play an important role in providing areas of open space within the urban areas. The borough also contains many smaller parks performing an important local role in providing accessible play facilities and small areas of green space within the built environment.

In addition to the public parks owned and managed by the Council, the Borough also contains a very large number of sports grounds and golf courses. Many of these are owned and managed by private clubs or commercial companies. In particular, the borough contains an unusually large number of golf courses. These include: Mill Hill Golf Course, Hendon Golf Course, Finchley Golf Course, South Herts Golf Course, Hampstead Golf Course and North Middlesex Golf Course.

Allotments

The Barnet Federation of allotment and horticultural societies lists 46 allotment sites in Barnet providing a total of over 4,000 plots. These are relatively evenly distributed throughout the urban areas of the Borough, but with a slightly increased concentration in the central and northern parts and a lower incidence in the southern areas around Hendon and Hampstead Garden Suburb. They are a popular facility with a high demand for plots and waiting lists for most sites.

Cemeteries

Barnet is home to several large cemeteries including St Pancras and Islington cemetery east of Finchley and New Southgate Cemetery close to the Council's offices in Brunswick Park. The St Pancras and Islington Cemetery was established in 1852.

In 1877 it was expanded from 88 to 182 acres and is owned jointly by the boroughs of Camden and Islington. New Southgate Cemetery, formerly the Great Northern Cemetery was opened in 1861. Other significant cemeteries are located in Mill Hill, Edgware, and Holders Hill. Cemeteries in the

borough perform an important role both in terms of providing space for cremations, burials and also a wider role as an area of open space and habitat for wildlife.

Protection of green space

Nearly all the greenspace within the borough is covered by environmental and/or planning designations which protect the areas from inappropriate development and ensures that the greenspace is preserved for future generations.

Most of the open countryside within the borough is designated as Green Belt and many of the larger open spaces within the built up area of the borough are designated as Metropolitan Open Land. Both these designations aim to safeguard the openness of the protected areas.

Designated nature conservation areas are situated across the borough providing an important resource for wildlife and recreation and forming significant elements in the Borough's landscape. The Borough currently has one Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (Welsh Harp Reservoir – NW9) and seven Local Nature Reserves. It also has a number of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) varying from local to metropolitan significance.

The borough also contains a number of linear areas of green space which have been designated as Green Chains. One of the principal Green Chains is Dollis Valley Green Walk - a 10mile riverside walk along Dollis Brook from Mill Hill in the north to the northern edge of Hampstead Heath.

A1.48 National Standards and Benchmarks

There are a number of standards prepared by national organisations that can be applied to open space, sport and recreational provision. Whilst these standards are not statutory requirements, they are intended to guide policy making for planning authorities, acting as a benchmark to achieving high quality local environments. The following standards, outlined in **Table 4**, have been adopted as part of the methodology and applied where necessary. Not all of the standards have been integrated into the assessment.

Table 4: National Standards and Benchmarks

Typology	Organisation	Standard
Quantity		
Open Space	National Playing Fields Association – Six Acre Standard	Minimum standard of 2.43 hectares (6 acres) of outdoor playing/ recreational space per 1,000 people.
Children's Play Space	National Playing Fields Association	Minimum standard of outdoor space for children's play of 0.8 hectares per 1,000 people, categorised as Local Equipped Areas for Play (LEAPs) – 0.04ha or Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play (NEAPs) – 0.1ha
Accessibility		
Open Space	Greater London Authority – London's Open Space Hierarchy	<p>Recommended distance to home:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Parks (400ha) within 3.2 and 8km; Metropolitan Parks (60-400ha) within 3.2km; District Parks (20-60ha) within 1.2km; Local Parks and Open Spaces (2-20ha) within 400m; Small Open Spaces (under 2ha) less than 400m; Pocket parks (under 0.4ha) less than 400m; Linear Open Spaces (variable) wherever feasible.
Natural Green Space	English Nature – Accessible Greenspace Standard	No person should be located more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace of at least 2ha in size.
Natural Green Space	GLA standards	<p>Areas of Deficiency are defined as built-up areas more than one kilometer actual walking distance from an accessible Metropolitan or borough site.</p> <p>A distance of 500 metres actual walking distance is recommended for local conservation sites.</p>
Children's Play Space	National Playing Fields Association	<p>No person should be located more than 240m from a LEAP</p> <p>No person should be located more than 1,000m from a NEAP</p>
Playing Pitches	Sport England	No person should be located more than 1.2km from a playing pitch
Quality		
Parks and Green Spaces	Civic Trust – Green Flag Award	<p>To achieve Green Flag Award status, applicants must score a minimum of 60% in the field evaluation against the following eight criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a welcoming place - the overall impression should be positive and inviting; healthy, safe and secure - the green space must be healthy, safe and secure for all; well-maintained and clean - cleanliness and maintenance should be addressed; sustainability - maintenance methods should be environmentally sound; conservation and heritage - attention to natural and landscape features, wildlife and flora, buildings and structures; community involvement – active community involvement; marketing – marketing and promotional strategy and information provided to users; and management – an effective management plan for the green space.

Appendix B

Consultation Summary

B1 Consultation Summary

B1.1 First Consultation

B1.2 Purpose of the Consultation

Arup has been commissioned by the London Borough of Barnet to undertake an open space, sports and recreational facilities needs assessment. The aim of the study is to understand the Borough's current provision, distribution and quality of open space and factors influencing current and future likely demand. The assessment also aims to assess resident's perceptions and identify any areas of deficiency and opportunities for improvement. Using this information alongside existing examples of best practice the study will set local standards for provision and identify how future requirements can be met. The findings of the study will provide the evidence base to inform the preparation of Barnet's Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategy.

As part of the study the London Borough of Barnet held a consultation workshop on 11th March 2009 at the North London Business Park. The purpose of the workshop was to find out local residents view's about the provision and quality of open space, sport and recreational facilities in their local area. In particular the workshop sought to:

- Identify any omissions and amendments to survey work
- Distribution and Quality
 - Identify views on the distribution and accessibility of open space
 - Identify views on the quality of provision and any suggestions for improvements
 - Identify perceived gaps in provision
- Usage
 - Identify needs of particular user groups, e.g. elderly, children, young people
 - Identify if open spaces are well-used/under-used
 - Identify the reasons why spaces are not used – e.g. accessibility, quality, lack of facilities
- Identify opportunities
 - Identify potential for new or extended spaces
 - Identify potential to improve linkages between spaces and accessibility

The consultation event forms part of a series of events that the Borough will undertake during the development of the LDF. Planning Policy Statement 12 provides that to be 'justified' a Development Plan Document needs to be founded on a robust and credible evidence base involving participation of the local community and others having a stake in the area. The workshop contributes to the Borough fulfilling this requirement.

B1.3 Workshop Attendees

The event was attended by 25 consultees from a wide range of interest groups. Some attendees had a particular focus on a specific site, while others had an interest in a particular topic, for example nature conservation or sports provision. The table below details the workshop attendees:

Name	Organisation
Alan Rick	Wildlife Trust
Alasdair Love	NW London RSPB Group
Bob Husband	RSPB Group Leader
Bryan Smith	
Chetin Malyati	Green Square Residents Association (Briarfield open space N3) - FGG
Clive Cohen	London Wildlife Trust
Dennis Pepper	Friends of Windsor Open Space - FGG
Doctor Oliver Natelson	Coppett's Wood Conservationists – CB
Eva Jacobs	Hampstead Garden Suburb
Eva Jacobs	Hampstead Garden Residents Association – FGG
Fay Broom	RSPB Committee Members
Graham Jardins	Green Square Residents Association (Briarfield open space) - FGG

Graham Williams	Copthall Sports Centre – CB
Harry Branchdale	Committee Chair, Environment & Transport Committee, Finchley Society
Janet Durrant	Avenue House (Historic Garden) - FGG
John Dix	Resident
Julia Hind	Green Square Residents Association (Briarfield open space) - FGG
Mike Dawson	Finchley Society/Federation of Residents Associations in Barnet (FORAB)
Mike Gee	Friends of the Earth, North Finchley Agenda 21- FGG
Robert Newton	North Finchley Agenda 21 Environmental Forum – FGG
Roy Beddard	Welsh Harp Conservation Group
Sue Widdowfield	RSPB Committee Members
Tony Ghilchik	Hampstead Garden Residents Association – FGG
Organisers	
Chris Stratford (Project Director)	Arup
Anna Richards (Project Manager)	Arup
Katie Kerr	Arup
Clare Healy	Arup
Mary Bather	Arup
Cathy Munonyedi (Housing and Planning Policy)	London Borough of Barnet
Nick Lynch (Housing and Planning Policy)	London Borough of Barnet
Hassan Ahmed (Housing and Planning Policy)	London Borough of Barnet
David Blitz (Sports Officer)	London Borough of Barnet
Jenny Warren (Greenspaces Team)	London Borough of Barnet
Philip Osei-Mensah (Housing and Planning Policy)	London Borough of Barnet

Additionally, Derrick Chung (West Hendon Residents Association) and Douglas Crockett, (Friends of Barnet Countryside Centre) were unable to attend the event, but submitted comments that have been included in this note. Following the event further comments from people who did attend were also received and have been incorporated.

B1.4 Structure of the Consultation

The workshop began with a short presentation by Chris Stratford (Project Director) and Anna Richards (Project Manager) from Arup. The presentation introduced the work being undertaken by describing the method adopted and work undertaken to date. It detailed the next stages of work and the anticipated outcome of the consultation event. A copy of the presentation can be found in the appendix to this note.

Following the presentation there was a short general discussion about the study, the key points raised were:

- Lack of emphasis on nature reserves and wildlife;
- Not all open spaces in the borough had been covered; and
- General queries about the variables used in the methodology.

Following this discussion attendees were split into four groups as follows:

- Finchley and Golders Green Constituency;
- Chipping Barnet Constituency;
- Hendon Constituency and Borough Wide Issues; and
- Sport and Recreation Facilities.

Each group had a representative from Barnet Council and Arup to lead discussion and take notes. In addition Barnet Council's Open Space Officer Jenny Warren circulated between groups.

The following topics were used to structure the discussions in each table:

- Information gaps;
- Provision and distribution;
- Quality;
- Accessibility; and
- Opportunities

B1.5 Key Points

The workshop was useful in raising a number of resident’s concerns about the provision and distribution of green spaces in the Borough, as well as some site specific issues. All the points raised will be considered by the project team as part of the study.

A number of additional green spaces were also identified, where appropriate these will be surveyed and added to Arup’s database. A summary of the key points can be found below, the tables detail all the points raised by individual attendees or groups of attendees. Where appropriate each of the comments raised will be addressed in the study and the second column of the table below will be completed.

