



WANDSWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

OPEN SPACE REPORT

MAY 2021

QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

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Glossary

BFS	Built Facilities Strategy
DDA	Disability Discrimination Act
DPD	Development Plan Document
FIT	Fields in Trust
FOG	Friends of Group
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
KKP	Knight, Kavanagh and Page
LDF	Local Development Framework
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government
MUGA	Multi-use Games Area (an enclosed area with a hard surface for variety of informal play)
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NSALG	National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners
ONS	Office of National Statistics
OSNA	Open Space Needs Assessment
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PPS	Playing Pitch Strategy
SOA	Super Output Areas
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
WBC	Wandsworth Borough Council

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of an Open Space Study is to recognise the role of open space provision as a resource. They contribute to the health, well-being, cultural heritage, placemaking, landscape, education, climate change mitigation, biodiversity and movement for people and wildlife. It is therefore vital for local authorities to know what provision currently exists and what the priorities and requirements are for the future.

The report presents the findings of the research, consultation, site assessments, data analysis and GIS mapping that underpin the study. It provides detail regarding what provision exists in the area, its condition, distribution and overall quality.

It will help inform direction on the future provision of accessible, high quality, sustainable provision for open spaces in Wandsworth. It can help to inform the priorities for open space as part of future population distribution and planned growth. It supports the Local Plan Policies relating to open space and provides evidence to support the protection and enhancement of provision.

The methodology is based on that originally set out in Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG17) Companion Guide; Assessing Needs and Opportunities (September 2002). Whilst PPG17 has been replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), it is still recognised as best practice providing a sound methodology.

All open space sites (including provision for children and young people) have been identified, mapped and assessed to evaluate their quality and value. Only sites publicly accessible are included (i.e. private sites or land, which people cannot access, are not included). Each site is classified based on its primary open space purpose, so that each type of space is counted only once.

There is a total of 216 sites equating to around 873 hectares of open space. The largest contributor to provision is parks and gardens (324 hectares); accounting for 37%.

Open space typology	Number of sites	Total amount (hectares)	% contribution
Allotments / food growing spaces	9	7	0.8%
Amenity greenspace	92	170	19.5%
Cemeteries/churchyards	12	73	8.4%
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	7	293	33.6%
Park and gardens	18	324	37.0%
Provision for children & young people	78	6	0.7%
TOTAL	216	873	-

Generally, the quality of open spaces is good across all typologies. This is reflected in over two thirds (70%) of sites scoring above their set threshold for quality. Nearly all sites (91%) are assessed as being above the threshold for value, reflecting the role and importance of open space provision to local communities and environments.

This is reinforced by the findings of the community questionnaire. The level of satisfaction with the quality of open space across Wandsworth Borough is mostly positive with 56% of survey respondents quite satisfied and 35.8% very satisfied.

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Open space is also widely recognised as helping with better mental health (96%) and better physical health (95%). Both cited as the two most common benefits associated with open space provision.

Provision standards are established and used to determine deficiencies and surpluses. These are set in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility. Application of the provision standards identifies deficiencies and shortfalls exist (Part 10).

For *quality*, each site receives a separate quality and value score. This allows for application of a high and low quality/value matrix to further help determine prioritisation.

Accessibility catchments identify areas currently not served by existing provision. Overall, coverage is good with no significant gaps. In most instances where a gap does exist in one form of open space, a different type of open space serves the area (Figure 10.1).

For instance, catchment gaps for parks, natural and amenity are noted to the Graveney and Furzedown wards. However, these are likely served by forms of open space outside of the borough boundary (detailed in Parts 4, 5 and 6).

Application of *quantity* standards highlights areas of the borough with possible shortfalls in provision. It also helps to ensure new developments contribute to the provision of open space across the area.

Shortfalls in standards are identified across the Borough for different types of open space (Part 10). Consequently, the Council should seek to ensure new developments contribute to the overall provision of open space.

A number of recommendations are provided that seek to address the shortfalls and deficiencies identified as part of the study (Part 11). These are:

- ◀ Explore low quality sites and their potential for enhancement
- ◀ Sites helping or with the potential to serve areas identified as having gaps in catchment mapping should be recognised through opportunities for enhancement
- ◀ Ensure low quality sites helping to serve potential gaps in accessibility catchments are prioritised for enhancement
- ◀ Recognise low quality and value sites and how they may be able to meet other needs
- ◀ Keeping data, report and supporting evidence base up to date in order to reflect changes over time

Several sites are highlighted as part of the recommendations due to their ability to potentially help with addressing some of the shortfalls identified.

For example, some sites help meet the identified catchment gaps for other open space types. Therefore exploring the potential to adapt these sites through formalisation and/or greater provision of features linked to other types of open space. This could provide a stronger secondary role as well as opportunities associated with other open space types. This may, in some instances, also help provide options to minimise the need for creation of new provision in order to address any gaps in catchment mapping.

Such sites should be viewed as being key forms of open space provision. It is important that the Council looks to maintain sites of this classification to as high a standard as possible.

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PART 1: INTRODUCTION

Wandsworth Borough Council (WBC) has commissioned Knight Kavanagh & Page Ltd (KKP) to deliver an Open Space Assessment. This assessment is commissioned as a key part of the evidence base for the Local Plan.

This document is an update on the audit process to date with a focus on the current quantity, quality, and accessibility of open space provision.

The report presents the findings of the research, consultation, site assessments, data analysis and GIS mapping that underpin the study. It will provide detail regarding what provision exists in the area, its condition, distribution and overall quality.

It will help inform direction on the future provision of accessible, high quality, sustainable provision for open spaces in Wandsworth. It can help to inform the priorities for open space provision as part of future population distribution and planned growth. It supports the Local Plan Policies relating to open space and provides evidence to support the protection and enhancement of open spaces.

The purpose of an Open Space Study is to recognise the role of open space provision as a resource to the Borough of Wandsworth. Open spaces contribute to the health, well-being, cultural heritage, placemaking, landscape, education, climate change mitigation, biodiversity and movement for people and wildlife. The impact of climate change is a recognised concern, and one which open space provision has the ability to help contribute towards tackling through measures such as tree planting, landscaping, re-wilding and creation of wild areas etc. It is therefore vital for local authorities to know what provision currently exists and what the priorities and requirements are for the future

In order for planning policies to be 'sound' local authorities are required to carry out a robust assessment of need for open space, sport and recreation facilities. We advocate that the methodology to undertake such assessments should still be informed by best practice including the Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG17) Companion Guidance; *Assessing Needs and Opportunities** published in September 2002.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has replaced PPG17. However, assessment of open space facilities is still normally carried out in accordance with the Companion Guidance to PPG17 as it remains the only national best practice guidance on the conduct of an open space assessment.

Under paragraph 96 of the NPPF, it is set out that planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.

* <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/assessing-needs-and-opportunities-a-companion-guide-to-planning-policy-guidance-17>

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The table below details the open space typologies included within the study:

Table 1.1: Open space typology examples and definitions

	Typology	Primary purpose
Greenspaces	Parks and gardens	Urban parks, country parks and formal gardens, open to the general public. Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events.
	Natural and semi-natural greenspaces	Woodlands, scrubland, orchards, grasslands (e.g. meadows and non-amenity grassland), wetlands and river corridors, nature reserves and brownfield land. Supports wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness.
	Amenity greenspace	Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas.
	Provision for children and young people	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, MUGAs, skateboard areas and teenage shelters.
	Allotments and food growing spaces	Opportunities to grow own produce. Added benefits include the long term promotion of sustainable living, health and social inclusion.
	Cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds	Private burial grounds, local authority burial grounds and disused churchyards. Provides burial space but is considered to provide a place of quiet contemplation and is often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity.

