

### Qualitative Component

8.84 Children's play provision within the borough should be of adequate quality and provide a range of facilities associated with the size of the facility. The playable space typology should be used to assess levels of adequacy in terms of the range and quality of provision. The children's play section earlier in this chapter provides further guidelines on the quality and design of new children's play facilities.

### Accessibility Component

8.85 All residents within the borough should have access to areas of formal and informal play provision for children and teenagers within 400m from home. Accessibility standards for different types of children's play provision should follow the GLA guidance as follows:

- small areas of play for younger children (maximum 100m walk);
- local facilities (maximum 400m walk); and
- larger equipped areas of play for older children (maximum 800m walk).

### Natural Greenspace

#### Quantitative Component

8.86 Chapter 5 identified that there is a total of 1.79ha of natural greenspace provision per 1,000 population. This is expected to fall to 1.51ha of park provision per 1,000 population in 2026, taking into account the projected increase in population of 54,000 people between 2011 and 2026. The residents' survey revealed that Southwark has a relatively high level of satisfaction with the current levels of provision natural greenspace and, as such, it is considered that a standard of 1.51ha per 1,000 population is realistic. The sub-areas which fall below the 1.51ha per 1,000 population, and should be prioritised for additional natural greenspace provision, are:

- Bankside, Borough and London Bridge;
- Bermondsey and Old Kent Road;
- Camberwell; and
- Elephant and Castle

8.87 Proposals for new housing development should be accompanied by proposals to improve the provision of natural greenspace where appropriate. As much of the borough is within the recommended accessibility catchments, then consideration should be given to any deficiency in quality or value of existing natural or semi-natural greenspace areas. It is recommended that the developer will be required to make a contribution towards the enhancement of the quality of existing provision. Funding opportunities also exist to enhance and improve natural and semi-natural greenspace provision in Southwark, including the creation and enhancement of habitats for priority species.

### Accessibility Component

8.88 The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy recommends that an 'area of deficiency' of natural greenspace is one that is further than 500m distance from either a Site of Borough Importance (Grade I or II) or a site of Metropolitan Importance. The Council should include the 500m catchment standard within its area-specific planning strategies.

### Qualitative Component

- 8.89 Areas of natural and semi-natural greenspace should be of adequate quality and support local biodiversity. Areas of natural and semi-natural greenspace which either under perform in terms of their value to the local community or their biodiversity should be enhanced consistent with the guidelines identified in this chapter.
- 8.90 The quality of all open spaces have been assessed according to the Green Flag criteria, however it is not appropriate to assess natural greenspaces against the full range of Green Flag criteria used to assess parks. For natural greenspace the following criteria should be considered: whether the site is welcoming; signage; personal security; dog fouling; appropriate provision of facilities; litter and waste management and grounds maintenance.

### Allotments and Community Gardens

#### Quantity Standard

- 8.91 It is not considered appropriate to set an allotment standard in the borough. This is because the last survey of allotment demand in 2009 identified very high levels of demand, although there are few opportunities to create new allotments. As a result, the creation of new private allotment space is not considered to be the most effective way to meet the demand for food growing. Instead the borough should concentrate on developing the provision of community gardens, which are already successful in Bankside and some other parts of the borough. The potential to create new community garden provision is likely to be opportunity-led. As a result, no standard per population is recommended.
- 8.92 Proposals for new housing development should be accompanied by proposals to improve allotment provision or other food growing opportunities, especially in the north of the borough. The nature of such improvements should reflect the additional open space needs generated as a result of the proposed development but also take into consideration average garden sizes.
- 8.93 Developments should also include community gardens, window boxes, planted green roofs, to provide further opportunities for gardening.

#### Accessibility Component

- 8.94 The residents' survey identified that 71% of journeys to allotments took up to 15 minutes, with the vast majority of these by foot. 15 minutes equates to a 1.2km accessibility standard, which is recommended for adoption.

### Qualitative Component

- 8.95 Allotment sites should be of adequate quality and support the needs of the local community. Allotment sites which under perform in terms of their value to the local community should be improved.
- 8.96 Other aspects of quality and management related to allotments and community gardens are considered earlier in this chapter

### Playing Pitches and Outdoor Sports Facilities

8.97 The Council's 2010 Playing Pitch Study identifies standards for playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities.

### Recommendations for Applying the Standards

8.98 In order to implement the open space and recreational standards identified within this study, a number of guidelines are outlined below. These guidelines relate to the application of quality, accessibility and quantity standards as well as more general principles.

- Defining the primary typology of each open space is important as many spaces perform more than one function. Classification will enable a clearer understanding of the requirements needed for each open space and standards to apply.

#### Quality:

- Developments proposed in areas deficient in quality open space will require contributions towards enhancement and improvement initiatives.
- Quality standards are incremental and do not involve land take.

#### Accessibility:

- Radial distances are calculated from the perimeter of the park and transcend potential physical barriers such as railway lines and main roads.
- Areas where accessibility standards to one type of open space are not met could be addressed through diversifying and reclassifying existing sites.

#### Quantity:

- Developments proposed in areas deficient in open spaces will require contributions towards additional provision. These new open space proposals can be either on-site or off-site.
- Consideration needs to be given to how the standards might be applied in combination as spaces are often multi-functional.
- Standards are based on best available population projections – in this case the GLA Population Projections (2010).

## Proposals for Future Management

### Improved Greenspace Management

8.99 This section considers ways in which spaces currently maintained by the Council can be managed more effectively. It is important to note that many open spaces in the borough are in private or other ownership, which the Council has no power to influence the management arrangements of.

8.100 Nationally, user groups often state that re-establishing a visual presence in a park is the main action that would make an appreciable difference to their perception and use of a site. The residents survey and stakeholder consultation event also identified a desire within Southwark to improve on site safety and security.

- 8.101 It is recommended that the Council considers changing the emphasis of frontline greenspace management from roving maintenance gangs and their replacement with teams responsible for a smaller area and potentially 'static' frontline staff and gardeners who take on a more direct role as "rangers" incorporating gardening (park keeper), security and ranger responsibilities. The benefits of such an approach are:
- Improvement in maintenance standards as a result of ownership and familiarity with a site.
  - Increase in safety and security.
  - A first point of contact for communication of problems or reporting of damage.
- 8.102 Several authorities have now re-instated a role for static, site based gardeners at larger parks and open spaces. In some authorities, a working arrangement with existing grounds maintenance contractors has resulted in a visible and approachable park presence during the undertaking of grounds maintenance, providing added value to maintenance contracts. Other authorities have re-thought the role of 'park keeper' and have attempted to break down the demarcated roles of security, maintenance and communication to promote ownership and initiative. With this approach, barriers between the three different roles are broken down so that gardeners are given a remit of interacting with the public and being a point of contact for help and security staff are given horticultural training.

### Community Involvement

- 8.103 At the national level the process of reaching out to and engaging with local communities and relevant user groups is widely accepted as being one of the cornerstones of effective and sustainable management of urban green space. This process is happening to some degree in Southwark already and it will be important to strengthen and widen existing work on community engagement.
- 8.104 There are two different objectives for community engagement: one involves communication, information exchange and consultation; and the other takes the process forward into active collaboration in decision making.
- 8.105 Information gathering and to improve delivery - The most widespread purpose for increasing community involvement in urban green space is related to the gathering of information that will serve to improve strategic development and service delivery. This may be achieved by both indicating successful and failing aspects of current services and by directing services more closely to the needs of current and potential site users.
- 8.106 Collaborative approaches to site based decision making - It is at the active collaboration in site-based decision making that the involvement of communities can bring greater rewards. This stems from the feeling of ownership and empowerment in a genuine collaboration with an authority over the improvement of an open space.
- 8.107 The following list contains a range of mechanisms by which participation can be achieved:
- Friends and User Groups. This is the most direct mechanism by which local authorities can form direct partnerships with site users and is also the most widespread approach. It is most appropriately used in relation to the larger parks and open spaces in the borough. There are

already several friends groups in Southwark, and where appropriate, new groups should be encouraged.

- **Volunteers.** Volunteering in practical tasks (usually maintenance-related) can take many forms. The stakeholder consultation identified that many local residents would be very happy to contribute to the maintenance of their local space. This could be developed further to include site maintenance, tidy-ups, corporate team building, where staff 'put something back into the community', and the involvement of schools in urban green spaces. Within Southwark this approach would best be deployed in relation to smaller parks and areas of amenity greenspace.
- **Self management.** The development of self management activity on a site can be the ultimate expression of community involvement. This is already happening in the north of the borough with spaces managed by Bankside Open Spaces Trust. Full self management requires a good degree of financial control and delegation of budgets as well as the running of activities and facilities. Within Southwark the most appropriate types of self management for the Council to consider would include:
  - management of incidental green space, such as small patches of mown grass in housing areas;
  - management of particular facilities or events, such as park buildings or sports related activities; and
  - self management of particular sites, such as allotments or community gardens.

8.108 The involvement of local communities can have mixed success. The potential involvement and the role of local communities in urban parks and green spaces is particularly related to:

- The culture of the local authority and parks service. A parks service that moves away from being contract managers to a philosophy of community engagement is likely to engage the public more successfully.
- The resources available.
- The type of site. Voluntary maintenance is often related to the nature of a particular site with those sites with a wildlife focus tending to attract the most volunteers.
- Sense of ownership. Greater ownership of a site, whether through delegation of responsibility to local groups, self management of facilities through lease arrangements or full ownership through trust status encourages greater local commitment and input.
- The quality of maintenance and service delivery. The existing state of a site in terms of its maintenance quality and the extent to which its facilities meet local needs is one of the main drivers behind community involvement.

#### Other Management Issues Identified from Stakeholder Consultation:

8.109 Other issues related to the management of open space identified from the stakeholder consultation process, not already covered above, include:

- It was felt that the management of spaces can often be quite fragmented. There was a request for a single point of contact for issues related to parks.
- It was felt that spaces managed by the Council's housing department are not of as high quality as other open spaces. There is potential for greater co-ordination between the parks and housing departments to share knowledge and resources.
- There is greater potential for cross-borough collaboration in the management of spaces. It is

important that Southwark work closely with the neighbouring boroughs as these peripheral spaces can provide parks and open spaces that can be utilised by Southwark's residents.

- Currently the larger parks are well-represented by community groups. It is considered that some of these groups could be involved in helping to support and manage some of the smaller parks e.g. by assisting in setting up smaller groups to represent these smaller spaces. In addition smaller spaces that are located in close proximity to large parks could be directly linked or associated with these open spaces.
- Generally, existing lines of communication with parks groups was felt to be relatively good.
- There was a group consensus that a quarterly focus group to discuss strategic open space matters would be very useful. The focus group could then invite guest speakers from a range of active groups in the borough, such as transport planners to consider cycle routes through spaces. Members emphasised the importance of Council involvement to communicate objectives.
- The group agreed regular forum updates would also prove useful.

## 9. Sub-Area Strategies

### Introduction

- 9.1 The open space needs of different areas within the borough vary. Eight sub areas have been identified based upon groups of wards which broadly correlate to the physical pattern of development and open space needs within different areas (refer to Figure 2.1 for definition of sub-area boundaries).
- 9.2 A strategy has been derived to meet the specific open space needs, deficiencies and opportunities within each area.
- 9.3 The strategy for each area is structured as follows:
- Area profile. This describes the pattern of development including the age of built development and pattern of open space provision. Any specific open space needs resulting from the demographic profile, density of development and social needs are also identified.
  - Development Proposals. Development proposals present potential opportunities to create new areas of open space, but also have the potential to create additional demand. Understanding the character and scale of these new opportunities is critical to the development of a sub-area open space strategy.
  - Proposals to address identified quantity and access deficiencies. For park provision, natural and semi-natural greenspace and allotments/community gardens the study has identified those areas of the borough which are deficient in provision. In addition it also has identified areas which do not have adequate access to different open space opportunities as they are located beyond the catchment area of existing spaces.
  - Measures to enhance the quality and value of provision. This section includes enhancing what is good and addressing the lack of variety in terms of recreational environments and range of facilities.
  - Potential linkages to the wider Green Grid/Green network. Including connections between spaces, improvements to transport corridors and proposals for greening where it is not possible to increase the area of open space to meet a deficiency.
- 9.4 The sub-area strategies should be read in conjunction with the sub-area open space plans at the end of this Chapter.

### Bankside, Borough and London Bridge

#### Area Profile

- 9.5 Bankside, Borough and London Bridge is a very diverse area which has been subject to considerable change in recent years. The sub-area has been designated an opportunity area in the London Plan and the draft Bankside, Borough and London Bridge SPD which relates to the area recognises that there are tremendous opportunities to create a world city quarter containing successful business districts, sustainable residential neighbourhoods and world class services.
- 9.6 The continuous, traffic-free walking route along the south bank of the Thames has helped create a chain of high quality visitor and cultural attractions in the north of the sub-area, whilst other parts of the area consist of social housing estates (especially towards the southern sections of the sub-

area), commercial offices, mixed use units and a wide range of private sector housing built during the past 300 years, with some units even older.

- 9.7 The Bankside Urban Forest Framework has identified that the area situated between Blackfriars Road and Borough High Street has remained largely free from a clear identified structure: 'The marginal use of the urban interior and its separation from the river edge was cemented by the construction of the viaducts and Southwark Street. This physical disconnection was reinforced by the change of use along the river edge through the 1980's and 90's. Large scale commercial, institutional and leisure uses rapidly replaced the grain of the wharfs. This pattern of development has continued with increasing intensity and is evident in the latest planning applications for large scale, high-rise office, residential and cultural buildings'
- 9.8 The sub-area has a relatively limited amount of open space provision, consisting largely of small squares and churchyards, which is typically of a dense urban environment within central London, although there is provision for court sports and children's play at a number of small open spaces towards the south of the sub-area.
- 9.9 The sub-area has a total of 0.25ha of park provision per 1,000 population, which is well below the standard of 0.72ha per 1,000 population. This is expected to fall to just 0.20ha per 1,000 population in 2026 as a result of population growth. The area is also deficient in the amount of natural greenspace available, with just 1.22ha per 1,000 population (which will fall to 0.97ha per 1,000 population in 2026) compared to a standard of 1.51 ha per 1,000 population.
- 9.10 Many of the sub-area's open spaces include garden beds that are managed by the Bankside Open Spaces Trust (BOST). Open space in the sub-area appears to be well used, with a number of community events focused on open spaces. Perhaps as a result of the limited amount of open space and the involvement of BOST, the quality of many spaces is generally quite high, although there is still some scope for improvement.
- 9.11 The sub-area has the highest proportion of the population aged 15-29 in the borough, and also the lowest proportion of those aged under 15 and over 60. The demographic structure of the sub-area indicates that demand for open space is high, despite the limited range of provision. The area also accommodates a very high proportion of residential units which do not have access to private open space and also has a relatively high population density, despite much of its floorspace being used for non-residential uses. The sub-area's daytime population is very high as a result of the degree of employment generating uses, which puts further pressure on the limited open space provision.
- 9.12 Despite relatively low levels of provision, satisfaction of open space, the contribution to quality of life and opinions on quality were all relatively high.



## Development Proposals

- 9.13 The Bankside, Borough and London Bridge Draft SPD identifies the following development proposals to 2026:
- Over 1,900 new homes. GLA population estimates project an increase of approximately 6,000 residents.
  - 400,000sqm – 500,000sqm of additional business floor space, much of which will help meet central London's need for high quality office space. This is expected to generate around 25,000 new jobs by 2026 across a range of industries.
  - The two key locations for major development are located in the northern area of Blackfriars Road and the London Bridge Opportunity Area.

### Proposals to Address Deficiencies

- 9.14 The key open space deficiencies in Bankside, Borough and London Bridge are:
- Most parts of the sub-area are outside of the recommended catchment areas to District and Metropolitan parks.
  - Some parts of the north west of sub-area are deficient in access to all park types.
  - The sub-area is below the quantity standard for public park provision.
  - The sub-area is below the quantity standard for natural greenspace.
  - There is poor access to outdoor sports facilities.
  - Relatively poor access to allotments and community gardens.
- 9.15 Proposals to address these deficiencies are:
- Look for opportunities to create new open space to bring the sub-area closer to the borough standard on sites including Crossbones Graveyard and as part of the development around the Tate Modern area.
  - Implement new civic space and public realm improvements as part of the Bankside Urban Forest Framework.
  - Continue to work with Bankside Open Spaces Trust (BOST) to improve the quality and range of activities at open spaces and support the edible Bankside project.
  - Improve links to the Thames Path from other parts of the sub-area.
  - Improve links to Burgess Park and Southwark Park.

## Measures to Improve Quality of Spaces

- 9.16 The majority of open spaces in the sub-area are of good quality and are valued by the local community. Spaces which are below the borough average for quality and value, and should be the focus of improvements, are shown in Figure 9.1, including:
- Christchurch Gardens (OS1). Potential to improve landscaping and facilities to address park deficiency in this area.
  - Marlborough Playground (OS17). Potential to improve landscaping and access.
  - Leathermarket Gardens (OS20). Potential improvements to biodiversity

## Potential Improvements to Linkages between Spaces

- The Thames Path is a key route through the sub-area. The Thames itself is perhaps Bankside's most important open space and helps to define the character of the sub-area. There is potential to provide links from other parts of the sub-area to link into the Thames Path.
- There is potential to improve links between the cluster of open spaces around Redcross Way. Many of these spaces are hidden from view and could be linked together by more effective signage and tree planting.
- There is also potential to link to other parts of the borough, including Elephant and Castle and Bermondsey, as well as Burgess Park and Southwark Park, in order to address the deficiency in access to larger open spaces.

## Elephant and Castle

### Area Profile

- 9.17 Elephant and Castle is the smallest of the borough's eight sub-areas but is an area designated for major regeneration and change. Elephant and Castle has the status of an opportunity area in the Southwark Plan and the London Plan, with just under half of the sub-area designated as a development site. It is also part of the wider cross borough strategy to develop London South Central as an area that functions fully as part of Central London.
- 9.18 London South Bank University (LSBU) is a significant owner and occupier of land and buildings and the Keyworth Street/Borough Road area and has something of the activity of an urban university campus. There are also a wide range of commercial uses scattered throughout the sub-area, as well as a mix of housing stock.
- 9.19 The area has a relatively limited range of open space, consisting mainly of small parks and open spaces. The far west of the area also accommodates Geraldine Mary Harmsworth Park, which the Imperial War Museum sits within. The quality of open space was generally deemed to be relatively good during the site assessments.
- 9.20 The sub-area has a total of 0.7ha of park provision per 1,000 population, which is below the standard of 0.72ha per 1,000 population. This is expected to fall to 0.56ha per 1,000 population in 2026 as a result of population growth. The area is also highly deficient in the amount of natural greenspace available, with just 0.38ha per 1,000 population (which will fall to 0.31ha per 1,000 population in 2026) compared to a standard of 1.51ha per 1,000 population.
- 9.21 The sub-area has the highest population density of any sub-area in the borough. Furthermore, the area has the second highest proportion of housing units with no access to private open space (after Bankside). Both of these indicators suggest high demand for open space within the sub-area.
- 9.22 Satisfaction with open space was the lowest of any sub-area in the borough. However, opinions on quality were relatively good, which suggests that the lack of satisfaction is largely a result of the lack of quantity or range of open space. Residents of Elephant and Castle were also more likely to suggest that safety fears prevent the use of open spaces.

## Development Proposals

- 9.23 The Core Strategy has identified that the sub-area will accommodate a total of 4,000 net new homes and 45,000sq.m of additional shopping and leisure space. The GLA population projections estimate that the population will increase by 25.8% to 19,602.
- 9.24 Comprehensive redevelopment is proposed at the Heygate Estate which presents the opportunity to create new open space.

## Proposals to Address Deficiencies

- 9.25 The key open space deficiencies in Elephant and Castle are:
- Most parts of the sub-area are outside of the recommended catchment areas to District and Metropolitan parks.
  - The sub-area is below the quantity standard for park provision.
  - The sub-area is below the quantity standard for natural greenspace provision.
  - Poor access to outdoor sports facilities.
  - Relatively poor access to allotments and community gardens.
- 9.26 Proposals to address these deficiencies are:
- Create new open space, potentially as a new Local Park, as part of the comprehensive redevelopment of the Heygate Estate.
  - Provide new open space on Carter Place if the opportunity arises.
  - Improve the public realm and provide links to Bankside and the Thames Path, linking in with the Bankside Urban Forest Framework.
  - Investigate the potential to introduce new habitat creation at Nursery Row Park.

## Measures to Improve Quality of Spaces

- 9.27 Figure 9.2 shows all spaces which are below the borough average for quality and value. Pullens Gardens (OS75) is a space where quality is particular poor and where there is potential to improve pathways and landscaping.

## Potential Improvements to Linkages between Spaces

- 9.28 There is also potential to link to other parts of the borough, including Bankside, Bermondsey and Aylesbury. Green links should be provided to the Thames Path, Kennington Park, Southwark Park and the improved Burgess Park

## Bermondsey and Old Kent Road

### Area Profile

- 9.29 Bermondsey is one of the larger sub-areas in the borough, consisting of a range of residential, retail and other commercial uses. Although not the largest in terms of area, Bermondsey accommodates over 63,000 people, which is the largest of any of the borough's sub-areas. The character of the area in the west of the sub-area is closer to that of Bankside and Elephant and Castle, with denser

residential units and flexible workspace. The south of the sub-area accommodates is focused on the Old Kent Road, which is itself a significant severance barrier. The south of the sub-area also contains a range of industrial employment uses.

- 9.30 Bermondsey has very little open space, with the lowest amount of open space per population of any sub-area in the borough. The majority of open space consists of small parks which are relatively well distributed throughout the sub-area. However, the sub-area is bordered by Burgess Park on the south west and Southwark Park on the north east which provides opportunities to access these larger spaces.
- 9.31 The sub-area has the lowest level of park provision in the Borough with a total of 0.17ha of park provision per 1,000 population, and is well below the standard of 0.72ha per 1,000 population. This is expected to fall to just 0.13ha per 1,000 population in 2026 as a result of population growth. The area is also highly deficient in the amount of natural greenspace available, with just 0.36ha per 1,000 population (which will fall to 0.29ha per 1,000 population in 2026) compared to a standard of 1.51ha per 1,000 population.
- 9.32 Bermondsey has the third highest population density in the borough after Elephant and Castle and Aylesbury and Walworth. Given the size of the sub-area, this demonstrates that the built up area is relatively dense. Over 83% of all residential units are estimated to have no access to private open space.

### Development Proposals

- 9.33 There are no specific housing or employment targets for the sub-area. It is understood the Council will prepare guidance setting out targets for the Old Kent Road area. There is also existing planning guidance on the Bermondsey Spa area, although housing and employment targets are not apparent. The GLA population estimates project that the population of the area will increase by 25% (an additional 16,000 people). This will clearly increase the demand for open space in the sub-area.
- 9.34 There are a number of smaller sites identified in the Core Strategy for development which may be able to support the provision of new open space.

### Proposals to Address Deficiencies

- 9.35 The key open space deficiencies in Bermondsey are:
- The sub-area is below the quantitative standard for parks.
  - The sub-area is below the quantitative standard for natural greenspace.
  - There is a quantitative lack of allotments and community gardens.
- 9.36 Proposals to address these deficiencies are:
- Work with Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Green Enthusiasts (BARGES) to introduce new natural greenspace to existing sites, including the potential to introduce new habitat creation.
  - Improve access to existing open spaces, including strong links to Burgess Park and Southwark Park, as well as the Thames Path.

- Look for opportunities to increase the provision of parks to get closer to the borough's recommended standard.

### Measures to Improve Quality of Spaces

9.37 Figure 9.3 shows all spaces which are below the borough average for quality and value. Dickens Square (OS44) is in particularly poor condition and requires improvements to landscaping and access to the site. Swanmead (OS60) is also in below average condition and has potential for some minor improvements to benches and play equipment.

### Potential Improvements to Linkages between Spaces

9.38 Given the limited opportunities to create large new open spaces to meet the growing population, providing links to the existing open spaces of Burgess Park and Southwark Park will be critical to maintaining access to open space. There is also potential to improve links within and to the Thames Path.

## Canada Water and Rotherhithe

### Area Profile

- 9.39 The Canada Water and Rotherhithe sub-area is unique in the borough in that much of the development in the area has taken place during the past 30 years. Historically, the area was home to the Surrey Docks, which by the end of the Second World War covered an area of about 186 hectares, 85% of the peninsula. By 1969, the last docks had closed and after lying derelict for a decade, the London Docklands Development Corporation (LDDC) was given responsibility for developing the area. Around 90% of the docks were filled in and some 5,500 new homes built, alongside new open spaces, retail, leisure and industrial development
- 9.40 Building heights and residential densities are generally higher around the periphery of the AAP area and lower in the centre. Much of the area around Surrey Docks ward in particular has a suburban feel.
- 9.41 At the heart of the sub-area are the Surrey Quays shopping centre, including retail sheds and Surrey Quays Leisure Park. Built in the late 1980s and 1990s, this out-of-town retail park has around 40,000 sqm of shopping space.
- 9.42 The sub-area is relatively well provided for in terms of open space, both in terms of the quantity and range of open space available. Spaces include Southwark Park, Russia Dock Woodlands, a series of inland water bodies and a range of smaller public parks and squares. The sub-area has the second highest amount of open space per person in the borough with 1.53ha per 1,000 population, and therefore is above the standard of 0.72ha per 1,000 population. The sub-area also has a high amount of natural greenspace, with 4.44ha per 1,000 population (which will fall to 3.55ha per 1,000 population in 2026 as a result of population growth), and which is well above the standard of 1.51ha per 1,000 population.
- 9.43 Due to the amount of open space available and the more suburban housing densities found in many parts, the overall population density in the area is relatively low. However, there are pockets

of high density, particularly located around Greenland Docks and in Rotherhithe. The sub-area has a relatively young population which indicates high demand for open space per population.

### Development Proposals

9.44 The Canada Water AAP states that the area will accommodate 2,500 new homes, largely located towards the central area (close to Canada Water station), as well as employment generating uses which will provide an additional 2,000 jobs.

9.45 There are also a number of development sites which have the potential to be brought forward as new open spaces.

### Proposals to Address Deficiencies

9.46 The Canada Water and Rotherhithe sub-area is relatively well provided for in terms of open space. However the following deficiencies have been identified:

- There are no allotments/community gardens in the sub-area which means the area is deficient in access to this open space type. There is potential to address this by introducing facilities within new and existing open spaces.
- Although this report has not undertaken a detailed analysis of the supply of children's play facilities, the infrastructure background paper which supports the Canada Water AAP (CD CW18) identified that there was a deficiency in access to children's play in the north of the sub-area. This can be addressed by providing new children's play facilities within development opportunities to the north of the area.

### Measures to Improve Quality of Spaces

9.47 The quality and value of open space in Canada Water and Rotherhithe is generally good. However, Figure 9.4 shows that the following sites have potential for improvement:

- Improve the quality of landscaping and security at Deal Porters Walk (OS34).
- Bring Surrey Docks Sports Ground (OS6) back into use.
- Improve the quality of open space at St Pauls Sports Ground (CW1).
- Introduce new open space uses at the Former Nursery (CW2).
- Provide improvements to the athletics track and ancillary buildings at Southwark Park (OS53).
- Investigate the potential to introduce new habitat creation at Kings Stairs Gardens (OS28).
- Improve the range of facilities at Durands Wharf (OS40)

### Potential Improvements to Linkages between Spaces

9.48 Canada Water and Rotherhithe has a good range of open spaces, some of which are already well linked together by green routes. However, there is potential to improve links including:

- Links between Southwark Park, Greenland Dock and Russia Dock Woodland through the new development opportunities within the town centre area.
- Potential to improve links from the Thames Path into Russia Dock Woodland.

## Aylesbury and Walworth

### Area Profile

- 9.49 The sub-area is focused on the Aylesbury Estate, which is an area of social housing constructed between 1966 and 1977. The estate is subject to severe deprivation and is home to over 7,500 people and includes several schools, offices and community buildings and some limited retail. The estate will be completely redeveloped as a new residential community (see below). The wider area includes East Street, Walworth Road, Old Kent Road, and Burgess Park, which includes a mix of retail and a variety of housing stock.
- 9.50 The sub-area has the highest level of park provision per population, largely because Burgess Park forms about 25% of the total area. The sub-area also has a range of smaller open spaces including a number of allotments and smaller parks. Although not assessed as part of this study, housing amenity space also provides a significant open space resource in this area.
- 9.51 In total, the sub-area has a total of 2.33ha of park provision per 1,000 population, which is well above the standard of 0.72ha per 1,000 population. This is expected to fall to 2.1ha per 1,000 population in 2026 as a result of population growth. The area also meets the Borough's natural greenspace standards with 2.24ha per 1,000 population (which will fall to 2.01ha per 1,000 population in 2026) compared to a standard of 1.51ha per 1,000 population.
- 9.52 The Aylesbury and Walworth sub-area has some of the overall highest levels of need for open space as a result of the high rates of poor health, high levels of deprivation, high population densities and high child densities. The residents' survey identified that residents of the sub-area were more likely to rate the quality of open space as poor than in other areas of the borough.