B1.6 Information Gaps

Comment	How Addressed
Nature	
Several participants at the workshop considered that areas of nature conservation importance and Metropolitan Open Land were not well represented. They suggested parks and metropolitan open land should be recorded as two separate categories. There was a view that parks are typically formal landscapes which are maintained, whereas metropolitan open land is primarily used to preserve the natural environment. It was also suggested that local nature reserves should be a separate category. Additionally, water bodies could be a separate category and the Environment Agency can provide information.	A new primary typology was added to the site pro forma – this covered nature conservation areas. Sites already surveyed were reclassified as nature reserves or green corridors where appropriate.
Participants considered that more biodiversity information should be recorded. The book ‘Nature Conservation in Barnet’ has some useful information. It should be noted that this book is now out of date and the GLA Biodiversity Group have not made any commitment to update it. The emerging Biodiversity Action Plan contains useful information.	The Ecology Handbook on Nature Conservation referred to information on nature conservation which has been used to populate the database.
Additional Sources of Information	
A national survey is currently being undertaken by the British Trust for Ornithology which maps the whole county. This may provide a lot of useful information.	This study has not considered detailed species information.
Green Space Information for Greater London (GiGL) may also provide some useful information.	This information source was used extensively to supplement the database.
Barnet walks pamphlet includes some useful information.	Information in this pamphlet was used to undertake a sense check on the data.
The Capital Ring should be considered in the study.	This has been considered in Section 5.3.3 of the main report.

Active Places was suggested as a resource for comparing facilities and Sports England Facility Calculator as a tool for calculating recommended provision.	This was used to confirm the number and type of playing pitches at sports sites, and identify their type where this wasn’t apparent from the site visit.
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B1.7 Provision and Distribution

Comment	How Addressed
Importance of Open Space	
It was considered that open spaces are important for improving quality of life by helping to relieve stress.	Agreed and this is reflected throughout the main report.
Attendees felt that open spaces are essential to the character of a suburban Borough.	Agreed and this is reflected throughout the main report.
It was considered that small, semi-private, semi public spaces, like the land to the rear of Briarfield Avenue and the play spaces in Hampstead Garden Suburb, are enormously valuable in providing immediately accessible areas for communities to enjoy. It is the shared use of this land that brings communities together. Spaces like these can be enjoyed by young and old, disabled and able bodied, because being on people’s doorstep they are easy to use. There are no roads to cross, so children can have a sense of independence and privacy, and most importantly, it can be used for quick ‘kickabouts’ or ‘runarounds’, because it is so near. This has had other benefits for the community, for example, neighbours keep an eye on the older people in the area, and older people are not intimidated by the teenagers on the block, having watched them grow up. This could be a model for future development, particularly in the areas of regeneration.	An amenity green space category was added to the survey and sites reclassified where appropriate. All sites with public access, over the minimum size threshold identified by LB Barnet were added as extra sites. Private sites in Hampstead Garden Suburb were not added because this study has looked at sites with public access although it is recognised that these play an important function for residents who have access.
Some attendees were concerned that Barnet Council will seek to claim low use of a facility or open space as a reason to use land to build on.	It is not within the scope of this study to make recommendations for the future use of sites.
Type of Provision	
Some participants felt that there is a deficiency of nature reserves in the Borough. These should be sited in the best locations for wildlife.	This study has identified areas of the Borough which have a deficiency in nature reserves, these areas are illustrated on Figures 23 and 24. This assessment can be used by LB Barnet when citing new nature reserves should they be provided.
Nature conservation, ecology and contact with nature are important parts of the amenity factors of open spaces in the Borough, whether or not they are accessible to the general public, e.g. the green corridor along the railway line, Long Lane Pastures, Byng Road, and Coppetts Wood.	This study has included all nature conservation sites in the Borough with public access, this includes sites which do not have full public access but are transgressed by public footpaths.
One participant feels that there is a lack of peaceful garden areas in the Borough.	Not applicable to this study.
There is a perceived deficiency of Local Parks	March Lane is located in an area of

within the Church Park area. Greater protection of smaller sites (under the 0.25 ha threshold) is required, such as March Lane.	deficiency with access to Local Parks.
There was some concern about maintaining Premier Parks at the expense of other open spaces. However, Premier Parks are destination parks and not every open space should have this function. Premier parks are situated within one mile of every resident within the Borough.	This study does not look at the maintenance or management of parks.
It was felt that plotting recreational land will give residents a clear indication of what should be protected and retained for future generations and indicate to developers areas of land which will be protected against development.	All open spaces in the Borough have been mapped as part of this study.
Dollis Valley users are mainly dog walkers and they need to travel by car and car parking provision should reflect this.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Facilities for Young People	
Some participants suggested that there is a lack of areas for children to play in (note this is different to children's play areas).	This study has looked at the provision of formal play provision, but it is recognised in Chapter 7 that informal play areas are important.
One attendee felt that in High Barnet there is insufficient public provision for young people.	This study has not looked at all types of provision for young people, however part of High Barnet is outside the catchment area of a LEAP or NEAP.
It was suggested that children in the area near Summers Lane suffer from poor recreational provision. There is David Lloyd Fitness Club nearby, but this is a private facility.	This study has identified a sport site at Summers Lane with public access.
Funding	
Some participants felt that more funding is required for the provision and management of open spaces.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Regeneration Areas	
Questioned whether provision of open space is adequate for regeneration areas.	This is discussed in Section 5.4 where it is recognised that planned green space provision in some growth areas is relatively low.

B1.8 Quality

Comment	How Addressed
Management	
Some attendees were of the view that there is currently a lack of management presence, which needs to be improved to create safer places. Management plans are needed for major sites.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Participants recognised that there is a conflict between managing public paths so that they are not overgrown with vegetation and over-trimming to the detriment of local wildlife. Some hedgerows are considered to be over	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.

managed. Trimming trees, etc., can be detrimental to the nature conservation value of a park. Barnet Council need to produce a policy setting out a variable maintenance regime to address this.	
Some attendees felt that the perception of safety in a park is more to do with the number of people using the park than the amount of vegetation. Restricting planting is bad for nature conservation and does not solve the problem of crime or anti-social behaviour.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
It was suggested that there is a lack of management of ancient woodland, such as Big Wood.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Some attendees felt that there is a need for greater informality of spaces. In particular, formality of playing fields was highlighted.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Residents like the informality of some of the area's open spaces which provide opportunities for children to climb trees rather than climbing frames and have contact with nature. Some open spaces should have hiding places for children. Sometimes a lack of signposting is favourable because it means the space is discreet and is mainly used by people who know each other so feels safe.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Facilities	
Need for more robust play equipment.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Lighting is not a big issue as inappropriate in Nature Reserves and also a waste of energy in lighting an area that is not used at night. However, street lighting could be improved. Lighting paths across open space does not make them safer but rather encourages people to take a more dangerous route after dark.	This assessment has included an assessment of lighting which is reflected in the quality assessment – this assessment recognises that lighting is not appropriate at all types of sites.
Emphasis on health and safety culture.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.

B1.9 Accessibility

Comment	How Addressed
Walking, Cycling and Public Transport	
Behaviour needs to change so that cycling and walking become more popular. Barnet Council's documents frequently refer to walking and cycling as alternative means of transport. The unfortunate reality is that current attitudes and lifestyles means that very few people walk or cycle, even for 'local' travel. These attitudes need to change to so that cycling and walking are used as a frequent means of transport to have any chance of a sustainable transport system in Barnet in the years to come.	This study has looked extensively at accessibility to open spaces by walking, cycling and public transport. Results can be found throughout the report but particularly in sections 6.3, 7.3, 8.3 and 9.3.
Walking is the most popular way to get to an	Please refer to above comment.

open space.	
Access to the Green Belt should be provided by footpaths.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Need to consider what is an acceptable distance to walk to a park or open space, considering barriers, such as major roads.	This is incorporated into this assessment which bases walking distances on the London Open Space Hierarchy.
Some attendees felt that cycle lanes to parks are non-existent. The study should consider existing cycle routes in the Borough and these should be better promoted. Need for greater provision of safe cycle parking of sufficient quality.	This study has mapped the London Cycling Network in relation to open spaces and identified sites which have below average number of routes within 100m; results can be found in Appendix E of this Appendix Volume.
The provision of secure cycle parking racks in town centres, community and leisure facilities are an essential part of a sustainable package.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Private Transport	
It was suggested that there are not enough car parking spaces by parks. Many visits to parks are casual and short so it is important the people can park close by.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Miscellaneous	
It was suggested that there needs to be better signage for parks, and signs should display the opening times, etc. There should also be better provision of signage within parks.	The visibility of open spaces is an indicator in the value assessment. It is also reflected in the information indicator of the quality analysis.
Some attendees felt that the disabled are forgotten about and pavements are not adequately maintained. Access for the disabled must be maintained or it becomes unusable, for example, at Welsh Harp Reservoir access to a disabled viewing platform is now difficult for wheelchair users.	Disable access to all sites was scored during the site visits and reflected in the welcoming indicator of the quality assessment.
Greater range of parks and open spaces of varying sizes is considered to assist accessibility.	
Need to increase connectivity and linkages between spaces, particularly for conservation purposes.	

B1.10 Opportunities

Comment	How Addressed
Opportunities to use green space as an educational resource should be maximised. Byng Road Education Centre could be better used by the Borough.	
Supervising staff should be present in parks to allow children to play safely.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
More youth clubs are needed.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
It was suggested that school playing fields and playgrounds should be opened after school hours and there are opportunities for dual use of school facilities.	This study has mapped schools which do provide after hours access, and this is found to significantly

Some attendees felt there is currently a lack of emphasis on play within outdoor environments.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Greater provision for 7-14 years required within children's play areas. Suggestion of skateboard parks, BMX tracks, adventure playgrounds.	This study has identified sites which may be suitable locations for future play provision in Section 7.4, although these will need to be subject to further assessment of suitability.
Potential for the incorporation of artificial turf pitches throughout Barnet, provided charges are not excessive. Others considered that AstroTurf pitches should be limited and there should instead be a focus on improving drainage on existing grass pitches.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Suggestion of outdoor gym facilities, including greater provision for older persons.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
The wider implications of the provision of open space and sports facilities in the Borough should be considered with the aim of improving life-style and sustainability, rather than identifying under-utilised areas of land for redevelopment.	This study has not specifically identified underutilised open spaces but has rather focused on opportunities presented by the Borough's open spaces.
Need to improve under-used centres, rather than closing them.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Open spaces would be safer if wardens or the police patrolled them.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
It was suggested that events such as open days and picnics would encourage social interaction between Barnet's residents.	The value assessment includes an indicator of current community use / events and the potential for future events.
Participants felt that information about the Borough's parks should be more accessible to the public, possibly through a website.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Awareness and promotion of open spaces could be improved. Haringey promote their open spaces on the sides of buses.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
It was suggested that community ownership of facilities should be increased.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
There is scope to get children involved in the maintenance of their open spaces.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Greater protection of allotments required as green corridors.	It is not within the scope of this assessment to review allotment provision as this is a specialist area of study.