1.1 Report structure

Open spaces

This report considers the supply and demand issues for open space provision across Wandsworth. Relevant typology specific data is presented as its own chapter. A description of the methodology used is provided in Part 2. The report covers the predominant issues for all open spaces as defined in best practice guidance:

- ◀ Part 3: Open space summary
- ◀ Part 4: Parks and gardens
- ◀ Part 5: Natural/ semi-natural greenspace
- ◀ Part 6: Amenity greenspace
- ◀ Part 7: Provision for children / young people
- ◀ Part 8: Allotments and food growing spaces
- ◀ Part 9: Cemeteries / churchyards

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1.2 National context

National Planning Policy Framework (2019), (MHCLG)

The National Planning Policy Framework (Feb 2019) (NPPF) sets out the planning policies for England. It details how these are expected to be applied to the planning system and provides a framework to produce distinct local and neighbourhood plans, reflecting the needs and priorities of local communities.

It states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development (paragraphs 7-9). It establishes that the planning system needs to focus on three themes of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. A presumption in favour of sustainable development is a key aspect for any plan-making and decision-taking processes. In relation to plan-making the NPPF sets out that Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs.

Paragraph 96 of the NPPF establishes that access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for health and well-being. It states that planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficiencies and surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.

As a prerequisite paragraph 97 of the NPPF states existing open space, sports and recreation sites, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- ◀ An assessment has been undertaken, which has clearly shown the site to be surplus to requirements; or
- ◀ The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
- ◀ The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

National Planning Practice Guidance (MHCLG)

National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) is a web-based resource which brings together planning guidance on various topics into one place. It was launched in March 2014 and adds further context to the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF). It is intended that the two documents should be read together.

The guidance determines that open space should be taken into account in planning for new development and considering proposals that may affect existing open space. It is for local planning authorities to assess the need for open space and opportunities for new provision in their areas. In carrying out this work, they should have regard to the duty to cooperate where open space serves a wider area.

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Everybody Active, Every Day (2014), Public Health England

In October 2014 Public Health England (PHE) produced a plan to tackle low activity levels across the country. Along with making the case for physical activity, the plan identifies four areas where measures need to be taken at a national and local level:

- ◀ Active society: creating a social movement. Shifting social norms so that physical activity becomes a routine part of daily life.
- ◀ Moving professionals: activating networks of expertise. Making every contact with the health sector count to push the 'active' message and to deliver the message through other sectors including education, sports and leisure, transport and planning.
- ◀ Active environments: creating the right spaces. Making available and accessible appropriate environments that encourage people to be active every day.
- ◀ Moving at scale: scaling up interventions that make us active. Maximising existing assets that enable communities to be active.

Open space provision has an important role in working towards these measures. There is a need to ensure accessible facilities that can help meet the physical activity needs of everyone including the physically and mentally disabled and those with learning difficulties and debilitating diseases.

Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015), Fields in Trust

As part of its protection work, Fields in Trust (FIT) offers guidance on open space provision and design. This is to ensure that the provision of outdoor sport, play and informal open space is of a sufficient size to enable effective use; is located in an accessible location and in close proximity to dwellings; and of a quality to maintain longevity and to encourage its continued use.

Beyond the Six Acre Standard sets out a range of benchmark guidelines on quantity, quality and accessibility for open space and equipped play. It also offers some recommendations to minimum site sizes. These are considered as part of the review of provision standards in the Open Space Standards Paper.

Planning for Sport Guidance (2019), Sport England

Sets out how the planning system can help provide opportunities for everyone to be physically active. It highlights the vital role planning systems play in shaping environments (including open spaces) which offer opportunities to take part in sport and physical activity. To help with this, the guidance sets out 12 planning-for-sport principles to be embraced.

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Table 1.2: 12 planning for sport principles

Overarching	Recognise and give weight to the benefits of sport and physical activity
	Undertake, maintain and apply robust and up-to-date assessment of need and strategies for sport and physical activity provision, and base policies, decisions and guidance upon them
	Plan, design and maintain buildings, developments, facilities, land and environments that enable people to lead active lifestyles
Protect	Protect and promote existing sport and physical activity provision and ensure new development does not prejudice its use
	Ensure long-term viable management and maintenance of new and existing sport and physical activity provision
Enhance	Support improvements to existing sport and physical activity provision where they are needed
	Encourage and secure wider community use of existing and new sport and physical activity provision
Provide	Support new provision, including allocating new sites for sport and physical activity which meets identified needs
	Ensure a positive approach to meeting the needs generated by new development for sport and physical activity provision
	Provide sport and physical activity provision which is fit for purpose and well designed
	Plan positively for sport and physical activity provision in designated landscapes and the green belt
	Proactively address any amenity issues arising from sport and physical activity developments

Summary of the national context

Policies set out within the NPPF state that local and neighbourhood plans should both reflect needs and priorities within a local community and be based on robust and current assessments of open space, sport and recreational facilities. Engaging residents to take up and retain a minimum or better level of physical literacy and activity is a high priority for national government. For many people, sport and recreational activities have a key role to play in facilitating physical activity. Therefore, ensuring that open space creates an active environment with opportunities and good accessibility is important. In line with national policy recommendations, this report makes an assessment of open space provision from which recommendations and policy will be formulated.

1.3 Local context

This study and its audit findings are important in their contribution to the production of the Council's Local Plan and are an integral part of identifying and regulating the open space infrastructure. Through recognising the provision of open spaces in plan form, provision can be assessed in terms of quantity, quality, value and accessibility, whilst strengthening its presence in planning policy for the future and looking to maximise opportunities for investment.

Wandsworth Local Plan 2023 – 2038

The document sets out a framework for strategic planning in Wandsworth over the next 15 years. The spatial vision for the borough is that "by 2038 Wandsworth borough will have maintained its special character, connectivity and neighbourhood distinctiveness, and achieved higher levels of growth in a sustainable and environmentally friendly way, bringing benefits and opportunities for all".

In terms of open space, the borough will have achieved its goal of being the greenest inner London borough. The Council will have protected and enhanced its parks and open spaces, habitats and biodiversity, particularly along the Thames and Wandle Valley corridors, supported by an enhanced and connected network of green and blue infrastructure assets within the borough and the wider area.

The Draft LP 55 Protection and Enhancement of Green and Blue Infrastructure protects the natural environment, enhances its quality and extends access to it. In considering proposals for development, the Council will aim to create a comprehensive network of green and blue corridors and places appropriate to the specific context.

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PART 2: METHODOLOGY

This section details the methodology undertaken as part of the study. The key stages are:

- ↳ 2.1 - Analysis area
- ↳ 2.2 - Auditing local provision
- ↳ 2.3 - Open space standards
- ↳ 2.4 - Quality and value
- ↳ 2.5 - Quality and value thresholds
- ↳ 2.6 - Accessibility catchments

2.1 Analysis area

The study area comprises the whole of Wandsworth Borough. In order to address supply and demand on a more localised level, analysis areas (consisting of ward areas) have been utilised.

Table 2.1 shows the populations for each analysis area. Figure 2.1 shows these areas in tandem with population density.