### Development Proposals

- 9.53 The Aylesbury AAP identifies the potential for 4,200 new residential units. GLA Population projections estimate that the population of the sub-area will increase by 11% to 25,200.
- 9.54 The comprehensive redevelopment proposals present an opportunity to reconfigure the existing provision of open space, creating new 'green fingers' which will link the new residential units with Burgess Park. Burgess Park itself will also be subject to major improvements.

### Proposals to Address Deficiencies

- 9.55 Because Burgess Park forms a significant amount of the sub-area, the area does not suffer from many qualitative or accessibility-related deficiencies. However, the quality of the current Burgess Park was assessed to be relatively low, although this is being addressed as part of the £6million renovation of the park. There is also potential to expand the community gardens at Burgess Park if demand is strong enough. It should be noted that since the resident's survey and assessment were carried out, considerable investment has already been made to Burgess Park, although further investment to improve even more of the park is also needed.
- 9.56 The redevelopment of the Aylesbury Estate also presents an opportunity to create a series of 'green fingers' from the improved Burgess Park into the new development, linking Surrey Square and Faraday Gardens with the park.

## Measures to Improve Quality of Spaces

9.57 Figure 9.5 shows all spaces which are below the borough average in terms of quality and value. Spaces which are in particular need of investment are:

- Aylesbury Allotments (401);
- Fielding St Allotments (409);
- Forsyth Gardens (OS90);
- Surrey Square Park (OS77); and
- Burgess Park (OS91).

## Potential Improvements to Linkages between Spaces

9.58 There is potential to improve links between Burgess Park, which is well located in the centre of the borough, to other major open spaces including Southwark Park, Kennington Park and the smaller open spaces in Peckham and Camberwell. The 'green fingers' proposed as part of the Aylesbury AAP linking the new development with Burgess Park will also help to connect the proposals with this important open space.

## Camberwell

### Area Profile

- 9.59 Camberwell is a mixture of relatively well preserved Georgian and twentieth century housing, including a number of social housing estates. The north of the sub-area is focused around Camberwell Green and Camberwell Road, which includes a range of retail provision, whilst the south of the sub-area includes a range of residential units.
- 9.60 The distribution of open space in the sub-area is relatively good, although there is a lack of larger open space and natural greenspace. However, the sub-area is bordered by Burgess Park to the north and Ruskin Park to the south which provide good access to larger open space outside of the area
- 9.61 The sub-area has a total of 0.27ha of park provision per 1,000 population, which is below the standard of 0.72ha per 1,000 population. This is expected to fall to 0.23ha per 1,000 population in 2026 as a result of population growth. The area is also deficient in the amount of natural greenspace available, with 0.47ha per 1,000 population (which will fall to 0.42ha per 1,000 population in 2026) compared to a standard of 1.51ha per 1,000 population.
- 9.62 Camberwell has a relatively high population density and high child densities. The residents' survey identified that local residents viewed the quality of local open space as relatively good, with satisfaction levels also relatively high.

### Development Proposals

- 9.63 The Council is due to begin work on the Camberwell SPD in Spring 2012. There are no housing or employment targets within the Core Strategy for this sub-area. The GLA Population Estimates project that the population of the sub-area will increase by 14% to 46,000. However, there are few major development opportunities identified within Camberwell.



### Proposals to Address Deficiencies

9.64 Camberwell is relatively well served by open space, with a good distribution of small parks within Camberwell and relatively good access to larger spaces outside of the sub-area. However, there are deficiencies in the quantity of allotments and community gardens. New community garden space could be created within Nairn Road Nature Garden, or within a section of one of the parks in the north of the sub-area (such as Brunswick Park). There is also potential to bring Benhill Road Nature Garden back into use for community gardening/natural greenspace.

### Measures to Improve Quality of Spaces

9.65 Camberwell has a number of spaces that are not fulfilling their current potential, many of which are located in the south of the sub-area closer to Dulwich. Figure 9.6 shows all spaces which are below the borough average for quality and value. Quality improvements are particularly required to:

- Nairn Grove Nature Garden (OS134);
- Greendale Playing Field (OS128);
- Benhill Road Nature Garden (OS97); and
- Greendale Artificial Pitch (OS129).

### Potential Improvements to Linkages between Spaces

9.66 There is potential to improve links between Burgess Park and the smaller parks and open spaces within Camberwell. There is also potential to create routes linking Greendale and Dulwich with other parts of the sub-area and extending links to Dulwich.

## Peckham and Nunhead

### Area Profile

- 9.67 The Peckham and Nunhead sub-area is varied in character with Peckham, in the north, quite distinct from Nunhead, in the south. Peckham has been subject to significant change in recent years, with the development of new homes, two new parks and a range of community facilities. Peckham has some pockets of severe deprivation. Nunhead lies to the south east of Peckham bounded by Peckham Rye Park and Peckham Rye Common and the borough boundary with Lewisham. It is a quiet residential area predominantly made up of Victorian terraced housing.
- 9.68 In total, the sub-area has a total of 1.1ha of park provision per 1,000 population, which is above the standard of 0.72ha per 1,000 population. This is expected to fall to 0.96ha per 1,000 population in 2026 as a result of population growth. The area also meets the borough's natural greenspace standards with 1.92ha per 1,000 population (which will fall to 1.67ha per 1,000 population in 2026) compared to a standard of 1.51ha per 1,000 population.
- 9.69 Building heights and residential densities are generally higher in the centre of the sub-area around Rye Lane and Peckham High Street and lower in the surrounding areas. Much of the area is residential with Peckham town centre, the borough's largest shopping area, running north to south through the centre along Rye Lane.

- 9.70 Population densities within the sub-area as a whole are not as high as other parts of the borough, however, Peckham does have some areas of particularly high population density, whilst Nunhead is generally lower density. The sub-area has one of the highest levels of ill-health in the borough and also the highest child density in Southwark.
- 9.71 The residents' survey revealed that, although the perception of quality of open space was in line with the wider borough, the level of satisfaction with open space in general is one of the lowest in the borough. This suggests that there are concerns either with the quantity or range of open space provision.

### Development Proposals

- 9.72 The AAP sets a target of 2000 new homes to 2026, the majority of which will be located in the Peckham core action area. GLA population estimates project that the population will increase by 14.8% to 67,754. The variety of development sites also present opportunities to increase the provision of open space.

### Proposals to Address Deficiencies

- 9.73 Access to parks and natural greenspaces is relatively good throughout the sub-area. The south of the sub-area has a greater amount of park provision per person, although Burgess Park provides opportunities to access larger open spaces for residents in the northern part of Peckham. There is a need to increase the provision of public parks and natural greenspace wherever possible within the north of the sub-area.
- 9.74 Proposals to address these deficiencies are:
- Reintegrate the northern section of Cossall Park (formerly part of Tuke's school) to the existing protected open space.
  - Improve links to Burgess Park and Peckham Rye Park & Peckham Rye Common.
  - Investigate the potential to improve the quality and range of provision at the amenity space at Meeting House Lane.

### Measures to Improve Quality of Spaces

- 9.75 Spaces in Peckham generally scored lower in terms of quality than other spaces in the borough. Those spaces which are below the borough average for quality and value are shown in Figure 9.7. The following spaces should be prioritised for improvements:
- Goldsmith Road Nature Garden (OS103);
  - One Tree Hill (OS150);
  - Brayards Green (PN5); and
  - Kirkwood Road Nature Garden (PN7).

### Potential Improvements to Linkages between Spaces

- 9.76 Peckham has the most significant linear greenspace in the form of the Surrey Canal Walk linking Burgess Park with Peckham town centre. There is potential to extend this link southwards through

the town centre to connect with Peckham Rye Park and Peckham Rye Common. There is also potential to improve connections to the spaces in the east of the sub-area and to link in with Nunhead Cemetery and the existing Green Chain Network.

## Dulwich

### Area Profile

- 9.77 Dulwich has a character which is distinct from many other parts of the borough. It has a range of historic qualities and a strong local identity, with a wide range of open space. The south of the sub-area includes a large body of open space which is managed by the Dulwich Estate. Whilst some of the open spaces managed by the estate are publicly accessible, many are leased by sports clubs and other providers that restrict access. The northern sections of the sub-area are suburban in character, consisting largely of semi-detached housing with private gardens.
- 9.78 Open space helps to define the character of the sub-area, with spaces such as Dulwich Park forming a key focus for the community. Open space is generally of very high quality, although there are some spaces which require investment.
- 9.79 The significant level of outdoor sports provision concentrated in the sub-area mean that residents from other parts of the borough, as well as other borough's in south London, travel to use the facilities.
- 9.80 In total, the sub-area has a total of 0.91ha of park provision per 1,000 population, which is above the standard of 0.76ha per 1,000 population. This is expected to fall to 0.76ha per 1,000 population in 2026 as a result of population growth. The area also meets the borough's natural greenspace standards with 4.1ha per 1,000 population (which will fall to 3.73ha per 1,000 population in 2026) compared to a standard of 1.51ha per 1,000 population.
- 9.81 Dulwich has the lowest population density in the borough. It also has very low levels of deprivation and levels of ill-health are generally low. However, there are pockets of relatively high population density and deprivation north east of Dulwich Park, possibly related to the Dawson Heights social housing estate. The telephone survey identified that residents of the sub-area rated the quality of open space higher than in any other sub-area. Furthermore, satisfaction with open space was also very high.

### Development Proposals

- 9.82 Development proposals are limited in Dulwich. The only significant proposal is the Dulwich Hospital site in the north of the sub-area. The site may have potential to deliver small scale open space uses. The GLA Population Estimates project that the population of the sub-area will increase by 10% (the lowest in the borough) to 38,528.

### Proposals to Address Deficiencies

- 9.83 As mentioned above, despite having a relatively high amount of open space per person, there are some relatively large areas of the sub-area that are considered as deficient in access to parks. The majority of these areas consist of suburban housing with access to private open space, although

there are some areas, such as the Dawson Heights estate, which do not have such access. There is potential to provide new open space as part of the redevelopment of the Dulwich Hospital site. There is potential to improve the recreation facilities at Dawson Heights, creating a new small park which would help to alleviate access deficiencies in this area. Encouraging private open space to open for public use and improving links to these spaces will also help to overcome deficiencies.

- 9.84 The Southwark Play Strategy also identified that there is insufficient children's play facilities within the sub-area. There is potential for new children's play facilities to be secured at Dawson Heights (OS155), as well as at Long Meadow (OS184).

### Measures to Improve Quality of Spaces

- 9.85 Figure 9.8 shows all spaces which are below the borough average for quality and value. The following sites have potential to be improved in terms of quality:

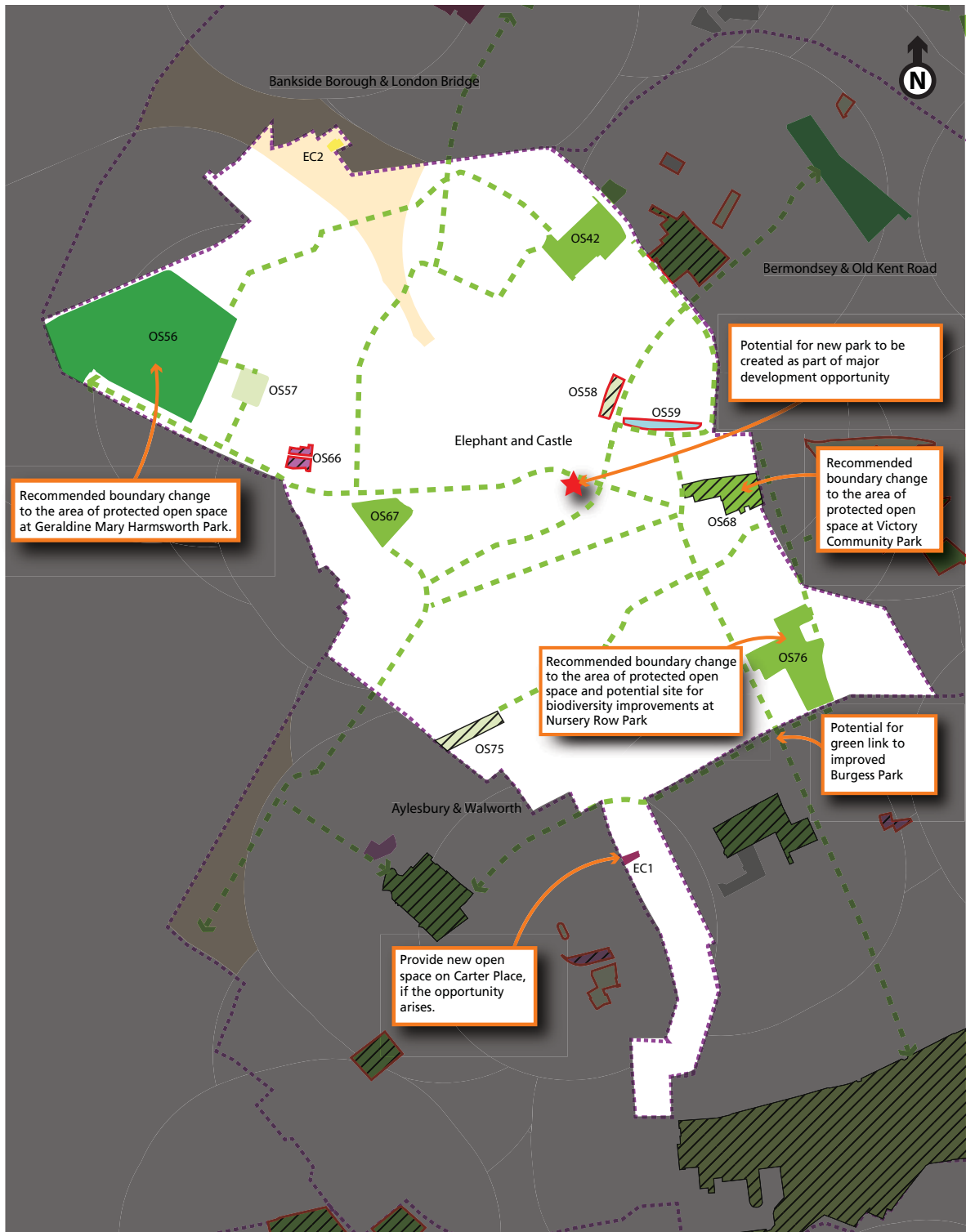
- St Peter's Church Yard (OS170)
- Dawson Heights (OS155)
- Herne Hill Cycle Stadium (OS146)
- Long Meadow (OS184).

### Potential Improvements to Linkages between Spaces

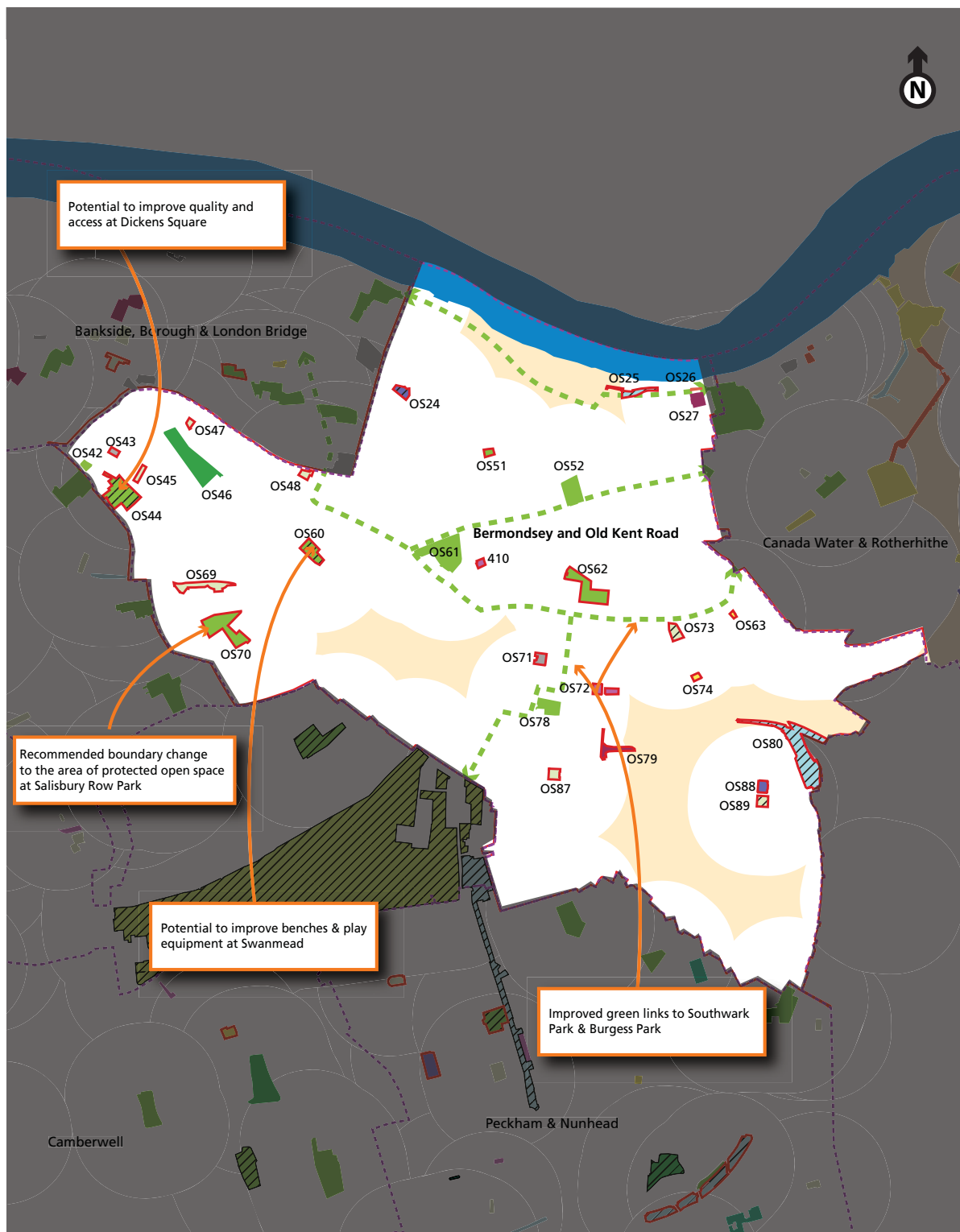
- 9.86 A number of major open spaces throughout Dulwich are already linked by the Green Chain Network and it will be important that these links are maintained and enhanced. There is also potential to improve links between spaces within the sub-area and other sections of the borough. Links should be improved to Peckham Rye Park and Peckham Rye Common and to Camberwell via Greendale.



Sub-area strategy for Bankside, Borough and London Bridge



Sub-area strategy for Elephant and Castle



Sub-area strategy for Bermondsey and Old Kent Road

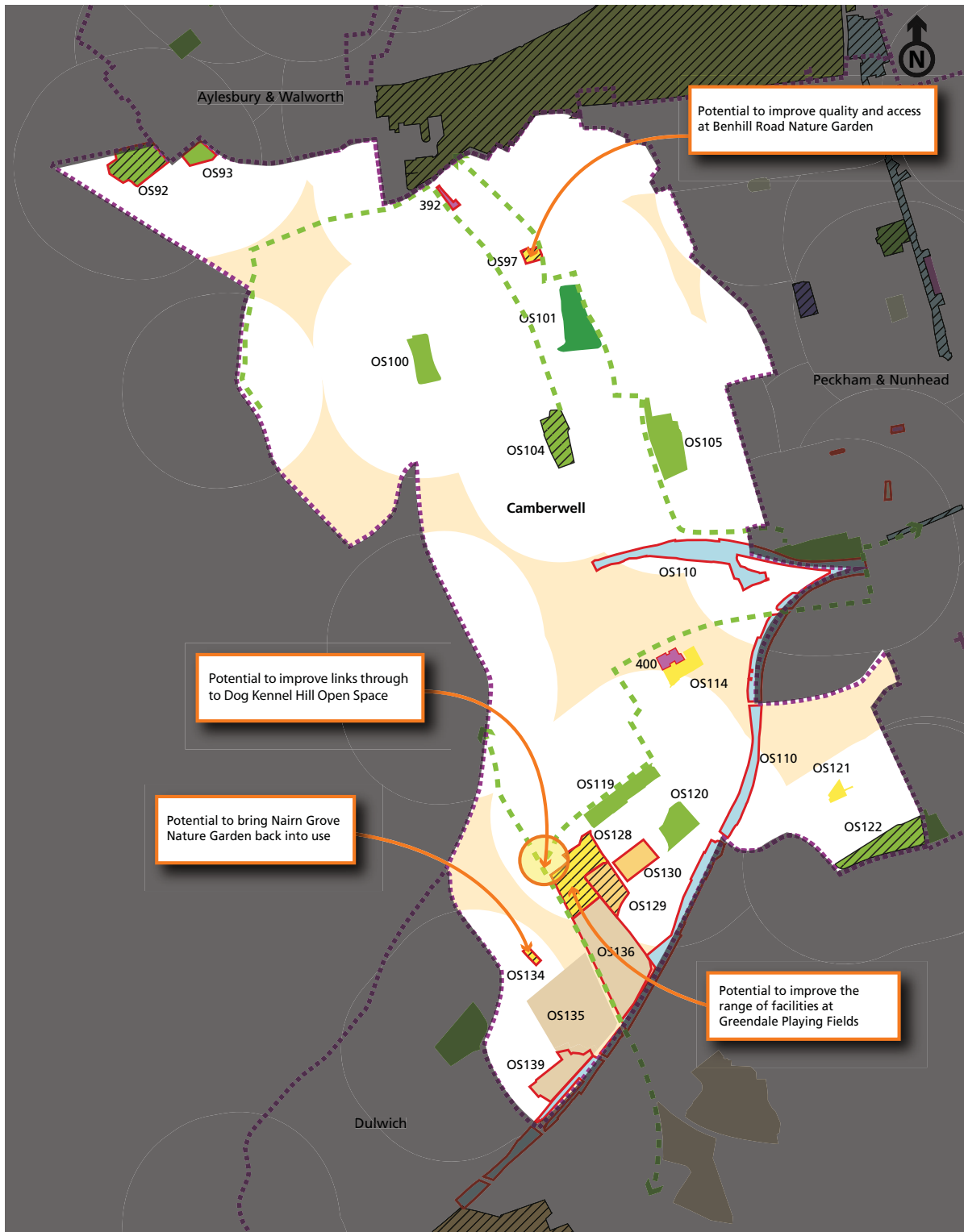


Sub-area strategy for Canada Water and Rotherhithe

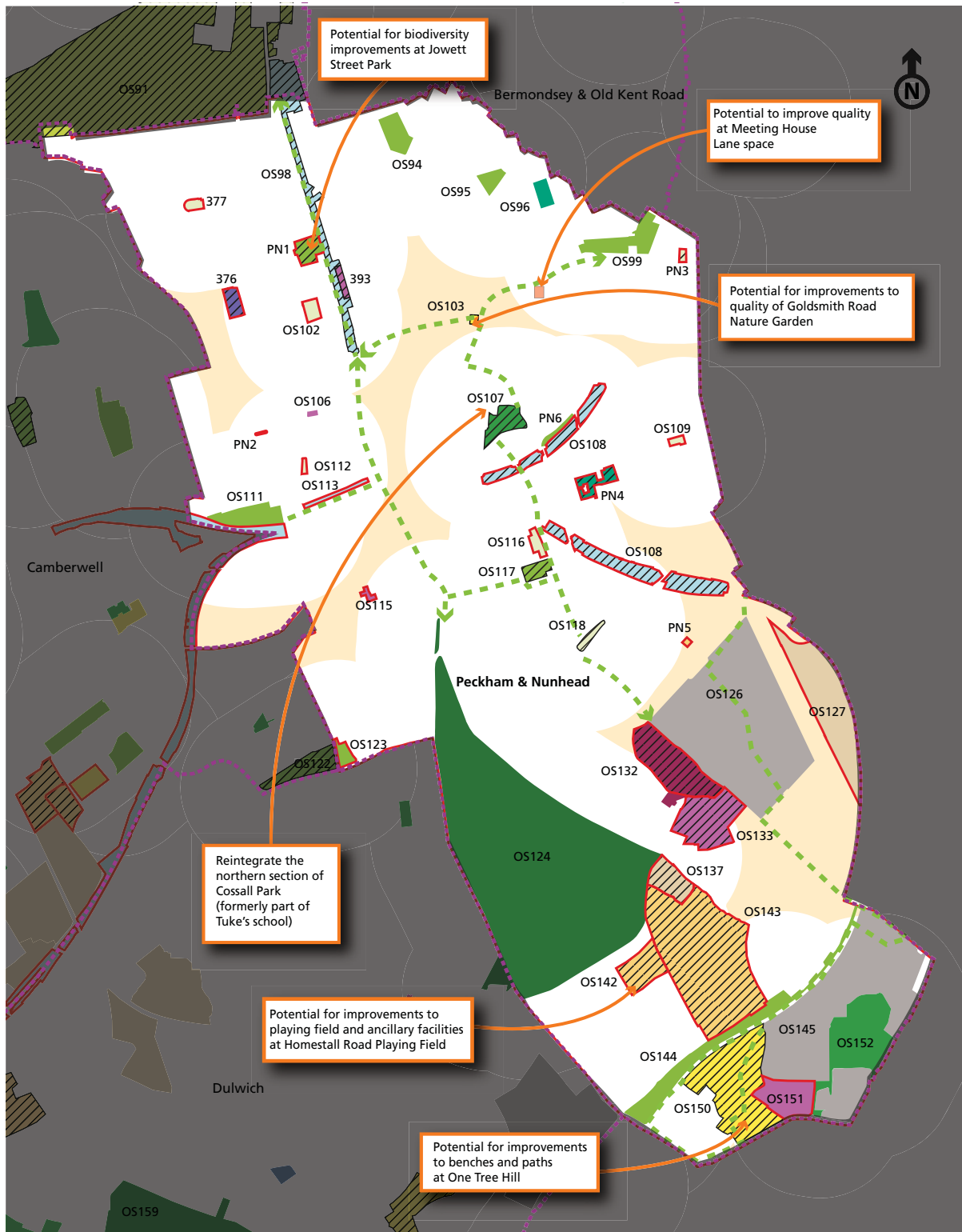




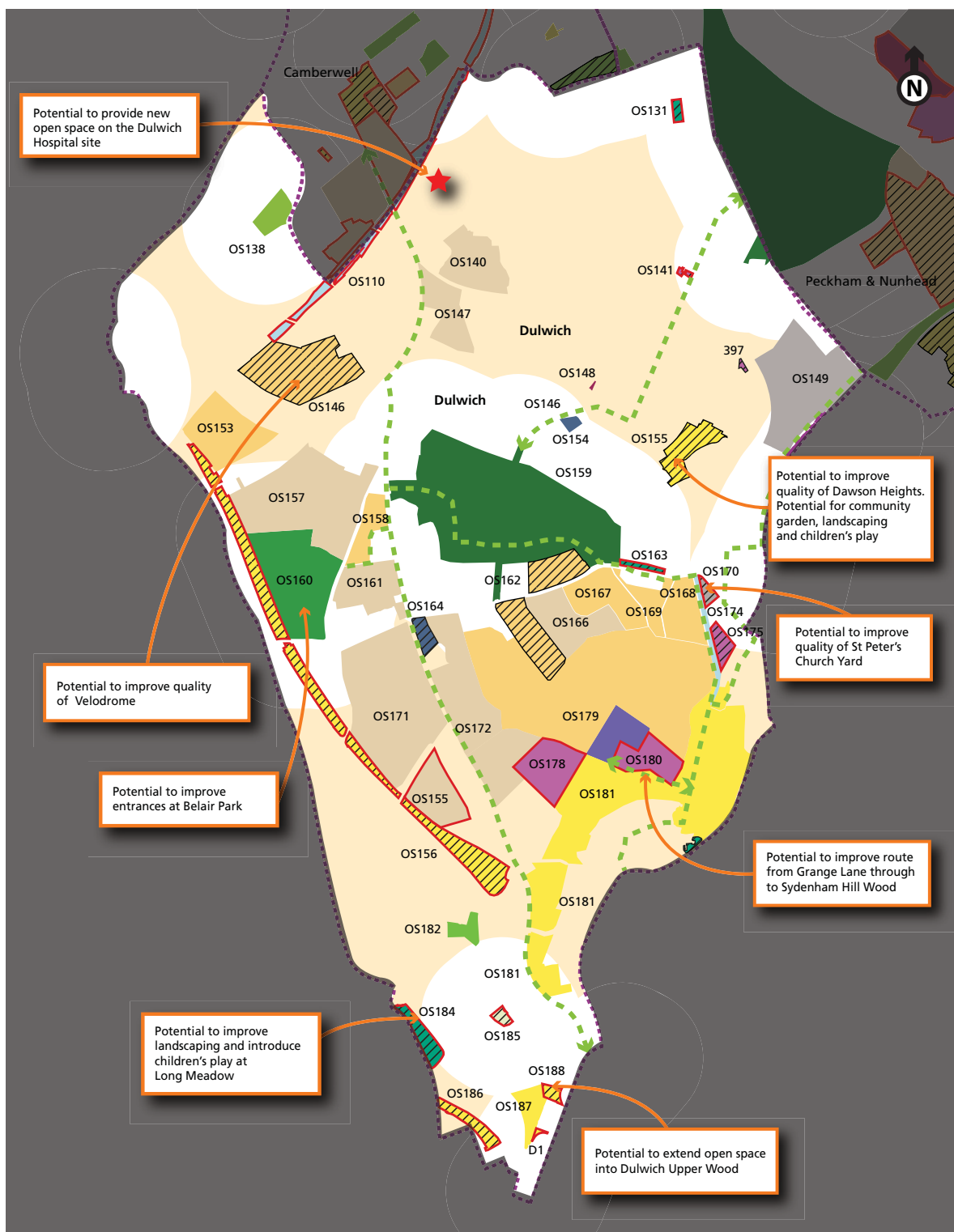
Sub-area strategy for Aylesbury and Walworth



Sub-area strategy for Camberwell



Sub-area strategy for Peckham and Nunhead



Sub-area strategy for Dulwich

# Appendix A

## Strategic and Policy Context

## A.1 Strategic and Policy Context

A.1.1 This section of the report sets out the relevant policy context with regard to open space, sport and recreation.