B1.11 Sport and Recreational Facilities

Comment	How Addressed
Some participants felt that there is a general lack of provision of space for sport and recreational activities.	Please see Chapter 8.
Some attendees suggested promoting under-used facilities and/or converting to alternative uses that may be more suitable.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
The council should seek to protect sports facilities from redevelopment into other uses. Small facilities are ideal for offering local	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.

residents the opportunity for general keep-fit activities and providing a coherent social network. By developing local facilities both general health of residents and community spirit could be improved.	
It was suggested that there is a requirement for more and better quality sports facilities. Current facilities are perceived to be poor in quality.	The quality assessment in this study supports this view and finds sports sites to be generally poor quality.
One participant felt that there is a lack of swimming pools and those existing need to be better advertised. There should be free swimming for the over 60s. There should also be new swimming pools and lidos, particularly in the regeneration areas.	This study has not considered indoor sports provision.
There are few tennis courts in the area.	Tennis courts where they are found in parks have been mapped in Figure 18, however it was not within the scope of this study to comprehensively identify all tennis courts in the Borough.
Barnet Council's gyms should provide free weights.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
It was suggested that there are insufficient facilities for older children within parks. Emphasis is on 8 years and under. Adventure playgrounds, skate parks and ball cages given as examples of alternative provision. These could potentially be located in school grounds, if they could be opened at weekends. One school outside the Borough let the children design and built their own skate park in design and technology classes. Inviting children into these spaces would reduce both antisocial behaviour and the perception of crime caused by seeing young teenagers hanging around bus stops because there is nowhere else for them to go.	This study has identified the location of NEAPs which are recommended for people aged 8 years to teenagers. A considerable proportion of the Borough is not within the catchment of a LEAP or a NEAP.
Barnet Council's leisure facilities now consist of gyms with treadmills and machines, and aerobics classes rather than badminton, basketball, netball, trampolining, gymnastics, climbing, football, athletics etc, facilities. Participants felt that there should be opportunities for children to learn the joy of physical movement and of using their bodies. There is limited time in the school curriculum for sport, and there will always be a tension in after school teams between engaging all children in sport, and providing enrichment and opportunities for gifted children. There are very few places where children who are not good at sport can learn and improve, particularly in team games.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Within Barnet there is not one cycling-specific facility where children or adults can learn to cycle and enjoy cycle-sport in a safe traffic free environment. Such a site would need to provide	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.

at least a one kilometre traffic-free tarmac surfaced circuit. All age groups and abilities could use such a facility. This would also provide safer areas for cycling.	
Need better crossings along the Dollis Valley and it is currently impossible to cycle its whole length.	The Dollis Valley has been mapped in relation to London Cycle Guide routes. Improving access is This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Facilities in Chipping Barnet constituency, particularly within Friern Barnet are considered inadequate.	Chesterfield Playing Field in Chipping Barnet was identified a being low value, however no other sites in this area were recognised a being low value.
Playgrounds for old people across the Borough were suggested. In Spain these are located adjacent to children's play facilities. This contributes to building intergenerational respect, for the children to see older people using these facilities.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Barnet has some of the most expensive sports facilities in England. Residents are considered to be 'priced out' of using many of the Borough's facilities. Leisure centres should particularly be made more affordable for pensioners, the low paid and unemployed.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Participants felt that gym fees are too expensive.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
It was suggested that improved transport provision is required to access sports facilities.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Schools no longer fund public transport to/from sports facilities.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
It was felt that drainage is a major problem for all pitches in the Borough.	Drainage has not been explicitly assessed as part of this study; however the Playing Pitch Assessment clearly identifies this as an issue.
There should not be a reduction in the standard of 6 acres per 1,000 population.	Agreed, the standards put forward in this study will maintain or improve the current provision.

B1.12 Site Specific Comments

Hendon

Comment	How Addressed
Welsh Harp Reservoir (219-223) should be split into separate sites. Welsh Harp is split between the Borough of Barnet and Brent. The Welsh Harp Management Plan can be found on the Brent website. There is a lack of funding from Barnet Council to manage this site. Welsh Harp Reservoir is difficult to access by public transport. More free parking is needed. The Welsh Harp Sailing Base should be reopened.	The Welsh Harp Reservoir has been split into five separate sites determined by function in order to make the assessment more detailed.
Edgewarebury Park (183) is over managed; parts of it should be left wild.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Arrandene Open Space (146) is a good quality open space but is incorrectly managed.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.

King George V Playing Fields (68 and 233) – Barnet Council want to turn this into an Astro turf.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Totteridge Valley – there is an opportunity to create a nature corridor from Totteridge Fields Nature Reserve to Darlands Lake (154).	
Proposals for Clitterhouse Recreation Ground (104) can be found in the Cricklewood, Brent Cross and West Hendon Development Framework.	These have been reviewed as part of this study.
Arkley Fields South is now being farmed and all nature conservation value has been lost. It is an ideal site for a common.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
Scratchwood (287) and Moat Mount (217) are very inaccessible. The car park at Moat Mount is closed. There should be a footbridge or subway between the two.	This was also found during the site visits and is reflected in the quality and value assessments.
Barnet Cophall Stadium (145) is the only running track within the Borough and is currently over-utilised and suffers from poor drainage. Access to Barnet Cophall Leisure Centre has been reduced by the withdrawal of school transport.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
York Park (164) is at threat from regeneration, overdevelopment and over populating the area.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.
The Moat Mount Outdoor Centre run by the Friends of Moat Mount Campsite should be added.	This site was added.

Chipping Barnet

Comment	How Addressed
Oakhill Park (22) is too formal. It should have a permanent body of water, and this is currently being investigated by the Environment Agency. In Oakhill Park (22), people travel long distances by car to use football pitches. Oakhill Park (22) has an annual festival, attracting many people. There are possibilities for 'alfresco' fitness equipment. There are three pieces of outdoor fitness equipment, which are popular even in the winter months. Drainage is a major problem for pitches in the park.	
Northern area of Dollis Valley (73, 55, 66) suffers from a lack of sports facilities and overgrown cycle paths	
Open space outside Princess Park Manor is popular but public access is limited.	
Whetstone Strays (60) is felt to be a valuable resource for children and wildlife.	
Dog fouling is a problem. Need for more bins and notices, especially in Whetstone Strays (60) where there are no dog bins. Coppetts Wood (43) has dog bins.	This was assessed on the site visits and the results included in the quality assessment.
Valuable role of 'Friends of Parks' groups, particularly in Oakhill Park (22). But these do	This is covered in Section 5.3.4.

not get enough support from Barnet Council.	
Brook Farm (58) has a volunteering group to maintain its open space, however, other areas within the Dollis Valley don't.	
To and around Friary Park (38) a network of cycle paths was introduced 10 years ago. However, these were then removed due to under usage caused by availability only at off-peak times and not at weekends, causing cars to park on the lanes, and gaps in the cycle paths. Big demand for skate parks within the Borough. There used to be one in Friary Park (38), which is currently in the process of being replaced.	Friary Park was identified as having an above average number of London cycling routes within 100m of its perimeter.
In general, the Dollis Valley is not well signposted. Whetstone Strays (60) has no information. However, Brook Farm (58) has good signposting.	The visibility of open spaces is an indicator in the value assessment. It is also reflected in the information indicator of the quality analysis.
Church Farm swimming pool was highlighted as a facility in need of refurbishment. In particular, there is a lack of disabled access and facilities for the elderly.	This study has not assessed indoor sports provision.
A new site next to Whittings Hill, off Mays Lane was identified.	This site was added.
The Friends of Barnet Countryside Centre at Denis Bland Nature Reserve, Byng Road should be added. The local nature reserve should be retained as an important local site of interest for nature conservation, a location from which to promote environmental education, and a valuable local amenity for the enjoyment of the local community.	This is a matter for LB Barnet to consider.

Finchley and Golders Green

Comment	How Addressed
The drainage of the Summers Lane rugby pitches (280) needs to be improved. Many of the training sessions and a number of matches have had to be cancelled because the pitches have been waterlogged. The work carried out over the summer was not sufficient.	Drainage has not been explicitly assessed as part of this study; however the Playing Pitch Assessment clearly identifies this as an issue
Victoria Park (117) requires further provision for older children and teenagers. Suggestion that Victoria Park could be opened up for sports facilities.	The site does have children's play provision, tennis courts and a basketball / netball court. There may be potential to provide further sports facilities at this site however further suitability assessment would need to be undertaken.
On Fallowfields Drive, off Summers Lane, is a neglected indoor sports centre in need of maintenance by Barnet Council.	This study has not assessed indoor sports provision.

B1.13 Second Consultation Event

B1.14 Purpose of the Consultation

A second stakeholder consultation event was held on 25 June 2009 in the North London Business Park. The purpose of this event was as follows:

- Enable council Officers to understand the methodology adopted for the assessment;
- Review and discuss the results;
- Comment in the identified areas of deficiency for each of the main typologies;
- Comment on the emerging approach to developing standards;
- Comment on opportunities for new or extended spaces; and
- Comment on opportunities for improving accessibility to open spaces.

B1.15 Workshop Attendees

The event was attended by 15 people from a number of Council departments. The table below details the attendees:

Name	Team / Organisation
Nick Lynch	LBB Planning Policy
Cathy Munonyedi	LBB Planning Policy
Hassan Ahmed	LBB Planning Policy
Philip Osei-Mensah	LBB Planning Policy
Rita Brar	LBB Planning Policy
Karina Sissman	LBB Planning Development Management
Heidi Euzger	LBB Planning Development Management
Karrina Umeh	LBB Children's Service Commissioning
M Gunza	LBB Corporate Procurement
Julian Mauger	LBB Corporate Procurement
Samantha Castaguoli	LBB Green Spaces
Jenny Warren	LBB Green Spaces Service Manager
Vicky Evans	Arup
Anna Richards	Arup
Chris Stratford	Arup
Katie Kerr	Arup
Layla Hall	LBB Sports Development

B1.16 Structure of the Consultation

The event was structured around a presentation prepared by Arup, a copy of which can be found in the Appendix to this report. The event was interactive and attendees were encouraged to discuss each of the topics as they arose.

Chris Stratford (Project Director) gave a brief introduction which outlined the purpose of the assessment. He then described the timescales for undertaking the work; the project is planned to finish at the end July in order to feed into the preparation of the Core Strategy. It was agreed that comments on the event would be submitted to Arup by 3 July 2009.

The presentation was structured around the following topics:

- Introduction (including purpose of the assessment, timescale, work undertaken, key results of first consultation and objectives for the event);
- Socio-economic profile;
- Methodology and Approach;
- Future Growth in Barnet;
- Initial Quantity and Accessibility Results:
 - Parks
 - Children's Play
 - Sport Provision
 - Nature Conservation Areas
- Approach to Assessing Quality
- Approach to Assessing Value
- Next Steps

B1.17 Key Issues

The following issues were raised during the course of the consultation event:

B1.18 Planned Future Growth

AR noted that Arup have looked at the planned future growth in the Borough by reviewing planning applications and policy documents. From this they have estimated that there will be approximately 20ha increase in green space provision in the three main development areas (Cricklewood / Brent Cross; Mill Hill and Colindale). LB Barnet advised to what extent the study should take account of other development areas, such as Stonegrove, Spur Road and West Hendon and Dollis Valley.

CS stated that the amount of extra open space provision is relatively low considering the number of additional dwellings. CM stated that the issue of the amount of green space provision was discussed at the Examination in Public for the Mill Hill AAP and the plan was considered sound.

B1.19 Green Belt

It was noted that overall the Borough has good coverage in terms of access to either a district or local park. JW noted that a large area of the borough is Green Belt and that this should be subtracted from the calculations in order not to distort the findings. **The geographical analysis was refined by removing the green belt.**

B1.20 Benchmark Analysis

The third approach to analysis used Area 4 (High Barnet, Underhill and Totteridge) as a benchmark to apply to the rest of the Borough.

NL considered that the Borough has a wide diversity of areas, and it is somewhat unfair to take the benchmark from a low density outer area and apply it to higher density inner areas which are not particularly comparable.

Arup obtained more open space assessments from other similar outer London boroughs such as Enfield and Bromley where they are available to provide a wider range of benchmark standards for comparison.