Table 2.1: Analysis areas and populations

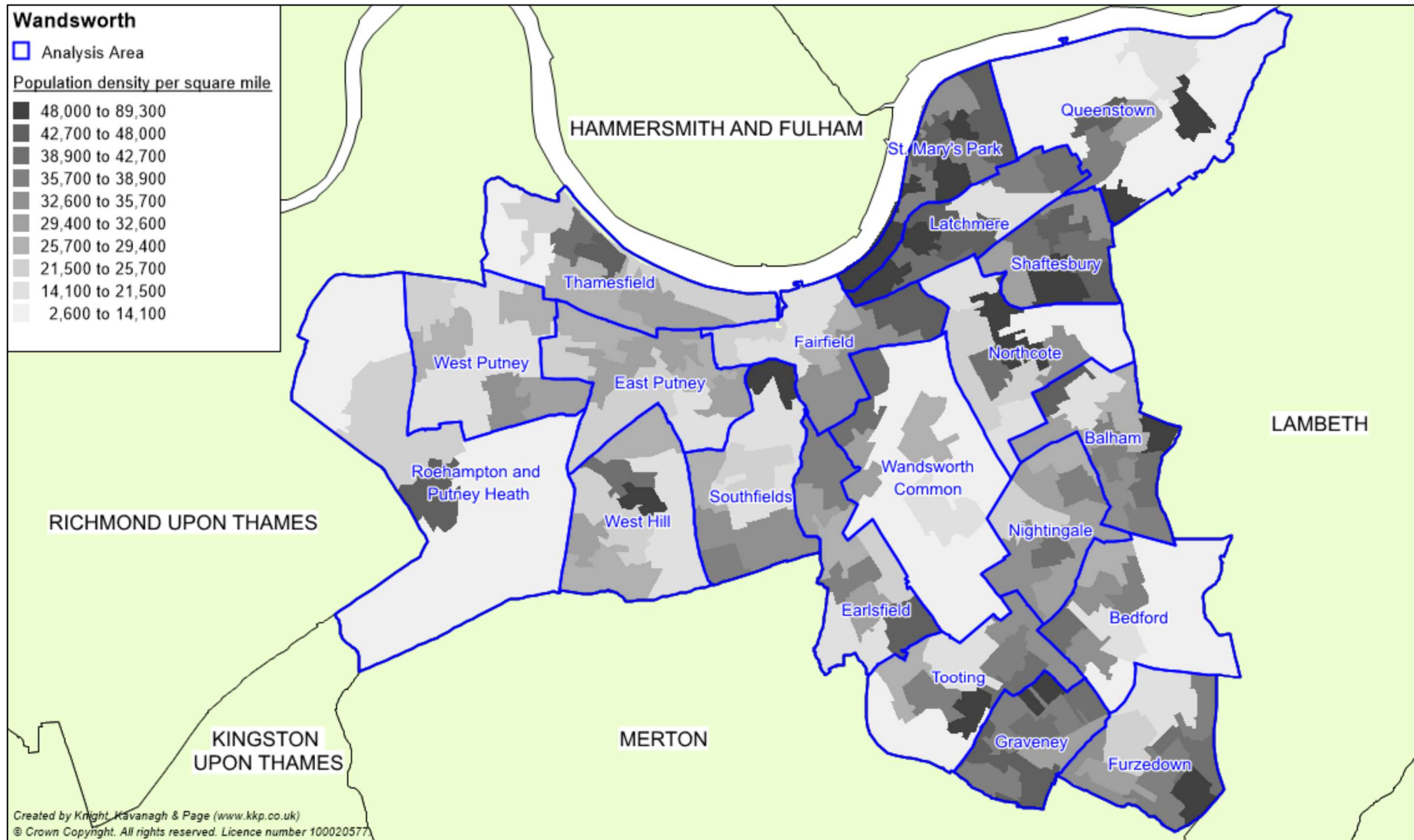
Analysis area	Population*
Balham	15,847
Bedford	13,981
Earlsfield	16,433
East Putney	16,032
Fairfield	15,444
Furzedown	16,984
Graveney	15,532
Latchmere	16,177
Nightingale	14,836
Northcote	16,396
Queenstown†	19,344
Roehampton and Putney Heath	17,288
Shaftesbury	18,894
Southfields	15,547
St. Mary's Park	17,194
Thamesfield	16,203
Tooting	16,437
Wandsworth Common	15,392
West Hill	16,361
West Putney	16,152
Wandsworth	326,474

* Mid-2018 Population Estimates for 2018 Wards in England (ONS)

† Omission of Nine Elms Park gives a total of 81.98 hectares equivalent to 4.24 ha per 1,000 May 2021

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Figure 2.1: Map of Wandsworth Borough including analysis areas



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2.2 Auditing local provision

The KKP Field Research Team undertook the site audit for this study during August 2020. Open space sites (including provision for children and young people) are identified, mapped and assessed to evaluate site value and quality. Only sites publicly accessible are included (i.e. private sites or land, which people cannot access, are not audited). Each site is classified based on its primary open space purpose, so that each type of space is counted only once. The audit, and the report, analyse the following typologies in accordance with the Companion Guidance to PPG17.

1. Parks and gardens
2. Natural and semi-natural greenspace
3. Amenity greenspace
4. Provision for children and young people
5. Allotments and food growing spaces
6. Cemeteries/churchyards

Figure 2.2 provides an overview to the distribution and types of open space in the borough.

Site size threshold

In accordance with recommendations from the Companion Guidance to PPG17, a size threshold of 0.2 hectares is applied to the typologies of amenity greenspace and natural/semi-natural greenspace. It is recognised that spaces smaller than 0.2 hectares can provide amenity to local communities and stepping-stones for wildlife. However, they are often too small to provide any meaningful leisure and recreational opportunities to warrant a full site assessment.

They should therefore be assessed on a site by site basis (to assess potential community, biodiversity and visual value) should a request for development be made upon such a site in the future.

It should be noted that some sites below the threshold (i.e. those that are identified as having particular significance and considered to provide an important function, as well as play space for children and young people) are included in the audit process.

Database development

All information relating to open spaces is collated in the project open space database (supplied as an Excel electronic file). All sites identified and assessed as part of the audit are recorded within the database. The database details for each site are as follows:

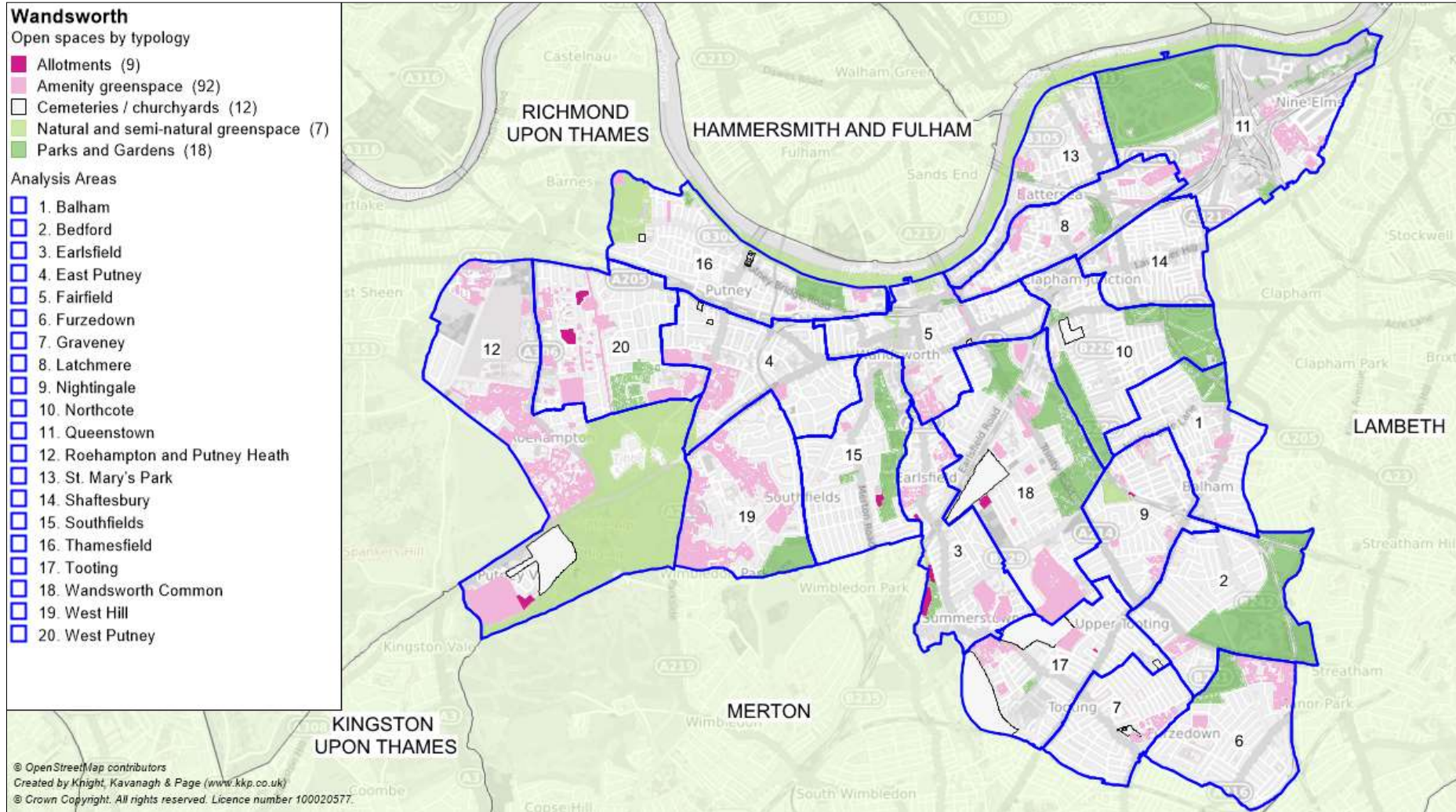
Data held on open spaces database (summary)

- ◀ KKP reference number (used for mapping)
- ◀ Site name
- ◀ Ownership (if known)
- ◀ Management (if known)
- ◀ Typology
- ◀ Size (hectares)
- ◀ Site visit data

Sites are primarily identified by KKP in the audit using official site names, where possible, and/or secondly using road names and locations.