### National Policy

#### National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

A.1.2 The need for an open space strategy is set out in national and regional government guidance, including the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and the London Plan. This strategy has been developed in accordance with the relevant guidance.

A.1.3 This strategy uses the definition of open space that is set out in the NPPF. The NPPF defines open space as all open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.

A.1.4 The types of open space that may be of public value and are included as part of this work, include:

- Parks and gardens;
- Natural and semi natural urban green spaces;
- Green corridors;
- Outdoor sports and play facilities;
- Amenity spaces;
- Provision for children and teenagers;
- Allotments, community gardens and urban farms;
- Cemeteries and churchyards; and
- Civic spaces.

#### PPG17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)

A.1.5 According to Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 – Planning for open space, sport and recreation (2002), open spaces, sport and recreation underpin people’s quality of life and are fundamental in delivering broader government objectives, these include:

- Supporting an urban renaissance;
- Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion;
- Health and well being; and
- Promoting more sustainable development.

A.1.6 In establishing the value of existing recreational facilities to the community and the need for new facilities, PPG17 recommends that Local Planning Authorities should undertake robust assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities for open space, sports and recreational facilities. Guidelines describing how such assessments should be completed are set out in *Assessing Needs and Opportunities: A companion guide to PPG17 (ODPM, 2002)*. This study addresses almost all of the issues pertaining to playing pitches and allotments which are identified in the guide.

A.1.7 The guidelines recommend that audits of local space needs should:

- Cover the differing and distinctive needs of the population for open space and built sports and recreational facilities including those working in and visiting areas.
- Include audits of existing open space, sports and recreational facilities including usage, accessibility, costs and opportunities for new open space and facilities. Audits should establish the quantity of spaces.
- Identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses.

A.1.8 PPG 17 advises Local Authorities to use the information gained from their assessment of needs and opportunities to set locally derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities in their areas. Such standards form the basis of redressing quantitative and qualitative deficiencies through the planning process. The companion Guide to PPG 17 provides guidance as to how local authorities should identify and apply provision standards based upon assessments of local need.

A.1.9 PPG 17 recommends that any assessment take into account:

- Overall level of supply in Southwark, including the degree to which provision meets needs from beyond the local authority boundary.
- Accessibility of locations.
- Level of usage of facilities.
- Functions which certain facilities may perform, for example as a meeting place for one age group or community.

A.1.10 Research undertaken by Atkins on behalf of the London Planning Advisory Committee (LPAC 2000) identified that whilst standards may provide a useful basis for comparison, it is generally considered on their own, standards are inadequate in addressing a wide range of mainly qualitative factors that include issues such as sustainability and biodiversity, accessibility and socio-economic trends in planning and also the changing use and function of open space.

A.1.11 The assessment of demand is not a precise science and many of the established standards are essentially intuitive rather than based on the up to date research into how people use open space.

### **PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)**

A.1.12 Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England sets out the Government's vision for conserving and enhancing biological diversity in England. It includes the broad aim that *'planning, construction, development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible'*.

A.1.13 The Government's objectives for planning 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 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 geo-morphological 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.

A.1.14 PPS9 sets out a number of key principles to which Regional Planning Bodies and local planning authorities should adhere to in order to meet the objectives that have been set out for planning. Those that are relevant to this Strategy include:

- Development plans and policies should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas, including relevant biodiversity and geological resources in a given area. Local authorities are asked to assess the potential to sustain and enhance identified resources.
- Plan policies should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. In taking decisions, local planning authorities are asked to ensure appropriate weight is attached to designated sites of international, national and local importance; protected species; and to biodiversity and geological interests within the wider environment.

A.1.15 These principles need to be taken into account as the Southwark Open Space Strategy is expected to contribute to Southwark's planning policies. PPS 9 makes mention that Local Authorities should take an integrated approach to planning for biodiversity and geo-diversity when preparing planning policy documents.

### **Draft PPS – Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment (March 2010)**

A.1.16 This draft Planning Policy Statement (PPS) was published for consultation in March 2010. The draft PPS contains policies focused on planning for the natural environment including green infrastructure, open space, sport, recreation and play while at the same time moving the matter into the context of the government's agenda for encouraging healthier living and environments.

A.1.17 The consultation document outlines that it is intended, in its final form, that the proposed PPS will supersede PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation; PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation; PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (paragraphs 21-23, 28-29, and 33); and PPG20: Coastal Planning (paragraphs 2.9, 2.10 and 3.9).

A.1.18 It is envisaged that the draft PPS will be consistent with cross –Government initiatives, particularly those already discussed:

- Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives: A Cross-Government Strategy for England (Department of Health January 2008) gave the Government's commitment to creating supportive built environments which help tackle obesity and support healthy communities.
- Be Active, Be Healthy – A Plan for Getting the Nation Moving (Department of Health, February 2009) sets out the Government's strategy for promoting physical activity in our everyday lives alongside sport and based upon local needs, with particular emphasis upon physical activity legacy of the 2012 London Olympic and Paralympic Games. A key objective is creating active environments: ensuring that people have access to high quality open spaces and that new developments seek to increase opportunities for physical activity.
- The Play Strategy (Department of Children, Schools and Families and Department of Culture, Media and Sport, December 2008) sets out the Government's long term vision for play which includes the provision of a range of safe exciting places for children of all ages to play close to where they live.

A.1.19 In May 2010 the Government published its white paper: *Planning for a Sustainable Future*. Amongst the white paper's proposals was a commitment to produce a more strategic and clearly focused national policy framework with *Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development* (PPS1) at its heart.



- A.1.20 A key objective of the new, single PPS is identified in the consultation document as bringing together related policies on the natural environment alongside policies concerned with open and green spaces in rural and urban areas to ensure the planning system delivers healthy, sustainable communities which adapt to and are resilient to climate change and gives the appropriate protection to the natural environment. Another stated objective for the streamlining and consolidation of policy in this area is to deliver, for the first time, planning policy on green infrastructure. It is outlined that key considerations for green infrastructure are the functions or ecosystem services it provides and should therefore be considered at a broader scale than is necessary for individual areas of open space. In summary the draft PPS recognises that there are subtle differences between planning for open space and planning for green infrastructure.
- A.1.21 It is envisaged that encouraging local authorities to take a more strategic approach to 'green infrastructure' should give them a better understanding of their existing green infrastructure network and its functions.
- A.1.22 It is noted within the consultation document that the Government continues to support the need to make adequate provision of land and facilities for sport, recreation and children's play, and intends to maintain existing policies in PPG17. Local planning authorities will continue to be required to protect from development existing land and facilities unless it can be demonstrated that they are surplus to requirements. Where deficits are identified, local planning authorities should identify opportunities to improve provision either by providing new facilities or by making better use of existing ones.

### **Building Health: Creating and Enhancing Spaces for Healthy, Active Lives**

- A.1.23 Building Health (2007), the result of a partnership between the National Heart Forum, Living Streets and the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) set out to increase awareness of the public health role of the organisations concerned with urban design and improving the public realm, in particular in relation to population levels of physical activity, and to facilitate implementation of good health-promoting practice. Aspects of the report focusing on, Urban Green Space and Outdoor Playing Space are of particular relevance.
- A.1.24 The provision of green spaces within the urban environment has always been strongly linked to promoting good health while public parks account for one-third of all public green space contained within the urban areas of England. The report outlines that due to the competing demands of Local Authority statutory duties there has been a shift in government priorities away from the provision of public parks and green spaces.
- A.1.25 The Report encourages Local Authorities to take the following action to maximise the potential health benefits of Urban Green space:
- Local authorities should restructure their departments to bring together into one unit all those responsible for the planning, design, management and maintenance of parks and urban green spaces. This should be seen as a green or natural 'public realm'.
  - Local authorities should develop partnerships with local, regional and national organisations to enable joint funding and ownership programmes to improve parks and green spaces to maximise their health benefits.
- A.1.26 With reference to outdoor playing space the report outlines that the built environment has a significant impact on health through a number of interrelated issues including the provision of outdoor facilities and opportunities for play, active recreation and sport for both children and adults. Outdoor facilities are described as including playing fields, recreation grounds and play areas.
- A.1.27 Reference is made to the health benefits from good-quality parks and green spaces in terms of reducing obesity, decreasing the risk of coronary heart disease and strokes, and reducing daily stress.

A.1.28 The report identifies priorities as safeguarding and improving outdoor facilities for sport and physical activity, the accessibility of outdoor playing space and better protection for and reinvestment in outdoor facilities.

A.1.29 Local Authorities are encouraged to:

- Link policy on open space to transport policy. Open space should be accessible for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, and have adequate cycle parking, and promote active travel.
- Seek developer contributions for outdoor sport, play and open space facilities.

### **Sport England – Spatial Planning for Sport and Active Recreation**

A.1.30 Planning for Sport & Active Recreation (2005) is based on the document Land Use Policies for Sport (LUPPS, 1999). It sets out the planning objectives for Sport England and the rationale behind them. Key planning policy objectives (PPO) that are most relevant to this Strategy include:

- PPO1: To ensure that a planned approach to the provision of facilities and opportunities for sport and recreation is taken by planning authorities in order to meet the needs of the local community. The level of provision should be determined locally, based on local assessments of need and take account of wider than local requirements for strategic or specialist facilities.
- PPO5: To promote detailed local assessments of playing field requirements using the methodology as outlined in 'Towards a Level Playing Field'.
- PPO7: To support the development of new facilities, the enhancement of existing facilities and the provision and/or improvement of access to the natural environment which will secure opportunities to take part in sport and which can be achieved in a way which meets sustainable development objectives.

### **The Play Strategy (December 2008)**

A.1.31 The Play Strategy (Department of Children, Schools and Families and Department of Culture, Media and Sport, December 2008) sets out the Government's long term vision for play which includes the provision of a range of safe exciting places for children of all ages to play close to where they live. The Government's ambition is to make this the best country in the World for children to grow up. Through children and communities' involvement in the design and planning of these spaces, it is envisaged that play areas will be valued locally and continue to reflect the distinct needs of each community. The strategy sets out how the Government expects to deliver its vision for 2020, supporting local delivery partners to make a reality of children's right to play, as stated in Article 31 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The strategy defines play as children and young people following their own ideas and interests, in their own way and for their own reasons, having fun while respecting themselves and others. The Government's vision for play states:

- In every residential area there are a variety of supervised and unsupervised places for play, free of charge.
- Local neighbourhoods are, and feel like, safe, interesting places to play.
- Routes to children's play space are safe and accessible for all children and young people.
- Parks and open spaces are attractive and welcoming to children and young people, and are well maintained and well used.
- Children and young people have a clear stake in public space and their play is accepted by their neighbours.
- Children and young people and their families take an active role in the development of local play spaces.

- Play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community.

A.1.32 To achieve this vision, the *Fair Play* document outlined the Government’s proposals to:

- Invest £235 million over 2008-11 to develop up to 3,500 public play areas.
- Support 30 local authorities to develop adventure playgrounds or play parks aimed at 8-13 year olds in disadvantaged areas.
- Work with councils to ensure play areas are stimulating, exciting and attractive to children – ensuring the involvement of children, families and communities.
- Drive local performance with a new national indicator from 2009.
- Develop and test volunteering opportunities to support play.
- Work with planners, developers and transport officers to create neighbourhoods that meet the needs of children and families.
- Boost the qualifications and skills of the workforce that supports and supervises play.

A.1.33 The strategy sets out five overarching areas of action to improve play opportunities for all children:

- **More places to play:** responding to children’s demands for high-quality play spaces in every area.
- **Supporting play throughout childhood:** improving provision through a range of settings for children of all ages.
- **Playing safely:** providing safe, accessible and stimulating places for children to play.
- **Child-friendly communities:** engaging communities and involving children in decisions.
- **Embedding play in local priorities:** ensuring leadership and effective delivery in every local area.

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

A.1.34 Fields in Trust is the operating name of the National Playing Fields Association. *Planning and design for outdoor sport and play* updates and modernises previous recommendations made in ‘The Six Acre Standard’. Since ‘The Six Acre Standard’ was last published in 2001, a range of more clearly defined and adopted policies for planning standards for open space, sport and recreation including outdoor facilities for sport and play have been published. In response to the changing policy context, and to reflect the need for local determination and adoption of standards relating to quantity, quality and accessibility, in 2006 Fields in Trust commissioned independent research to undertake a survey of local planning authorities and consult with key stakeholders around the United Kingdom. It was decided that FIT should recommend Benchmark Standards to planning authorities and others. These benchmark standards are recommended as a tool for assisting the development of local standards. The guidance states that the updated recommendations are very similar to previous recommendations in ‘The Six Acre Standard’. A summary of the benchmark standards outlined by this document follows.

#### Benchmark Standard Recommendations for Outdoor Sport

Table A.1 - Quantity: Playing Pitches

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

Overall	1.2
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**Table A.2 - Quantity: All Outdoor Sport**

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

### Quality – Outdoor Sport

- A.1.35 Fields in Trust recommends the use of Technical Performance Quality Standards such as those published in 'Design and Maintenance of Outdoor Sports Facilities' for both pitches and other outdoor facilities, namely cricket, bowls and croquet.
- A.1.36 Observational methodologies can also prove helpful as a starting point. Methods which might be considered include that provided in Sport England's electronic toolkit and the 'traffic light code' being developed by the Football Association.

### Accessibility – Playing Pitches

- A.1.37 Playing pitches should be available within 1.2 km of all dwellings in major residential areas.

### Accessibility – Other Outdoor Sports

- A.1.38 Athletics – one synthetic track with floodlighting per 250,000 people living within 30 minutes drive time of the proposed location.
- A.1.39 Tennis – community tennis courts within 20 minutes travel time (walking in urban areas).

### Benchmark Standard Recommendations for Outdoor Play

**Table A.3 - Quantity: All Playing Space**

Quantity - All Playing Space	Benchmark Standard (ha per 1,000)
Designated Equipped Playing Space	0.25
Informal Playing Space	0.55
Children's Playing Space	0.8

### Accessibility Benchmark for Children's Playing Space

- A.1.40 Accessibility benchmarks for children's playing space are set out in Table A.4 below

**Table A.4 - Accessibility Benchmark Standards for Children's Playing Space**

Type of space	Accessibility catchment (m)	
	Walking distance	Straight line distance
Local areas for play or 'door-step' spaces - for play and informal recreation (LAPs)	100	60
Local equipped or local landscaped, areas for play - for play and informal recreation (LEAPs)	400	240
Neighbourhood equipped areas for play - for play and informal recreation, and	1,000	600

provision for children and young people (NEAPs)		
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## Regional Policy

### The London Plan – July 2011

A.1.41 The London Plan sets the strategic context for open space planning which is based on protecting and promoting the network of open spaces throughout London. The London Plan sets out the spatial planning framework for London. Its policies aim to ensure that London authorities:

- Realise the value of open space and green infrastructure.
- Protect London's green belt, metropolitan open land and local open spaces, and support regional and metropolitan park opportunities.
- Support the creation of networks of strategic open space such as green chains and green corridors.
- Create new open space in areas of deficiency and promote improvement to existing provision.
- Require boroughs to prepare open space strategies to protect, create and enhance all types of open space in their area.
- Ensure that children have safe access to good-quality, well-designed, secure and stimulating play and informal recreation provision.
- Protect and improve biodiversity, tackling deficiencies in access to nature.
- Protect and promote trees, woodland, and geo-diversity.
- Improve access to the countryside and the quality of the landscape in the urban fringe.

### Green Infrastructure and Open Space

#### Policy 2.18: Green Infrastructure: the network of open and green spaces.

A.1.42 The Mayor will work with all relevant strategic partners to protect, promote, expand and manage access to London's network of green infrastructure. This multi-functional green and open network will secure benefits including, but not limited to, biodiversity, landscape, culture, building a sense of place, the economy, sport, recreation, local food production, mitigating and adapting to climate change, water management and the social benefits that promote individual and community health and well-being.

A.1.43 The Mayor will pursue the delivery of green infrastructure by working in partnership with all relevant bodies, including across London's boundaries, as with the Green Arc Partnerships and Lee Valley Regional Park Authority. The Mayor will publish supplementary guidance on the All London Green Grid to apply the principles of the East London Green Grid to green infrastructure across London.

A.1.44 In areas of deficiency for regional and metropolitan parks, opportunities for the creation of green infrastructure to meet this deficiency should be identified and their implementation be supported such as in the Wandle Valley Regional Park.

A.1.45 Enhancements to London's green infrastructure should be sought from development and where a proposal falls within a regional or metropolitan park deficiency area, it should contribute to addressing this need.

A.1.46 Development proposals should:

- Incorporate appropriate elements of green infrastructure that are integrated into the wider network of green infrastructure.
- Encourage the linkage of green infrastructure, including the Blue Ribbon Network, to the wider public realm to improve accessibility for all and develop new links, utilising green chains, street trees, and other components of urban greening.

A.1.47 Boroughs should:

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

A.1.48 The Mayor strongly supports the protection, promotion and enhancement of London's open spaces and natural environments.

**Policy 7.17: Metropolitan Open Land.**

A.1.49 The Mayor strongly supports the current extent of Metropolitan Open Land (MOL), its extension in appropriate circumstances and its protection from development having an adverse impact on the openness of MOL.

A.1.50 The strongest protection should be given to London's Metropolitan Open Land and inappropriate development refused, except in very special circumstances, giving the same level of protection as in the Green Belt. Essential ancillary facilities for appropriate uses will only be acceptable where they maintain the openness of MOL.

A.1.51 Any alterations to the boundary of MOL should be undertaken by boroughs through the LDF process, in consultation with the Mayor and adjoining authorities.

A.1.52 To designate land as MOL boroughs need to establish that the land meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

A.1.53 The policy guidance of PPG 2 on Green Belts applies equally to Metropolitan Open Land (MOL). It has an important role to play as part of London's multi-functional green infrastructure and the Mayor is keen to see improvements in its overall quality and accessibility. Such improvements are

likely to help human health, biodiversity and quality of life. Development that involves the loss of MOL in return for the creation of new open space elsewhere will not be considered appropriate. Appropriate development should be limited to small scale structures to support outdoor open space uses and minimise any adverse impact on the open character of MOL. Green chains are important to London's open space network, recreation and biodiversity. They consist of footpaths and the open spaces that they link, which are accessible to the public. The open spaces and links within a Green Chain should be designated as MOL due to their Londonwide importance.

#### **Policy 7.18: Protecting local natural space and addressing local deficiency**

A.1.54 When assessing local open space needs LDFs should:

- Include appropriate designations and policies for the protection of local open space.
- Identify areas of public open space deficiency, using the open space categorisation set out in Table 7.2 as a benchmark for all the different types of open space identified therein.
- Ensure that future open space needs are planned for in areas with the potential for substantial change such as Opportunity Areas, Regeneration Areas, Intensification Areas and other local areas.
- Ensure that open space needs are planned in accordance with green infrastructure strategies to deliver multiple benefits.

A.1.55 Use the CABE Space/Mayor of London Best Practice Guidance 'Open Space Strategies' as guidance for developing policies on the proactive creation, enhancement and management of open space.

### **Biodiversity**

#### **Policy 7.19 – Biodiversity and Access to Nature**

A.1.56 The Mayor will work with all relevant partners to ensure a proactive approach to the protection, enhancement, creation, promotion and management of biodiversity in support of the Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy. This means planning for nature from the beginning of the development process and taking opportunities for positive gains for nature through the layout, design and materials of development proposals and appropriate biodiversity action plans.

A.1.57 Any proposals promoted or brought forward by the London Plan will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site of nature conservation importance (to include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Ramsar, proposed and candidate sites) either alone or in combination with other plans and projects. Whilst all development proposals must address this policy, it is of particular importance when considering the following policies within the London Plan: 1.1, 2.1-2.17, 3.1, 3.3, 5.14, 5.15, 5.17, 5.20, 6.3, 7.14, 7.15, 7.25, and 7.29.

#### **Policy 7.21 – Trees and Woodlands**

A.1.58 Trees and woodlands should be protected, maintained, and enhanced, following the guidance of the London Tree and Woodland Framework (or any successor strategy). In collaboration with the Forestry Commission the Mayor will produce supplementary guidance on Tree Strategies to guide each borough's production of a Tree Strategy covering the audit, protection, planting and management of trees and woodland. This should be linked to the borough's Open Space Strategy.

A.1.59 In terms of LDF preparation:

- Boroughs should follow the advice of PPS 9 to protect 'veteran' trees and ancient woodland where these are not already part of a protected site.
- Boroughs should develop appropriate policies to implement their borough Tree Strategy.

### **Policy 7.24 – Blue Ribbon Network**

- A.1.60 The Blue Ribbon Network is a strategically important series of linked spaces. It should contribute to the overall quality and sustainability of London by prioritizing uses of the waterspace and land alongside it safely for water related purposes, in particular for passenger and freight transport. Regard should be paid to the Thames River Basin Management Plan.

### **Land for Food**

#### **Policy 7.22 – Land for Food**

- A.1.61 The Mayor will seek to encourage and support thriving farming and land-based sectors in London, particularly in the Green Belt.
- A.1.62 Use of land for growing food will be encouraged nearer to urban communities via such mechanisms as ‘Capital Growth’.
- A.1.63 LDF preparation: Boroughs should protect existing allotments. They should identify other potential spaces that could be used for commercial food production or for community gardening, including for allotments and orchards. Particularly in Inner and Central London innovative approaches to the provision of spaces may need to be followed, these could include the use of green roofs.

### **Children’s Play**

#### **Policy 3.6: Children and young people’s play and informal recreation facilities**

- A.1.64 The Mayor and appropriate organisations should ensure that all children and young people have safe access to good quality, well-designed, secure and stimulating play and informal recreation provision, incorporating trees and greenery wherever possible.
- A.1.65 Development proposals that include housing should make provision for play and informal recreation, based on the expected child population generated by the scheme and an assessment of future needs. The Mayor’s Supplementary Planning Guidance ‘Providing for Children and Young People’s play and informal recreation’ sets out guidance to assist in this process.
- A.1.66 Boroughs should:
- Undertake audits of existing play and informal recreation provision and assessments of need in their areas, considering the qualitative, quantitative and accessibility elements of play and informal recreation facilities.
  - Produce strategies on play and informal recreation supported by LDF policies to improve access and opportunity for all children and young people in their area.

### **Burial Spaces**

#### **Policy 7.23 – Burial Spaces**

- A.1.67 The Mayor will work with boroughs, cemetery providers and other key stakeholders to protect existing burial spaces and to promote new provision.
- A.1.68 LDF preparation:
- A.1.69 Boroughs should ensure provision is made for London’s burial needs, including the needs of those groups for whom burial is the only option. Provision should be based on the principle of proximity to local communities and reflect the different requirements for types of provision.

### **Mayor of London Biodiversity Strategy**

- A.1.70 The Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy sets out criteria and procedures for identifying land of importance for London’s biodiversity for protection in planning policies and identifying areas of deficiency in access to nature. Protecting the sites at all levels, serves to protect the significant areas of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority habitat in London and most priority species.



However, protection of biodiversity outside designated sites will also be needed. The Mayor and the London Biodiversity Partnership have identified targets in Table 7.3 for the recreation and restoration of priority habitats, as recommended in PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation<sup>30</sup>. Broad areas where habitat restoration and recreation would be appropriate have been identified for each of the priority habitats.

- A.1.71 Map 7.1 is an example of one of the maps showing the spatial distribution of the priority habitats that will be published by the London Biodiversity Partnership. It is intended that this will be developed as an interactive tool to assist implementation of the regional habitat targets. Priority should be placed on connecting fragmented habitat and increasing the size of habitat areas to increase a species' resilience to climate change. Priority Species are identified in a BAP at any level (UK, London, borough).

### **Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation**

- A.1.72 The London Plan Consolidated with Alterations since 2004 (2008) in Policy 3D.13 Children and young people's play and informal recreation strategies, outlines the requirement for borough's and partners to ensure that all children have safe access to good quality, well designed, secure and stimulating play and informal recreation provision and the need for London boroughs to prepare play strategies to improve access and opportunity for young people in their area. Play strategies should provide comprehensive guidance on play provision, high quality design and integration of play provision into overall Open Space Strategies. To assist with such strategies, the Mayor produced a Guide to Preparing Play Strategies (2005).
- A.1.73 London Play was commissioned by the Mayor of London to develop a Guide to Preparing Play Strategies (2005), a companion document to the Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies. The guide sets out the methods for providing accessible children's spaces with high quality, free and inclusive play opportunities.
- A.1.74 The Mayoral SPG - Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation (2008) aims to help those involved in planning local neighbourhoods to engage with young Londoners to deliver real improvements in the quality of play spaces. The SPG relates to the implementation of Policy 3D.13 (2008) and acts as a companion to the Mayor's Guide to Preparing Play Strategies. The SPG is tasked with providing more detailed guidance to assist with the implementation of Policy 3D.13 with particular emphasis on benchmarking.
- A.1.75 The Guide to Preparing Play Strategies highlights the need to develop standards for play provision locally with an emphasis on quality and accessibility as opposed to overly prescriptive measures of mere quantity. This reflects Government policy guidance on recreation and open space (PPG17) which recognises that it is important to modify standards to reflect local need, identifying that consultation on children's play needs and consideration of the socio-economic context of an area will enable boroughs such as Southwark to adapt measures accordingly. As a result The SPG indicates that the use of benchmark standards is recommended to establish:
- the Quantitative requirement for play provision ;
  - accessibility to play provision; and
  - the Quality of play provision.
- A.1.76 Benchmark Standards for Play and Informal Recreation: Draft SPG (2006) leads on from the Guide to Preparing Play Strategies. The Draft SPG indicates that in order to ensure future provision that meets the needs of children and young people, boroughs will need to assess not only the quantity, quality and current usage of existing play spaces and facilities but the current accessibility of the public realm against the needs of children and young people "*The preparation of play strategies will provide comprehensive guidance on play provision including quantitative and qualitative deficiencies in provision relative to future need as well as mechanisms to address these*".

A.1.77 The Draft SPG states that the development of benchmark standards for play and recreation will provide additional guidance to London boroughs in developing play strategies and a focused play policy and assist in securing funding for new and improved provision. “*Standards should link to Play and Open Space Strategies and reflect local circumstances and needs*”.

A.1.78 The value of setting standards have been summarised below:

- To establish a baseline level of provision for comparative purposes.
- To establish local and community needs.
- To enable an objective assessment of where the worst deficiencies in provision are located and for action to be taken.
- To set appropriate targets and priorities for different groups.
- To support external funding bids.
- To provide a negotiating position to secure on-site provision and where appropriate commuted payments as part of new development proposals.
- To address diversity issues and the sometimes differing needs of boys, girls, disabled children and those from minority ethnic groups.

### **Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies (2004)**

A.1.79 The Mayor has produced a Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies. It sets out how boroughs should 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. This strategy should take into account the cross-borough nature and use of many open spaces in London.

### **Open Space Strategies – Best Practice Guidance (Draft) 2008**

A.1.80 The draft guidance provides advice on assessing the quantity and quality of open spaces and on identifying the needs of local communities and other users of open spaces. 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

## **Local Policy**

### **Southwark Core Strategy**

A.1.81 The Core Strategy, adopted in April 2011, is the key policy document. The Strategy is the first of a suite of development plan documents that will replace the adopted Unitary Development Plan over the next year or so. It puts forward a spatial vision, strategic objectives and policies for growth in the borough over the next 15 years, including locations for proposed new housing, retail and business development.

A.1.82 The main spatial themes that relate to open spaces include:

#### **Themes 1: Improving individual life chances**

A.1.83 *Strategic Objective 1C – Be healthy and active* indicates that open spaces will be protected so that local community will be able to enjoy using these spaces, including parks, nature reserves and the River Thames

A.1.84 *Strategic Objective 1E – Be safe* identifies that the borough should be a safe place for people to live, visit and work.

## **Themes 2: Making the borough a better place for people**

A.1.85 *Strategic Objective 2F - Conserve and protect historic and natural places* seeks to ensure that open spaces and biodiversity will be protected, made more accessible and improved.