B1.21 Children's Play Provision

Arup explained that for children's play provision the catchment areas start from the edge of the park. JW suggested that the threshold catchment should be taken from the exact location of the play facility because in some cases it could be located a considerable distance from the park gates, for example Oakhill Park. NL noted that this would reduce the catchment areas covered and that getting to the play facility through the park is part of the experience. It was agreed to start the catchment area from the edge of the park.

Arup determined how the current deficiency is measured against the spatial analysis of child population. The study measured provision against children population in each assessment area as taken from the Census 2001.

B1.22 Non-Pitch Sport

The Corporate Procurement Team highlighted that the Sports Development Team consider the provision of basket ball courts to be of importance because they provide opportunities for teenagers. Arup highlighted that the assessment so far covered football, rugby and cricket pitches. Information on other types of outdoor sports such as basketball courts was only held where these facilities are within parks and are therefore covered by the survey. This study only looked at public non pitch sport facilities.

The Sports Development Team was not able to provide advice on the appropriate catchment for non-pitch facilities.

B1.23 Sites Outside the Borough Boundary

It was noted that only sites within the borough boundary have been included in the assessment.

It was suggested that a commentary about some of the key sites adjacent to the Borough could be included in the report, but that their catchment area would not be factored into the quantitative analysis.

LBB have advised that there is no GIS information available for sites that cross the borough boundary. Arup have undertaken visual analysis of adjacent sites using Google Earth.

B1.24 Hampstead Garden Suburb Private Gardens

It was suggested that there are a number private gardens with resident's access in Hampstead Garden Suburb which could be included in the study. It was noted that the study does not include any sites under 0.25 ha and that adding new sites at a late stage is complicated and requires the analysis to be rerun. It was recognised that adding small extra sites is unlikely to make a significant difference to the existing standard of provision.

LBB provided Arup with a list of potential additional sites, all of these sites either fell below the size threshold or did not have public access and therefore were excluded from the study.

B1.25 Quality Assessment

The assessment of quality of open spaces has not yet been undertaken and Arup are seeking LBB's advice on the best approach.

It was recognised that there is only limited guidance on how the quality of open spaces should be assessed and the London Plan does not cover this in any detail.

Arup suggested that the following could be used to assess quality of parks:

- Facilities and their variety/quality (using a formula);
- Signposting and information provision;
- Cleanliness, vandalism and management/maintenance assessment;
- Welcoming – based on safety, disabled provision, noise characteristics;
- Quality and variety of natural features/landscape;
- IMD & Open Space provision correlation and socio-economic analysis; and
- Potential for improvement (including design).

Quality can be assessed using the survey information, as well as the knowledge of the Arup team and LBB staff, but it was important to screen facilities according to their primary purpose, which was determined for each site.

It was generally agreed that sports will be induced as a facility within a park. JW noted that different open spaces have different functions and that LBB would not want to see all facilities available in all open spaces. It was agreed that the list of facilities would be tailored to the type of open space and

that the quality assessment would focus on parks and natural green space. JW noted that parks are typically not lit and LBB wouldn't want parks to automatically score poorly because they are not lit.

Arup circulated a proposed method which was commented on by LBB and is included in the main report.

B1.26 Assessment of Value

CS suggested that it is very difficult to assess value without community involvement, and that other similar assessments have only assessed the value of sites which are considered for disposal or change of use.

JW noted that Barnet do have a list of assets for each park, some tree surveys and a list of events, but they do not have any up to date information on usage. JW noted that Barnet will be conducting a resident's survey which will look at individual parks, however this will be undertaken in October and the results will therefore not be available to inform this study.

JW suggested the study team look at the CABI document 'Making the invisible visible: the real value of park assets'.

It was agreed that the Arup team will adopt a 'light touch' towards assessing value and JW, NL and CM will provide input.

Arup circulated a proposed method which was commented on by LBB and is included in the main report.

B1.27 Tranquillity

It was agreed that assessing tranquillity of each park is not within the scope of this study.

Appendix C

Survey Proforma

C1 Survey Proforma

OVERALL ID: (LPA/XXX)		GIS ref:		Assessor:		Date:	
1. Polygon	Polygon	Yes		No		(match map with map ref)	
2. Address	Site name						
	Street						
	Locality						
	Town						
	Postcode						
3. Ownership	Local Authority	Other public		Private		Unknown	
	Detailed info						
4. Site Boundary	Yes		No				
	Primary facilities (only one)						
1.Parks & gardens (met/dist/local)	metropolitan district		2.Outdoor sports & recreation (priv/pub)	private			
	local			public			
3.Indoor sports & recreation (priv/pub)	private		4.Provision for children & young people	private			
	public			public			
5. Allotments (allot/comm gd/urban farm)	allotments		6.Cemeteries & churchyards				
	community gardens						
	urban farms						
7. Schools (nur/prim/sec/priv)	nursery		8. Nature conservation areas	Nature Reserve			
	primary			Green corridor			
	secondary		9. Other	Amenity			
	private			grass verges			
college			SLOAP				
Physical Attributes (Multiple)							
Forest/Woodland		Wetlands					
Natural Habitat		Open and running water					
Commons		Formal Landscape					
Grassed Areas		Farm Land					
Scrubland / Agricultural Land		Other					
Playing Fields							
Secondary facilities (Multiple)							
Indoor swimming pool		Golf					
Outdoor swimming pool		Indoor tennis centre					
Indoor sports hall/leisure centre		Outdoor tennis centre					
Community centre		Cafe/restaurants					
Artificial Turf Pitches		Grass pitches					
All weather surfaces		Equestrian centres					
Water Sports		Basketball/netball etc courts					
Childrens play areas		Other					
5. PPG17 Typology	Additional Description						

Value	1 (Poor)	2	3	4	5 (Good)	Evaluation criteria
a. Vandalism & Graffiti						1 = a-m
b. Noise						2= a-m
c. Litter						3 = a-m (ex-b,d,i)
d. Dog fouling						4 = a-m (ex-h,k)
e. Safety & Security						5 = a,b,c,d,e,f,j,m
f. Bins						6 = a-m (ex-k)
g. Seats						7 = a-m
h. Toilets						8 = None
i. Parking						
j. Disabled access						
k. Cafe/restaurants						
l. Lighting						
m. Information						
Total score						
Score as %						
6. Site Description / Facilities	Additional Comments					
7. Access	Access arrangements	Open access to public		Limited access to public		Private
	Points of access	Open access		Limited access		No. of access points
8. Charges	Adults	Juniors		Concession		
	Peak	Off-peak	Peak	Off-peak	Peak	Off-peak
9. People Resources	Park keepers					
	Other staff					
	Volunteer staff					
10. Transport Description						PTAL Rating
11. Environment	SSSI		Conservation area		Protected land	Flood plain
	Listed building		MOL		National & local reserves	Green corridors
	Green Belt		Historic Gardens		Heritage Land	Other

Appendix D

**Quantity Assessment
Results**

D1 Quantity Assessment Results

D1.1 Parks

Name of Park	Type of Park	Area of Park (ha)
Area 1		
Hampstead Heath Extension	District	30.27
Basing Hill Park	Local	2.64
Childs Hill Park	Local	3.02
Central Square	Local	3.38
Willifield Way Open Space	Local	0.14
Meadway Gate	Local	0.11
Willifield Green	Local	0.30
Elm Park	Local	0.31
Princes Park	Local	1.42
Clarefield Park	Local	2.10
Golders Hill Park	Local	14.50
Claremont Open Space	Local	2.36
Claremont Road Millennium Park	Local	0.44
Area 2		
Woodhouse Open Sapce/Ingleway	Local	1.15
Coppetts Wood Exchange Land Development	Local	2.70
Oak Lane Open Space	Local	0.41
Cherry Tree Wood	Local	5.43
Charter Green	Local	0.74
Victoria Park	Local	7.53
Finchley Way Open Space	Local	0.36
Avenue House Grounds	Local	4.32
Hamilton Road Playground	Local	0.04
Area 3		
Oakhill Park	District	33.48
Brunswick Park & Waterfall Walk	Local	19.56
Hallwick Recreation Ground	Local	2.43
Church Farm Open Space	Local	2.22
Kennard Road Open Space	Local	0.08
Belmont Open Space	Local	1.27
Friary Park	Local	9.29
Bounds Green/Fairview Open Space	Local	1.32
Friern Bridge Retail Park	Local	5.83
Friern Park	Local	4.15
Holickwood Park	Local	9.31
Greenhill Gardens	Local	1.79
Area 4		
Brook Farm/Wyatt's Farm	District	31.26
Monken Hadley Common	District	41.18
King George V Field A	District	26.19
Hadley Cricket Outfield	Local	1.54
King Georges Field	Local	19.66
Highlands Gardens	Local	1.07
Jubilee Gardens	Local	0.11
Ravenscroft Gardens	Local	1.13
Whetstone Strays	Local	11.02
Swan Lane Open Space	Local	3.68
Whitings Hill Open Space	Local	15.12

Stanhope Road Open Space	Local	1.03
Quinta Drive Open Space	Local	3.29
Meadway Open Space	Local	2.47
Old Court House Recreation Ground	Local	3.08
Area 5		
Arrandene Open Space	District	23.43
Woodcroft Park	Local	2.79
Stoneyfields Park	Local	3.07
Mill Hill Park	Local	18.66
Edgwarebury Park	Local	15.95
Oakdene Park/Gordon Road	Local	3.51
Meads Open Space, The	Local	2.65
Lyndhurst Park	Local	3.18
West Way Open Space	Local	0.35
Harcourt Avenue Open Space	Local	0.62
Bittacy Hill Park	Local	2.72
Stonegrove Park	Local	2.97
Deacons Green	Local	0.10
Boysland O/S	Local	0.59
Area 6		
Sunny Hill Park	District	21.54
Malcolm Park	Local	1.90
Hendon Park	Local	11.87
York Park	Local	1.75
Watling Park	Local	10.91
Sturgess Park	Local	0.67
Grahame Park	Local	6.24
Colindale Park	Local	1.09
Silkstream Park	Local	4.65
Rushgrove Park	Local	3.65

D1.2 Sites with Formal Play Provision

Name Of Site	Primary Typology	Play Facility
Area 1		
Hampstead Heath Extension	District Park	LEAP
Basing Hill Park	Local Park	LEAP
Clitterhouse Playing Fields	Public Outdoor Sport	LEAP
Northway Gardens	Green Corridor	LEAP
Princes Park	Local Park	LEAP
Childs Hill Park	Local Park	NEAP
Clarefield Park	Local Park	NEAP
Cricklewood Play Area	Children's Playground	NEAP
Golders Hill Park	Local Park	NEAP
Lyttleton Playing Fields	Public Outdoor Sport	NEAP
Area 2		
Avenue House Grounds	Local Park	LEAP
Percy Road Playground	Children's Playground	LEAP
Victoria Park	Local Park	LEAP X 2
Cherry Tree Wood	Local Park	NEAP

Market Place Playground	Children's Playground	NEAP
Windsor Open Space	Green Corridor	NEAP
Area 3		
Barfield Playground	Children's Playground	LEAP
Brunswick Crescent Playing Ground	Amenity	LEAP
Hallwick Recreation Ground	Local Park	LEAP
Holickwood Park	Local Park	LEAP
New Southgate Recreation Ground	Public Outdoor Sport	LEAP
Victoria Recreation Ground	Public Outdoor Sport	LEAP
Friary Park	Local Park	NEAP
Oakhill Park	District Park	NEAP
Area 4		
Barnet Playing Field / King George V Playing Field	Public Outdoor Sport	LEAP
Riverside Walk North	Green Corridor	LEAP
Riverside Walk/Ducks Isla	Green Corridor	LEAP
Tudor Sports Ground	Public Outdoor Sport	LEAP
Old Court House Recreation Ground	Local Park	NEAP
Swan Lane Open Space	Local Park	NEAP
Area 5		
Bittacy Hill Park	Local Park	LEAP
Deansbrook Play Area	Children's Playground	LEAP
Edgwarebury Park	District Park	LEAP
Stoneyfields Park	Local Park	LEAP
Fairway Children's Playground	Children's Playground	NEAP
Mill Hill Park	Local Park	NEAP
Stonegrove Park	Local Park	NEAP
Woodcroft Park	Local Park	LEAP*
Area 6		
Grahame Park	Local Park	LEAP
Rushgrove Park	Local Park	LEAP
Silkstream Park	Local Park	LEAP
Sturgess Park	Local Park	LEAP
West Hendon Playing Fields	Public Outdoor Sport	LEAP
York Park	Local Park	LEAP
Colindale Park	Local Park	NEAP
Hendon Park	Local Park	NEAP
Malcolm Park	Local Park	NEAP
Sunny Hill Park	District Park	NEAP
Watling Park	Local Park	NEAP

*The play equipment has been removed from this site.