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Figure 2.2: Overview of open space provision



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2.3 Open space standards

To identify specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficits of open space in a local area, provision standards focusing on Quality, Quantity and Accessibility are set and applied later in the document (Part 10).

Quality	Ability to measure the need for enhancement of existing facilities. Aimed at identifying high quality provision for benchmarking and low quality provision for targeting as part of an improvement programme. The Quality Standard is based on the audit assessment scores.
Quantity	Are there enough spaces in the right places? This standard is aimed at helping to establish areas of deficiency and, where appropriate, to understand the potential for alternative uses and/or key forms of provision.
Accessibility	Distance thresholds aimed at improving accessibility factors (e.g. so people can find and get to open spaces without undue reliance on using a car) and helping to identify potential areas with gaps in provision. Shown via maps.

2.4 Quality and value

The quality of the Borough's open spaces has been assessed through site visits. The Quality Standards will be founded on this information.

Through the assessment process each type of open space receives separate quality and value scores. This allows for the application of a high and low quality/value matrix to further help determine prioritisation of investment and to identify sites that may be best explored as a different open space typology.

Quality and value are fundamentally different and can be unrelated. For example, a site of high quality may be inaccessible and, thus, be of little value; whereas a rundown (poor quality) site may be the only one in an area and thus be immensely valuable. As a result, quality and value are also treated separately in terms of scoring.

The assessment of quality is effectively a visual assessment of the physical features and elements of a site, its condition and general maintenance. The assessment of value considers the role and usage of a site as well as the benefits it offers. Whilst an assessment of value is a more subjective process, some elements of scoring are gathered through desk-based research such as whether a site has a designation or associated friends group.

Analysis of quality

Data collated from site visits is initially based upon criteria derived from the Green Flag Award scheme (a national standard for parks and green spaces in England and Wales, operated by Keep Britain Tidy). This is utilised to calculate a quality score for each site visited. Scores in the database are presented as percentage figures.

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The quality criteria used for the open space assessments carried out for all open space typologies are summarised in the following table.

Quality criteria for open space site visit (score)

- ▶ Physical access, e.g. public transport links, directional signposts
- ▶ Personal security, e.g. site is overlooked, natural surveillance
- ▶ Access-social, e.g. appropriate minimum entrance widths
- ▶ Parking, e.g. availability, specific, disabled parking
- ▶ Information signage, e.g. presence of up to date site information, notice boards
- ▶ Equipment and facilities, e.g. assessment of both adequacy and maintenance of provision such as seats, benches, bins, toilets
- ▶ Location value, e.g. proximity of housing, other greenspace
- ▶ Site problems, e.g. presence of vandalism, graffiti
- ▶ Healthy, safe and secure, e.g. fencing, gates, staff on site
- ▶ Maintenance and cleanliness, e.g. condition of general landscape & features
- ▶ Groups that the site meets the needs of, e.g. elderly, young people, families
- ▶ Site potential for improvements

For the provision for children and young people, criteria are also built around Green Flag. It is a non-technical visual assessment of the whole site, including general equipment and surface quality/appearance plus an assessment of, for example, bench and bin provision.

This differs, for example, from an independent Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RosPA) review, which is a more technical assessment of equipment in terms of play and risk assessment grade.

Analysis of value

Site visit data plus desk-based research is calculated to provide value scores for each site identified. Value is defined in Companion Guidance to PPG17 in relation to the following three issues:

- ▶ Context of the site i.e. its accessibility, scarcity value and historic value.
- ▶ Level and type of use.
- ▶ The wider benefits it generates for people, biodiversity and the wider environment.

In addition, the NPPF refers to attributes of value such as beauty and attractiveness of a site, its recreational value, historic and cultural value and its tranquillity and richness of wildlife.

Children's and young people play provision is scored for value as part of the audit assessment. Value, in particular is recognised in terms of size of sites and the range of equipment it hosts. For instance, a small site with only one or two items is likely to be of a lower value than a site with a variety of equipment catering for wider age ranges.

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The value criteria set for audit assessment is derived from:

Value criteria for open space site visits (score)

- ◀ Level of use (observations only), e.g., evidence of different user types (e.g. dog walkers, joggers, children) throughout day, located near school and/or community facility
- ◀ Context of site in relation to other open spaces
- ◀ Structural and landscape benefits, e.g., well located, high quality defining the identity/ area
- ◀ Ecological benefits, e.g., supports/promotes biodiversity and wildlife habitats
- ◀ Educational benefits, e.g., provides learning opportunities on nature/historic landscapes
- ◀ Social inclusion and health benefits, e.g., promotes civic pride, community ownership and a sense of belonging; helping to promote well-being
- ◀ Cultural and heritage benefits, e.g., historic elements/links (e.g. listed building, statues) and high profile symbols of local area
- ◀ Amenity benefits and a sense of place, e.g., attractive places that are safe and well maintained; helping to create specific neighbourhoods and landmarks
- ◀ Economic benefits, e.g., enhances property values, promotes economic activity and attracts people from near and far

The quality and value audit assessment in August 2020 was undertaken during the Covid-19 pandemic (with visits having to be delayed for two months). One of the implications seen nationally during this time has been the extra use of such provision which at times has stretched maintenance resources. Recognising the importance and vital role open space provision can provide to local communities along with consideration to the future needs and demands of such provision should raise the profile of open spaces and the processes supporting its existence (i.e. ensuring evidence bases are kept up to date and used to inform future decision making processes).

2.5 Quality and value thresholds

To determine whether sites are high or low quality (as recommended by Companion Guidance to PPG17); the results of the site assessments are colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The primary aim of applying a threshold is to identify sites where investment and/or improvements are required. It can also be used to set an aspirational quality standard to be achieved at some point in the future and to inform decisions around the need to further protect sites from future development (particularly when applied with its respective value score in a matrix format).

A site rating low for quality should not automatically be viewed as being redundant but as an indication of investment potential. It is also necessary to understand its value, access and role within the community it serves. It may for example be the only site serving an area and should therefore be considered a priority for enhancement.

The most recognised national benchmark for measuring the quality of parks and open spaces is the 66% pass rate for the Green Flag Award. This scheme recognises and rewards well managed parks and open spaces. Although this open space study uses a similar assessment criteria to that of the Green Flag Award scheme it is inappropriate to use the Green Flag benchmark pass for every open space as they are not all designed or expected to perform to the same exceptionally high standard. For example, a park would be expected to feature a greater variety of ancillary facilities (seating, bins, play equipment) and manicured landscaping and planting, etc. in contrast to an amenity greenspace serving a smaller catchment and fewer people.

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A different scoring mechanism is used in this study to that of the Green Flag scheme (albeit the criteria for this study is derived from the Green Flag scheme). For each open space typology, a different set and / or weighting for each criterion of quality is used. This is to better reflect the different roles, uses and functions of each open space type. Consequently, a different quality threshold level is set for each open space typology.