A.1.86 The key policies of the Core Strategy in relation to open space are set out as follows:

### **SP4 – Places for learning, enjoyment and healthy lifestyles**

A.1.87 Southwark Council will aim to develop flexible community spaces that can be shared by many groups. In particular, it supports the retention and improvement of facilities which encourage physical activity and promotes healthy lifestyles.

### **SP11 – Open spaces and wildlife**

A.1.88 Southwark Council will support the protection of borough's open space network, which includes sites of importance for nature conservation, Metropolitan Open Land, parks and other open spaces. There is a focus on protecting woodland and trees and encouraging green corridors along with improving access to and links between open spaces.

### **Draft Southwark Playing Pitch Strategy 2009**

A.1.89 The draft Playing Pitch Strategy, published in 2009 provides an analysis of the existing provision of sports pitches within the borough including the quantity, quality and accessibility of existing provision and consideration of future needs through assessing changes in demand.

A.1.90 Playing fields and pitches offer a valuable resource for informal sport and play areas in Southwark. It is important to consider the changing characteristics of Southwark's population as this may influence participation levels in different sports and therefore the demand for certain types of pitch facilities.

A.1.91 The main aims of the strategy are to:

- Protect current levels of provision through the planning process.
- Ensure that the type of facilities available meets the needs of a wide cross-section of the community, including adults and juniors.
- Improve and make accessible, playing pitches and ancillary facilities throughout the borough.
- Support the development of local sports clubs in meeting Sport England and wider NGB participation targets.
- Improve the health and wellbeing of residents by providing high quality opportunities for sporting activities.

A.1.92 Southwark's playing pitches have an important role to play in increasing physical activity levels and improved health benefits in the borough. The Strategy seeks to ensure that is an accessible distribution of quality pitches and ancillary facilities that will be adequate for all current and projected increases in demand.

### **Southwark's Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2009-2013**

A.1.93 The Strategy sets out a comprehensive action plan for sport and physical activity in Southwark, The broad aim of the strategy is to increase sport and physical activity participation in the borough. In seeking to raise activity levels across the borough, it is important that people have access to appropriate facilities and opportunities that meet their identified needs.

A.1.94 The strategy covers a four year period (2009-2013) and responds to a number of strategic drivers and local opportunities. The seven priority 'workstreams' for the future delivery of the strategy are as follows:

- Using physical activity for both the prevention and management of ill-health.

- Maximising the use of planning policy in providing for sport and physical activity.
- Providing a network of appropriate places and spaces for sport and physical activity.
- Improving access and choice for the whole population.
- Building and maintaining an effective multi-agency delivery system for sport and physical activity.
- Maximising the use of London 2012 to promote physical activity.
- Maximising the impact of all resources.

A.1.95 Southwark's parks and open spaces provide an opportunity for people to engage in a range of formal and informal physical activities. By delivering the right quality and types of open spaces in the most appropriate locations this can lead to the development of a network of open spaces that actively promote physical activity and sport to take place,

### **Disability and Access Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity**

A.1.96 Disability sport and physical activity is a strong priority for the borough. This Strategy recognises the importance of inclusion and participation as well as access to sport by disabled people.

A.1.97 The action plan published in January 2009 focuses on directing local resources for this important area of sports development and disability provision. The Southwark Community Sport and Physical Activity Network (ProActive Southwark) was created to review local sports and physical activity provision and is responsible for the delivery of the action plan.

A.1.98 The priority themes for the action plan are summarised as follows:

- communications and dissemination of information;
- workforce development and disability awareness;
- facilities improvement;
- targeted resources and activity;
- school sports and community links;
- setting standards;
- cross partnership planning; and
- community and Voluntary sector support.

A.1.99 By overcoming the barriers to participation in sport for disabled people and other groups through the initiatives identified in Southwark's Disability and Access Strategy, this will assist in raising physical activity levels and involvement in sporting activities for these identified groups,

### **Young Southwark: Children and Young People's Participation Framework (2008)**

A.1.100 This framework has a particular focus on encouraging children, young people and families to lead healthier lifestyles. The Young Southwark Partnership, is the Children's Trust that is responsible for delivering the 'Every Child Matters' agenda which has five key outcomes:

- Be healthy;
- Stay Safe;
- Enjoy and achieve;
- Make a positive contribution; and
- Achieve economic well-being.

- A.1.101 The framework supports Young Southwark's commitment to engaging actively with children and young people in the design, delivery and review of services, priorities and policy choices. It aims to develop mechanisms and links between different groups, such as school councils, youth councils and youth forums in order to gather views on how their needs can be met.

### **Southwark Play Plan (2008 – 2012)**

- A.1.102 Southwark Play Strategy sets out Southwark Council's commitment to support and develop play opportunities for children and young people in policy development, planning and service delivery.

- A.1.103 The following priorities have been identified for improving play provision across the borough:

- Identify, monitor and fill the gaps in provision of services, and where necessary, invest in facilities to ensure that such services can be provided across the borough, through a strategic approach to commissioning.
- Ensure all children and young people have access to good quality play provision by improving the quality and availability of supervised and unsupervised play opportunities and by addressing the variable quality of services by adopting the Quality in Play standards framework.
- Improve and increase the level of services for disabled children and young people and those with special educational needs by addressing the main barriers to access and the factors that influence take up in provision, such as providing provision where access is made easier.
- Implement a whole systems participation framework to ensure children and young people are engaged in service design and delivery.
- Reconfigure play services in Southwark so that it is equipped to meet the challenges identified in "Activities for Children and Young People" to be delivered against the action plan contained in the Play Strategy.

- A.1.104 The Play Strategy aims to promote the creation and maintenance of stimulating and challenging play environments that enable children and young people to develop their abilities. The Strategy promotes engagement with local children and young people to ensure that the right type of facilities to meet their specific needs. It is important that such play facilities are accessible and are of a suitable quality and quantity to encourage children and young people to utilise them.

### **Southwark Strategy for Older People 2006-10**

- A.1.105 The Strategy focuses on improving the health and well-being of older people. The plan focuses on encouraging older people to stay socially and physically active by making sure that the types of activities they want are available and that they are able to access these. The Council is engaged in a number of projects that involve:

- Supporting older people to encourage each other to take part in physical exercise.
- Encouraging older people to attend exercise and relaxation classes.
- Mapping all of the services in Southwark that are suitable for older people and improving their accessibility.
- Working with leisure centres to make the centres more user friendly to older people.

- A.1.106 Southwark's parks and open spaces have a key role to in play in both the physical and mental health of older people, by providing an environment for relaxation, exercise and social engagement. It is important that these spaces are easily accessible and of suitable quality to encourage their use by this age group. This Strategy also promotes active engagement with older people to ensure that the correct types of facilities are made available to meet their specific needs.

## **Safer Southwark Partnership Rolling Plan 2008 to 2012 (revised 2009)**

- A.1.107 The Safer Southwark Plan aims to deliver on the 'staying safe' part of the national 'Every Child Matters' agenda. The Safer Southwark Partnership undertakes an annual review of crime and anti-social behaviour trends for the borough and results in resourcing recommendations for the rolling plan.
- A.1.108 The plan considers that the 'constructive use of leisure' is important as it provides young people with activities to do that may contribute to the reduction of local youth crime. The Southwark Community Games programme provides a range of sporting activity across all community council areas utilising facilities in parks and on estates. There are also a number of projects managed by community wardens that respond to local issues, e.g. a cycling course for Peckham young people at Herne Hill velodrome. The Safer Southwark Plan recognises the importance of providing quality open spaces and facilities that provide the right type of facilities to suit the needs of young people. These facilities can promote educational development, increase physical activity levels that have health and well-being benefits and ultimately discourage young people from engaging in more anti-social activities.

## **Southwark Biodiversity Action Plan 2006-10**

- A.1.109 The Southwark Biodiversity Action Plan outlines how Southwark Council will work with its partners to conserve, enhance and promote biodiversity in the London over the period 2006 to 2010. The five key objectives for the plan include:
- Objective 1 - To protect biodiversity in Southwark's parks and open spaces.
  - Objective 2 - To enhance habitats in parks and open spaces.
  - Objective 3 - Promote biodiversity in parks and open spaces.
  - Objective 4 - Create a high quality sustainable environment through biodiversity actions.
  - Objective 5 - To ensure that everyone has an equal opportunity to share prosperity within the borough and to improve the quality of life for those most disadvantaged through biodiversity actions.
- A.1.110 The action plan also encourages the development of Working Groups that are responsible for delivering three Habitat Action Plans for Parks and Open Spaces, Woodland and Private Gardens.
- A.1.111 The green spaces in Southwark perform a vital functions as areas for nature conservation and biodiversity. It is important that these spaces are maintained as they also assist in supporting regeneration and improving the quality of life for communities by providing visually attractive and accessible open spaces.

## **Biodiversity Partnership Annual Report**

- A.1.112 The Report provides an update on the actions and achievements of the Southwark Biodiversity Partnership. This aim of the partnership is to conserve, enhance and promote biodiversity across the borough, in line with national and regional priority habitat and species targets.
- A.1.113 The Report puts forward opportunities that could assist Southwark Council in continuing to deliver its Biodiversity Action Plan "Work for Wildlife", published in 2006. The 2007 report identified that potentially the number of SINC's in Southwark should be increased with several sites justifying designation as SINC's, which includes:
- Durand's Wharf;
  - Surrey Canal Walk;
  - King Stairs Gardens;
  - Deal Porters Walk; and

- Nursery Row Park.

A.1.114 The management of biodiversity is particularly important in Southwark as the conservation and enhancement of habitats and species assists in improving the overall health of the borough, providing educational opportunities and making the borough a greener place.

### **Parks Action and Improvement Plan**

A.1.115 A series of park management plans have been produced for ten key parks within the borough. The purpose of the plans is to set out the key aspirations and action points for the further enhancement of these significant public open spaces, which are outlined as follows:

#### **Bermondsey Spa Gardens**

A.1.116 This plans sets out a number of targets and aspirations for the management for Bermondsey Spa Gardens over the period 2007 to 2016, as set out below:

- Improve signage e.g. community notice boards.
- Maintain security e.g. effective collaboration between Wardens, Community Outreach team and Area Parks Manager.
- Maintain park cleanliness e.g. effective borough wide grounds maintenance contract.
- Engage with community e.g. develop park volunteer workforce.
- Raise further awareness of dog fouling, e.g. repainting bins, campaign and events.
- Increase biodiversity in the park e.g. planting of a wild flower meadow.
- Enhance sustainability e.g. increase conservation, develop park volunteer workforce, enhance relationships with voluntary and community sector and develop a site specific management plan.

#### **Brimmington Park**

A.1.117 This plans sets out a number of targets and aspirations for the management of Brimmington Park over the period 2010 to 2012, as set out below:

- Improve entrances, e.g. through introducing some more planting at each entrance point, hanging baskets throughout park.
- Improve signage e.g. community notice board.
- Raise further awareness of dog fouling, e.g. campaign and events.
- Broaden the user base e.g. through the activities of Community Outreach team.
- Maintain security e.g. effective collaboration between Wardens, Community Outreach team and Area Parks Manager.
- Maintain park cleanliness e.g. effective borough wide grounds maintenance contract.
- Management practices should take into account the most recent developments in sustainable practices.
- Enhance sustainability e.g. increase conservation, enhance relationships with voluntary and community sector and develop a site specific management plan.

#### **Russia Dock Woodland**

A.1.118 This plans sets out a number of targets and aspirations for the management of Russia Dock Woodland over the period 2009 to 2018, as set out below:

- Improve signage e.g. community notice board and map boards for navigation.

- Introduce signage outside of park.
- Maintain security e.g. effective collaboration between Wardens, Community Outreach team and Area Parks Manager, installation of CCTV.
- Maintain park cleanliness e.g. effective borough wide grounds maintenance contract.
- Management practices should take into account the most recent developments in sustainable practices.
- Enhance sustainability e.g. increase conservation, develop park volunteer workforce, enhance relationships with voluntary and community sector and develop a site specific management plan.

### **Southwark Park**

A.1.119 This plans sets out a number of targets and aspirations for the management of Southwark Park over the period 2009 to 2012, as set out below:

- Maintain signage, update as necessary.
- Promote park through educational/interpretational means e.g. leaflets, trails, signage.
- Broaden the user base e.g. through the activities of Community Outreach team.
- Maintain security e.g. effective collaboration between Wardens, Community Outreach team and Area Parks Manager along with CCTV.
- Explore potential for partnership working and establishing horticulture apprenticeship programmes.
- Enhance sustainability e.g. sustainability guidelines for all new buildings, develop energy action plans for all the park's buildings, create spring and summer meadows, increase conservation areas, enhance the quality of water bodies and enhance relationships with voluntary and community sector.
- Encourage routine tree maintenance in line with the borough-wide Tree Strategy.

### **Brunswick Park**

A.1.120 This plans sets out a number of targets and aspirations for the management of Brunswick Park over the period 2010 to 2019, as set out below:

- Introduce signage outside of park to encourage visitors.
- Improved planting project to ensure entrances are inviting and have a strong visual impact.
- Maintain security e.g. effective collaboration between Wardens, Community Outreach team and Area Parks Manager.
- Maintain park cleanliness e.g. effective borough wide grounds maintenance contract.
- Enhance opportunities for wildlife e.g. installation of bird boxes.
- Management practices should take into account the most recent developments in sustainable practices.
- Enhance sustainability e.g. increase conservation, develop park volunteer workforce, enhance relationships with voluntary and community sector and develop a site specific management plan.

### **St Mary's Frobisher Park**

A.1.121 This plans sets out a number of targets and aspirations for the management of St Mary's Frobisher Park over the period 2011 to 2014, as set out below:



- Improve entrances e.g. introducing some more planting at each entrance point, hanging baskets throughout.
- Improve signage e.g. additional community notice boards.
- Broaden the user base e.g. through the activities of Community Outreach team.
- Maintain security e.g. effective collaboration between Wardens, Community Outreach team and Area Parks Manager.
- Raise further awareness of dog fouling, e.g. campaign and events.
- Maintain park cleanliness e.g. effective borough wide grounds maintenance contract.
- Management practices should take into account the most recent developments in sustainable practices.
- Enhance sustainability practices e.g. more detailed site specific management plan.
- Encourage community involvement e.g. facilitating a Friends group.

### **Dulwich Park**

A.1.122 This plans sets out a number of targets and aspirations for the management of Dulwich Park over the period 2009 to 2012, as set out below:

- Broaden the user base e.g. through the activities of Community Outreach team.
- Maintain security e.g. effective collaboration between Wardens, Community Outreach team and Area Parks Manager along with CCTV. A close relationship is maintained with the local Police in monitoring this open space.
- Maintain park cleanliness e.g. effective borough wide grounds maintenance contract.
- Proposal to help control the numbers of cars entering the car park at peak times.
- Explore potential for partnership working and establishing horticulture apprenticeship programmes.
- Proposal for a new boathouse.
- Enhance sustainability practices e.g. sustainability guidelines for all new buildings, develop energy action plans for all the park's buildings, create spring and summer meadows, increase conservation areas, enhance the quality of water bodies and enhance relationships with voluntary and community sector and develop a parks volunteer workforce to maintain and manage a number of wildlife areas.

### **Sunray Gardens**

A.1.123 This plans sets out a number of targets and aspirations for the management of Sunray Gardens over the period 2009 to 2018, as set out below:

- More signage by the lake to indicate that there is a specific spot for bird feeding.
- More signage being put in place by North Dulwich train station.
- Maintain security e.g. effective collaboration between Wardens, Community Outreach team and Area Parks Manager. A close relationship is maintained with the local Police in monitoring this open space.
- Encourage wildlife opportunities e.g. bat boxes close to the lake.
- Maintain park cleanliness e.g. effective borough wide grounds maintenance contract.

- Enhance sustainability practices e.g. site specific management plan, increase conversation areas, enhance relationships with voluntary and community sector and develop a parks volunteer workforce to maintain and manage a number of wildlife areas.

#### **Geraldine Mary Harmsworth Park**

A.1.124 This plans sets out a number of targets and aspirations for the management of Geraldine Mary Harmsworth Park over the period 2010 to 2019, as set out below:

- Improve entrances, e.g. more planting at each entrance point.
- Introduce signage outside the park to encourage visitors.
- Broaden the user base e.g. through the activities of Community Outreach team.
- Raise further awareness of dog fouling, e.g. campaign and events.
- Enhance sustainability practices – site specific management plan.
- Engage with community to enhance the ecology of the site.

#### **Peckham Rye Park and Peckham Rye Common**

A.1.125 This plans sets out a number of targets and aspirations for the management of Peckham and Rye Park over the period 2009 to 2012, as set out below:

- Resurfacing of car park, installation of speed bumps.
- Consideration of designated routes for cyclists.
- Encourage more events into the park e.g. summer theatre programme.
- Introduce a seasonal programme of conservation and installation of more bat/bird boxes.
- Enhance sustainability practices - develop a parks volunteer workforce to maintain and manage a number of wildlife areas.

#### **Southwark Corporate Plan**

A.1.126 The Corporate Plan summarises the council's priorities for the period 2009 to 2011 setting out key measures and milestones to monitor progress.

A.1.127 'Promoting healthy and independent living' is a key theme of the plan that seeks to ensure the continued maintenance and investment in public spaces and leisure facilities to promote healthy, active lives.

A.1.128 Another major theme is 'valuing the environment', which focuses on maintaining a clean and green borough for local people, to encourage a feeling of safety, as well as ensuring people can enjoy the parks and open spaces for physical activity, events and community activities.

A.1.129 Within Southwark it is important that the parks and open spaces are well-maintained and of a sufficient quality, as these spaces perform a vital role in providing communities with a sense of place, opportunities for recreation, relaxation, health and fitness and opportunity for events that reinforce social cohesion.

#### **Better Bankside Urban Forest Framework**

A.1.130 The urban design strategy and framework for Bankside Urban Forest is a programme of works that aims to improve the quality of the public realm and landscaping in the Bankside area, stretching from the riverside to the Elephant and Castle, and between Blackfriars Road and Borough High Street.

A.1.131 Southwark council has worked collaboratively with Better Bankside and the Tate to drive forward the concept of the urban forest, which will create a network of green connections between the emerging developments in Bankside and the existing open spaces across Southwark.

A.1.132 The key projects that are illustrated in the framework include:

- creation of a Tate Modern playground;
- the creation of a planted arch;
- widening of Flat Iron Square;
- improvements and landscaping along Redcross Way; and
- transformation of the Great Suffolk Street arches.

A.1.133 The framework seeks to promote significant environmental improvements (with an emphasis on heritage and sustainability) to the Bankside area. The success of this strategy in achieving these high quality environmental improvements is reliant upon the active participation and collaboration of many agencies, organisations, developers and the council.

### **North Southwark Play and Open Space Assessment**

A.1.134 The assessment (published in February 2009) provides a general perception of the quality and location of the play and open spaces for the Elephant and Castle Regeneration Area that was obtained from site visits. The types of sites include Metropolitan Open Land, borough Open Land and other open spaces that are featured within the Southwark plan, such as Burgess Park and Geraldine Mary Harmsworth Park.

A.1.135 The Open Space assessment provides a summary of the character and quality of the landscape and facilities, movement and permeability, enclosure of the space development and location and accessibility of the open spaces. As the assessment only provides a brief summary within a limited study area, it is necessary to undertake a more robust qualitative and quantitative assessment of all the open spaces in the borough as a whole.

### **NHS Southwark's Strategic Plan 2010-2015**

A.1.136 The five year NHS Strategic Plan sets out an ambitious programme to improve health and the provision of healthcare for Southwark residents. The Plan commits the NHS to working in partnership with a range of organisations across the Borough, including the Council, on improving health for local residents. This includes plans to tackle unhealthy weight and increase levels of physical activity. Good quality open space is vital in achieving these objectives, with well designed open spaces linked to an increase in physical activity and exercise, an improvement in people's mental well-being and longer life expectancy.

### **Tree Management Strategy**

A.1.137 The Southwark tree management strategy sets out a policy framework for the trees owned, managed and protected by the Council. The key objective of the strategy is to improve the maintenance and management of the Borough's trees in order to enhance the condition and overall safety of Southwark's tree stock. The strategy recognises that trees have a wide range of environmental, aesthetic, economic, health and biodiversity benefits and should be protected where necessary. Trees form a key part of the character of the Borough's open spaces and also help to facilitate green links between spaces along quieter streets.

### **Cemetery strategy**

A.1.138 The Cemetery strategy establishes our commitment to preserve cemetery land for use as burial grounds. Cemeteries are recognised as appropriate use of Borough Open Land and Metropolitan Open Land and are a valued resource of open space in the borough. The strategy addresses the shortfall of burial space in the borough's cemeteries and sets out a detailed action plan to ensure the continuity of burial provision within Southwark until 2035. In making provision for burials the Council places a priority on the use of any currently unused land within its existing cemeteries.

### **Air Quality Improvement Strategy and Action Plan**

- A.1.139 The air quality strategy details how we plan to make air quality a priority in the process of carrying out our work. This plan will be reviewed in 2017.
- A.1.140 The air quality action plan contains measures that we propose to improve air quality in Southwark. These measures range from reducing the impact of traffic pollution to how we monitor air quality within the borough. The action plan will be reviewed annually.

### **Byelaws for Pleasure Grounds, Public Walks and Open Spaces**

- A.1.141 These byelaws control activities in pleasure grounds, public walks and open spaces. This includes byelaws on protecting these public spaces, their wildlife and the public, horse riding, cycling, children's play areas, dangerous games and sports, protection of waterways, powered model aircraft and provides for the removal of offenders.

# Appendix B

## Summary of Sub-Area Strategies

## B.1 Borough, Bankside and London Bridge

B.1.1 The Bankside, Borough and London Bridge Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) is currently at draft stage. Table b.1 provides a summary of the development proposals set out within the SPD.

**Table B.1 - Summary of Development Proposals, Borough, Bankside and London Bridge**

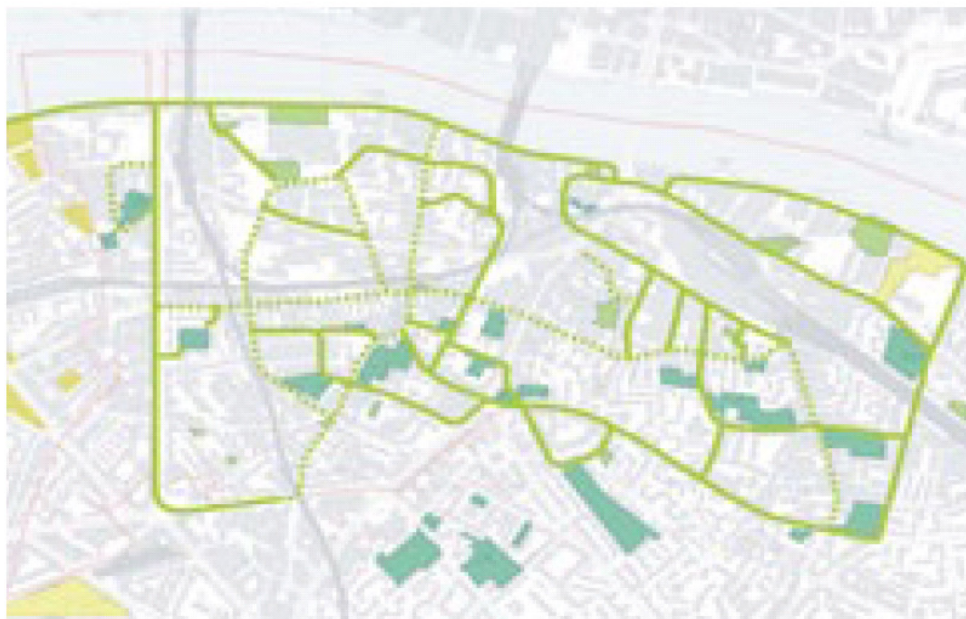
Development Type	Amount Required	Reference
Residential Units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affordable Housing</li> <li>Market Housing</li> </ul>	1,900 new homes required to 2026 – generally as part of mixed use flat schemes and warehouse conversions  For developments of 10+ units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>35% affordable housing.</li> <li>60% two or more bedrooms.</li> <li>At London Bridge and north of Blackfriars Road, 10% min. of dwellings must have three or more bedrooms; elsewhere, this figure is 20%.</li> <li>Max. of 5% studios and only for private housing.</li> <li>10% min. to be wheelchair accessible.</li> <li>Must meet minimum overall floor sizes (p.29)</li> </ul> 650 – 1100 habitable rooms per hectare forms the general density target for the area.	Vision/ Sec. 4.1.7
Employment Land Allocations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Floorspace</li> <li>Job Creation</li> </ul>	400,000 sq m to 500,000 sq m additional business floorspace (particular focus on meeting high quality office demand for Central London)  25,000 new jobs to 2026 across a range of industries	Vision – Sec. 3
Population Growth	Existing c. 14,000 and projected to grow	Sec. 2
Open Space (parks, amenity space, natural greenspace, cemetery, children’s play facility, allotment) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing Provision</li> <li>Needs</li> </ul>	Existing provision includes the following main sites <sup>1</sup> as well as several smaller spaces: <p><i>North</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bankside and the Thames;</li> <li>Potters Fields Park (refurbished 2007);</li> <li>Jubilee Walk;</li> <li>Tate Modern Gardens;</li> </ul> <p><i>South</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leathermarket Gardens; and</li> <li>Mint Street Park.</li> </ul> In general, the spaces in the north area along the Thames provide relief for visitors to relax and host events; in the south the spaces are quieter and focus on meeting the needs of the local	Fig. 1/ Sec. 2/ App. 7

Development Type	Amount Required	Reference
	<p>population in terms of sports and leisure facilities. There are three SINCs in the area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Thames;</li> <li>• Leathermarket Gardens; and</li> <li>• Snowfields Nature Garden.</li> </ul> <p>Amenity areas within estates provide opportunities for access to nature, gardening and food growing.</p> <p>Issues/needs noted in the strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional greenery required to offer shading.</li> <li>• Increased opportunities to experience wildlife and nature required.</li> <li>• Improved safety and connectivity for walking and cycling desired.</li> <li>• Lack of a major park and access to nature, with few accessible sites of nature conservation importance, esp. in the north.</li> <li>• Many of the green spaces are well used and would benefit from improvement, including the addition of opportunities for food growing.</li> <li>• Green spaces on Guy's Hospital site are inward looking and need to be better linked to become community assets, connected to the green links through Bermondsey Village.</li> <li>• 'Capital House and Beckett House' is identified as one of a series of important sites and includes open space in need of preservation and enhancement – this is included within the SPG proposals for the site, including delivery of public access to the space.</li> </ul>	

## Future Proposals

- B.1.2 The SPD makes a general commitment to 'protection and improvement' of the parks, gardens and other open spaces in the area. Achieving an increase in the amount of shading and greenery in the area, to help adapt to hotter summers, is presented as important within the SPD. This will also assist in overcoming identified issues in terms of the lack of opportunities for people to experience nature and wildlife.
- B.1.3 Creating green links and the delivery of connectivity between green spaces is presented as highly desirable through the SPD, together with the need to ensure public and communal spaces are child friendly and offer opportunities for informal play and interaction.
- B.1.4 Safety and security is a key issue in the SPD. The principles of Secured by Design are supported as a means of using design to discourage crime and anti-social behaviour.
- B.1.5 The greenspace network proposals are depicted within the Vision, reproduced here:

Figure B.1 – Proposals to Improve Green Links in Borough and Bankside



B.1.6 Reference is made to the following as key development initiatives with an element of open space within them:

- The creation of London Bridge station as a ‘destination’ to deliver an attractive, convenient, lively and friendly environment. The SPD states that *‘a new public plaza will be created linking The Shard/London Bridge Tower and London Bridge Place to a remodelled bus station and the entrance to the above ground station’*.
- Delivery of connectivity between proposals in Borough, Bankside and London Bridge and the neighbouring area of Elephant and Castle – specific reference is made to sharing social and economic infrastructure, including sports, leisure and community facilities and there is a commitment to coordinating growth and development across the boundary. Borough High Street will be a key focus of linkages and the SPD states that there will be better links through the inn-yards to quiet spaces off the High Street. Proposals for regeneration of Blackfriars Road South will also link to Elephant and Castle.
- There is a commitment within the Vision to delivering a *‘good quality network of public spaces and links between them’*, and improving quality. Trees and landscaping improvements will be used to make the area greener. This is connected to delivering improved walking and cycling networks, also linked to the Legible London Signage Project, which is noted in Appendix 3 as being underway.
- There is a commitment to delivering enhancement to the Hospital Precinct to knit it into London Bridge. This includes creating a mix of uses that draw activity into the precinct, improve public access to and the quality of green spaces in the precinct and delivering the transformation of Boland House forecourt into a public square. Other proposals for the London Bridge sub-area include creating a major new cultural facility next to Potters Field Park.
- Major public realm improvements are to be delivered at Blackfriars Road North. Particular reference is made to the intention to cluster tall buildings around the northern end of the road, creating a backdrop to the provision of new public spaces. Reference is also made to improving Nelson Square Gardens; and extending Christ Church Gardens through the provision of a connected open space within the Blackfriars Road Site Development Proposals. These proposals form part of the Borough and Bankside Streetscape



Improvement Project, approved in 2007. This Project will deliver 21 new public realm, open space and transport projects across the Borough and Bankside Community Council Area.