Each LEAP is assumed to cover an area of 0.04ha and each NEAP is 0.1ha.

D1.3 Outdoor Sports Sites

Sites with Playing Pitches			
Name of Site	Primary Typology	Type	Overall Site Area (Ha)
Area 1			

Hampstead Heath Extension	District Park	LA	30.27
Basing Hill Park	Local Park	LA	2.646
Childs Hill Park	Local Park	LA	3.02
Brondesbury Cricket, Tennis And Squash Club	Private Outdoor Sport	Club	2.67
The King Alfred School	Private School	School	2.056
University College School Playing Fields	Private School	School	8.67
Lyttleton Playing Fields	Public Outdoor Sport	LA	9.59
Clitterhouse Playing Fields	Public Outdoor Sport	LA	17.88
Christ's College	Secondary School	School	7.21
Christ's College	Secondary School	School	7.21
Area 2			
Wilf Slack Young Cricketers Development Trust	Private Outdoor Sport	Club	2.87
Summers Lane Rugby Pitches	Private Outdoor Sport	Club	3.00
Middlesex Cricket Academy	Private Outdoor Sport	Club	2.625
Glebelands	Public Outdoor Sport	LA	12.32
Christs College Playing Fields	Secondary School	School	3.77
Area 3			
Oakhill Park	District Park	LA	33.48
Brunswick Park & Waterfall Walk	Local Park	LA	19.55
Hallwick Recreation Ground	Local Park	LA	2.43
New Southgate Recreation Ground	Public Outdoor Sport	LA	5.86
Bethune Recreation Ground	Public Outdoor Sport	LA	12.89
Victoria Recreation Ground	Public Outdoor Sport	LA	6.50
Dame Alice Owens Ground	Public Outdoor Sport	LA	3.94
Ludgrove Playing Field	Public Outdoor Sport	LA	3.03
Ashmole School	Secondary School	School	13.69
Area 4			
Brook Farm/Wyatt's Farm	District Park	LA	31.26
Woodside Park Social Club	Private Outdoor Sport	Club	4.28
Rowley Lane Sports Club	Private Outdoor Sport	Club	8.30
Southover Playing Fields	Private Outdoor Sport	Club	2.79
Old Elizabethans Sports Club	Private Outdoor Sport	Club	6.16
East Barnet Old Gramarians	Private Outdoor Sport	Club	3.78
Totteridge Cricket Club	Private Outdoor Sport	Club	1.62
Old Finchleians Cricket And Football Club Club	Private Outdoor Sport	Club	1.97
Queen Elizabeth School	Private School	School	6.82

Woodside Park International School	Private School	School	6.76
Byng Road Rugby Field	Public Outdoor Sport	Club	6.46
HDSA Sports Ground	Public Outdoor Sport	Club	3.40
Tudor Sports Ground	Public Outdoor Sport	LA	9.80
King George V Field B	Public Outdoor Sport	LA	5.50
Barnet P/F/ King George V Playing Field	Public Outdoor Sport	LA	12.37
Area 5			
Woodcroft Park	Local Park	LA	2.79
Stoneyfields Park	Local Park	LA	3.07
Mill Hill Park	Local Park	LA	18.66
Edgwarebury Park	Local Park	LA	15.95
Mill Hill Sports Club	Private Outdoor Sport	Club	2.82
Mill Hill Village Sports Club	Public Outdoor Sport	Club	10.84
Mill Hill Rugby Club	Public Outdoor Sport	Club	2.78
Camdenians Sports Centre	Public Outdoor Sport	Club	3.23
Mill Field	Public Outdoor Sport	LA	3.50
Copthall Playing Fields	Public Outdoor Sport	LA	50.62
Clay Lane	Public Outdoor Sport	LA	4.80
Chase Lodge Playing Field	Public Outdoor Sport	LA	6.54
Mill Hill High School	Secondary School	School	7.96
Mill Hill School	Secondary School	School	7.46
Edgware Secondary School	Secondary School	School	5.94
Area 6			
Sunny Hill Park	District Park	LA	21.54
Malcolm Park	Local Park	LA	1.90
Hendon Park	Local Park	LA	11.87
York Park	Local Park	LA	1.75
Watling Park	Local Park	LA	10.91
Metropolitan Police Training School	Private School	School	8.39
Burnt Oak Leisure Centre	Public Indoor Sport	LA	2.15
Woodfield Park	Public Outdoor Sport	LA	8.86
West Hendon Playing Fields	Public Outdoor Sport	LA	27.013
Montrose Playing Fields	Public Outdoor Sport	LA	11.04

Sites with Tennis Courts

Name Of Site	Primary Typology	Area
Basing Hill Park	Local Park	1

Central Square	Local Park	1
Childs Hill Park	Local Park	1
Golders Hill Park	Local Park	1
Lyttleton Playing Fields	Public Outdoor Sport	1
Northway Gardens Extension	Green Corridor	1
Princes Park	Local Park	1
Cherry Tree Wood	Local Park	2
Riverside Walk South	Green Corridor	2
Smithsfield	Public Outdoor Sport	2
Victoria Park	Local Park	2
Bethune Recreation Ground	Public Outdoor Sport	3
Friary Park	Local Park	3
Friern Park	Local Park	3
Hallwick Recreation Ground	Local Park	3
New Southgate Recreation Ground	Public Outdoor Sport	3
Oakhill Park	District Park	3
Victoria Recreation Ground	Public Outdoor Sport	3
HDSA Sports Ground	Public Outdoor Sport	4
Old Court House Recreation Ground	Local Park	4
Rowley Lane Sports Club	Private Outdoor Sport	4
Tudor Sports Ground	Public Outdoor Sport	4
Woodside Park Social Club	Private Outdoor Sport	4
Bittacy Hill Park	Local Park	5
Chase Lodge Playing Field	Public Outdoor Sport	5
Edgwarebury Park	Local Park	5
Mill Hill Park	Local Park	5
Stonegrove Park	Local Park	5
Burnt Oak Leisure Centre	Public Indoor Sport	6
Hendon Park	Local Park	6
Montrose Playing Fields	Public Outdoor Sport	6
Rushgrove Park	Local Park	6
Sunny Hill Park	District Park	6
West Hendon Playing Fields	Public Outdoor Sport	6

Sites with Basketball / Netball Courts

Name of Site	Primary Typology	Area
Clarefield Park	Local Park	1
Cricklewood Play Area	Children's Playground	1
Lyttleton Playing Fields	Public Outdoor Sport	1
Cherry Tree Wood	Local Park	2
Victoria Park	Local Park	2

Bethune Recreation Ground	Public Outdoor Sport	3
Friary Park	Local Park	3
New Southgate Recreation Ground	Public Outdoor Sport	3
Oakhill Park	District Park	3
Victoria Recreation Ground	Public Outdoor Sport	3
Barnet P/F/ King George V Playing Field	Public Outdoor Sport	4
Tudor Sports Ground	Public Outdoor Sport	4
Chase Lodge Playing Field	Public Outdoor Sport	5
Edgwarebury Park	Local Park	5
Mill Hill Park	Local Park	5
Stonegrove Park	Local Park	5
Stoneyfields Park	Local Park	5
Burnt Oak Leisure Centre	Public Indoor Sport	6
Grahame Park	Local Park	6
Hendon Park	Local Park	6
Malcolm Park	Local Park	6
Montrose Playing Fields	Public Outdoor Sport	6
Rushgrove Park	Local Park	6
Sunny Hill Park	District Park	6
Tyrell Way Ball Park	Public Outdoor Sport	6
Watling Park	Local Park	6

Sites with Bowling Greens		
Name of Site	Primary Typology	Area
Childs Hill Park	Local Park	1
Lyttleton Playing Fields	Public Outdoor Sport	1
Glebelands Bowling Club	Private Outdoor Sport	2
Victoria Park	Local Park	2
Friary Park	Local Park	3
Oakhill Park	District Park	3
Old Court House Recreation Ground	Local Park	4
Mill Hill Park	Local Park	5
West Hendon Playing Fields	Public Outdoor Sport	6

D1.4 Natural Green Space

Sites whose primary typology is natural / semi natural green space.

Name of Site	Classification in GLA hierarchy	Study classification	Site Area (Ha)	Comments
Area 1				
Big Wood Nature Reserve	Borough Grade I	Nature Reserve	7.35	
Littlewood Nature Reserve	Borough Grade I	Nature Reserve	1.20	
Brookside Walk	Local	Green Corridor	3.60	Part of Mutton Brook
Fletchers Gardens	Local	Green Corridor	0.67	Part of Mutton Brook
Northway Gardens	Local	Green Corridor	1.52	Part of Mutton Brook
Northway Gardens Extension	Local	Green Corridor	1.62	Part of Mutton Brook
The Bowls/Faloden Way	Local	Green Corridor	0.39	Part of Mutton Brook
Area 2				
Riverside Gardens	Borough Grade II	Green Corridor	0.21	Part of Lower Dollis Valley
Riverside Walk South	Borough Grade II	Green Corridor	3.81	Part of Lower Dollis Valley
Windsor Open Space	Borough Grade II	Green Corridor	8.84	Part of Lower Dollis Valley
Area 3				
Coppetts Wood	Borough Grade I	Nature Reserve	12.97	
Brunswick Woods	Borough Grade II	Nature Reserve	1.19	Part of New Southgate Cemetary
Everleigh Walk	Borough Grade II	Green Corridor	2.28	Part of Pymmes Brook
Barfield Nature Park	Local	Nature Reserve	0.44	
Baring Road Castlewood Road	Other	Green Corridor	2.09	
Area 4				
Darlands Lake Local Nature Reserve	Borough Grade I	Nature Reserve	3.49	
Glebe Lane Pastures	Borough Grade I	Nature Reserve	12.01	
Laurel Way Open Space	Borough Grade I	Green Corridor	1.50	
Riverside Walk/Ducks Isla	Borough Grade I	Green Corridor	10.90	
Woodside Park Club Entrance	Borough Grade I	Green Corridor	4.57	Part of Folly Brook
Arkley Lane And Pastures	Borough Grade II	Nature Reserve	50.06	
Arkley South Fields	Borough Grade II	Nature Reserve	39.76	
Riverside Walk North	Borough Grade II	Green Corridor	4.77	Part of Lower Dollis Valley
Totteridge Common	Borough Grade II	Green Corridor	3.69	