Quality thresholds in this study are individual to each open space typology. They are based on the average quality score arising from the site assessments and set using KKP's professional judgment and experience from delivering similar studies. The score is to help distinguish between higher and lower quality sites, it is a minimum expectation as opposed to an absolute goal. This works as an effective method to reflect the variability in quality at a local level for different types of provision. It allows the Council more flexibility in directing funds towards sites for enhancements which is useful if funds are geographically constrained with respect to individual developments.

Reason and flexibility are needed when evaluating sites close to the average score / threshold. The review of a quality threshold is just one step for this process, a site should also be evaluated against the value assessment and local knowledge.

For value, there is no national guidance on the setting of thresholds. The 20% threshold is derived from KKP's experience and knowledge in assessing the perceived value of sites. A high value site is one deemed to be well used and offering visual, social, physical and mental health benefits. As explained earlier, value is also a more subjective measure than assessing the physical quality of provision. Therefore, a conservative threshold of 20% is set across all typologies.

Whilst 20% may initially seem low - it is a relative score. One designed to reflect those sites that meet more than one aspect of the criteria used for assessing value (as detailed earlier). If a site scores for more than one criterion for value it will generally receive a rating greater than 20%. Consequently, it is deemed to be of high value. This approach is also intended to help distinguish between higher and lower value sites as there is an argument to say all open space is of value. However, the criteria is intended to identify those sites of particular high value in any given criteria (e.g. social benefit, ecological benefit etc.).

Table 2.2: Quality and value thresholds by typology

Typology	Quality threshold	Value threshold
Parks and gardens	60%	20%
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	55%	20%
Amenity greenspace	50%	20%
Provision for children and young people	60%	20%
Allotments and food growing spaces	50%	20%
Cemeteries/churchyards	50%	20%

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2.6 Accessibility catchments

Accessibility catchments can be used as a tool to identify deficiencies of open space in a local area. This is achieved by applying them to create a distance catchment. The report displays the results of the catchment to highlight any potentially deficiencies in access to provision.

There is an element of subjectivity resulting in time / distance variations. This is to be expected given that people walk at different speeds depending on a number of factors including height, age, levels of fitness and physical barriers on route. Therefore, there will be an element of 'best fit'. Recognition to any instances of significant barriers (e.g. rivers, train lines) are identified where they are considered to have an impact on access.

Accessibility guidance from Fields In Trust (FIT) provides suggested catchment standards for parks and gardens, natural and semi-natural greenspace, amenity greenspace and provision for children and young people. These are set out in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: FIT accessibility guidelines

Open space type		Walking guideline	Approximate time equivalent
Parks & Gardens		710m	9 minutes
Amenity Greenspace		480m	6 minutes
Natural & Semi-natural Greenspace		720m	9 minutes
Play areas & informal sports facilities	LAP	100m	1 minute
	LEAP	400m	5 minutes
	NEAP	1,000m	12 ½ minutes
	Other provision (e.g. MUGA, Skate park)	700m	9 minutes

FIT do not set accessibility catchments/standards for allotments or churchyards / cemeteries. Churchyards and cemeteries are unique in their function; making new provision occurs only in exceptional circumstances based on evidence beyond the scope of this study (i.e. burial demand). Therefore, it would not be appropriate to set an accessibility standard as this report can have no impact on provision.

For allotments, like cemeteries, it is more appropriate to determine need for allotment provision based on demand such as waiting lists.

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PART 3: SURVEY AND AUDIT OVERVIEW

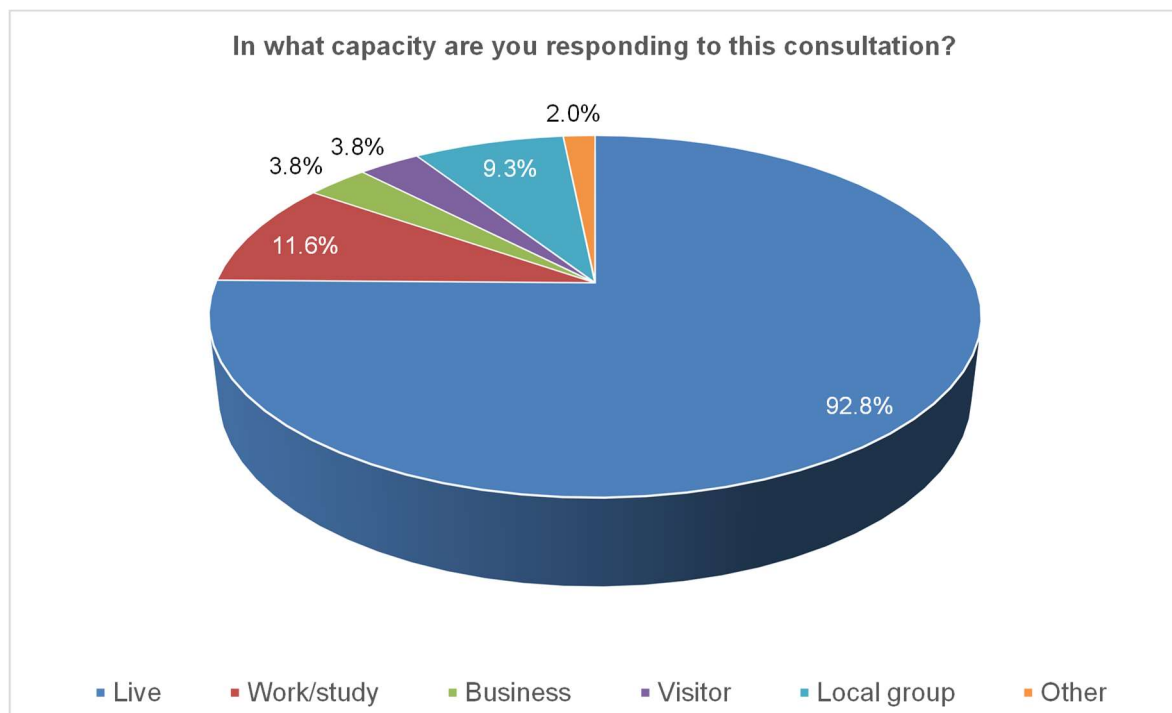
A community questionnaire was developed in collaboration between KKP and WBC. The use of a questionnaire was considered a good approach to providing a widespread opportunity for people to provide their thoughts towards open space provision.

The questionnaire consisted of a series of multiple choice and open-ended questions asking respondents their thoughts on topics such as types of open space visited, frequency, quality etc. The online survey was promoted by the Communications Team at WBC via social media and other outlets. Paper versions were available upon request. The questionnaire was 'live' from 22nd June to 7th August 2020.

The following provides a summary and breakdown of the views towards open space provision across the Wandsworth Borough.

3.1 Open space survey analysis

A total of 1,936 surveys were completed. Details on the demographics of respondents is provided in Appendix One. Most respondents (93%) identify as living within the Borough.



Usage

Nearly all respondents to the questionnaire identify using open space. Table 3.1.1 sets out responses.

Table 3.1.1: Do you use open space (Q2a)

Total respondents	Yes	%	No	%	Not answered	%
1,936	1,927	99.5%	3	0.2%	6	0.3%

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Of the very low number of respondents to answer no to whether they use open space (3), fear of crime, sites too busy to enjoy and not knowing where the sites are, are reasons for preventing these people from using open space.

Some of the sites cited as being visited most often include Wandsworth Common, Tooting Common/Tooting Bec Common, King George’s Park and Wandsworth Park.