- Bermondsey Streetscape Improvement Programme was approved in 2008. It includes 31 new public realm, open space and transport projects across the Bermondsey Community Council area. This includes the improvement of spaces within the Bermondsey Conservation Area. Specific schemes referenced in the SPD include improving St Mary Magdelene Churchyard; completing the final stage of the Tanner Street Park refurbishment; and the general improvement of spaces and addition of facilities into spaces to meet community needs.
- London Bridge Business Improvement District (BID) Street Enhancement Plan is a project that aims to deliver pocket parks, providing a complement to the existing provision of small-scale public spaces serving the local working community. Examples include providing a public space at the intersection of Ewer Street and Union Street, creating pedestrian priority along Ewer Street to link with the new laneway precinct; and creating a new park behind Tate Modern as part of the new extension.
- The Strategy for the Park Street area includes the following public realm projects:
  - Creating a new green space on the Crossbones Graveyard site.
  - Upgrading the existing pocket park on corner of Maiden Lane and Park Street to make it more inviting and open to the street, as well as providing seating closer to the road.
  - Improving green spaces in Gatehouse Square to create a more effective open space for the area.
  - Opening up the entrance to Southwark Bridge Road.
  - Developing green links through the area linking existing pocket parks to the local green chain network (part of the larger Green Chains project across the South East of London – see the development descriptions for Dulwich).
- Bankside Urban Forest will improve public spaces and create better access into areas south of the River and to and from the new Blackfriars Station. This includes extending and improving Flat Iron Square to make it a focal point in the Park Street area. Bankside Urban Forest is proposed to improve public spaces and accessibility<sup>2</sup>. Details are provided in Appendix 7 of the SPD and reproduced here:

*'Bankside Urban forest is a programme of works to improve the quality of the public realm and landscaping in the Bankside area, stretching from the riverside to the Elephant and Castle, and between Blackfriars Road and Borough High Street. Southwark Council has worked closely with Better Bankside and the Tate to drive forward the concept of the urban forest, which sets out an approach with a 'Forest' identity to creating a network of green connections between the emerging developments in Bankside and the existing open spaces across Southwark'.*
- In the borough (west) area, the following open space improvements are referenced:
  - Improving Mint Street Park by opening the park to the street, greening over redundant road-heads and improving play facilities, landscaping and seating.
  - Creating a green corridor linking Little Dorrit Park and the St George the Martyr churchyard on Tabard Street and north-south between Mint Street Park and the new Crossbones open space.

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<sup>2</sup> The SPD states that any proposals or public realm projects relating to the Riverside Walk should involve the National Trails Office.

- Improve Little Dorrit Park to improve pedestrian links between Borough High Street and Southwark Bridge Road via Redcross Way.
- Bankside Urban Forest will improve public spaces and create better access into areas south of the River.
- Providing good quality green spaces on estates, including spaces for food growing.
- The Light and the End of the Tunnel project is transforming 10km of railway viaducts (1000 adjoining arches) into light and safe passageways. Funds have been used to clean, illuminate (with white light), commission public art and transform the pedestrian environment to make the viaducts safe and functional spaces.
- Stoney Street/Winchester Walk transport and streetscape improvement scheme focuses on enhancing the public realm and movement around Borough Market.
- Phases 2b and 2c of the Whites Ground skate park improvement scheme are supported. These will deliver a new youth facility. In addition, there is a commitment to improvements to play-spaces and multi-games courts in parks and residential areas.

B.1.7 Planning obligation priorities are identified within the SPD. These priorities include increasing the quality and quantity of open spaces; and increasing the quality of the public realm. The SPD identifies the following open spaces as priorities for improvement:

- New Crossbones Open Space;
- Little Dorrit Park improvements;
- St James Churchyard refurbishment;
- Nelson Square improvements;
- Webb Street Park improvements;
- Tanner Street Park improvements;
- St John’s churchyard extension;
- Mint Street Adventure Playground and Park improvements;
- Improvements to and the provision of new play facilities and playgrounds across the area;
- Improvements to Snowfields; and
- Green links between open spaces.

## B.2 Elephant and Castle

B.2.1 The Elephant and Castle Enterprise Quarter SPD, adopted by the Council, provides a development strategy for the Elephant and Castle Area. Table B.2 summarises the scale and type of development set out in the document.

**Table B.2 - Summary of Development Proposals: Elephant and Castle**

Development Type	Amount Required	Reference
Residential Units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable Housing</li> <li>• Market Housing</li> </ul>	6000 new homes in the Central Activities Zone (CAZ) of the London Plan (2011) between 2001 and 2026.  Affordable element of new schemes to be 50:50 social rented and intermediate housing.  No specific target provided for the Elephant and Castle area.	Southwark Plan Policy 6.1



- Traffic free public spaces, where pedestrianisation or pedestrian priority is implemented to create new pedestrian space, including key public space nodes.
- Green links, forming safe pedestrian links with good surveillance.
- Strategic gateways to the area as a whole, which link the EQ to other areas and to public transport nodes. These use public spaces to ‘announce’ the destination, including tree planting and structural hard landscaping to complement a limited range of high quality materials that will create unity across the EQ. There are also a number of gateways into the heart of the area, which link the university to the wider area and to public transport nodes .
- Improvements to key streets (project 5c relates to the boulevard enhancement of Borough Road through the planting of street trees and a formal lighting scheme; project 5b relates to similar boulevard treatment for Newington Causeway; and there will also be a project for London Road, to be determined once there is clarity regarding Cross-Rail Tram proposals in this location).
- Improvements to secondary pedestrian routes/ service routes.
- Other aspirational elements; and other transport improvements to pedestrian, cycle and bus facilities. These are yet to be fully defined within the strategy, but will adhere to the following principles.
  - All EQ uses and users can benefit from a high quality public realm and all developments will place some demands on the public realm within the EQ. All developments should therefore contribute towards public realm improvements.
  - The key public realm projects are those to provide public space for pedestrians in order to help address the impact on existing public open spaces, and those to facilitate connections to public transport nodes on-foot.
  - All developments should contribute towards one or more of these projects.

B.2.4 The SPD places considerable emphasis on the significant role that the London South Bank University (LSBU) has in shaping the development of this area, primarily arising from the scale of landholdings, local employment contribution (1,700 staff and £650m p.a. contribution to the UK economy) and substantial student population, recorded at 23,754 in 2006/07. In addition, the SPD notes that the LSBU Estate Plan forecasts significant growth in student numbers between 2004 and 2020, associated with a requirement for an additional 33,000spm of additional floorspace to accommodate them.

B.2.5 The SPD cites one of the main opportunities as being the creation of a sense of place that feels like a university quarter with *‘an outward-looking urban campus that is attractive and welcoming to everyone, including University staff, students and visitors but also local residents and employees.’* Reference is made to the need to create a variety of places and spaces for people to enjoy, both to facilitate movement around the area, but also to encourage people to stop in them. The core objectives for the public realm are as follows (SPG sec. 2.2.4):

- *“Create a safe and attractive public realm that maximises pedestrian space and pedestrian priority.*
- *Create a sense of place through introducing a consistent character suitable for a university quarter, with variations for different streets and spaces.*
- *Introduce a variety of public spaces including public open spaces, green links, roof gardens and public squares and aim to promote and support biodiversity”.*

Figure B.2 - Public Realm Development Framework: Elephant and Castle

-  Primary 'urban street'
-  Other 'urban street'
-  'Boulevard' character
-  Improved setting at St. George's Circus
-  Strategic gateway spaces - high quality landscape
-  Key public spaces
-  Pedestrian priority areas
-  'Green link' (pedestrian priority with street trees/planting)
-  Strategic pedestrian link (along railway)
-  Metropolitan Open Land
-  Borough Open Land
-  Other Open Space
-  Other private green spaces
-  University gateway spaces
-  Sites with development interest
-  Sites with planning permission



Figure 3.22 : Development framework - public realm & landscape

**Open space:**  
 "The term open space covers all land use in London that is predominantly undeveloped other than by buildings or structures that are ancillary to the open space use. This definition covers a range of types of open space within the urban area, both in public or private ownership and whether access is unrestricted, limited or restricted."  
 Southwark Plan 2007  
 Appendix 18, page 149.



Figure 3.23 : Steps provide informal seating and meeting - an active public realm



Figure 3.24 : Pedestrian priority green link with occasional trees and planting



Figure 3.25 : Pedestrian friendly 'boulevard' character to main streets

SOURCE: Elephant and Castle Enterprise Quarter SPD (p.23)

B.2.6 There is an aspiration within the SPG to reinforce the character of strategic gateways into the area from the north, with specific reference made in Section 3.4 to:

- St. George's Circus, to reinforce the character of the circus, to increase the area of usable pedestrian space around the perimeter of the circus and to enhance the setting of listed buildings and the monument.
- Newington Causeway/ Borough Road junction, in association with development of the Triangle site, to create a sense of place and to make the pedestrian areas of each space more usable.

- To reinforce the formal 'boulevard' character of streets leading to St. George's Circus, supplementing the existing mature street trees on Lambeth Road and Borough Road where necessary and introducing new tree planting on London Road.

B.2.7 The strategy envisages that a pedestrian priority space should be created at the heart of the EQ area to accommodate informal pedestrian activity as well as movement (p.18). The SPD also states that *'developments will be encouraged to provide public space or public open space on-site or off-site in appropriate locations, such as those identified within this SPD'* (section 3.4).

B.2.8 Planning contributions will be used to deliver the public realm elements of the SPD. In particular, it is stated that housing developments will be expected to either provide or contribute towards the provision of public space/public open space, reflecting and seeking to address the general lack of local amenity space in the area.

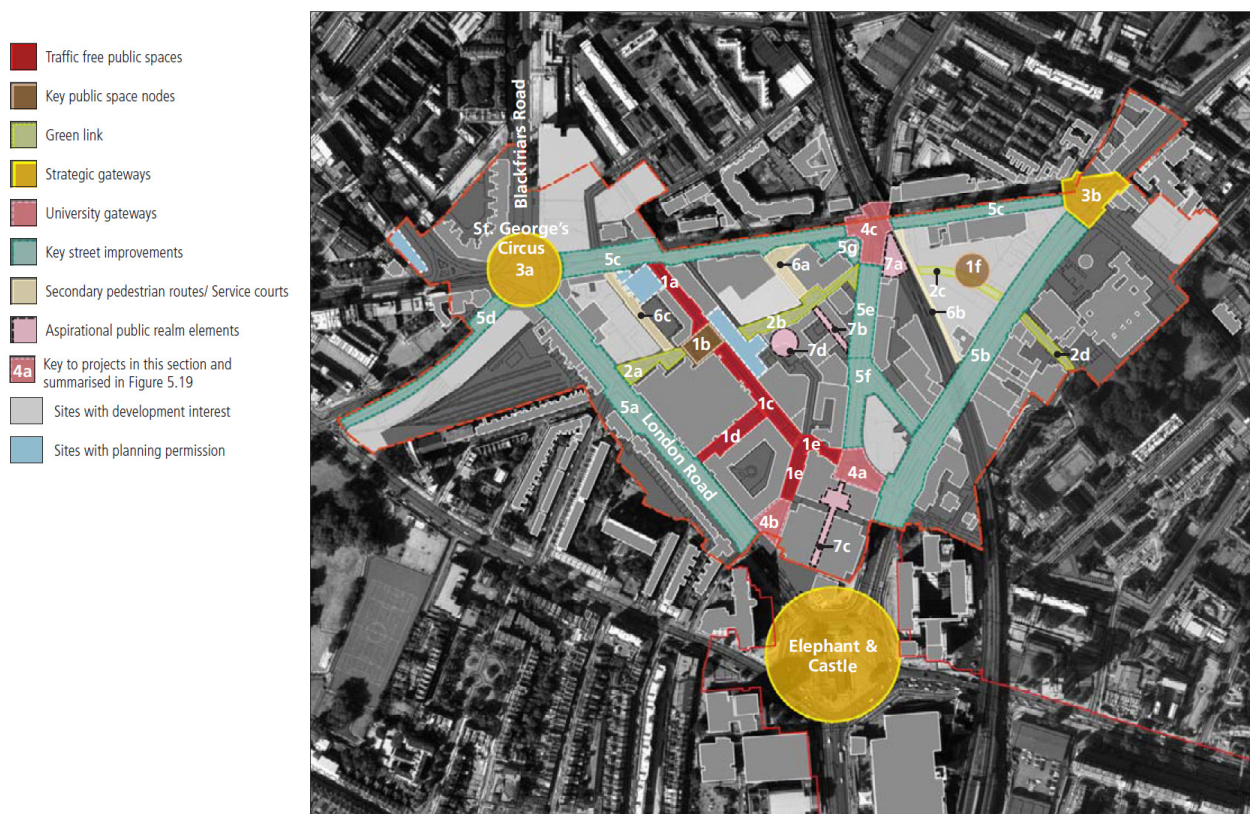
B.2.9 The Public Realm principles set out in the SPG include:

- *"To establish a character for each of Newington Causeway and Southwark Bridge Road as 'urban streets', through the coherent use of high quality landscape design, materials and details.*
- *To create a pedestrian priority area with limited vehicular access to act as a public space for the area, along Keyworth Street, Southwark Bridge Road (south), Ontario Street and the London Road car park.*
- *To create 'green links' through the area to link into the Keyworth Street pedestrian priority area and to each of the open spaces on the periphery. These links should be attractive for pedestrian use, with street trees and planting where possible within the street space and in private areas that adjoin the street.*
- *To contribute towards the creation of a strategic pedestrian link between Elephant and Castle and the River Thames at Tate Modern, by providing a pedestrian route following the east side of the railway.*
- *To provide public spaces to act as focal points within the area:*
  - *at the junction of Thomas Doyle Street and Keyworth Street; and*
  - *within the Triangle Site, as part of a development of that site.*
- *To enhance the pedestrian environment at gateways into the LSBU 'urban campus' at:*
  - *the junction of Borough Road/ Southwark Bridge Road;*
  - *Ontario Street where it meets London Road; and*
  - *Southwark Bridge Road, where it meets Newington Causeway.*
- *To encourage the introduction of public or semi-public courtyards, with tree planting and other soft landscape where possible, as part of development proposals.*
- *To consider opportunities to integrate public art into the public realm either as part of development proposals or within streets and spaces.*
- *To help make sure that the micro climate in all parts of the public realm is comfortable for use and supports a wider variety of pedestrian activity, both in terms of movement but also more static, social activities.*
- *To investigate opportunities for sustainable design in the public realm, including the potential for sustainable urban drainage systems, energy efficient lighting and sustainable procurement of materials".*

B.2.10 The SPG identifies seven key development opportunities within the EQ. The public realm elements of the proposals for these opportunity sites are summarised here:

- St George's Circus – LSBU Site: creation of a semi-public external courtyard space for LSBU; and potential for the creation of courtyard/atrium space to link new development to the listed terrace of buildings that front the Circus.
- Borough Road – LSBU Borough Road and Tower Buildings: creation of a public space as a setting for the Borough Road Building when approached from Borough Road east; review of potential to provide a public space fronting Kell Street, to be framed by taller buildings; and, if a pavilion is created at the corner of Borough Road/Southwark Bridge Road, develop new areas of public realm.
- The Triangle Site: creation of a courtyard space with public access within the site; and creation of an element of the 'green links' network to link the EQ with open spaces, via a route between the railway arches and Newington Causeway.
- TfL Railway Sidings: decking of the sidings to provide amenity space to the west of Notre Dame School, to include space for the school and amenity space for the development.

Figure B.3 - Public Realm Strategy – Elements and Projects: Elephant and Castle



SOURCE: Elephant and Castle Enterprise Quarter SPD (p.36)

1.1 Walworth SPD, September 2008

Table B.3 - Summary of Development Proposals: Walworth

Development Type	Amount Required	Reference
Residential Units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable Housing</li> <li>• Market Housing</li> </ul>	Part of the Elephant and Castle Opportunity Area, required to contribute to the 6,000 new homes to 2026 target. Envisages that delivery in Walworth will be flats.	Sec. 3/ Sec. 5 – character and quality
Employment Land Allocations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Floorspace</li> </ul>	Part of the Elephant and Castle Opportunity Area, required to contribute to the 4,200 new jobs to 2026 target.	Sec. 3

Development Type	Amount Required	Reference
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Job Creation</li> </ul>		
Population Growth	Not referenced	
Open Space (parks, amenity space, natural greenspace, cemetery, children's play facility, allotment) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing Provision</li> <li>Needs</li> </ul>	None at present. Requirement for amenity space to serve planned new mixed use development proposals.	

### Future Proposals

- 1.2 The creation of a new public square at Walworth Square/ Faraday Square, located immediately to the north of the existing Town Hall, is the main public space proposal within this action area, which forms part of the wider Elephant and Castle Opportunity Area. In addition, there is a proposal to remodel Heygate Street to create a tree lined boulevard. The area will benefit from the railway arch refurbishment proposals designed to deliver new active uses.
- 1.3 The development principles governing the AAP are illustrated in the public realm strategy. This envisages the creation of partially enclosed courtyard amenity spaces. The principles of greatest relevance in considering the development of the public realm include:
- Enclose private/ shared amenity/ landscaped spaces to the rear, overlooked by residential uses and balconies.
  - Provide a high standard of residential amenity in terms of privacy and outlook, natural daylight and sunlight, ventilation, amenity space, safety and security for existing and new residents.

The SPD indicates that public realm improvements form one of the topics for planning obligation negotiations – this will form a key delivery mechanism.



Figure B.4 – Walworth Road Public Realm Improvements

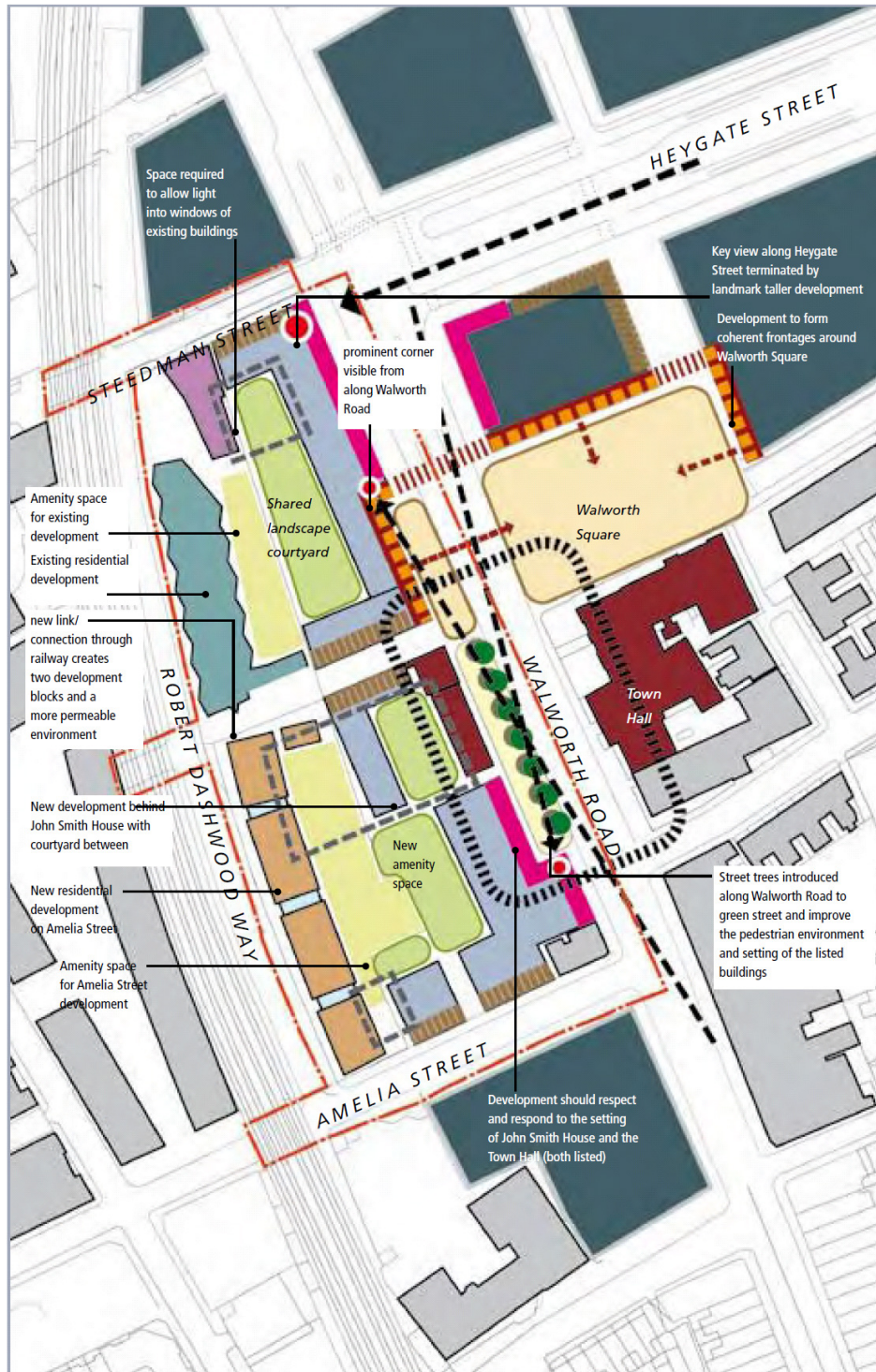


Figure 5.3 : Walworth Square - Development Principles: Frontages and Public Realm

## B.3 Canada Water and Rotherhithe

B.3.1 The Canada Water Area Action Plan (AAP) is a plan to regenerate the area around Canada Water. It sets out a vision for how the area will change over the period leading up to 2026. This is

supported by a strategy with policies put in place by to achieve this vision, as well as a delivery plan for implementing the vision.

- B.3.2 The Plan includes proposals to expand retail provision within the main town centre area of Canada Water by 35,000sq.m, as well as a minimum of 2,500 net new homes in the Core Area between 2011 and 2026. Outside the Core area, there is capacity for around 800 additional homes.

## Approach to Open Space

- B.3.3 The approach to open space in the plan is set out in Policy 18: Open spaces and biodiversity, which explains that the strategy is to protect and maintain and improve a network of open spaces (shown indicatively on Figure 10 within the Plan), green corridors and habitat for wildlife. The policy specifically seeks (in line with the Core Strategy) to:

- Protect important open spaces as Metropolitan Open Land (MOL), Borough Open Land (BOL) and Other Open Space (OOS).
- Allocate The Former Nursery and St Pauls Sports Ground as open spaces and bring them back into active use.
- Protect Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and ensure that development does not result in a loss of biodiversity.

- B.3.4 Development in the core area must:

- Provide high quality public open spaces. These should have variety of functions, which could include a market, children's play areas, performance space, ecological and learning areas, places to sit, relax and take part in recreational activities such as fishing.
- Provide safe, direct and attractive pedestrian and cycle routes to connect open spaces and help link space into the surrounding network.
- Improve the overall greenness of the area, through planting street trees, creating living roofs and walls and providing habitats for wildlife which increase biodiversity.

## Approach to Children's Play

- B.3.5 The Plan's approach to children's play is set out in policy 19: Children's play space, which states that 'Development should have access to sufficient play space for children and young people. Doorstep and local play facilities for children should be incorporated into developments'. The Council also requires s106 planning obligations to improve play facilities, which include neighbourhood and youth facilities, which are not provided on site.

- B.3.6 The AAP also identifies accessibility standards for a range of children's play types, which are consistent with the London Plan and the Major's SPG on Providing for Children and Young People's Informal Play and Recreation. The AAP identifies that all residents within the Core Area will be within easy walking distance of

- Small areas of play for younger children (maximum 100m walk);
- Local facilities (maximum 400m walk);
- Larger equipped areas of play for older children (maximum 800m walk).

## New Proposals for Open Space

- B.3.7 Two key sites within the AAP are identified for new open space uses:

## CW AAP1: St Pauls Sports Ground

- B.3.8 With the provision of new playing pitches at Mellish Fields, St Paul's Sports Ground which was managed by Bacon's College is no longer in use. The AAP states that the Council will consider the most appropriate role for St Paul's Sports Ground through the preparation of the open spaces strategy (this study) and the Capital Investment Strategy.

## CW AAP13: The Former Nursery

- B.3.9 The Former Nursery has not been used for a number of years. The Council has allocated funding through the Cleaner Green Safer Programme to bring it back into active use as an open space.

## B.4 Walworth and Aylesbury

- B.4.1 The Aylesbury AAP presents a development strategy for the redevelopment of the Aylesbury Estate and surrounding area. The development proposals contained within the document are summarised in Table B.

**Table B.4 - Summary of Development Proposals: Aylesbury**

Development Type	Amount Required	Reference
Residential Units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affordable Housing</li> <li>Market Housing</li> </ul>	Aim to replace the existing 2,700 homes with 4,200 brand new, mixed tenure homes. 23% will be houses. CfSH Level 4 as a minimum standard for new homes. 50% of the homes in the AAP area will be affordable and 50% will be private. The AAP provides variable targets for the different phases of the development. Policy BH4 indicates the mix of house sizes Seeking a PFI for the delivery of phases 2 and 3, which would see 1000 new homes, of which 400 would be affordable council owned new homes.	AAP  Sec. 3.3 Policy BH3
Employment Land Allocations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Floorspace</li> <li>Job Creation</li> </ul>	2,500 sqm of employment floorspace at Thurlow St/East St. 2,500 sqm of health facilities floorspace in the AAP; plus 1,500 sqm social care space within the Aylesbury Resource Centre at Westmoreland Road 1,150 sqm pre-school facilities across 3 or 4 locations 500 sqm flexible community space for arts and culture 1,750 sqm of A class floorspace	COM2  COM3  COM4  COM5  COM6
Population Growth	Not referenced	
Open Space (parks, amenity space, natural greenspace, cemetery, children's play facility, allotment) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing Provision</li> <li>Needs</li> </ul>	A network of improved and properly managed open space will be created, including the complete revitalisation of Burgess Park. The total requirement for public open space associated with the proposed redevelopment of the estate will be broadly comparable to now; however, the difference will be delivered through	Vision

Development Type	Amount Required	Reference
	enhanced quality, security, lighting, play facilities and maintenance.	

## Future Proposals

- B.4.2 The AAP for Aylesbury essentially provides proposals for demolition and redevelopment of the Aylesbury Estate. The Vision for Aylesbury includes becoming known for an outstanding environment, comprising excellent parks and great streets and squares that are accessible to all. The image will be one of creating a place for families, with spaces and places being designed with this aspiration in mind. A masterplan has been developed for the estate. This includes the following key open space features:
- *“A redesigned and improved Burgess Park – a destination ‘World Park’ for South London.*
  - *Westmoreland Road Square – a major new plaza to provide the setting for new community facilities and shops.*
  - *Three Green Fingers – providing high quality local open space that link Burgess Park with the rest of the AAP area.*
  - *11 Improved good quality open spaces, including Burgess Park and Surrey Square Park”.*
- B.4.3 Section 4 of the AAP is titled ‘Public life: Better and safer streets, squares and parks’. It includes proposals and a series of policies to deliver the public realm elements of the vision and masterplan, supported by design guidance (presented in Appendix 6 of the AAP). There will be about 60ha of public open space within or immediately available to the development, including Burgess Park, which is 46 hectares, Surrey Square Park and Faraday Gardens. The AAP states that this is about the same as at present, but the quality of the open space, security, lighting, play facilities and maintenance will all be far better and the spaces will be easier to get to. Key elements are as follows:
- The street network will take a grid-block form and comprise the following elements, all of which will be designed to function as public spaces, incorporating planting, greenspace, attractive boundary design and hard surfaced spaces (Policy TP1 emphasises the role of streets in delivering the walking and cycling network):
    - Thurlow Street will be the main local street for the new neighbourhood.
    - Albany Road will be a calmed route and will be better integrated with the park so that it is perceived as a route through the park.
    - A Community Spine will connect public transport routes and town centres with the main schools and some of the community facilities in the action area core.
    - Three green fingers will run from Burgess Park into the AAP area connecting with Surrey Square Park, the Missenden Play area and Faraday Gardens. They will be designed to enable many more properties to have a frontage along pleasant green spaces.

Figure B.5 – Aylesbury Estate Open Space



Figure 11: The network of public open spaces

- Policy PL5 provides for new development to deliver a high quality network of public open spaces of differing sizes and functions. The spaces should be well connected, offering good pedestrian and cycle routes; as well as incorporating small children’s play areas where they are associated with residential development – Policy PL6 stipulates 10 sqm of children’s play space/ youth space per child bed space; the former to be delivered with selected housing blocks and the latter to be incorporated into larger areas of public open space. In addition, detailed landscaping plans will be required as an integral part of development proposals. Provision is also made for private open space within Policy PL7.
- Requirements for play space are set out in the supporting text for Policy PL6. They indicate a need for approx. 3 ha. of children and youth play space. Accessibility standards are set at 400m to a local park; 100m to small areas of play for younger children; and 400m for larger equipped areas of play for older children, reflecting the standards in the London Plan and the Mayor’s SPG on Providing for Children and Young Peoples Informal Play and Recreation. A larger area of neighbourhood play is planned for Burgess Park, to be accessibly located near Albany Road and Chumleigh Gardens.
- Improvements are planned to Surrey Square Park. These will focus on enhancing the ecological value, usability and attractiveness of the space.