Totteridge Green	Borough Grade II	Nature Reserve	4.98	
Barnet Countryside Centre	Local	Nature Reserve	3.29	
Woodridge Nature Reserve	Local	Nature Reserve	2.31	
Hadley Green	Metropolitan	Nature Reserve	10.01	
Rowley Green Common Nature Reserve	Metropolitan	Nature Reserve	5.53	
Totteridge Fields Nature Reserve	Metropolitan	Nature Reserve	7.01	
Barnet Gate Wood	Other	Nature Reserve	7.89	
Chesterfield Footpath	Other	Green Corridor	0.16	
Area 5				
Bruno's Field	Borough Grade II	Nature Reserve	6.62	
Burtonhole Lane and Pasture	Borough Grade II	Green Corridor	6.51	
Copthall Railway Walk and Copthall Common	Borough Grade II	Green Corridor	6.30	
Dean's Brook	Borough Grade II	Green Corridor	7.87	
Drivers Hill	Borough Grade II	Nature Reserve	10.80	
Mill Hill Old Railway Nature Reserve	Borough Grade II	Nature Reserve	2.29	
Moat Mount Open Space	Borough Grade II	Nature Reserve	18.49	
Sulloniacis Pastures	Borough Grade II	Nature Reserve	5.07	
Copthall South Fields	Local	Nature Reserve	5.69	
Scratchwood	Metropolitan	Nature Reserve	56.76	
Area 6				
Brent Park	Borough Grade II	Green Corridor	3.44	Part of Lower Dollis Valley
Brookside Walk	Borough Grade II	Green Corridor	6.07	Part of Lower Dollis Valley
Welsh Harp Marginal Land Site A	Metropolitan	Nature Reserve	2.40	
Welsh Harp Marginal Land Site B	Metropolitan	Nature Reserve	4.60	
Welsh Harp Marginal Land Site C	Metropolitan	Nature Reserve	1.65	
Welsh Harp Marginal Land Site D	Metropolitan	Nature Reserve	1.22	
Welsh Harp Marginal Land Site E	Metropolitan	Nature Reserve	1.51	

Sites whose primary typology is not natural / semi natural green space

Name of Site	Classification in GLA hierarchy	Study classification	Site Area (Ha)	Comments
Area 1				
Clarefield Park	Local	Local Park	2.10	

Clitterhouse Playing Fields	Local	Public Outdoor Sport	17.88	
Hampstead Heath Extension	Metropolitan	District Park	30.27	
Lyttleton Playing Fields	Local	Public Outdoor Sport	9.59	Part of Mutton Brook
Princes Park	Local	Local Park	1.42	
Area 2				
Avenue House Grounds	Local	Local Park	4.32	
Cherry Tree Wood	Local	Local Park	5.43	
College Farm	Local	Urban Farm	3.58	
Glebelands	Borough Grade I	Public Outdoor Sport	12.32	
Area 3				
Belmont Open Space	Local	Local Park	1.27	
Brunswick Park & Waterfall Walk	Borough Grade II	Local Park	19.56	Part of Pymmes Brook
Friary Park	Local	Local Park	9.29	
Greenhill Gardens	Local	Local Park	1.79	
Oakhill Park	Borough Grade I	District Park	33.48	
Area 4				
Barnet P/F/ King George V Playing Field	Borough Grade I	Public Outdoor Sport	12.37	Part of Upper Dollis Brook
Brook Farm/Wyatt's Farm	Borough Grade I	District Park	31.26	Part of Upper Dollis Brook
King George V Field B	Borough Grade I	Public Outdoor Sport	5.50	Part of Upper Dollis Brook
King Georges Field	Borough Grade II	Local Park	19.66	
Monken Hadley Common	Borough Grade I	District Park	41.18	
Whetstone Strays	Borough Grade I	Local Park	11.02	Part of Upper Dollis Brook
Area 5				
Arrandene Open Space	Metropolitan	District Park	23.43	
Clay Lane	Local	Public Outdoor Sport	4.80	
Edgwarebury Park	Local	District Park	22.78	
Mill Field	Borough Grade II	Public Outdoor Sport	3.50	
Oakdene Park/Gordon Road	Borough Grade II	Local Park	3.51	Part of Lower Dollis Valley
Area 6				
Grahame Park	Local	Local Park	6.24	
Hendon Park	Local	Local Park	11.87	
Silkstream Park	Borough Grade II	Local Park	4.65	
Sunny Hill Park	Local	District Park	21.54	

Appendix E

Accessibility Scores

E1 Accessibility Scores

E1.1 Parks

Name of Site	Above average number of bus routes within 640m?	Within 940m of a station?	On or adjacent to the Public Rights of Way Network?	Above average London Cycle Guide Routes within 100m?
Arrandene Open Space	Y	0	1	N
Avenue House Grounds	Y	2	0	N
Basing Hill Park	N	1	0	Y
Belmont Open Space	N	1	0	N
Bittacy Hill Park	N	1	0	N
Bounds Green/Fairview Open Space	N	0	0	N
Boysland O/S	N	0	0	N
Brook Farm/Wyatt's Farm	Y	2	6	Y
Brunswick Park & Waterfall Walk	Y	1	2	Y
Central Square	Y	0	2	Y
Charter Green	Y	0	0	N
Cherry Tree Wood	N	2	1	N
Childs Hill Park	Y	1	2	Y
Church Farm Open Space	Y	1	0	Y
Clarefield Park	N	1	0	N
Claremont Open Space	Y	0	2	N
Claremont Road Millennium Park	Y	1	0	N
Colindale Park	Y	1	1	N
Coppetts Wood Exchange Land Development	Y	0	0	N
Deacons Green	N	1	2	N
Edgwarebury Park	N	0	0	N
Elm Park	N	0	0	N
Finchley Way Open Space	N	1	0	N
Friary Park	Y	0	0	Y
Friern Park	N	2	0	N
Friern Bridge Retail Park	Y	2	0	Y
Golders Hill Park	N	2	0	Y
Grahame Park	Y	1	0	N
Greenhill Gardens	N	1	0	N
Hadley Cricket Outfield	N	0	0	N
Hallwick Recreation Ground	N	0	0	Y
Hamilton Road Playground	N	0	0	N
Hampstead Heath Extension	Y	1	5	Y
Harcourt Avenue Open Space	N	0	2	N
Hendon Park	Y	4	3	Y
Highlands Gardens	N	0	0	N
Holickwood Park	N	1	0	Y
Jubilee Gardens	N	0	0	N
Kennard Road Open Space	Y	0	0	N
King George V Field A	Y	0	1	Y
King Georges Field	Y	0	2	N
Lyndhurst Park	Y	2	0	N

Malcolm Park	N	1	0	N
Meads Open Space, The	Y	1	1	N
Meadway Gate	Y	1	0	Y
Meadway Open Space	N	1	1	N
Mill Hill Park	Y	1	0	Y
Monken Hadley Common	Y	0	0	Y
Oak Lane Open Space	N	0	0	N
Oakdene Park/Gordon Road	Y	3	1	Y
Oakhill Park	Y	1	2	Y
Old Court House Recreation Ground	Y	1	0	Y
Princes Park	N	0	0	N
Quinta Drive Open Space	Y	0	2	Y
Ravenscroft Gardens	Y	0	0	Y
Rushgrove Park	N	0	0	N
Silkstream Park	Y	2	0	Y
Stanhope Road Open Space	Y	0	0	N
Stonegrove Park	N	1	0	Y
Stoneyfields Park	Y	0	1	N
Sturgess Park	N	1	0	N
Sunny Hill Park	Y	0	1	Y
Swan Lane Open Space	N	1	0	Y
Victoria Park	N	3	0	Y
Watling Park	Y	2	0	Y
West Way Open Space	N	1	0	N
Whetstone Strays	Y	3	1	Y
Whitings Hill Open Space	Y	0	0	N
Willifield Green	Y	0	0	N
Willifield Way Open Space	Y	0	1	N
Woodcroft Park	Y	2	0	Y
Woodhouse Open Sapce/Ingleway	Y	0	0	N
York Park	Y	2	1	Y

E1.2 Play Space

Name of Site	Above average number of bus routes within 640m?	Within 940m of a station?	On or adjacent to the Public Rights of Way Network?	Above average London Cycle Guide Routes within 100m?
Brunswick Crescent Playing Ground	Y	0	0	N
Avenue House Grounds	Y	2	0	N
Barfield Playground	N	0	0	N
Barnet P/F/ King George V Playing Field	Y	2	3	N
Basing Hill Park	N	1	0	Y
Bittacy Hill Park	N	1	0	N
Cherry Tree Wood	N	2	1	N
Childs Hill Park	Y	1	2	Y
Clarefield Park	N	1	0	N
Clitterhouse Playing Fields	Y	1	0	Y
Colindale Park	Y	1	1	N
Cricklewood Play Area	N	1	0	N
Deansbrook Play Area	N	0	0	N
Edgwarebury Park	N	0	0	N
Fairway Children's Playground	N	0	0	N
Friary Park	Y	0	0	Y
Golders Hill Park	N	2	0	Y
Grahame Park	Y	1	0	N
Hallwick Recreation Ground	N	0	0	Y
Hampstead Heath Extension	Y	1	5	Y
Hendon Park	Y	4	3	Y
Holickwood Park	N	1	0	N
Lyttleton Playing Fields	Y	0	1	N
Malcolm Park	N	1	0	Y
Market Place Playground	N	1	1	Y
Mill Hill Park	Y	1	0	Y
New Southgate Recreation Ground	Y	1	0	N
Northway Gardens	Y	0	2	N
Oakhill Park	Y	1	2	Y
Old Court House Recreation Ground	Y	1	0	Y
Percy Road Playground	N	1	0	N
Princes Park	N	0	0	N
Riverside Walk North	Y	4	1	Y
Riverside Walk/Ducks Isla	Y	0	3	Y
Rushgrove Park	N	0	0	N
Silkstream Park	Y	2	0	Y
Stonegrove Park	N	1	0	N
Stoneyfields Park	Y	0	1	N
Sturgess Park	N	1	0	N
Sunny Hill Park	Y	0	1	Y
Swan Lane Open Space	N	1	0	N
Tudor Sports Ground	Y	1	1	N
Victoria Park	N	3	0	Y
Victoria Recreation Ground	N	2	2	Y

Watling Park	Y	2	0	Y
West Hendon Playing Fields	Y	1	3	N
Windsor Open Space	Y	1	2	Y
Woodcroft Park	Y	2	0	Y
York Park	Y	2	1	Y