Frequency

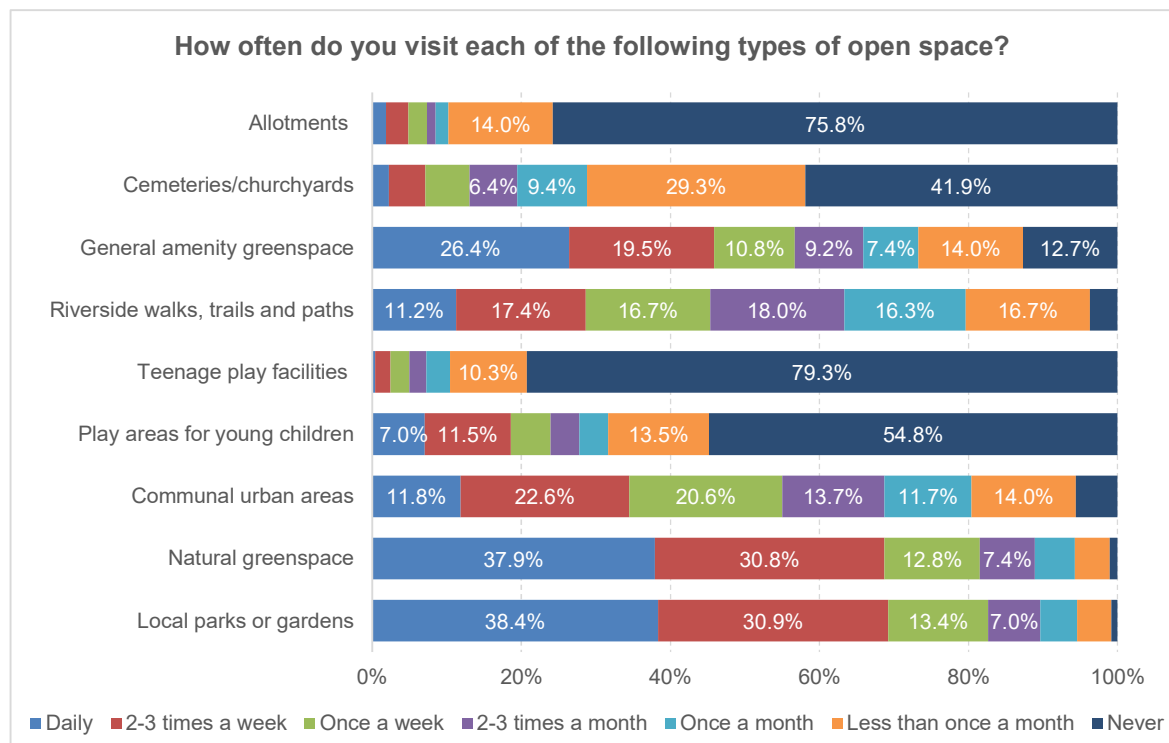
The three types of open space visited most frequently i.e. once a week or more (e.g. daily, 2-3 times a week and once a week) are parks (82.6%), natural greenspace (81.5%) and general amenity greenspace (56.7%).

In addition, there are other types of open space which are popular but visited on a less frequent basis. For example, provision such as cemeteries tend to be visited less than once a month (29.3%).

The frequency of visits to different types of open space can be seen as a reflection of their role and usage by communities. Parks are widely recognised as open spaces providing a wide range of opportunities to participate in a variety of recreational activities and this reflects their popularity in terms of frequency of visits.

For typologies such as allotments, the frequency of visits (Figure 3.1.2) reflects the small proportion of respondents that identify visiting an allotment. Similarly, the proportion of visits to teenage play facilities is due to the age range of respondents being primarily over 18.

Figure 3.1.2: Frequency of visits to open space



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Reasons for visiting

The most common reason for visiting an open space within Wandsworth Borough (Table 3.1.2) is 'for fresh air' (92.4%). This is followed by 'to go on a walk/stroll' (86.6%).

Other popular reasons for visiting open space provision include: 'to experience nature' (79.3%), 'for peace and quiet/relax' (77.1%), 'to exercise' (72.8%) and 'time with family/friends' (61.7%). Such reasons highlight the importance of open spaces as places for social interaction as well as offering benefits relating to physical and mental health and wellbeing.

Unsurprisingly, the reason: 'to grow fresh fruits and vegetables' received the lowest percentages across Wandsworth Borough. This is a specific reason relating to allotments (and those survey respondents stating they visit an allotment) which is comparatively a niche form of open space with not everyone being an allotment holder. Consequently, it is not a common reason for most people to visit an open space.

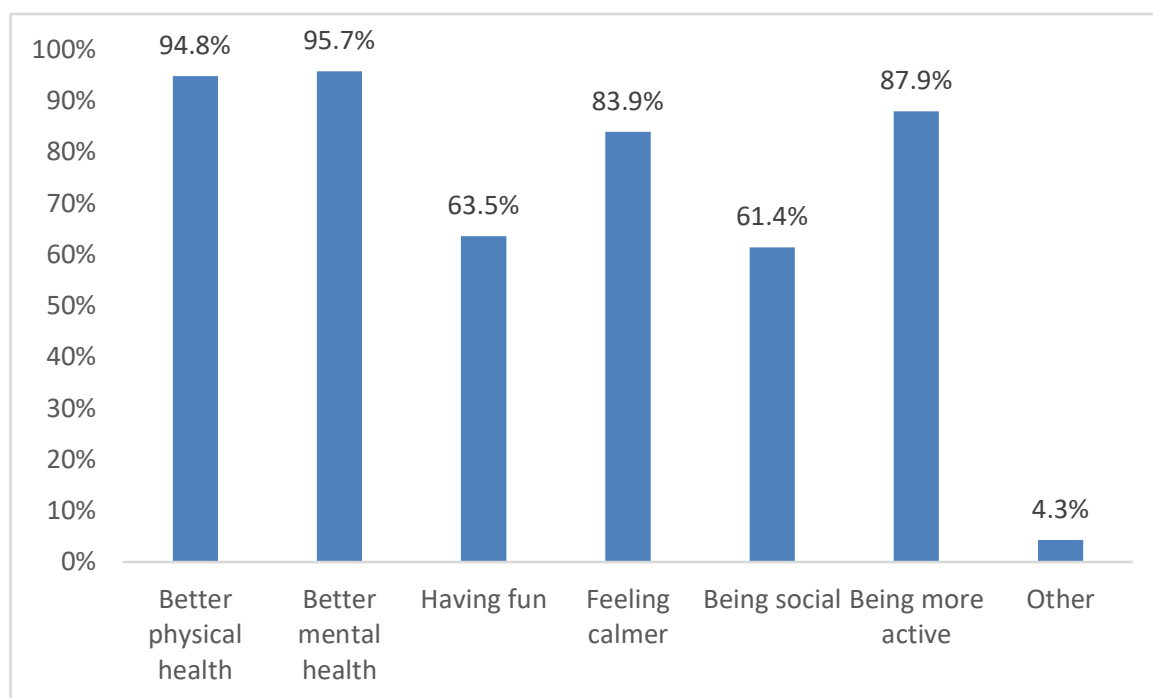
Table 3.1.2: Reasons for visiting open space

Why do you visit open spaces?	#	%
For fresh air	1,789	92.4%
To experience/see nature	1,536	79.3%
For peace and quiet/to relax	1,493	77.1%
To grow my own fresh fruits and vegetables	84	4.3%
To walk/stroll	1,676	86.6%
To walk my dog(s)	410	21.2%
To spend time with family/friends	1,194	61.7%
For exercise/sport	1,409	72.8%
Other (please state below)	127	6.6%

Respondents were asked which benefits they most associate with visiting open space provision. The two most common answers include better mental health (96%) and better physical health (95%). This is followed by being more active (88%) and feeling calmer (84%).

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Figure 3.1.3: Benefits of visiting open space



Encourage more visits

Respondents were asked what would encourage them to use open spaces more often. This is to help influence and inform the Council to what enhancements may be worth exploring when undertaking or considering improvements and/or provision of open space.

The most common answers across the Wandsworth Borough include greater cleanliness (56.3%), wildlife/habitat promotion (48.6%) and greater attractiveness (48.2%).