B.4.4 Policy PL8 relates specifically to Burgess Park. The policy aim is to redesign the park such that it becomes a more varied, interesting and attractive place, enticing people to play sport, visit and spend time within it, in a safe and healthy environment. Proposals for building heights around the park will see much taller buildings fronting the north side of the park – this will provide a more

distinctive and attractive termination to views northwards and better reflect the scale of the space, providing a more appropriate sense of enclosure and offering greater potential for natural surveillance.

## B.5 Peckham and Nunhead

B.5.1 Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan, May 2011. This document is being consulted upon until 30 September 2011.

**Table B.5 - Summary of Development Proposals: Peckham and Nunhead**

Development Type	Amount Required	Reference
Residential Units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable Housing</li> <li>• Market Housing</li> </ul>	<p>Target of 2,000 in next 15-20 years, 1,500 of which to be within the core action area. Development should reflect the density zones of the London Plan.</p> <p>For 10+ dwellings, 35% affordable homes; an overall min. target of 700 affordable homes over the AAP period.</p> <p>50% of affordable housing to be intermediate housing and 50% to be social rented.</p> <p>A min. of 35% of developments of 10+ dwellings in Livesey, Peckham, Nunhead and the Lane to be private homes, with an overall min. target of 700 private homes in this area.</p> <p>There are requirements for creating additional family homes across the AAP area.</p>	<p>AAP, Policies 21 – 23</p> <p>Policy 24</p> <p>Policy 25</p>
Employment Land Allocations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Floorspace</li> <li>• Job Creation</li> </ul>	<p>Estimated capacity figures are provided for a combination of retail and employment floorspace associated with key sites in the AAP (27 were consulted upon). These are detailed on a site-by-site basis in Section 5.2 of the AAP.</p>	<p>Section 5.2</p>
Population Growth	<p>45,000 people at the 2001 census – projections by the GLA indicate a young population with large increases in 20-29 year olds and decreases in 35-44 year olds in the Peckham Community Council area; contrasting with projections of an ageing population in the Nunhead and Peckham Rye Community Council area.</p>	
Open Space (parks, amenity space, natural greenspace, cemetery, children's play facility, allotment) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing Provision</li> <li>• Needs</li> </ul>	<p>Around 25% of the area is protected open space. Peckham Rye Park and Peckham Rye Common is the largest open space, extending over 40 ha. and designated as Metropolitan Open Land and a SINC</p> <p>Nunhead Cemetery is the second largest open space, also designated as Metropolitan Open Land and a SINC. It was established in 1840 as one of London's 'magnificent seven' gothic Victorian cemeteries.</p> <p>Other larger spaces include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burgess Park;</li> <li>• Peckham Rye Park and Peckham Rye</li> </ul>	<p>Sec. 2</p> <p>AAP, Fig. 7</p>

Development Type	Amount Required	Reference
	<p>Common;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Camberwell Cemetery;</li> <li>• One Tree Hill; and</li> <li>• Camberwell Old Cemetery.</li> </ul> <p>As part of the Peckham Partnership, 2,000 new homes and 2 new parks have been developed in recent years. There has been significant investment in active play facilities at Peckham Rye Park and Peckham Rye Common, Central Venture Park, St Mary Frobisher, Brimington Park, Leyton Square and Goose Green.</p> <p>Nunhead Green lies within the heart of the area.</p> <p>In general terms, the north has relatively few open spaces, whereas the south has a much higher number that are much larger in size.</p> <p>There are five conservation areas, covering approximately 11% of the area and including some of the open spaces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caroline Gardens;</li> <li>• Holly Grove;</li> <li>• Nunhead Green;</li> <li>• Nunhead Cemetery; and</li> <li>• Honor Oak Rise.</li> </ul> <p>A small part of Sceaux Gardens also falls within the area.</p>	

B.5.2 Key challenges and opportunities for the area are set out in the AAP. Of relevance to open space, the list includes the following:

- *“Look after important open spaces such as Nunhead Cemetery and improve the accessibility and quality open spaces especially in the north.*
- *Make sure new development has a minimal impact on the environment and includes improvements for biodiversity, follows the energy hierarchy and meets our environmental targets set out in the core strategy”.*

### Future Proposals

B.5.3 The Vision for the Action Area includes an aspiration to use new development as a means of making streets and public places greener, more pleasant, accessible and safe. Reference is also made to improving the ease of walking and cycling. Nunhead Cemetery is referenced as making a contribution to the area’s special character and noted to require protection and enhancement. In addition, the Vision includes improvement of Peckham Rye Park and Peckham Rye Common as the largest open space in the action area – proposals include a new play area; a new One O’Clock club building; and resurfacing of two football pitches (these projects form part of Policy 14 of the AAP). Homestall Road will benefit from enhanced sports provision, with plans for a new grassed football area, changing rooms and an all-weather floodlit pitch. Brayards Green also features in the Vision, as an example of other open spaces that will be protected and improved.

B.5.4 The AAP includes a series of objectives, organised into themes. Where these themes incorporate elements of relevance to the management and delivery of open spaces, they are summarised below:

- Theme 2: Community Wellbeing, improving individual life chances: *'Promoting a network of high quality and easy to access open spaces that serve a range of functions, including recreation and children's play, sports facilities, nature conservation and food growing'*.
- Theme 3: Traffic and Transport, improved connections: *'Making Peckham and Nunhead a more convenient and comfortable place to access and move around by walking and cycling'*.
- Theme 5: Natural Environment, sustainable use of resources: *'To protect, maintain and improve the quality, quantity and accessibility of open space. To promote opportunities for wildlife and protect sites of nature conservation value. To reduce the impact of development on the environment and help tackle climate change, air quality, pollution, waste and flood risk'*.
- Theme 6: Design and Heritage, attractive places full of character: *'Conserve and enhance the historic environment and use the heritage of places as an asset to promote positive change'*.

B.5.5 Actions are described for delivering enhancement to the Peckham neighbourhoods over the next 15 years. These include:

- *'Improving key pedestrian and cycle connections and wayfinding.*
- *Protecting and enhancing open spaces. This includes protecting new open spaces at Warwick Gardens, Jowett Street Park and Central Venture Park and Brimington Estate Allotments.*
- *Providing additional protection to sites of importance for nature conservation. This includes a new designation for Surrey Canal Walk and Warwick Gardens'*.

B.5.6 Policy 9 of the AAP has been developed to address aspects of Theme 2 through open space. The policy wording is:

To provide open space to a good standard as a network of accessible, high quality open spaces for residents and visitors to enjoy that strengthen local character, promote nature conservation, exercise and food growing by

- Continuing to protect Metropolitan and borough open land from inappropriate development.
- Continuing to protect Other open space listed in the fact box from development unless there is nearby provision in the local area.
- Protecting the following additional open spaces from inappropriate development as Other open space: Brimington Estate Allotments, Calypso Gardens, Central Venture Park, Brayards Green, Buchan Hall sports pitch, Jowett Street Park and Cossall Park.
- Increasing accessibility to open spaces by walking, cycling and public transport and by providing new entrances where they would be appropriate.
- Improving the quality of open spaces and provision of activities for enjoyment.

B.5.7 The text supporting the policy states that: 'We are currently preparing an Open Spaces Strategy to set out standards and an action plan to ensure the appropriate quality, quantity and accessibility of open spaces. In the meantime we have protected new spaces that local residents have identified as being important to the community and worthy of protection. Some of these are new since the adoption of the Southwark Plan in 2007. These meet Other open space criteria except the extension to Cossall Park which meets the borough open land criteria. Part of this park was previously annexed to the Tuke School which has now moved to north Peckham. As part of the redevelopment of the former Tuke School, we will restore the original boundaries of Cossall Park to return the previously annexed school playground to the park. This will protect it from future development.'



- B.5.8 Under Theme 5, Policy 28 relates to SINC. This policy includes an intention to designate two new sites of importance for nature conservation at Surrey Canal Walk and Warwick Gardens. In addition, the policy is to continue to protect sites of importance for nature conservation from inappropriate development.
- B.5.9 Policy 30 has emerged in support of Theme 6. It includes a requirement for delivering clearly defined streets and spaces with varied character and uses. Specific reference is made to: increasing green spaces, children's play, sports facilities and green routes in Peckham Town Centre and Queens Road; protecting and enhancing open spaces such as Central Venture Park, Warwick Gardens, Jowett Street Park and Brimington Estate allotments along with creating green routes; protecting and enhancing open spaces such as Nunhead Green along with creating green routes in Nunhead Town Centre; and protecting and enhancing open spaces such as Brayards Green, Buchan Hall sports pitches and extensions to Cossall Park along with creating green routes in Peckham Rye Park and Peckham Rye Common and Nunhead neighbourhoods.

Figure B.6 - Existing and Proposed Protected Open Spaces: Peckham and Nunhead AAP



## B.6 Dulwich

B.6.1 Draft Dulwich SPD, March 2009 – has the status of a material consideration, amplifying the policy set out in The London Plan and the Southwark Plan 2007. The guidance will apply formally upon adoption of the Core Strategy. Separate arrangements apply for property within the 1500 ha. of land that forms the Dulwich Estate – all developments that are within the Dulwich Estate should consult the Dulwich Estate Scheme of Management before submitting a planning application.

B.6.2 The review has also considered:

- Dulwich Village Conservation Area Appraisal – February 2006;
- Stradella Road Conservation Area Appraisal (Draft);
- The Gardens Conservation Area Appraisal; and
- The Sunray Estate Conservation Area Appraisal.

**Table B.6 - Summary of Development Proposals – Dulwich**

Development Type	Amount Required	Reference
Residential Units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable Housing</li> <li>• Market Housing</li> </ul>	Not listed.	
Employment Land Allocations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Floorspace</li> <li>• Job Creation</li> </ul>	Not listed.	
Population Growth	Estimated total in 2009 of 34,000 residents, with a projected low annual growth rate of 2% based on changes between 2001 and 2008.	Sec. 2.3
Open Space (parks, amenity space, natural greenspace, cemetery, children’s play facility, allotment) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing Provision</li> <li>• Needs</li> </ul>	Existing provision is characterised by large areas of open space (33% of total area), surrounded by residential neighbourhoods. Parts of Dulwich are particularly leafy, open and green, developed at much lower density than other parts of London containing suburban Victorian Housing that is predominantly detached and semi-detached. Existing assets include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grade II Listed Belair Park<sup>3</sup>, forming the setting to Grade II* Listed Georgian Belair House.</li> <li>• Dulwich Wood: The designation encompasses public parkland, woodland playing fields and sports grounds, the golf course and allotments.</li> <li>• Dulwich Village Conservation Area: includes a strong sense of openness delivered by many playing fields, parks, tree-lined roads and large gardens.</li> </ul>	Sec. 2.3 Con. Area Appraisals

<sup>3</sup> Belair Park is Grade II Listed on English Heritage’s Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England

Development Type	Amount Required	Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Gardens Conservation Area: residential area with a strong relationship to the large area of Peckham Rye Common Park and Peckham Rye Common, which forms a large open space to the east.</li> <li>• Dulwich Park, which includes historic woodland such as Sydenham Hill</li> <li>• Cox's Walk, which provides an important pedestrian link through many of the area's open spaces.</li> </ul>	

B.6.3 The SPD states that:

*“Much of the open space is good quality and provides a range of functions from public parks to private sports fields, nature reserves to a golf course. Open spaces are also used for allotments, sport pitches and community places such as the Scouts hut. There is a skateboard park in Belair Park and football pitches in Dulwich Park for young people. Dulwich Park is the main focus for community activity and is in the centre of Dulwich Village. Dulwich Park and Belair Parks are highly valued by the local community and provide a range of activities for all groups in the community.”*

B.6.4 Many of the parks within the area are also designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) on account of their ecological value. Designated sites include:

- Dulwich Woods (also a Local Nature Reserve);
- Sydenham Hill Woods;
- Dulwich and Sydenham Golf Course;
- Dulwich Upper Wood;
- Sunray Gardens; and
- Belair Park.

### **Future Proposals**

B.6.5 The SPD includes guidance that aims to protect and improve open spaces throughout the area. This reflects the Vision for Dulwich, as it is expressed in the Southwark Plan 2007:

*“A suburban area where the existing character and form of buildings is maintained. The area's large open spaces will be protected. There will be successful local centres providing a range of shops and services at Herne Hill, Lordship Lane and Dulwich Village. New development will not make parking and traffic congestion in the area worse.”*

B.6.6 Significant parts of Dulwich are designated as open space or conservation areas and there are no major planned regeneration projects. Consequently it is envisaged that the majority of development will be small-scale infill.

B.6.7 Residential development is governed by policies that include density zoning – the majority is suburban (200 – 350 habitable rooms per hectare, usually houses with gardens), with a northern strip being zoned as urban (200 – 700 habitable rooms per hectare). The zoning policy will be important in safeguarding the existing character of the area, particularly the relationship of open space to built development.

- B.6.8 For retail development, new developments should contribute to improving the public realm including creating vibrant areas for people to congregate and interact, associating them with public crossings and environmental improvements.
- B.6.9 Conservation Area designations apply to several of the substantial green spaces within the area. This designation affords protection to the character and appearance of the areas, including the trees. Conservation Area Appraisals have been produced for the designations within Dulwich and provide an additional level of policy interpretation, highlighting the most important aspects of the environment and the contribution that they make to the overall character and appearance of the Conservation Areas. In addition, protection is afforded from designation as metropolitan open land, borough open land and other open space designations, presenting a strong presumption against development (policies 3.25 – 3.27 of the Southwark Plan 2007). In accordance with these designations, the SPD states the following in respect of new development proposals within conservation areas:
- *“On playing fields, development might be appropriate to upgrade or improve buildings on site or provide new facilities to ensure the viability of the site in exceptional circumstances;*
  - *New development should contribute to the existing open character of the area by enhancing links between the existing open spaces creating further opportunities for footpaths and cycle ways as well as providing important wildlife corridors that will increase local biodiversity.*
  - *Development will need to consider the impacts on ecology on the surrounding area especially on sites close to areas with protected species and should encourage and protect high levels of biodiversity.”*
- B.6.10 Southwark is part of the ‘Green Chains’ network. Originally developed in 1977 to provide approximately 300 protected green spaces across the London boroughs of Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich and Lewisham, Southwark joined the partnership in 2008. Together, the green chain open spaces form a 20 mile green ‘swathe’ around the south east of London. The objectives for the green chain open spaces are:
- *“to improve and encourage the provision of suitable recreational facilities with an emphasis on those serving a wide range of south east London and/or requiring open land.*
  - *to safeguard the open land from built development and maintain its structural contribution in providing a visual break in the built up area of London.*
  - *to conserve, enhance and raise public awareness of the visual amenity and ecological aspects of the landscape.*
  - *to improve public access to and through the area.*
  - *to promote an overall identity for the area in order to increase public awareness of available recreational facilities.*
  - *to encourage the collaboration and co-operation of the various public and private agencies, owners, organisations, clubs, etc. in the area to achieve the above objectives.*
- B.6.11 The SPD indicates that Dulwich is considering designating the following green spaces as green chains in the Core Strategy, to form part of the south east London Green Chain Walk:
- Camberwell Old Cemetery;
  - Dawson Heights;
  - Dulwich Park;
  - Belair Park;
  - Dulwich Picture Gallery;

- Cox's Walk;
- Dulwich and Sydenham Hill Golf Club;
- Sydenham Hill and Dulwich Woods;
- Dulwich Wood; and
- Dulwich Upper Wood.

B.6.12 There are proposals for the refurbishment of the Herne Hill Velodrome Site. Options are under development, but should include refurbishment of the outdoor BMX track and velodrome track as a complement to a health and/or leisure facility at the site. No other development projects with notable open space elements are proposed within the SPD.

B.6.13 The SPD envisages that planning obligations will form a key delivery mechanism. Planning negotiations are to be focused on the top five priorities for the Dulwich area. None of these priorities directly relate to the provision of open space; however, there is emphasis on delivering traffic and transport improvements, reducing crime and improving community safety.

### Conservation Area Appraisals

B.6.14 There are Conservation Area appraisals (CAA) for the following areas in Dulwich:

- Dulwich Wood Conservation Area – designated to preserve the open, natural aspects of the land, to protect woodland and single tree specimens, to prevent intrusive development along the ridge line and northern scarp of Sydenham Hill and to control backland and infill development to ensure generally that no diminution occurs in the semi-rural character of the area. The area is also designated as an 'Important Metropolitan Open Space'.
- Dulwich Village Conservation Area – originally designated in September 1968 and subsequently extended, the area comprises 5 sub-areas - Sub Area 1: Dulwich College; Sub Area 2: Dulwich Picture Gallery, College Road & Gallery Road; Sub Area 3: The Old Village of Dulwich; Sub Area 4: Court Lane, Calton Avenue, Woodward Road and Alleyn's School; and Sub Area 5: The Velodrome, Griffins Sports Field and North Dulwich Station.
- The Gardens Conservation Area – planned entirely as a residential development and completed in a relatively short space of time, The Gardens is an example of 19th century speculative building growth. Its development was undertaken in phases, relating to the land parcels occupied by the former market gardens. A green square forms the heart of the conservation area, enclosed between 1870 and 1880 – the tree planting around the perimeter of these gardens is cited as making a positive contribution to the character of the area.
- The Sunray Estate Conservation Area – this conservation area is situated on the southern side of Denmark Hill, at the base of which sits the Sunray Gardens. Notable elements are cited as the slopes of the Hill, which are lined with mature *Plantanus x hispanica* trees and, at the base of the area, the Sunray Gardens Park.

B.6.15 Development preferences, design controls and strategies for open spaces within these conservation areas are provided. Key qualities are summarised here:

- In Dulwich Village, the quality of the open spaces is described, suggesting that they unfolding as one travels through the area. In this respect, considerable value is placed on protecting the private open spaces – principally substantial and well-established rear gardens – in addition to the public open spaces. The leafy character is valued and presented as desirable to preserve, particularly where there is formal planting (e.g. in the grounds of Dulwich College) and landscaped grounds to buildings of significant historical architectural merit.
- The Gardens Conservation Area is primarily a housing estate focused on a central public garden. Trees are noted as being of importance in defining boundaries and softening the

transition between open spaces and buildings and some scope for new street trees is referenced in the CAA.

- Within the Sunray Gardens CAA, the small park that survives within the grounds of the now demolished Casino House, is described as lending a great deal to the character of the conservation area, particularly on account of the maturity of the trees within it. In addition, a connection is made between the open spaces within the estate and the garden suburb movement of Ebenezer Howard, resulting in elongated, landscaped strips of open space and substantial verges.

# Appendix C

## Residents' Survey Results



## C.1 Residents' Survey Results

C.1.1 This section presents the findings of the residents' survey at a sub-area level.

## C.2 Canada Water and Rotherhithe

### Open space users and non users

C.2.1 The findings of the residents' survey reveal 10% of respondents never visited an open space within the borough. This figure is the same when controlling for gender. An examination of age cohorts' show that a larger proportion of those age 65-79 (20%) and 80+ (50%) do not visit open spaces within the borough when compared with other age groupings. This may be an indication of reduced mobility amongst older age cohorts coupled with safety fears.

C.2.2 The geographical breakdown indicates that 7% of those from the Canada Water and Rotherhithe sub-area have not made use of open space, which is below the borough average of 10%. Only the Dulwich sub-area has a lower proportion of non-use (at 2%).

C.2.3 Of the larger publicly owned and managed open spaces Burgess Park and Southwark Park have the largest proportion of visitors (23% and 24% respectively) followed by Dulwich Park receiving 14% of all visitors. Within the Canada Water sub-area, Southwark Park is by far the most well used space (90% of all respondents have visited the park), followed by Russia Dock Woodland.

### Comparison of different open space types

C.2.4 The most popular types of open space relating to the number of visits are Metropolitan Parks and large open spaces with 69% of all visitations. Smaller local parks are also popular (40%), as well as Thames Path/riverside walks (40%) and children's play areas with 27%. Metropolitan Parks were also the most popular form of open space in Canada Water and Rotherhithe (76%), largely due to the popularity of Southwark Park.

C.2.5 In comparing patterns of use between the genders a number of variations come to the fore. There is an increased tendency for men to use outdoor sports facilities (23%) against 17% of women, a difference which is reversed when looking at children's play areas, predominately used by women (37%) and only 17% of men. There are no other significant gender variations with similar usage patterns for all other open space types.

C.2.6 Differing usage patterns are also evident for different age cohorts. 30% of people aged 16-24 visit outdoor sports facilities, significantly more than other age groups, while a larger percentage of people in the age groupings 25 – 34 and 35 – 49 visit children's play areas. These differences highlight the different requirements and priorities of different age cohorts, younger men are more inclined to use sporting facilities while slightly older women are more inclined to use play facilities. These findings, while not unexpected, illustrate the need to ensure public green space can cater to the differing priorities and responsibilities of all users.

C.2.7 In considering the frequency of use by type of space, areas with a clearly definable recreational role attract more regular visitation. Of those who use allotments, 42% visit at least once a week while 37% of those who use outdoor sports facilities and 65% of visitors to children's play areas also visit at least once a week. No one interviewed in the Canada Water and Rotherhithe area was recorded as using allotments, which probably reflects the lack of provision in the sub area.

### Reasons for use

C.2.8 The most common reason for visiting large open parks and open spaces are Walking (47%), fresh air (38%), children's play (32%), and exercise (26%). For smaller parks and open spaces the most

common reasons are children's play (36%) and walking (37%) while users of the Thames Path do so for walking (78%), fresh air (40%) and exercise (24%).

- C.2.9 There are differences between age cohorts in looking at why respondents visit large open spaces. A larger percentage of 16 – 24 year olds visit large open spaces to meet friends (24%) against 17% of 25 – 34 year olds and 16% of those aged 35-49. Due to the fact younger people are more likely to visit an open space for social reasons it is reasonable to assume appropriate youth facilities are provided at some of these spaces. Canada Water recorded the highest level of total respondents who visit parks to meet friends, at 21%, compared to just 12% in Bermondsey.

## Time spent

- C.2.10 The amount of time spent varies according to the open space type with respondents generally stating they spend longer at larger types of spaces which generally have a greater range of functions than smaller spaces. At larger open spaces only 10% spend less than 30 minutes while 42% of users spend 1-2 hours. This compares with small open spaces where 25% of users spend less than 30 minutes and only 30% stay for 1-2 hours.
- C.2.11 A higher proportion of those from the Canada Water sub-area spend more than 30 minutes at large open spaces (86%). This could be due to the dominance of large open spaces in the North-this sub-area, such as Southwark Park.
- C.2.12 Those who visit spaces with a specific recreational role tend to stay longer. Visitors to outdoor sports facilities tend to stay for 1-2 hours (30%) and 2-4 hours (7%) while visitors to allotments spend the longest length of time with 13% spending 2-4 hours and a further 13% staying for more than 4 hours. Conversely respondents who visit amenity areas spend the least amount of time with 54% spending less than 30 minutes.

## Travel mode

- C.2.13 Residents were asked to name their usual mode of travel to open space. The vast majority of respondents visit open spaces by foot (71% in the borough as a whole, rising to 81% in the Canada Water sub-area). Smaller local parks have even higher proportions who travel by foot to reach them (90% in the borough and 89% in the sub-area).
- C.2.14 In terms of car usage, a higher percentage of visitors to cemeteries use the car than any other space (48%). The types of open space with the lowest incidence of car usage are smaller local parks (4%), children's play area (4%) and amenity areas (3%).
- C.2.15 The survey shows that the use of public transport to visit open space is generally low, with figures for the train particularly low. Respondents who use the bus do so primarily to visit large open spaces, cemeteries and the Thames Path.

## Travel time

- C.2.16 Respondents were asked how long they spend travelling to different types of open spaces. When the results for open spaces are analysed, it is apparent that open space use is fairly localised. For most open space categories a large proportion of respondents spend less than 10 minutes travelling. The most localised open space types being amenity areas, children's play areas and small local parks. Open space categories respondents were most prepared to spend 16-30 minutes travelling to include outdoor sports facilities, larger open space, Thames path and cemeteries.

## Quality of spaces

- C.2.17 Respondents were asked to rate the quality of open spaces; across all open spaces in the borough. The majority of respondents rated all categories of open space as being good or very good, however some categories performed better than others indicating perceptions vary

according to the type of open space. Those categories rated as being the highest quality sites are allotments (92%), large open spaces (86%), the Thames path (88%), natural green space (80.3%) and children's play (81%). Fewer respondents rated amenity areas as good or very good (59%). Categories with a higher proportion of poor or very poor ratings include amenity areas (11%), smaller local park (5%), outdoor sports facilities (5%) and children's play (6%). There were no major differences between sub-areas.

## Satisfaction and quality of life

- C.2.18 Respondents to the survey were generally satisfied with the existing level of open space provision. Taking into consideration age and gender breakdowns there were no considerable differences in the response across the borough. However, respondents in the Canada Water sub-area recorded some of the highest levels of satisfaction with open space (87%, compared to 71% in Elephant & Castle, with only respondents in Dulwich registering higher satisfaction levels – at 90%).
- C.2.19 In terms of the contribution open space plays in respondent's quality of life, again there was some variation between the sub-areas across the borough. 87% of respondents feel open space contributes a little or a lot to quality of life in the Canada Water sub area, against 78% in Bermondsey.
- C.2.20 Those in the 16-24 age cohort (76%) feel open spaces contribute a little or a lot to quality of life, a lower percentage than the other age cohorts (91% of 50 to 64 year olds feel that open spaces contribute to quality of life). In addition to this a greater proportion (18%) of 16-24 year olds felt open spaces neither contribute or under perform, compared to other age cohorts.

## Non use and improvements of open space

- C.2.21 Non users of open spaces were asked their reasons for non use. Time constraints (28%), nothing particular (19%), boring or uninteresting facilities (13%) and poor health (17%) were the most common responses. Very few respondents suggested that quality-related reasons dissuaded them, such as litter or dogs.
- C.2.22 Patterns of existing use do not necessarily highlight all needs for open space. Residents were therefore asked what improvements could be made to encourage greater use of open space. Cleaner environments (less litter, graffiti, dog mess, etc) (21%), park rangers/wardens (14%) and more different attractions (9%) were all cited as priorities in the Canada Water sub area. However, 40% of all respondents in the sub area stated that nothing would encourage them to use spaces more frequently, suggesting that investment in new facilities for some would reap little by way of increased usage.

## C.3 Bankside, Borough and London Bridge

### Open space users and non users

- C.3.1 There are no large open spaces located in the Bankside, Borough and London Bridge sub-area. Respondents in this sub-area need to travel further to access large open spaces and parks. Of those sub-area respondents that visit large open spaces (43%), Southwark Park receives 42% of this proportion, while Burgess Park receives only 16%.
- C.3.2 Some 13% of the sub-area residents do not use any type of open space, which is more than the borough average of 10%.

### Comparison of different open space types

- C.3.3 Bankside, Borough and London Bridge are located on the South Bank of the River Thames. The Thames Path is a popular open space to visit for 54% of the sub-area respondents, followed by smaller local parks (51%) and Metropolitan Parks (43%).

- C.3.4 Open spaces that provide opportunities for recreational activity tend to attract more regular visitation. Of those respondents that use children's play area, 69% visit at least once a week, while 58% of those that visit smaller local parks and 33% of those that use allotments also visit at least once a week.
- C.3.5 Of the respondents that visit large parks and open spaces, only 25% of these visit at least once a week. Large parks and open spaces are located outside of the sub-area boundary, which may discourage sub-area respondents from visiting on a more regular basis.

## Reasons for use

- C.3.6 The most common reasons for visiting large open parks and open spaces are for children's play (46%), walking the dog (42%) and fresh air (38%). For visiting smaller local parks the most common reasons are walking (48%) and fresh air (48%), while users of the Thames Path primarily visit for the purpose of walking (79%), en route/short cut to their destination (45%) and fresh air (30%).

## Time spent

- C.3.7 A high proportion of respondents from the Bankside, Borough and London Bridge area tend to spend more than 30 minutes at large parks and open spaces (78%). Visitors to outdoor sports facilities stay between 1-2 hours (63%), while 51% of visitors to the Thames Path stay between 1 and 4 hours.
- C.3.8 Visitors to smaller local parks stay for under an hour (66%), while this is even less for amenity areas, where 56% of respondents stay for less than 30 minutes.

## Travel mode

- C.3.9 A moderate number of visitors to large parks and open spaces access these by foot (67%), while smaller local parks have even higher proportions with 94% of visitors arriving by foot.
- C.3.10 In terms of car usage, half of visitors to cemeteries use a car to access this type of open space. In contrast, respondents accessing children's play areas or amenity areas do not use a car at all to access these types of open spaces.
- C.3.11 The use of public transport to access open space is generally low. Respondents that travel by bus use them to visit large open spaces, allotments and cemeteries.