E1.3 Sports Sites

Name of Site	Above average number of bus routes within 640m?	Within 940m of a station?	On or adjacent to the Public Rights of Way Network?	Above average London Cycle Guide Routes within 100m?
Ashmole School	1	Y	2	Y
Barnet Playing Field / King George V Playing Field	3	Y	2	Y
Basing Hill Park	0	Y	1	Y
Bethune Recreation Ground	1	N	1	Y
Brondesbury Cricket, Tennis And Squash Club	0	N	0	N
Brook Farm/Wyatt's Farm	6	Y	2	Y
Brunswick Park & Waterfall Walk	2	Y	1	Y
Burnt Oak Leisure Centre	0	Y	1	Y
Byng Road Rugby Field	0	N	0	N
Camdenians Sports Centre	0	N	0	N
Chase Lodge Playing Field	0	N	0	N
Childs Hill Park	2	Y	1	Y
Christ's College	0	Y	0	Y
Clay Lane	0	N	0	N
Clitterhouse Playing Fields	0	Y	1	Y
Copthall Playing Fields	2	Y	0	N
Dame Alice Owens Ground	0	N	2	Y
East Barnet Old Gramarians	1	N	0	N
Edgware Secondary School	0	Y	0	N
Edgwarebury Park	0	N	0	Y
Glebelands	1	Y	0	N
Hallwick Recreation Ground	0	Y	0	N
Hampstead Heath Extension	5	Y	1	N
HDSA Sports Ground	0	N	0	N
Hendon Park	3	Y	4	Y
King George V Field B	0	N	0	N
Ludgrove Playing Field	0	Y	1	N
Lytton Playing Fields	1	Y	0	N
Malcolm Park	0	N	0	N
Metropolitan Police Training School	0	N	2	Y
Middlesex Cricket Academy	0	N	0	Y
Mill Field	0	N	0	N
Mill Hill High School	0	N	0	N
Mill Hill Park	0	Y	0	Y
Mill Hill Rugby Club	0	N	0	N
Mill Hill School	3	N	0	N
Mill Hill Sports Club	0	N	0	Y
Mill Hill Village Sports Club	2	N	0	N
Montrose Playing Fields	0	Y	3	Y
New Southgate Recreation Ground	0	N	1	Y
Oakhill Park	2	Y	0	Y
Old Elizabethans Sports Club	0	N	0	N
Old Finchleians Cricket And Football Club Club	1	N	1	N

Queen Elizabeth School	0	N	0	Y
Rowley Lane Sports Club	0	N	0	N
Southover Playing Fields	0	N	2	N
Stoneyfields Park	1	N	0	Y
Summers Lane Rugby Pitches	0	N	0	N
Sunny Hill Park	1	Y	0	Y
The Compton Sports Centre	0	N	0	N
The King Alfred School	0	Y	1	Y
Totteridge Cricket Club	0	N	0	N
Tudor Sports Ground	1	N	1	Y
University College School Playing Fields	2	N	0	Y
Victoria Recreation Ground	2	Y	2	Y
Watling Park	0	Y	2	Y
West Hendon Playing Fields	3	N	0	Y
Wilf Slack Young Cricketers Development Trust	0	N	1	Y
Woodcroft Park	0	Y	1	Y
Woodfield Park	1	N	0	N
Woodside Park International School	0	Y	2	N
Woodside Park Social Club	0	N	1	N
York Park	1	Y	2	Y

E1.4 Natural and Semi Natural Green Spaces

Name of Site	Above average number of bus routes within 640m?	Within 940m of a station?	On or adjacent to the Public Rights of Way Network?	Above average London Cycle Guide Routes within 100m?
Arkley Lane And Pastures	2	N	0	N
Arkley South Fields	0	N	0	N
Arrandene Open Space	1	N	0	N
Avenue House Grounds	0	N	2	Y
Barfield Nature Park	0	N	0	N
Baring Road Castlewood Road	3	Y	0	N
Barnet Countryside Centre	1	N	0	N
Barnet Gate Wood	3	N	0	N
Barnet Playing Field / King George V Playing Field	3	Y	2	Y
Belmont Open Space	0	N	1	N
Big Wood Nature Reserve	1	Y	0	N
Brent Park	1	Y	1	Y
Brook Farm/Wyatt's Farm	6	Y	2	Y
Brookside Walk	2	Y	0	Y
Brookside Walk	3	Y	0	Y
Bruno's Field	0	N	0	N
Brunswick Park & Waterfall Walk	2	Y	1	Y
Brunswick Woods	0	N	0	N
Burtonhole Lane And Pasture	3	N	0	N
Cherry Tree Wood	1	N	2	Y
Chesterfield Footpath	0	N	0	N
Clarefield Park	0	N	1	Y
Clay Lane	0	N	0	N
Clitterhouse Playing Fields	0	Y	1	Y
College Farm	0	N	0	Y
Coppetts Wood	0	N	0	Y
Copthall Railway Walk And Copthall Common	1	Y	0	N
Copthall South Fields	0	N	0	N
Darlands Lake Lnr	0	N	0	N
Dean's Brook	2	Y	3	Y
Drivers Hill	0	N	0	N
Edgwarebury Park	0	N	0	N
Everleigh Walk	1	Y	0	N
Fletchers Gardens	1	Y	0	N
Friary Park	0	Y	0	Y
Glebe Lane Pastures	0	N	0	N
Glebelands	1	Y	0	N
Grahame Park	0	N	1	N
Greenhill Gardens	0	N	0	Y
Hadley Green	3	Y	0	Y
Hampstead Heath Extension	5	Y	1	N
Hendon Park	3	Y	4	Y
King George V Field B	0	N	0	N
King Georges Field	2	Y	0	N
Laurel Way Open Space	1	Y	2	N

Littlewood Nature Reserve	3	Y	0	Y
Lyttleton Playing Fields	1	Y	0	N
Mill Field	0	N	0	N
Mill Hill Old Railway Nature Reserve	0	Y	1	Y
Moat Mount Open Space	2	N	0	N
Monken Hadley Common	0	Y	0	N
Northway Gardens	2	Y	0	N
Northway Gardens Extension	1	N	0	N
Oakdene Park/Gordon Road	1	Y	2	N
Oakhill Park	2	Y	0	Y
Princes Park	0	Y	0	Y
Riverside Gardens	1	Y	0	N
Riverside Walk North	1	Y	4	N
Riverside Walk South	2	Y	2	N
Riverside Walk/Ducks Isla	3	Y	0	N
Rowley Green Common Nature Reserve	0	N	0	N
Scratchwood	2	N	0	N
Silkstream Park	0	Y	2	Y
Sulloniacis Pastures	0	N	0	N
Sunny Hill Park	1	Y	0	Y
The Bowls/Faloden Way	1	Y	0	Y
Totteridge Common	2	N	0	N
Totteridge Fields Nature Reserve	1	N	0	N
Totteridge Green	2	Y	0	N
Welsh Harp Marginal Land Site A	0	N	1	Y
Welsh Harp Marginal Land Site B	1	N	1	Y
Welsh Harp Marginal Land Site C	1	N	2	Y
Welsh Harp Marginal Land Site D	1	N	0	Y
Welsh Harp Marginal Land Site E	0	N	1	Y
Whetstone Strays	1	Y	3	Y
Windsor Open Space	2	Y	1	Y
Woodridge Nature Reserve	0	N	0	N
Woodside Park Club Entrance	0	N	1	N

Appendix F

Quality Results

F1 Quality Results

F1.1 Parks

Area 1								
Site Name	Facilities		Welcoming	Cleanliness	Information	Natural Features		Overall
	Sports	Non-sports				Variety	Quality	
Golders Hill Park	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Poor	Excellent
Childs Hill Park	Fair	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good
Hampstead Heath Extension	Fair	Good	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Excellent	Good
Basing Hill Park	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair
Central Square	Poor	Good	Good	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair
Clarefield Park	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Claremont Road Millenium Park	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Excellent	Fair	Poor	Fair
Elm Park	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair
Meadway Gate	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair
Princes Park	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair
Willifield Green	Poor	Good	Good	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair
Willifield Way Open Space	Poor	Fair	Fair	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair
Claremont Open Space	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor

Area 2								
Site Name	Facilities		Welcoming	Cleanliness	Information	Natural Features		Overall
	Sports	Non-sports				Variety	Quality	
Victoria Park	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Poor	Excellent
Avenue House Grounds	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Excellent	Fair	Fair	Good
Cherry Tree Wood	Fair	Good	Good	Excellent	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
Charter Green	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor
Coppetts Wood Ex Land	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor
Finchley Way Open Space	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Hamilton Road Playground	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Oak Lane Open Space	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Woodhouse Open	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor



Area 3								
Site Name	Facilities		Welcoming	Cleanliness	Information	Natural Features		Overall
	Sports	Non-sports				Variety	Quality	
Friary Park	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Fair	Excellent
Oakhill Park	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Good	Excellent
Brunswick Park & Waterfall Walk	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Good	Good
Belmont Open Space	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair
Friern Park	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair
Greenhill Gardens	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair
Hallwick Recreation Ground	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair
Holickwood Park	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair
Kennard Road Open Space	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair
Bounds Green Fairview Open Space	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor
Church Farm Open Space	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Friern Bridge Retail Park	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor

Area 4								
Site Name	Facilities		Welcoming	Cleanliness	Information	Natural Features		Overall
	Sports	Non-sports				Variety	Quality	
Brook Farm/Wyatt's Farm	Poor	Good	Fair	Good	Excellent	Fair	Good	Good
HADLEY CRICKET Outfield	Poor	Fair	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Poor	Good
King Georges Field	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Excellent	Fair	Good	Good
Monken Hadley C	Poor	Fair	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	Good	Good
Old Court House Recreation Ground	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Good
Swan Lane Open Space	Poor	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Good
Highlands Gardens	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair
Jubilee Gardens	Poor	Fair	Fair	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair
King George V Field A	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair

Quinta Drive Open Space	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair
Ravenscroft Gardens	Poor	Good	Good	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair
Stanhope Road Open Space	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair
Whetstone Strays	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Whitings Hill Open Space	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair
Meadway Open Space	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor

Area 5								
Site Name	Facilities		Welcoming	Cleanliness	Information	Natural Features		Overall
	Sports	Non-sports				Variety	Quality	
Edgwarebury Park	Good	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Fair	Excellent
Mill Hill Park	Good	Excellent	Good	Good	Excellent	Fair	Poor	Good
Arrandene Open Space	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Excellent	Fair
Bittacy Hill Park	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair
Boysland O/S	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair
Deacons Green	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair
Oakdene Park/Gordon Road	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair
Stonegrove Park	Fair	Good	Excellent	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair
Stoneyfields Park	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Good	Poor	Fair
Woodcroft Park	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair
Harcourt Avenue Open Space	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Lyndhurst Park	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Meads Open Space	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
West Way Open Space	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor

Area 6								
Site Name	Facilities		Welcoming	Cleanliness	Information	Natural Features		Overall
	Sports	Non-sports				Variety	Quality	
Hendon Park	Good	Good	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Fair	Good
Silkstream Park	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Good	Good
Sunny Hill Park	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair	Good
Colindale Park	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair
Grahame Park	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair
Malcolm Park	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair
Rushgrove Park	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair
Sturgess Park	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair

Watling Park	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair
York Park	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair

F1.2 Natural / Semi-natural Green Space

Site Name	Welcoming	Cleanliness	Natural Features		Overall
			Variety	Quality	
Area 1					
Big Wood Nature Reserve	Fair	Excellent	Poor	Good	Good
Northway Gardens	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Fair	Good
Northway Gardens Extension	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Fair	Good
Brookside Walk	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Fletchers Gardens	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair
Littlewood Nature Reserve	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair
The Bowls/Faloden Way	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair
Area 2					
Riverside Gardens	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Riverside Walk South	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Windsor Open Space	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair
Area 3					
Barfield Nature Park	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Fair	Good
Brunswick Woods	Fair	Excellent	Poor	Good	Good
Everleigh Walk	Good	Good	Poor	Good	Good
Baring Road Castlewood Road	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair
Coppetts Wood	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Fair
Area 4					
Arkley Lane And Pastures	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Good	Good
Arkley South Fields	Fair	Excellent	Poor	Good	Good
Darlands Lake Lnr	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Good	Good
Glebe Lane Pastures	Fair	Excellent	Good	Good	Good
Hadley Green	Fair	Good	Fair	Excellent	Good
Rowley Green Common Nature Reserve	Fair	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Good
Totteridge Common	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Good	Good
Totteridge Fields Nature Reserve	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Excellent	Good
Totteridge Green	Fair	Excellent	Good	Good	Good
Woodridge Nature Reserve	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Fair	Good
Woodside Park Club Entrance	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good
Barnet Countryside Centre	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair
Barnet Gate Wood	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Poor	Fair
Laurel Way Open Space	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair
Riverside Walk North	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Riverside Walk/Ducks Island	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Chesterfield Footpath	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor
Area 5					
Bruno's Field	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Good	Good
Burtonhole Lane And Pasture	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Good	Good
Mill Hill Old Railway Nature Reserve	Good	Excellent	Fair	Good	Good
Moat Mount Open Space	Fair	Excellent	Good	Good	Good
Scratchwood	Fair	Good	Good	Excellent	Good
Copthall Railway Walk And Common	Fair	Good	Poor	Good	Fair
Copthall South Fields	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair
Dean's Brook	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Drivers Hill	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair

Sulloniacs Pastures	Poor	Excellent	Fair	Good	Fair
Area 6					
Welsh Harp Marginal Land Site B	Fair	Good	Fair	Excellent	Good
Brent Park	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Brookside Walk	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Welsh Harp Marginal Land Site A	Poor	Fair	Fair	Excellent	Fair
Welsh Harp Marginal Land Site C	Fair	Good	Poor	Excellent	Fair
Welsh Harp Marginal Land Site D	Fair	Good	Poor	Excellent	Fair
Welsh Harp Marginal Land Site E	Fair	Good	Poor	Excellent	Fair

F1.3 Sports Sites

Site Name	Facilities		Welcomin g	Cleanline ss	Informatio n	Overa ll
	Sport s	Non- Sports				
Area 1						
Lyttleton Playing Fields	Good	Good	Good	Excellent	Good	Good
Hendon Youth Sports Centre	Poor	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair
Clitterhouse Playing Fields	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor
Area 2						
Glebelands	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor
Smithsfield	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor
Area 3						
Bethune Recreation Ground	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Excellent	Good
Victoria Recreation Ground	Good	Good	Good	Excellent	Fair	Good
Dame Alice Owens Ground	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Poor	Fair
New Southgate Recreation Ground	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair
Ludgrove Playing Field	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor
Area 4						
Tudor Sports Ground	Good	Excellent	Fair	Good	Good	Good
Barnet Playing Field King George V playing field	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Byng Road Rugby Field	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair
Grange Playing Fields	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor
King George V Field B	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor
Area 5						
Chase Lodge Playing Field	Fair	Fair	Good	Excellent	Good	Good
Copthall Playing Fields	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair
Clay Lane	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor
Mill Field	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor
Area 6						
Montrose Playing Fields	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair
Woodfield Park	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Excellent	Fair
Tyrell Way Ball Park	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor
West Hendon Playing Fields	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor

NB: the score for sports facilities relates to variety as oppose to quality of provision – i.e. Sites might score poorly because they only have playing pitches but no other provision.

Appendix G

Value Assessment

G1 Value Assessment

G1.1 Parks

Site Name	Context						Function/Role					Landscape & Biodiversity				Demographics			Edents & Education				Usage	Overall	
	Proximity to Flats	Area of deficiency (Y if in area with below the average provision)	Not backland site	Setting / Townscape	Visibility	Central Location	Structural / Spatial	Cultural / Heritage	Ecology	Community	Sports	Landscape character / Trees	Views	Water body / Feature	Habitat Wildlife Corridor	Future population needs / growth areas	Deprivation (10%)	Deprivation (20%)	Poulation Density	Current Events	Future events	School Use*	Potential Outdoor Classroom		Usage Score
Area 1																									
Basing Hill Park	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	3	Medium Value
Central Square	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	High-Medium Value
Childs Hill Park	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	3	Medium Value
Clarefield Park	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Claremont Open Space	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Claremont Road Millenium Park	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Elm Park	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	3	Medium Value
Golders Hill Park	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	High Value
Hampstead Heath Extension	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	High-Medium Value
Meadway Gate	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Princes Park	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4	High-Medium Value
Willifield Green	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Willifield Way Open Space	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Area 2																									
Avenue House Grounds	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	High-Medium Value
Charter Green	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Cherry Tree Wood	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	High Value
Coppetts Wood Exchange Land Development	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Finchley Way Open Space	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Hamilton Road Playground	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	1	Low Value
Oak Lane Open Space	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Victoria Park	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	High-Medium Value
Woodhouse Open Sapce/Ingleway	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Area 3																									
Belmont Open Space	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Bounds Green/Fairview Open Space	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	Low Value
Brunswick Park & Waterfall Walk	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	High-Medium Value
Church Farm Open Space	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Friary Park	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	High Value
Friern Park	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	2	High-Medium Value
Friern Bridge Retail Park	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Greenhill Gardens	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	3	Medium

Hallwick Recreation Ground	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	2	Medium Value
Holickwood Park	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Kennard Road Open Space	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Oakhill Park	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	High Value
Area 4																									
Brook Farm/Wyatt's Farm	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	4	High-Medium Value
Hadley Cricket Outfield	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	1	High-Medium Value
Highlands Gardens	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	3	High-Medium Value
Jubilee Gardens	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
King George V Field A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	2	Medium Value
King Georges Field	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	2	High-Medium Value
Meadway Open Space	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Monken Hadley Common	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	3	High-Medium Value
Old Court House Recreation Ground	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	4	High-Medium Value
Quinta Drive Open Space	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Ravenscroft Gardens	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	3	Medium Value
Stanhope Road Open Space	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	Low Value
Swan Lane Open Space	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	4	High-Medium Value
Whetstone Strays	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	3	Medium Value
Whitings Hill Open Space	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Area 5																									
Arrandene Open Space	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	2	High-Medium Value
Bittacy Hill Park	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	3	Medium Value
Boysland Open Space	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	Low Value
Deacons Green	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Edgwarebury Park	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	High-Medium Value
Harcourt Avenue Open Space	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	Low Value
Lyndhurst Park	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	Low Value
Meads Open Space, The	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Mill Hill Park	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	High Value
Oakdene Park/Gordon Road	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Stonegrove Park	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	3	Medium Value
Stoneyfields Park	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	3	Medium Value
West Way Open Space	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	Low Value
Woodcroft Park	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Area 6																									
Colindale Park	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	3	Medium Value
Grahame Park	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	1	High-Medium Value

Hendon Park	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	High Value
Malcolm Park	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	Low Value
Rushgrove Park	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	3	High-Medium Value
Silkstream Park	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	3	High-Medium Value
Sturgess Park	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	3	Medium Value
Sunny Hill Park	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	High Value
Wating Park	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	4	High Value
York Park	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	3	Medium Value

*1 point has been awarded if known school use, otherwise 0 points.

G1.2 Sports Sites

Site Name	Context						Function / Role					Landscape and Biodiversity				Demographics			Events and education			Usagne	Overall
	Proximity to Flats	Area of deficiency (Y if in area with below the average provision)	Not backland site	Setting / Townscape	Visibility	Central Location	Structural / Spatial	Ecology	Community	Sports	Landscape character / Trees	Views	Water body / Feature	Habitat Wildlife Corridor	Future population needs / growth areas	Deprivation (10%)	Deprivation (20%)	Population Density	Current Events	Future events	School Use*	Usage Score	
Area 1																							
Clitterhouse Playing Fields	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	3	High-Medium Value
Hendon Youth Sports Centre	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	High-Medium Value
Lyttleton Playing Fields	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	3	High-Medium Value
Area 2																							
Glebelands	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	High-Medium Value
Smithsfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	1	Medium Value
Area 3																							
Bethune Recreation Ground	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	3	High-Medium Value
Dame Alice Owens Ground	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Ludgrove Playing Field	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	Low Value
New Southgate Recreation Ground	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	3	High-Medium Value
Victoria Recreation Ground	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	3	High-Medium Value
Area 4																							
Barnet Playing Field F/ King George V Playing Field	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	4	High-Medium Value
Byng Road Rugby Field	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	2	Medium Value
Grange Playing Fields	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
King George V Field B	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Tudor Sports Ground	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	3	Medium Value
Area 5																							
Chase Lodge Playing Field	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	0	Low Value
Clay Lane	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	1	Medium Value
Copthall Playing Fields	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	4	High-Medium Value
Mill Field	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	2	High-Medium Value
Area 6																							
Montrose Playing Fields	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3	High-Medium Value
Tyrell Way Ball Park	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	1	Low Value
West Hendon Playing Fields	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	3	Medium Value
Woodfield Park	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	Low Value

*1 point has been awarded if known school use, otherwise 0 points.

G1.3 Natural Green Space

Site Name	Context						Function / Role					Landscape and Biodiversity					Demographics			Events and Education			Usage	Overall
	Proximity to Flats	Area of deficiency (Y if in area with below the average provision)	Not backland site	Setting / Townscape	Visibility	Central Location	Structural / Spatial	Cultural/ Heritage	Ecology	Community	Sports	Landscape character / Trees	Views	Water body / Feature	Habitat Wildlife Corridor	Future population needs / growth areas	Deprivation (10%)	Deprivation (20%)	Population Density	Current Events	Future events	School Use*	Potential outdoor classroom	
Area 1																								
Big Wood Nature Reserve	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	High-Medium Value
Brookside Walk	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Fletchers Gardens	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	High-Medium Value
Littlewood Nature Reserve	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	High-Medium Value
Northway Gardens	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	3	High-Medium Value
Northway Gardens Extension	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	3	High-Medium Value
The Bowls/Faloden Way	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Area 2																								
College Farm	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	High-Medium Value
Riverside Gardens	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Riverside Walk South	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Windsor Open Space	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	High Value
Area 3																								
Barfield Nature Park	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	1	Medium Value
Baring Road Castlewood Road	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Brunswick Woods	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Coppetts Wood	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	High-Medium Value
Everleigh Walk	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Area 4																								
Arkley Lane and Pastures	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Arkley South Fields	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Barnet Countryside Centre	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	1	Medium Value
Barnet Gate Wood	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Chesterfield Footpath	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	Low Value
Darlands Lake Local Nature Reserve	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	2	Medium Value
Glebe Lane Pastures	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Hadley Green	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	2	High-Medium Value
Laurel Way Open Space	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Riverside Walk North	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	Medium Value
Riverside Walk/Ducks Isla	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Rowley Green Common Nature Reserve	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Totteridge Common	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	Medium Value
Totteridge Fields Nature Reserve	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1	High-Medium Value
Totteridge Green	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	High-