Table 3.1.3: Encourage more visits

What would encourage you to use open spaces more often?	% of respondents
Greater attractiveness (e.g. flowers, trees)	48.2%
Greater cleanliness	56.3%
Better maintenance and care of features	35.3%
Better and wider range of play facilities	19.2%
Better safety measures (e.g. lighting, CCTV, clearer sightlines)	22.8%
Better/more seating	23.9%
Feeling more welcome (e.g. signage, information)	9.0%
Better/more refreshment opportunities	31.4%
Improved access to sites	8.9%
Exercise and outdoor gym facilities	19.2%
Improved access within sites	5.6%
Greater community involvement	16.2%
More public events	15.8%
More wildlife/habitat promotion	48.6%
Greater information on sites	9.4%
Other	19.4%

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Travel and access

For all typologies, walking is the most common mode of travel to reach an open space. For provision such as teenage play facilities, riverside and allotments, a quarter of respondents rate cycling as the second most preferred mode of transport.

Table 3.1.4: Mode of travel preference

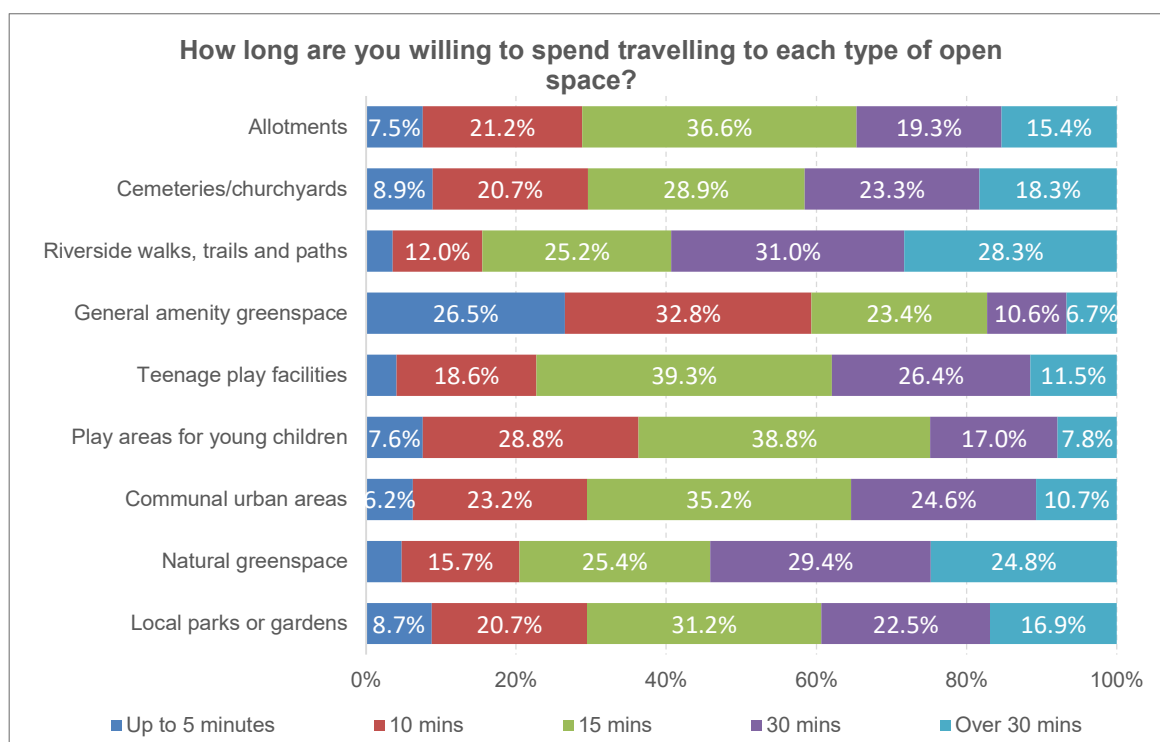
Open space type	Walk	Cycle	Car	Bus	Train/ Tube
Local parks or gardens	82.6%	10.6%	4.4%	1.4%	0.6%
Natural greenspace	67.1%	14.3%	14.1%	2.4%	1.7%
Play areas for young children	85.1%	8.5%	5.2%	0.8%	0.1%
Communal urban areas	71.8%	12.4%	7.2%	5.5%	2.8%
Teenage play facilities	54.9%	24.0%	14.2%	4.2%	1.7%
General amenity greenspace	91.2%	6.0%	1.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Cemeteries/churchyards	73.5%	10.9%	9.3%	4.2%	1.8%
Riverside walks, trails and paths	51.1%	24.2%	14.8%	4.5%	4.8%
Allotments	55.7%	26.3%	11.5%	4.6%	0.9%

For most forms of provision, respondents show a willingness to travel 15 minutes. This is particularly noticeable for parks, allotments, teenage facilities and play provision.

For amenity greenspace, a noticeable proportion of respondents are willing to travel slightly shorter distances such as up to 5 minutes (26.5%) and 10 minutes (32.8%).

For some provision such as natural greenspace (29.4%) and riverside walks (31.0%), there is a willingness to travel further distances i.e. up to 30 minutes.

Figure 3.1.4: Time willing to travel to reach open spaces



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Quantity

The level of satisfaction with the amount of open space is generally good. Respondents are mostly very (56.2%) or quite satisfied (36.5%) with the amount of open space provided in the area where they live.

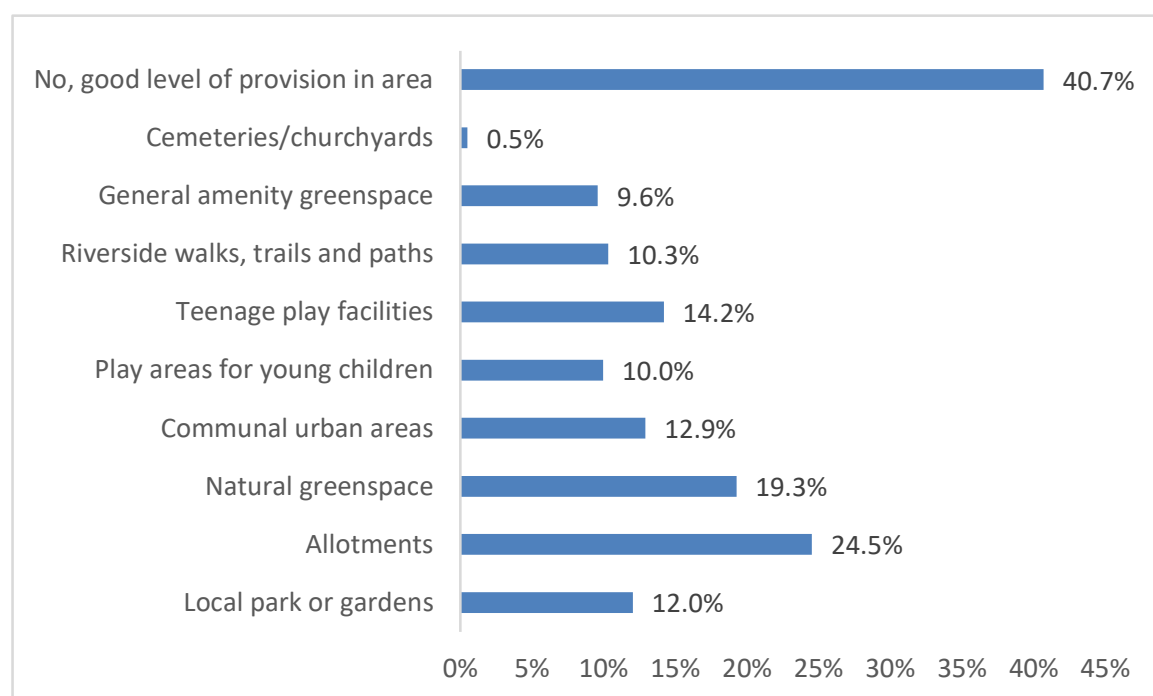
Table 3.1.5: Satisfaction with quantity of open space

Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Quite dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
56.2%	36.5%	5.7%	1.6%

Respondents were asked what, if any, types of provision they felt were lacking from the local area. Most (40.7%) stated 'no, there is a good level of provision in my area'.