## Travel time

- C.3.12 The most localised areas are amenity areas, smaller local parks and children's play areas. The majority of residents are also able to access outdoor sport facilities in less than 10 minutes (75%) and the Thames Path in less than 15 minutes (76%).
- C.3.13 The majority of residents that visit larger open spaces are to reach them within 20 minutes (78%), while residents visiting cemeteries have a greater travelling time of between 21 to 45 minutes (88%).

## Quality of spaces

- C.3.14 Those categories rated as being good or very good quality sites are children's play areas (94%), Thames Path (94%) and large parks and open spaces (89%). Allotments and cemeteries also both achieved a 100% rating as being good or very good.
- C.3.15 Categories with a higher proportion of poor or very poor ratings include outdoor sports facilities (25%) and children's play areas (6%).

## Satisfaction and quality of life

- C.3.16 Respondents in the Bankside, Borough and London Bridge sub-area recorded relatively high levels of satisfaction with open space (80%), which is the same proportion as Camberwell and only less than the sub-areas of Dulwich, Canada Water and Walworth.
- C.3.17 In terms of the contribution open space plays in respondent's quality of life, 82% of respondents feel open space contributes a little or a lot to quality of life in the Bankside, Borough and London Bridge sub-area.

## Non use and improvements of open space

- C.3.18 Non users of open spaces were asked their reasons for non use. Time constraints (33%), too far away (20%), boring or uninteresting facilities (20%) and poor health (20%) were the most common responses.
- C.3.19 Residents asked what improvements could be made to encourage greater use of open space. Cleaner environments (less litter, graffiti, dog mess, etc) (23%), more/improved sports facilities (13%), more event/activities (11%) and more/improved benches/litter bins (11%) were all cited as priorities in the Bankside, Borough and London Bridge sub-area. However, 43% of all respondents in the sub-area stated that nothing would encourage them to use spaces more frequently, suggesting that investment in new facilities for some would reap little by way of increased usage.

## C.4 Bermondsey

### Open space users and non users

- C.4.1 The most popular larger publically owned and managed open spaces visited by sub-area respondents are Southwark Park and Burgess Park, which receive 60% and 20% of visitations from respondents in the Bermondsey area, respectively.
- C.4.2 Some 11% of the sub-area residents do not use any type of open space, which is slightly more than the borough average of 10%.

### Comparison of different open space types

- C.4.3 Metropolitan Parks receive a high proportion of visitors from the Bermondsey sub-area (74%). The proportion of sub-area residents visiting the Thames Path and smaller local parks is 47% and 43%, respectively.
- C.4.4 Open spaces that perform a recreational role attract more regular visitation. Of those that use children's play area, 71% visit at least once a week, while 75% of those that use allotments visit at least once a week. Conversely, 40% of those that visit outdoor sports facilities only visit at least once a week.
- C.4.5 The large open spaces are visited by their users on a regular basis, with 51% of respondents visiting at least once week. Similarly, 56% of visitors that use a local park also visit at least once a week.

### Reasons for use

- C.4.6 The most common reason for visiting large open parks and opens spaces are for walking (48%), fresh air (45%) and children's play (35%). For visiting smaller local parks, the most common reasons are children's play (44%) and fresh air (30%), while Thames Path visitors go primarily for walking (77%) and fresh air (40%).

## Time spent

- C.4.7 A high proportion of respondents from the Bermondsey sub-area tend to spend more than 1 hour at large parks and open spaces (68%). Visitors to outdoor sports facilities tend to stay for 1-2 hours (63%).
- C.4.8 Respondents who visit amenity areas spend the least amount of time, with 53% staying for less than 30 minutes.

## Travel mode

- C.4.9 The majority of visitors to large parks and open spaces access these by foot (73%), while smaller local parks have a greater proportion of visitors with 86% arriving by foot.
- C.4.10 In terms of car usage, a higher percentage of visitors to cemeteries use a car (69%). In contrast, respondents accessing nearby spaces, such as smaller local parks (2%), amenity spaces (6%) and children's play area (7%) have a low proportion of respondents using a car to access these types of open spaces.
- C.4.11 The use of public transport to access open space is generally low, with respondents that use buses as their primary mode of transport using them to visit cemeteries and allotments.

## Travel time

- C.4.12 The most localised areas (with short journey times of less than 5 minutes) are amenity areas, smaller local parks and children's play areas. The majority of residents that visit larger parks and open spaces are able to reach them within 10 minutes (66%).
- C.4.13 The majority of residents that use outdoor sport facilities have a travel time of less than 15 minutes (69%), while 66% of users of the Thames Path have access in less than 15 minutes. In comparison, 69% of respondents visiting cemeteries have a much longer travelling time of between 11 to 30 minutes.

## Quality of spaces

- C.4.14 Those categories rated as being good or very good quality sites are natural greenspace areas (90%), large parks and open spaces (86%) and the Thames Path (83%). Allotments achieved a 100% good or very good quality site rating.
- C.4.15 Categories with a higher proportion of poor or very poor ratings include smaller local parks (12%) and amenity areas (18%).

## Satisfaction and quality of life

- C.4.16 Respondents in the Bermondsey sub-area recorded high levels of satisfaction with open space (78%), although in the borough this is the third lowest score, with Peckham and Rye and Elephant and Castle achieving lower scores.
- C.4.17 In terms of the contribution open space plays in respondent's quality of life, 78% of respondents feel open space contributes a little or a lot to quality of life in the Bermondsey sub-area, which is only 1% more than the lowest score achieved in the Walworth and Aylesbury sub-area.

## Non use and improvements of open space

- C.4.18 Non users of open spaces were asked their reasons for non use. Disability (24%), time constraints (19%) and poor health (19%) were the most common responses.
- C.4.19 Residents asked what improvements could be made to encourage greater use of open space. Cleaner environments (less litter, graffiti, dog mess, etc) (23%), more/improved sports facilities

(17%), more/improved sports facilities (14%) and more park rangers/wardens (11%) were all cited as priorities in the Bermondsey sub-area. However, 43% of all respondents in the sub-area stated that nothing would encourage them to use spaces more frequently, suggesting that investment in new facilities for some would reap little by way of increased usage.

## C.5 Camberwell

### Open space users and non users

- C.5.1 Burgess Park is the most popular large open space for visitors in the Camberwell sub-area (30%). Peckham Rye Park and Peckham Rye Common, which is the second most popular large park, achieves a much lower proportion of visitors from the Camberwell sub-area with only 22% of visitations.
- C.5.2 Some 11% of the sub-area residents do not use any type of open space, which is slightly more than the borough average of 10%.

### Comparison of different open space types

- C.5.3 Metropolitan Parks are the most popular type of open space for the sub-area residents to visit (67%), which is followed by smaller local parks (50%) and the Thames Path (32%).
- C.5.4 Open spaces that perform a recreational role attract more regular visitation. Of those that use children's play area, 64% visit at least once a week. The large parks and open spaces are visited by their users on a regular basis, with 55% of respondents visiting at least once week.
- C.5.5 Half of respondents that use amenity areas visit them at least once a week, while 52% of visitors that use a local park visit it at least once a week.

### Reasons for use

- C.5.6 The most common reasons for visiting large open parks and opens spaces are for walking (46%), fresh air (40%) and children's play (31%). For visiting smaller local parks the most common reasons are fresh air (45%) and walking (41%), while users of the Thames Path do so for walking (79%) and fresh air (33%).

### Time spent

- C.5.7 A high proportion of respondents from the Camberwell sub-area tend to spend more than 1 hour at large open spaces (66%), Visitors to outdoor sports facilities tend to stay between 1 to 4 hours (69%).
- C.5.8 Respondents who visit amenity areas spend the least amount of time, with 65% staying for less than 30 minutes.

### Travel mode

- C.5.9 The majority of visitors to large open spaces access these by foot (68%), while smaller local parks have even higher proportions with 90% of visitors arriving by foot.
- C.5.10 In terms of car usage, a higher percentage of visitors to cemeteries use the car than any other space (60%). In contrast, respondents accessing smaller local parks (2%) have a low proportion of respondents using a car to access these open spaces.
- C.5.11 The use of public transport to access open space is generally low, with respondents that do use the bus primarily using it to visit the Thames Path, cemeteries and outdoor sports facilities.

## Travel time

- C.5.12 The most localised areas (with short journey times of less than 5 minutes) are amenity areas, children's play areas and allotments. A moderate proportion of residents that visit larger open spaces are to reach them within 10 minutes (62%), similarly 60% of respondents that visit cemeteries are able to access them within 10 minutes. The majority of residents that use smaller local parks also have a travel time of less than 10 minutes (77%).
- C.5.13 Visitors to the Thames Path have a longer travelling time of between 11 to 30 minutes (74%), similarly 72% of visitors to outdoor sports facilities have a travel time of between 11 to 30 minutes.

## Quality of spaces

- C.5.14 Those categories rated as being good or very good quality sites are children's play areas (93%), outdoor sports facilities (91%) and large parks and open spaces (89%).
- C.5.15 Categories with a higher proportion of poor or very poor ratings include amenity areas (13%), and cemeteries (10%).

## Satisfaction and quality of life

- C.5.16 Respondents in the Camberwell sub-area recorded high levels of satisfaction with open space (80%), which is the same as Bankside and only lower than Canada Water and Dulwich.
- C.5.17 In terms of the contribution open space plays in respondent's quality of life, 83% of respondents feel open space contributes a little or a lot to quality of life in the Camberwell sub-area, which is only lower than Canada Water and Dulwich.

## Non use and improvements of open space

- C.5.18 Non users of open spaces were asked their reasons for non use. Poor health (29%) and time constraints (21%) were the most common responses.
- C.5.19 Residents asked what improvements could be made to encourage greater use of open space. Cleaner environments (less litter, graffiti, dog mess, etc) (14%), more park rangers/wardens (13%), more/improved sports facilities (12%) and improved safety (12%) were all cited as priorities in the Camberwell sub-area. However, 45% of all respondents in the sub-area stated that nothing would encourage them to use spaces more frequently, suggesting that investment in new facilities for some would reap little by way of increased usage.

# C.6 Elephant & Castle

## Open space users and non users

- C.6.1 The most popular larger parks and open spaces used by respondents are Burgess Park (25%), followed by Geraldine Mary Harmsworth Park (14%).
- C.6.2 The proportion of sub-area residents that do not use any type of open space is 15%, which is more than the borough average of 10% and higher than any other sub-area.

## Comparison of different open space types

- C.6.3 Metropolitan Parks and smaller local parks both attract 59% of sub-area respondent, this is followed by large open space/gardens (24%) and children's play areas (24%).
- C.6.4 Open spaces that perform a recreational role attract more regular visitation. Of those that use children's play area, 70% visit at least once a week.



- C.6.5 Although amenity areas generally have less recreational activities available there are a high proportion of users that visit at least once a week (75%).
- C.6.6 There are no large open parks and spaces located in Elephant and Castle, as such residents need to travel to other sub-areas to access these open spaces. Of the respondents that visit large parks and open spaces, only 38% visit at least once a week.

## Reasons for use

- C.6.7 The most common reason for visiting large open parks and open spaces are for children's play (46%), walking (42%) and fresh air (38%). For visiting smaller local parks, 38% of respondents visit for the purpose of walking, while a further 38% visit for children's play.

## Time spent

- C.6.8 Of the respondents that visit large parks and open spaces, 63% tend to spend more than 1 hour at large parks and open spaces. Visitors to outdoor sports facilities tend to stay for between 30 minutes and 2 hours (72%), while 69% of those that visit the Thames Path spend between 30 minutes and 2 hours.
- C.6.9 Although a high proportion of respondents that use amenity areas visit on a regular basis of once a week (75%), half of these respondents tend to stay for less than 30 minutes.

## Travel mode

- C.6.10 The majority of visitors to large open spaces access these by foot (71%), while smaller local parks have even higher proportions with 100% of visitors arriving by foot.
- C.6.11 The use of cars to access open spaces is low within this sub-area. Cemeteries have the highest proportion of visitors arriving by car (40%). In contrast, the more localised amenity areas and children's play areas are all accessed by respondents without using cars.
- C.6.12 Buses are not generally the main use of transport to access open spaces in the sub-area. The largest proportions of bus users in the Elephant and Castle sub-area are those respondents that are visiting natural greenspaces (40%) or cemeteries (40%).

## Travel time

- C.6.13 The most localised areas (with short journey times of less than 5 minutes) are amenity areas and children's play areas.
- C.6.14 The majority of residents that visit large parks and open spaces are to reach them within 10 minutes (71%), while 90% of residents that use children's play areas are able to access these within 10 minutes. Similarly those 71% of those respondents that visit outdoor sports facilities are able to reach them within 10 minutes.
- C.6.15 Respondents that visit cemeteries have a longer journey time of between 31 to 45 minutes (80%).

## Quality of spaces

- C.6.16 Those categories rated as being good or very good quality sites are the Thames Path (94%), Metropolitan Parks (83%) and cemeteries (80%).
- C.6.17 Categories with a higher proportion of poor or very poor ratings include outdoor sports facilities (28%), children's play areas (10%), and smaller local parks (8%).

## Satisfaction and quality of life

- C.6.18 Respondents in the Elephant and Castle sub-area have the recorded the lowest levels of satisfaction with open space in the borough (71%).

- C.6.19 In terms of the contribution open space plays in respondent's quality of life, 78% of respondents feel open space contributes a little or a lot to quality of life in the Elephant and Castle sub-area, which is the same as Bermondsey and only higher than Walworth (77%).

## Non use and improvements of open space

- C.6.20 Non users of open spaces were asked their reasons for non use. Time constraints (45%) and safety fears/undesirable condition (18%).
- C.6.21 Residents asked what improvements could be made to encourage greater use of open space. Cleaner environments (less litter, graffiti, dog mess, etc) (17%), more park rangers/wardens (15%), improved safety (10%) and more/different activities (10%) were all cited as priorities in the Elephant and Castle sub-area. However, 34% of all respondents in the sub-area stated that nothing would encourage them to use spaces more frequently; this suggests that improving the cleanliness and safety aspects may contribute to increasing the proportion of people that use open spaces in Elephant and Castle.

## C.7 Walworth

### Open space users and non users

- C.7.1 The most popular larger publically owned and managed open spaces used by respondents are Burgess Park followed by Kennington Park, that receive 48% and 37% of visitations from respondents in the Walworth area, respectively
- C.7.2 Some 19% of the sub-area residents do not use any type of open space, which is much higher than the borough average of 10%.

### Comparison of different open space types

- C.7.3 Metropolitan Parks are the most popular type of open space for the sub-area residents to visit (68%), which is followed the Thames Path (29%) and smaller local parks (26%).
- C.7.4 Open spaces that perform a recreational role attract more regular visitation. Of those that use children's play area 90% visit at least once a week, while all of the allotment users visit at least once per week. Conversely of those that visit outdoor sports facilities only 36% visit at least once a week.
- C.7.5 The large open spaces are visited by their uses on a regular basis, with 55% of respondents visiting at least once week. Similarly 80% of visitors that use a local park visit it at least once a week.

### Reasons for use

- C.7.6 The most common reason for visiting large parks and opens spaces are for fresh air (50%) and walking (45%). For visiting smaller local parks 100% of respondents visit for the primary purpose of children's play.

### Time spent

- C.7.7 A high proportion of respondents from the Walworth sub-area tend to spend more than 1 hour at large parks and open spaces (57%). Visitors to outdoor sports facilities tend to stay for 1-2 hours (55%).
- C.7.8 Respondents who visit amenity areas spend the least amount of time, with 67% staying for less than 30 minutes.

## Travel mode

- C.7.9 The majority of visitors to large open spaces access these by foot (85%), while smaller local parks have even higher proportions with 95% of visitors arriving by foot.
- C.7.10 Of the respondents that visit cemeteries, only 33% travel there by car in comparison to 67% that travel there by bus. Children's play areas, outdoor sports facilities and amenity spaces are all accessed by respondents without using cars, while large parks and open spaces have a low level of car usage (4%).
- C.7.11 The use of public transport to access open space is generally low, with respondents that do travel by bus primarily using it to visit cemeteries and the Thames Path.

## Travel time

- C.7.12 The most localised areas (with short journey times of less than 5 minutes) are amenity areas, smaller local parks and children's play areas. The majority of residents that visit large parks and open spaces are to reach them within 10 minutes (70%). The majority of residents that use outdoor sport facilities have a travel time of less than 15 minutes (91%).
- C.7.13 Respondents that use the Thames Path have a longer journey time of between 11 to 30 minutes (73%). Cemeteries also have a longer travelling time of between 21 to 30 minutes (69%).

## Quality of spaces

- C.7.14 Those categories rated as being good or very good quality sites are outdoor sports facilities (91%), smaller local parks (80%) and Metropolitan Parks (72%). Allotments and natural green space areas achieved a 100% good or very good quality site rating.
- C.7.15 Categories with a higher proportion of poor or very poor ratings include children's play areas, and amenity areas (17%).

## Satisfaction and quality of life

- C.7.16 Respondents in the Walworth sub-area recorded high levels of satisfaction with open space (82%), with only Dulwich and Canada Water sub-areas achieving higher scores.
- C.7.17 In terms of the contribution open space plays in respondent's quality of life, 77% of respondents feel open space contributes a little or a lot to quality of life in the Walworth sub-area, which is the lowest score in the borough.

## Non use and improvements of open space

- C.7.18 Non users of open spaces were asked their reasons for non use. Time constraints (29%) and disability (19%) were the most common responses.
- C.7.19 Residents asked what improvements could be made to encourage greater use of open space. Cleaner environments (less litter, graffiti, dog mess, etc) (18%), more park rangers/wardens (18%), more/improved sports facilities (13%) and improved safety (13%) were all cited as priorities in the Walworth sub-area. However, 45% of all respondents in the sub-area stated that nothing would encourage them to use spaces more frequently, suggesting that investment in new facilities for some would reap little by way of increased usage.

## C.8 Peckham and Nunhead

### Open space users and non users

- C.8.1 The most popular large parks and open spaces are Burgess Park and Peckham Rye Park and Peckham Rye Common, which each receive 36% of visitations from sub-area respondents that use this type of open space.
- C.8.2 Only 8% of the sub-area residents do not use any type of open space, which is less than the borough average of 10%.

### Comparison of different open space types

- C.8.3 Metropolitan Parks are the most popular type of open space for the sub-area residents to visit (68%), which is followed by smaller local parks (47%) and children's play area (35%).
- C.8.4 Open spaces that perform a recreational role attract more regular visitation. Of those that use children's play area 67% visit at least once a week, while 50% of those that visit outdoor sports facilities visit at least once a week.
- C.8.5 The large open spaces are visited by their users on a regular basis, with 50% of respondents visiting at least once week. Similarly 56% of visitors that use a local park visit it at least once a week. Of those that use amenity areas, 65% visit at least once a week.

### Reasons for use

- C.8.6 The most common reason for visiting large open parks and opens spaces are for walking (41%), children's play (32%) and fresh air (31%). For visiting smaller local parks 55% of respondents visit for children's play, while a further 32% go for the purpose of walking.

### Time spent

- C.8.7 A high proportion of respondents from the Peckham and the Nunhead sub-area tend to spend more than 1 hour at large open spaces (64%). Visitors to outdoor sports facilities tend to stay for 1-2 hours (50%).
- C.8.8 Respondents who visit amenity areas spend the least amount of time, with 65% staying for less than 30 minutes.

### Travel mode

- C.8.9 The majority of visitors to large open spaces access these by foot (64%), while smaller local parks have even higher proportions with 92% of visitors arriving by foot.
- C.8.10 Cemeteries have the highest proportion of respondents that arrive by car (30%), though this is not the most popular mode of transport to visit this type of space, which is walking with 40%.
- C.8.11 Allotments, amenity areas, are all accessed by respondents without using cars, while smaller local parks have a low level of car usage (3%).
- C.8.12 Buses are not generally the main use of transport to access open spaces in the sub-area. Of the respondents visiting the Thames Path, 36% use the bus, while 31% of respondents visiting outdoor sport facilities use buses.

### Travel time

- C.8.13 The most localised areas (with short journey times of less than 5 minutes) are amenity areas, smaller local parks and children's play areas. The majority of residents that visit larger open

spaces are to reach them within 10 minutes (53%), while 60% of residents that use cemeteries are able to access these within 10 minutes.

- C.8.14 Respondents that visit outdoor sport facilities have a longer journey time of 16 to 30 minutes (59%). While the majority of those that use the Thames Path have a journey time of between 11 to 30 minutes (74%)

## Quality of spaces

- C.8.15 Those categories rated as being good or very good quality sites are Thames Path (89%), Metropolitan Parks (88%), outdoor sports facilities (78%) and children's play area (78%).
- C.8.16 Categories with a higher proportion of poor or very poor ratings include amenity areas (18%), cemeteries (10%) and smaller local parks (7%).

## Satisfaction and quality of life

- C.8.17 Respondents in the Peckham and Nunhead sub-area recorded the second lowest levels of satisfaction with open space (76%), with only Elephant and Castle scoring lower with 71%.
- C.8.18 In terms of the contribution open space plays in respondent's quality of life, 79% of respondents feel open space contributes a little or a lot to quality of life in the Peckham and Nunhead sub-area, which is lower than the sub-areas of Bankside, Camberwell, Canada Water and Dulwich.

## Non use and improvements of open space

- C.8.19 Non users of open spaces were asked their reasons for non use. Time constraints (32%), not enough to do (16%) and poor/maintenance condition (13%) were the most common responses.
- C.8.20 Residents asked what improvements could be made to encourage greater use of open space. Cleaner environments (less litter, graffiti, dog mess, etc) (23%), improved safety (14%), more/improved sports facilities (13%) and more/different attractions (13%) were all cited as priorities in the Peckham and Nunhead sub-area. However, 34% of all respondents in the sub-area stated that nothing would encourage them to use spaces more frequently; this suggests that improving maintenance may contribute to increasing the proportion of people that use open spaces in Peckham and Nunhead.

# C.9 Dulwich

## Open space users and non users

- C.9.1 The most popular larger publically owned and managed open spaces used by respondents accessing large parks and open spaces are Dulwich Park (55%), followed by Peckham Rye Park and Peckham Rye Common (20%).
- C.9.2 Only 2% of the sub-area residents do not use any type of open space, which is less than the borough average of 10% and lower than any other sub-area.

## Comparison of different open space types

- C.9.3 Metropolitan Parks are the most popular type of open space for the sub-area residents to visit (79%), which is followed by the Thames Path (39%) and smaller local parks (36%).
- C.9.4 Open spaces that perform a recreational role attract more regular visitation. Of those that use children's play area 55% visit at least once a week. The large parks and open spaces that are visited by their users on a regular basis, with 55% of respondents visiting at least once week. Conversely, the amenity areas are also visited at least once a week by their users (60%).

## Reasons for use

- C.9.5 The most common reason for visiting large parks and open spaces are for walking (50%), fresh air (37%) and children's play (28%). For visiting smaller local parks, 33% of respondents visit for the purpose of walking, while a further 22% go for exercise.

## Time spent

- C.9.6 Over half of respondents from the Dulwich sub-area tend to spend more than 1 hour at large open spaces (58%). Visitors to outdoor sports facilities tend to stay for between 30 minutes and 2 hours (58%), while 64% of those that visit natural space areas spend between 30 minutes and 2 hours.
- C.9.7 Respondents who visit amenity areas spend the least amount of time, with 67% staying for less than 30 minutes.

## Travel mode

- C.9.8 The majority of visitors to large open spaces access these by foot (70%), while smaller local parks have even higher proportions with 81% of visitors arriving by foot.
- C.9.9 The highest proportion of car use to access an open space is with visiting cemeteries with 43% of respondents using this mode of transport.
- C.9.10 Amenity areas and children's play areas are all accessed by respondents without using cars.
- C.9.11 Buses are not generally the main use of transport to access open spaces in the sub-area. The largest proportions of bus users in the Dulwich sub-area are those respondents that are visiting the Thames Path (18%).

## Travel time

- C.9.12 The most localised areas (with short journey times of less than 5 minutes) are amenity areas and large parks and open spaces, with 60% and 43% of users reaching these open spaces in less than 5 minutes, respectively.
- C.9.13 The majority of residents that visit large parks and open spaces are to reach them within 10 minutes (70%), while 74% of residents that use children's play areas are able to access these within 10 minutes. Similarly those 54% of those respondents that visit outdoor sports facilities are able to reach them within 10 minutes.
- C.9.14 Over half of respondents that use the Thames Path have a longer journey time of between 21 to 45 minutes (56%).

## Quality of spaces

- C.9.15 Those categories rated as being good or very good quality sites are natural greenspace areas (89%), Metropolitan Parks (88%), outdoor sports facilities (84%) and the Thames Path (82%).
- C.9.16 Categories with a higher proportion of poor or very poor ratings include allotments (20%), and cemeteries (4%).

## Satisfaction and quality of life

- C.9.17 Respondents in the Dulwich sub-area have the recorded the highest levels of satisfaction with open space in the borough (91%).
- C.9.18 In terms of the contribution open space plays in respondent's quality of life, 94% of respondents feel open space contributes a little or a lot to quality of life in the Dulwich sub-area, which is a higher score than any other sub-area.

## Non use and improvements of open space

- C.9.19 Non users of open spaces were asked their reasons for non use. Time constraints (57%) and poor health (29%) were the most common responses.
- C.9.20 Residents asked what improvements could be made to encourage greater use of open space. Cleaner environments (less litter, graffiti, dog mess, etc) (18%), more park rangers/wardens (10%), more events/activities (10%) and more/different activities (10%) were all cited as priorities in the Dulwich sub-area. However, 50% of all respondents in the sub-area stated that nothing would encourage them to use spaces more frequently, suggesting that investment in new facilities for some would reap little by way of increased usage.

# Appendix D

## Site Proforma and Guidelines



## D.1 Site Proforma and Guidelines

# Appendix E

## Schedule of Sites Assessed

## E.1 Schedule of Sites Assessed

**Table E.1 – Schedule of Open Space Sites Assessed**

Site ID	Name of Space	Sub-Area	Typology	Size (ha)
OS1	Christchurch Gardens	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Cemeteries	0.51
OS2	Paris Gardens	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Outdoor Sports Facilities - private	0.16
OS3	Cathedral Precinct	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Cemeteries	0.12
OS4	Potter's Field Park	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Small Local Park	1.35
OS5	Surrey Water	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	2.56
OS6	Surrey Docks Sports Ground (Pitch 1)	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Outdoor Sports Facilities - private	0.91
OS7	Surrey Docks Sports Ground (Pitches 2&3)	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Outdoor Sports Facilities - education	2.45
OS8	Lavender Pond	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	0.98
OS9	Pearson Park	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Small Local Park	0.40
OS10	Nelson Square Gardens	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Small Local Park	0.40
OS11	Grotto Podiums	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Outdoor Sports Facilities - private	0.03
OS12	Grotto Open space	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Other	0.49
OS13	All Hallows Churchyard	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Cemeteries	0.08
OS14	Mint Street Park	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Small Local Park	0.92
OS15	Redcross Gardens	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Pocket Park	0.14
OS16	Little Dorrit Park	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Pocket Park	0.31
OS17	Marlborough Playground	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Pocket Park	0.33
OS18	St George's Churchyard and Gardens	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Cemeteries	0.42
OS19	Guy Street Park	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Small Local Park	0.39
OS20	Leathermarket Gardens	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Small Local Park	1.15
OS21	Snowsfield Nature Garden	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	0.13
OS22	Bermondsey Playground	Bankside, Borough and	Small Local Park	0.85

Site ID	Name of Space	Sub-Area	Typology	Size (ha)
		London Bridge		
OS23	St John's Churchyard	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Cemeteries	0.95
OS24	Dr Salter's Playground	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Provision for young people and teenagers	0.22
OS25	Cherry Gardens	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Linear Open Space	0.31
OS26	Angel Public House	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Civic Spaces	0.06
OS27	King Edward III Manor House	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Other	0.31
OS28	King's Stairs Gardens	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Small Local Park	3.46
OS29	Hope Sufferance Wharf	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Civic Spaces	0.01
OS30	St Mary's Churchyard, Rotherhithe	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Cemeteries	0.27
OS31	St Mary's Churchyard Gardens	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Pocket Park	0.37
OS32	Knot Garden	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Civic Spaces	0.06
OS33	Brunel Pump House	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Civic Spaces	0.12
OS34	Deal Porter's Walk	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Linear Open Space	0.58
OS35	Albion Channel	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Civic Spaces	1.16
OS36	Stave Hill	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Small Local Park	0.69
OS37	Stave Hill Ecological Park	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	2.23
OS38	Russia Dock Woodlands	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	District Park	10.80
OS39	Holy Trinity Churchyard	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Cemeteries	0.61
OS40	Durand's Wharf	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Small Local Park	0.97
OS41	Surrey Docks Farm	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Other	0.89
OS42	Newington Gardens	Elephant and Castle	Small Local Park	1.32
OS43	Trinity Church Square	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Cemeteries	0.10
OS44	Dickens Square	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Small Local Park	1.20
OS45	Merrick Square	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Pocket Park	0.14
OS46	Tabard Gardens	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Local Park	1.75
OS47	Hankey Place Gardens	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Pocket Park	0.08
OS48	Long Lane Park	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Pocket Park	0.14
OS49	St Mary Magdalen Churchyard	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Cemeteries	0.70
OS50	Bermondsey Square	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Amenity space	0.02

Site ID	Name of Space	Sub-Area	Typology	Size (ha)
OS51	Beormond Environs Open Space.	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Small Local Park	0.11
OS52	St James' Churchyard	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Small Local Park	0.76
OS53	Southwark Park	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Metropolitan Park	26.57
OS54	King George's Field Park	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Small Local Park	0.66
OS55	Canada Water	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	2.36
OS56	Geraldine Mary Harmsworth Park	Elephant and Castle	Local Park	5.94
OS57	West Square Garden	Elephant and Castle	Pocket Park	0.36
OS58	Falmouth Road Community Garden	Elephant and Castle	Pocket Park	0.19
OS59	David Copperfield Gardens	Elephant and Castle	Linear Open Space	0.22
OS60	Swanmead	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Small Local Park	0.46
OS61	Bermondsey Spa Park	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Small Local Park	1.59
OS62	Lucey Way/Alexis Street	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Small Local Park	1.05
OS63	Aspinden Road Nature Garden	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	0.04
OS64	Greenland Dock	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	11.16
OS65	South Dock	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	2.76
OS66	Lamlash Street Allotments	Elephant and Castle	Allotments	0.15
OS67	St Mary's Churchyard, Newington	Elephant and Castle	Small Local Park	0.63
OS68	Victory Community Park	Elephant and Castle	Small Local Park	0.51
OS69	Paragon Gardens	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Pocket Park	0.59
OS70	Salisbury Row Park	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Small Local Park	1.14
OS71	St Anne's Churchyard	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Cemeteries	0.19
OS72	St James' Road Allotments	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Allotments	0.28
OS73	Shuttleworth Park	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Pocket Park	0.27
OS74	Galleywell Road Nature Garden	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	0.08
OS75	Pullens Gardens	Elephant and Castle	Pocket Park	0.34
OS76	Nursery Row Park	Elephant and Castle	Small Local Park	1.45
OS77	Surrey Square Park	Aylesbury & Walworth	Small Local Park	1.39
OS78	Paterson Park (Western part)	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Small Local Park	0.52
OS79	The Stables	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Other	0.33
OS80	South Bermondsey Railway Embankments	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	2.29
OS81	Walworth Garden Farm	Aylesbury & Walworth	Allotments	0.17

Site ID	Name of Space	Sub-Area	Typology	Size (ha)
OS82	Surrey Gardens	Aylesbury & Walworth	Small Local Park	1.56
OS83	Sutherland Square	Aylesbury & Walworth	Pocket Park	0.04
OS84	Pelier Park	Aylesbury & Walworth	Pocket Park	0.28
OS85	Faraday Gardens	Aylesbury & Walworth	Small Local Park	1.23
OS86	St Peter's Churchyard	Aylesbury & Walworth	Cemeteries	0.36
OS87	Evelina Lowe Nature Garden	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Pocket Park	0.19
OS88	Bramcote Play Area	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Provision for young people and teenagers	0.18
OS89	Varcoe Road Nature Garden	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Pocket Park	0.19
OS90	Forsyth Gardens	Aylesbury & Walworth	Small Local Park	0.45
OS91	Burgess Park	Aylesbury & Walworth	District Park	47.62
OS92	Kennington Park	Camberwell	Small Local Park	1.47
OS93	Bethwin Road Open Space	Camberwell	Small Local Park	0.41
OS94	Leyton Square	Peckham & Nunhead	Small Local Park	1.03
OS95	Bird-in-Bush Park	Peckham & Nunhead	Small Local Park	0.48
OS96	Caroline Gardens	Peckham & Nunhead	Amenity space	0.47
OS97	Benhill Road Nature Garden	Camberwell	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	0.21
OS98	Surrey Canal Walk	Peckham & Nunhead	Linear Open Space	3.82
OS99	Brimmington Park	Peckham & Nunhead	Small Local Park	1.79
OS100	Camberwell Green	Camberwell	Small Local Park	0.89
OS101	Brunswick Park	Camberwell	Local Park	1.60
OS102	Sumner Park	Peckham & Nunhead	Pocket Park	0.37
OS103	Goldsmith Road Nature Garden	Peckham & Nunhead	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	0.09
OS104	St Giles' Churchyard	Camberwell	Small Local Park	1.05
OS105	Lucas Gardens	Camberwell	Small Local Park	1.73
OS106	Bellenden Road Tree Nursery	Peckham & Nunhead	Allotments	0.07
OS107	Cossall Park	Peckham & Nunhead	Local Park	1.12
OS108	Nunhead Railway Embankments	Peckham & Nunhead	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	4.97
OS109	St Mary Frobisher Gardens	Peckham & Nunhead	Pocket Park	0.14
OS110	Grove Park and East Dulwich Railway cuttings and embankments	Camberwell	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	10.41
OS111	Warwick Gardens	Peckham & Nunhead	Small Local Park	1.53
OS112	Highshore Open Space	Peckham & Nunhead	Pocket Park	0.09
OS113	Holly Grove Shrubbery	Peckham & Nunhead	Linear Open Space	0.32
OS114	Lettsom Gardens	Camberwell	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	0.63
OS115	McDermott Grove Nature	Peckham & Nunhead	Allotments	0.13

Site ID	Name of Space	Sub-Area	Typology	Size (ha)
	Garden			
OS116	Consort Park	Peckham & Nunhead	Pocket Park	0.34
OS117	Dr Harold Moody Park	Peckham & Nunhead	Small Local Park	0.51
OS118	Nunhead Green	Peckham & Nunhead	Pocket Park	0.28
OS119	Dog Kennel Hill Open Space and Adventure Playground	Camberwell	Small Local Park	1.24
OS120	St. Francis' Park	Camberwell	Small Local Park	0.92
OS121	London Wildlife Trust Centre for Wildlife Gardening.	Camberwell	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	0.22
OS122	Goose Green Common	Camberwell	Small Local Park	1.51
OS123	Goose Green Playground	Peckham & Nunhead	Small Local Park	0.40
OS124	Peckham Rye Park and Common and Piermont Green	Peckham & Nunhead	Metropolitan Park	42.75
OS125	Nunhead Reservoir	Peckham & Nunhead	Other	3.87
OS126	Nunhead Cemetery	Peckham & Nunhead	Cemeteries	20.37
OS127	Ivydale Road Playing Field	Peckham & Nunhead	Outdoor Sports Facilities - education	6.20
OS128	Greendale Playing Field	Camberwell	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	2.12
OS129	Greendale Artificial Playing Pitch	Camberwell	Outdoor Sports Facilities - private	1.04
OS130	Dulwich Hamlet	Camberwell	Outdoor Sports Facilities - private	0.80
OS131	The Gardens Square	Dulwich	Amenity space	0.33
OS132	Water Works	Peckham & Nunhead	Other	0.25
OS133	Nunhead Allotments	Peckham & Nunhead	Allotments	3.46
OS134	Nairne Grove Nature Garden	Camberwell	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	0.11
OS135	James Allens Girls School Playing Fields	Camberwell	Outdoor Sports Facilities - education	4.64
OS136	Charter School	Camberwell	Outdoor Sports Facilities - education	4.14
OS137	Waverley School	Peckham & Nunhead	Outdoor Sports Facilities - education	1.46
OS138	Sunray Gardens	Dulwich	Small Local Park	1.58
OS139	James Allens Girls Schools Sports Club	Camberwell	Outdoor Sports Facilities - education	1.50
OS140	Alleyn School Playing Field (North of Townley Road)	Dulwich	Outdoor Sports Facilities - education	4.99
OS141	Friern Road Allotments	Dulwich	Allotments	0.17
OS142	Homestall Road Playing Field	Peckham & Nunhead	Outdoor Sports Facilities - private	1.73
OS143	Aquarius Golf Course	Peckham & Nunhead	Outdoor Sports Facilities - private	13.31
OS144	Brenchley Gardens	Peckham & Nunhead	Small Local Park	3.17

Site ID	Name of Space	Sub-Area	Typology	Size (ha)
OS145	Camberwell New Cemetery and Grounds	Peckham & Nunhead	Cemeteries	17.72
OS146	Herne Hill Cycle Stadium and Sports Ground	Dulwich	Outdoor Sports Facilities - private	8.32
OS147	Alleyn School Playing Pitch (Carlton Avenue)	Dulwich	Outdoor Sports Facilities - education	3.87
OS148	Plough Lane Pond	Dulwich	Other	0.04
OS149	Camberwell Old Cemetery	Dulwich	Cemeteries	11.85
OS150	One Tree Hill	Peckham & Nunhead	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	6.95
OS151	Honor Oak Allotments	Peckham & Nunhead	Allotments	2.21
OS152	Honor Oak Sports Ground	Peckham & Nunhead	Local Park	5.06
OS153	Burbage Road Playing Fields	Dulwich	Outdoor Sports Facilities - private	6.23
OS154	Dulwich Library Garden	Dulwich	Greenspaces within grounds of institution	0.34
OS155	Dawson's Hill/Dawson Heights	Dulwich	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	2.80
OS156	Sydenham Hill Railway Cuttings	Dulwich	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	3.65
OS157	Dulwich College Playing Fields and Sports Grounds (Turney Road and West Gallery Road)	Dulwich	Outdoor Sports Facilities - education	14.93
OS158	Dulwich Picture Gallery Grounds	Dulwich	Greenspaces within grounds of institution	2.36
OS159	Dulwich Park	Dulwich	Metropolitan Park	30.85
OS160	Belair Park	Dulwich	Local Park	10.60
OS161	Dulwich College Playing Fields and Sports Ground (East Gallery Road)	Dulwich	Outdoor Sports Facilities - education	4.66
OS162	Southwark Sports Ground	Dulwich	Outdoor Sports Facilities - private	2.63
OS163	Barclay Way	Dulwich	Amenity space	0.39
OS164	Mill Pond	Dulwich	Greenspaces within grounds of institution	0.86
OS165	Pynners Close Playing Field	Dulwich	Outdoor Sports Facilities - private	3.83
OS166	Old Alleynian's Sports Ground	Dulwich	Outdoor Sports Facilities - education	5.17
OS167	Honor Oak and Tulse Hill Playing Fields / Sports Grounds	Dulwich	Outdoor Sports Facilities - private	4.59
OS168	Dulwich Common Allotments and Tennis Club	Dulwich	Outdoor Sports Facilities - private	2.20
OS169	Dulwich Common Sports Ground and Cricket Club	Dulwich	Outdoor Sports Facilities - private	3.60
OS170	St Peter's Churchyard (Lordship Lane)	Dulwich	Cemeteries	0.45



Site ID	Name of Space	Sub-Area	Typology	Size (ha)
OS171	Dulwich College	Dulwich	Outdoor Sports Facilities - education	17.49
OS172	Dulwich College Sports Ground (North Grange Road)	Dulwich	Outdoor Sports Facilities - education	8.34
OS173	Dulwich and Sydenham Hill Golf Club	Dulwich	Outdoor Sports Facilities - private	33.22
OS174	Cox's Walk	Dulwich	Linear Open Space	1.08
OS175	Cox's walk Allotments	Dulwich	Allotments	0.94
OS176	Mary Datchelor Playing Field	Dulwich	Outdoor Sports Facilities - education	4.25
OS177	College Sports Ground (South Grange Road)	Dulwich	Outdoor Sports Facilities - education	4.75
OS178	Grange Road Allotments (South)	Dulwich	Allotments	4.25
OS179	The Fort Camping Ground	Dulwich	Provision for young people and teenagers	2.99
OS180	Grange Road Allotments (North)	Dulwich	Allotments	3.05
OS181	Sydenham Hill and Dulwich Woods	Dulwich	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	28.46
OS182	Kingswood House	Dulwich	Greenspaces within grounds of institution	0.98
OS183	Countisbury House Lawns (Dulwich)	Dulwich	Amenity space	0.18
OS184	Long Meadow	Dulwich	Amenity space	1.46
OS185	Carlton Place Copse/Hitherwood	Dulwich	Pocket Park	0.37
OS186	Gipsy Hill Railway Cutting	Dulwich	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	1.25
OS187	Dulwich Upper Wood	Dulwich	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	1.75
OS188	College Road	Dulwich	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	0.40
375	Central Venture Park	Peckham & Nunhead	Provision for young people and teenagers	0.45
377	Calypso Gardens	Peckham & Nunhead	Pocket Park	0.23
392	Caspian Street Allotments	Camberwell	Allotments	0.12
393	Grove Park Allotments	Peckham & Nunhead	Allotments	0.25
397	Dunston Roads Allotments	Dulwich	Other	0.09
400	Bonar Road Allotments	Camberwell	Allotments	0.27
401	Aylesbury Road Allotments	Aylesbury & Walworth	Allotments	0.10
409	Fielding Street Allotments	Aylesbury & Walworth	Allotments	0.16
410	Alscot Road Allotments	Bermondsey & Old Kent Road	Allotments	0.09
AW1	Lorrimore Square Gardens	Aylesbury & Walworth	Small Local Park	0.49
BB1	Montague Close Open Space	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Pocket Park	0.10

Site ID	Name of Space	Sub-Area	Typology	Size (ha)
BB2	Crossbones Graveyard	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Other	0.75
BB3	Tate Garden	Bankside, Borough and London Bridge	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	0.05
CW1	St Pauls Sports Ground	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Outdoor Sports Facilities - education	1.78
CW2	Former Nursery	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	0.34
CW3	Cumberland Wharf	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Pocket Park	0.04
CW4	Surrey Docks Adventure Playground	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Provision for young people and teenagers	0.41
CW5	Neptune Street Park	Canada Water and Rotherhithe	Pocket Park	0.10
EC1	Carter Place	Elephant and Castle	Other	0.05
EC2	Diversity Garden	Elephant and Castle	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	0.05
PN1	Jowett Street Park	Peckham & Nunhead	Small Local Park	0.84
PN2	Lyndhurst Square	Peckham & Nunhead	Amenity space	0.03
PN3	Hatcham Gardens	Peckham & Nunhead	Pocket Park	0.11
PN4	Brayards Green	Peckham & Nunhead	Amenity space	0.71
PN5	Buchan Hall Sports Pitch	Peckham & Nunhead	Outdoor Sports Facilities - private	0.06
PN6	Kirkwood Road Nature Garden	Peckham & Nunhead	Small Local Park	0.25
D1	The Spinney	Dulwich	Natural or semi-natural greenspaces	0.08

# Appendix F

## Quality and Value Scores

## F.1 Quality and Value Scores

Table F.1 – Quality and Value Scores

Site ID	Site Name	Value Score (%)	Quality Score (%)	Relationship between Quality and Value
OS1	Christchurch Gardens	27.4%	75.0%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS2	Paris Gardens	12.5%	71.8%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS3	Cathedral Precinct	33.0%	69.7%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS4	Potter's Field Park	32.4%	84.0%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS5	Surrey Water	45.2%	64.7%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS6	Surrey Docks Sports Ground (Pitch 1)	21.5%	54.5%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS7	Surrey Docks Sports Ground (Pitches 2&3)	27.4%	71.7%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS8	Lavender Pond	41.5%	75.7%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS9	Pearson Park	22.6%	73.9%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS10	Nelson Square Gardens	23.6%	70.4%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS11	Grotto Podiums	13.3%	78.4%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS12	Grotto Open Space	8.7%	60.0%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS13	All Hallows Churchyard	27.0%	71.4%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS14	Mint Street Park	41.3%	69.7%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS15	Redcross Gardens	34.3%	81.9%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS16	Little Dorrit Park	21.3%	70.3%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS17	Marlborough Playground	18.0%	69.9%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS18	St George's Churchyard and Gardens	35.1%	75.0%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS19	Guy Street Park	22.6%	74.1%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS20	Leathermarket Gardens	49.8%	80.0%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS21	Snowsfield Nature Garden	18.8%	69.1%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS22	Bermondsey Playground	32.7%	75.7%	Above Average Quality and Value

Site ID	Site Name	Value Score (%)	Quality Score (%)	Relationship between Quality and Value
OS23	St John's Churchyard	37.3%	74.1%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS24	Dr Salter's Playground	11.1%	69.2%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS25	Cherry Gardens	15.5%	65.1%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS26	Angel Public House	29.5%	74.1%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS27	King Edward III Manor House	29.0%	69.1%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS28	King's Stairs Gardens	32.8%	73.2%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS29	Hope Sufferance Wharf	15.8%	65.8%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS30	St Mary's Churchyard, Rotherhithe	33.7%	74.7%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS31	St Mary's Churchyard Gardens	29.7%	67.0%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS32	Knot Garden	22.5%	69.9%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS33	Brunel Pump House	37.0%	75.4%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS34	Deal Porter's Walk	12.8%	62.2%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS35	Albion Channel	37.9%	72.9%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS36	Stave Hill	37.0%	76.1%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS37	Stave Hill Ecological Park	48.9%	77.0%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS38	Russia Dock Woodlands	47.3%	78.3%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS39	Holy Trinity Churchyard	18.0%	67.4%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS40	Durand's Wharf	18.0%	70.3%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS41	Surrey Docks Farm	33.6%	79.7%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS42	Newington Gardens	31.8%	74.6%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS43	Trinity Church Square	28.1%	84.6%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS44	Dickens Square	27.4%	48.4%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS45	Merrick Square	23.3%	75.0%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS46	Tabard Gardens	43.6%	77.3%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS47	Hankey Place Gardens	16.1%	73.8%	Above Average Quality,

Site ID	Site Name	Value Score (%)	Quality Score (%)	Relationship between Quality and Value
				Below Average Value
OS48	Long Lane Park	17.1%	71.4%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS49	St Mary Magdalen Churchyard	40.0%	77.6%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS50	Bermondsey Square	23.9%	77.5%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS51	Beormond Environs Open Space.	20.4%	80.5%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS52	St James' Churchyard	35.8%	87.5%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS53	Southwark Park	74.1%	81.3%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS54	King George's Field Park	27.0%	75.2%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS55	Canada Water	42.6%	70.8%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS56	Geraldine Mary Harmsworth Park	64.0%	80.0%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS57	West Square Garden	32.4%	87.0%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS58	Falmouth Road Community Garden	16.5%	70.8%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS59	David Copperfield Gardens	18.1%	79.4%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS60	Swanmead	21.1%	69.8%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS61	Bermondsey Spa Park	46.5%	87.9%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS62	Lucey Way/Alexis Street	20.8%	76.5%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS63	Aspiden Road Nature Garden	24.6%	69.9%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS64	Greenland Dock	40.5%	77.1%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS65	South Dock	33.1%	77.0%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS66	Lamlash Street Allotments	8.5%	66.3%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS67	St Mary's Churchyard, Newington	35.0%	80.0%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS68	Victory Community Park	34.3%	69.3%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS69	Paragon Gardens	19.9%	73.1%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS70	Salisbury Row Park	27.6%	81.7%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS71	St Anne's Churchyard	27.8%	66.2%	Below Average Quality and Value

Site ID	Site Name	Value Score (%)	Quality Score (%)	Relationship between Quality and Value
OS72	St James' Road Allotments	10.9%	71.4%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS73	Shuttleworth Park	21.7%	68.4%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS74	Galleywell Road Nature Garden	20.8%	76.0%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS75	Pullens Gardens	34.4%	62.1%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS76	Nursery Row Park	29.5%	73.7%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS77	Surrey Square Park	32.5%	59.2%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS78	Paterson Park (Western part)	35.8%	76.1%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS79	The Stables	10.6%	64.1%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS80	South Bermondsey Railway Embankments	19.3%	65.9%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS81	Walworth Garden Farm	36.8%	82.3%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS82	Surrey Gardens	36.0%	63.9%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS83	Sutherland Square	22.9%	77.4%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS84	Pelier Park	23.8%	78.4%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS85	Faraday Gardens	33.6%	64.0%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS86	St Peter's Churchyard	35.9%	74.6%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS87	Evelina Lowe Nature Garden	20.9%	77.5%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS88	Bramcote Play Area	17.3%	68.6%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS89	Varcoe Road Nature Garden	24.2%	62.2%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS90	Forsyth Gardens	15.3%	58.6%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS91	Burgess Park	70.7%	57.1%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS92	Kennington Park	18.6%	71.3%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS93	Bethwin Road Open Space	20.3%	71.5%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS94	Leyton Square	32.7%	76.5%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS95	Bird-in-Bush Park	36.9%	72.5%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS96	Caroline Gardens	37.0%	79.6%	Above Average Quality and

Site ID	Site Name	Value Score (%)	Quality Score (%)	Relationship between Quality and Value
				Value
OS97	Benhill Road Nature Garden	16.4%	49.6%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS98	Surrey Canal Walk	30.7%	69.1%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS99	Brimmington Park	34.4%	72.1%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS100	Camberwell Green	39.4%	79.3%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS101	Brunswick Park	42.1%	79.1%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS102	Sumner Park	28.5%	76.2%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS103	Goldsmith Road Nature Garden	21.3%	52.7%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS104	St Giles' Churchyard	34.1%	65.4%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS105	Lucas Gardens	49.1%	77.1%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS106	Bellenden Road Tree Nursery	24.1%	66.0%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS107	Cossal Park	30.0%	66.9%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS108	Nunhead Railway Embankments	18.7%	65.4%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS109	St Mary Frobisher Gardens	23.5%	75.2%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS110	Grove Park and East Dulwich Railway cuttings and embankments	25.7%	75.0%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS111	Warwick Gardens	34.0%	71.7%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS112	Highshore Open Space	27.0%	69.8%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS113	Holly Grove Shrubbery	22.2%	67.5%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS114	Lettsom Gardens	46.3%	72.5%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS115	McDermott Grove Nature Garden	26.0%	62.3%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS116	Consort Park	26.7%	67.5%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS117	Dr Harold Moody Park	32.1%	67.4%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS118	Nunhead Green	35.8%	70.3%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS119	Dog Kennel Hill Open Space and Adventure Playground	35.9%	80.3%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS120	St. Francis' Park	31.5%	81.5%	Above Average Quality and



Site ID	Site Name	Value Score (%)	Quality Score (%)	Relationship between Quality and Value
				Value
OS121	London Wildlife Trust Centre for Wildlife Gardening.	29.6%	78.2%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS122	Goose Green Common	30.0%	71.2%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS123	Goose Green Playground	25.7%	72.8%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS124	Peckham Rye Park and Common and Piermont Green	72.3%	84.6%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS125	Nunhead Reservoir	7.8%	66.0%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS126	Nunhead Cemetery	49.0%	76.5%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS127	Ivydale Road Playing Field	26.8%	75.6%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS128	Greendale Playing Field	11.8%	48.8%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS129	Greendale Artificial Playing Pitch	15.8%	51.9%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS130	Dulwich Hamlet	22.6%	79.7%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS131	The Gardens Square	17.5%	66.4%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS132	Water Works	6.1%	65.4%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS133	Nunhead Allotments	11.6%	63.7%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS134	Nairne Grove Nature Garden	9.2%	41.3%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS135	James Allens Girls School Playing Fields	32.0%	77.7%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS136	Charter School	14.7%	75.0%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS137	Waverley School	14.7%	69.3%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS138	Sunray Gardens	56.0%	82.8%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS139	James Allens Girls Schools Sports Club	17.2%	74.2%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS140	Alleyn School Playing Field (North of Townley Road)	37.2%	82.4%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS141	Friern Road Allotments	12.0%	62.2%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS142	Homestall Road Playing Field	18.4%	64.8%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS143	Aquarius Golf Course	27.5%	70.6%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS144	Brenchley Gardens	33.7%	73.8%	Above Average Quality and Value

Site ID	Site Name	Value Score (%)	Quality Score (%)	Relationship between Quality and Value
OS145	Camberwell New Cemetery and Grounds	41.1%	80.8%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS146	Herne Hill Cycle Stadium and Sports Ground	44.7%	62.7%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS147	Alleyn School Playing Pitch (Carlton Avenue)	33.8%	78.6%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS149	Camberwell Old Cemetery	36.1%	75.3%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS150	One Tree Hill	42.4%	69.8%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS151	Honor Oak Allotments	25.3%	71.6%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS152	Honor Oak Sports Ground	43.3%	77.5%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS153	Burbage Road Playing Fields	37.4%	74.1%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS154	Dulwich Library Garden	43.9%	79.9%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS155	Dawson's Hill/Dawson Heights	29.8%	49.6%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS156	Sydenham Hill Railway Cuttings	16.3%	50.6%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS157	Dulwich College Playing Fields and Sports Grounds (Turney Road and West Gallery Road)	41.3%	73.2%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS158	Dulwich Picture Gallery Grounds	49.3%	87.8%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS159	Dulwich Park	84.0%	84.8%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS160	Belair Park	67.3%	74.6%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS161	Dulwich College Playing Fields and Sports Ground (East Gallery Road)	30.6%	77.8%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS162	Southwark Sports Ground	40.0%	63.8%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS163	Barclay Way	16.3%	69.9%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS164	Mill Pond	39.6%	67.4%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS165	Pynners Close Playing Field	30.0%	67.3%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS166	Old Alleynian's Sports Ground	38.3%	76.7%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS167	Honor Oak and Tulse Hill Playing Fields / Sports Grounds	33.5%	76.1%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS168	Dulwich Common Allotments and Tennis Club	35.4%	75.6%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS169	Dulwich Common Sports	40.1%	75.6%	Above Average Quality and

Site ID	Site Name	Value Score (%)	Quality Score (%)	Relationship between Quality and Value
	Ground and Cricket Club			Value
OS170	St Peter's Churchyard (Lordship Lane)	22.1%	57.2%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS171	Dulwich College	45.8%	83.4%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS172	Dulwich College Sports Ground (North Grange Road)	37.4%	75.7%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS173	Dulwich and Sydenham Hill Golf Club	45.1%	81.3%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS174	Cox's Walk	30.7%	73.2%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS175	Cox's walk Allotments	19.0%	69.9%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS176	Mary Datchelor Playing Field	26.3%	72.2%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS177	College Sports Ground (South Grange Road)	36.3%	82.1%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS178	Grange Road Allotments (South)	28.3%	74.7%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS179	The Fort Camping Ground	46.6%	77.5%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS180	Grange Road Allotments (North)	28.1%	74.8%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
OS181	Sydenham Hill and Dulwich Woods	59.8%	78.3%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS183	Countisbury House Lawns (Dulwich)	38.9%	67.1%	Above Average Value, Below Average Quality
OS184	Long Meadow	24.4%	69.8%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS185	Carlton Place Copse/Hitherwood	25.8%	65.7%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS186	Gipsy Hill Railway Cutting	2.0%	65.4%	Below Average Quality and Value
OS187	Dulwich Upper Wood	40.2%	75.4%	Above Average Quality and Value
OS188	College Road	15.8%	49.5%	Below Average Quality and Value
375	Central Venture Park	31.2%	80.9%	Above Average Quality and Value
377	Calypso Gardens	22.8%	76.0%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
392	Caspian Street Allotments	9.4%	61.2%	Below Average Quality and Value
393	Grove Park Allotments	13.3%	69.8%	Below Average Quality and Value
397	Dunston Road Allotments	7.0%	60%	Below Average Quality and Value
400	Bonar Road Allotments	15.9%	75.2%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value

Site ID	Site Name	Value Score (%)	Quality Score (%)	Relationship between Quality and Value
401	Aylesbury Road Allotments	16.4%	58.6%	Below Average Quality and Value
409	Fielding Street Allotments	9.4%	58.6%	Below Average Quality and Value
410	Alscot Road Allotments	9.5%	75.2%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
BB1	Montague Close Open Space	18.5%	67.9%	Below Average Quality and Value
CW1	St Pauls Sports Ground	11.1%	64.0%	Below Average Quality and Value
CW2	Former Nursery	5.9%	51.8%	Below Average Quality and Value
CW3	Cumberland Wharf	17.2%	76.7%	Above Average Quality, Below Average Value
CW4	Surrey Docks Adventure Playground	8.9%	67.9%	Below Average Quality and Value
CW5	Neptune Street Park	13.3%	60.9%	Below Average Quality and Value
PN1	Jowett Street Park	27.2%	63.0%	Below Average Quality and Value
PN2	Lyndhurst Square	25.8%	60.0%	Below Average Quality and Value
PN3	Montague Square	27.8%	68.6%	Below Average Quality and Value
PN4	Brayards Green	21.7%	54.1%	Below Average Quality and Value
PN5	Buchan Hall Sports Pitch	14.7%	68.4%	Below Average Quality and Value
PN6	Kirkwood Road Nature Garden	17.9%	58.3%	Below Average Quality and Value

# Contact us

Planning policy team, Chief Executive's Department, Southwark Council, P.O. Box 64529, London SE1P 5LX.

Any enquiries relating to this document can be directed to planning policy team, Southwark Council. Email [planningpolicy@southwark.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@southwark.gov.uk), Tel 020 7525 5471

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