Of those open space types selected, allotments (24.5%) was the most selected type of provision felt to be lacking by respondents. This was followed by natural greenspace (19.3%), teenage play areas (14.2%) and communal urban areas (12.9%).

Figure 3.1.5: Provision felt to be lacking



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Quality

The level of satisfaction with the quality of open space across Wandsworth Borough is mostly positive with 56% of respondents quite satisfied and 35.8% very satisfied. A small proportion of respondents' rate being very (1.7%) or quite (6.5%) dissatisfied with quality in the Borough.

Table 3.1.6: Satisfaction with quality of open spaces

Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Quite dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
35.8%	56.0%	6.5%	1.7%

There are numerous comments and recurring themes from the comments section of the survey relating to quality. Table 3.1.7 provides a brief summary to some of the most common recurring comments.

Table 3.1.7: Summary of common respondent comments

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Issues of litter-more bins needed and more regular emptying ◀ Dog fouling prevalent problem. ◀ Cycling on non-bike riding areas-people treating parks like a racetrack. More fines needed. (Opposite argument several highlighting that no cycling signs are encouraging more car activity and not promoting active travel) ◀ More respect for nature needed ◀ Lighting needed in Wandsworth Park-concerns over safety ◀ Lack of toilets ◀ Lack of allotments

These comments are generally reflected in the response from respondents to what would encourage greater use of open space (Table 3.1.3). Greater cleanliness (56.3%) is the most common factor that would encourage more open space use. This is followed by more wildlife promotion (48.6%) and greater attractiveness (48.2%). These results are highly reflected in consultations with frequent comments regarding poor maintenance and better safety and security being cited.

Quality of features

Respondents were asked to rate the quality of the individual features for the sites they visit most often. Overall, responses were positive with most respondents rating elements positively. Noticeably, 12% rate behaviour of others as poor.

Table 3.1.8: Quality of site elements

Site features	Very good	Good	Adequate	Poor	Very poor
Suitability and range of facilities	25.7%	43.3%	22.9%	6.6%	1.6%
Design and appearance of the site	32.3%	46.7%	16.9%	3.3%	0.9%
Standard of maintenance (i.e. trees, flowers, shrubs and grass)	29.9%	43.9%	20.3%	4.4%	1.5%
How easy is it to get around the site	45.8%	42.7%	9.1%	2.0%	0.5%
Security and feeling safe	28.5%	42.8%	22.2%	5.1%	1.4%
Behaviour of other users	9.0%	41.5%	33.8%	12.0%	3.7%

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Importance

Open spaces are obviously very important to the people of Wandsworth Borough (Table 3.1.9). The majority of respondents cite provision as very important (98.7%). A further 1.2% consider open spaces to be quite important; whilst very few respondents view open space provision as either not very important (0.1%) or not at all important (0.0%).

Table 3.1.9: Importance of open spaces

Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	Not Answered
1,900	24	1	0	11
98.7%	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100%

3.2 Site Audit Overview

There is a total of 216 sites equating to around 873 hectares of open space. The largest contributor to provision is parks and gardens (324 hectares); accounting for 37%.

Table 3.2.1: Overview of open space provision

Open space typology	Number of sites	Total amount (hectares)	% contribution
Allotments / food growing spaces	9	7	0.8%
Amenity greenspace	92	170	19.5%
Cemeteries/churchyards	12	73	8.4%
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	7	293	33.6%
Park and gardens	18	324	37.0%
Provision for children & young people	78	6	0.7%
TOTAL	216	873	-

Quality

The methodology for assessing quality is set out in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for open spaces across the Borough.

Table 3.2.2: Quality scores for all open space typologies

Typology	Threshold	Scores			No. of sites	
		Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	Low	High
Allotments / food growing	50%	43%	60%	78%	2	7
Amenity greenspace	50%	26%	52%	79%	30	54
Cemeteries/churchyards	50%	32%	52%	63%	3	9
Provision for children & young people	60%	41%	66%	92%	17	55
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	55%	56%	65%	84%	0	7
Park and gardens	60%	43%	58%	93%	8	9
TOTAL					60	141

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Generally, the quality of open spaces is good across all typologies. This is reflected in over two thirds (70%) of sites scoring above their set threshold for quality.

Proportionally, natural/semi-natural (86%), allotments (78%) and provision for children and young people (76%) score well for quality with the majority of sites rating above the threshold for quality. Amenity greenspace (64%) also has a greater proportion of sites scoring highly.

Proportionally more parks and gardens rate below the threshold for quality. A total of 47% of parks sites score below the threshold.

However, this does not always mean sites under the threshold are poor or demonstrate significant quality issues. Parks and gardens have a particularly high threshold due to the benchmark of the Green Flag Award, which is designed to be met by park sites of a high standard.

Value

The methodology for assessing value is set out in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the value assessment for open spaces across the Borough.

Table 3.2.3: Value scores for all open space typologies

Typology	Threshold	Scores			No. of sites	
		Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	<20%	>20%
Allotments / food growing	20%	21%	29%	36%	0	9
Amenity greenspace		6%	30%	59%	17	67
Cemeteries/churchyards		22%	36%	54%	0	12
Provision for children & young people		20%	43%	73%	0	72
Natural & semi-natural greenspace		35%	47%	64%	0	7
Park and gardens		28%	52%	86%	0	17
TOTAL					17	184

Nearly all sites (91%) are assessed as being above the threshold for value, reflecting the role and importance of open space provision to local communities and environments.

Sites that rate below the value thresholds often reflect a general lack of maintenance, limited ancillary facilities and/or restricted use at the site (i.e. overgrown, difficult to access).

A high value site is one that is well used by the local community, well maintained, provides a safe environment to socialise, exercise or relax and has features of interest. Sites that provide for a cross section of users and have a multi-functional use are considered a higher value than those offering limited functions or which are viewed as unattractive.

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PART 4: PARKS AND GARDENS

4.1 Introduction

This typology often covers urban parks and formal gardens (including designed landscapes), which provide accessible high-quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events.

4.2 Current provision

There are 18 sites classified as parks and gardens across Wandsworth, the equivalent of over 323 hectares (see Table 4.1). No site size threshold has been applied and, as such, all sites have been included within the typology. The figures include Nine Elms Park (4.5 ha), in the Queenstown Ward, which is in the process of being built.

Table 4.1: Current park provision in Wandsworth

Ward	Parks and gardens		
	Number of sites	Hectares (ha)	Current provision (ha per 1,000 population)
Balham	-	-	-
Bedford	1	77.91	5.57
Earlsfield	1	3.04	0.18
East Putney	-	-	-
Fairfield	1	0.51	0.03
Furzedown	-	-	-
Graveney	-	-	-
Latchmere	2	4.82	0.30
Nightingale	-	-	-
Northcote	2	100.19	6.11
Queenstown*	3	86.49	4.47
Roehampton and Putney Heath	-	-	-
Shaftesbury	-	-	-
Southfields	2	19.45	1.25
St. Mary's Park	1	0.76	0.04
Thamesfield	2	9.96	0.61
Tooting	1	0.63	0.04
Wandsworth Common	-	-	-
West Hill	1	12.83	0.78
West Putney	1	7.06	0.44
Wandsworth	18	323.65	0.99

* Omission of Nine Elms Park gives a total of 81.98 hectares equivalent to 4.24 ha per 1,000 May 2021

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For parks and gardens the Borough has a current provision level of 0.99 hectares per 1,000 head of population. The largest site and therefore the biggest contributor to this provision is Battersea Park (79.95 ha). The next largest site in this typology is Tooting Bec Common (77.91 ha), located in the Bedford Analysis Area.

Fields In Trust (FIT) suggests 0.80 hectares per 1,000 population as a guideline quantity standard. Table 4.1 shows that overall, the Borough is above this.

Enable manages parks on behalf of WBC. Idverde have members of staff who cut grass, litter and cleansing, monitor parks, annual maintenance, horticulture, planting, cutting, and biodiversity promotion.

4.3 Accessibility

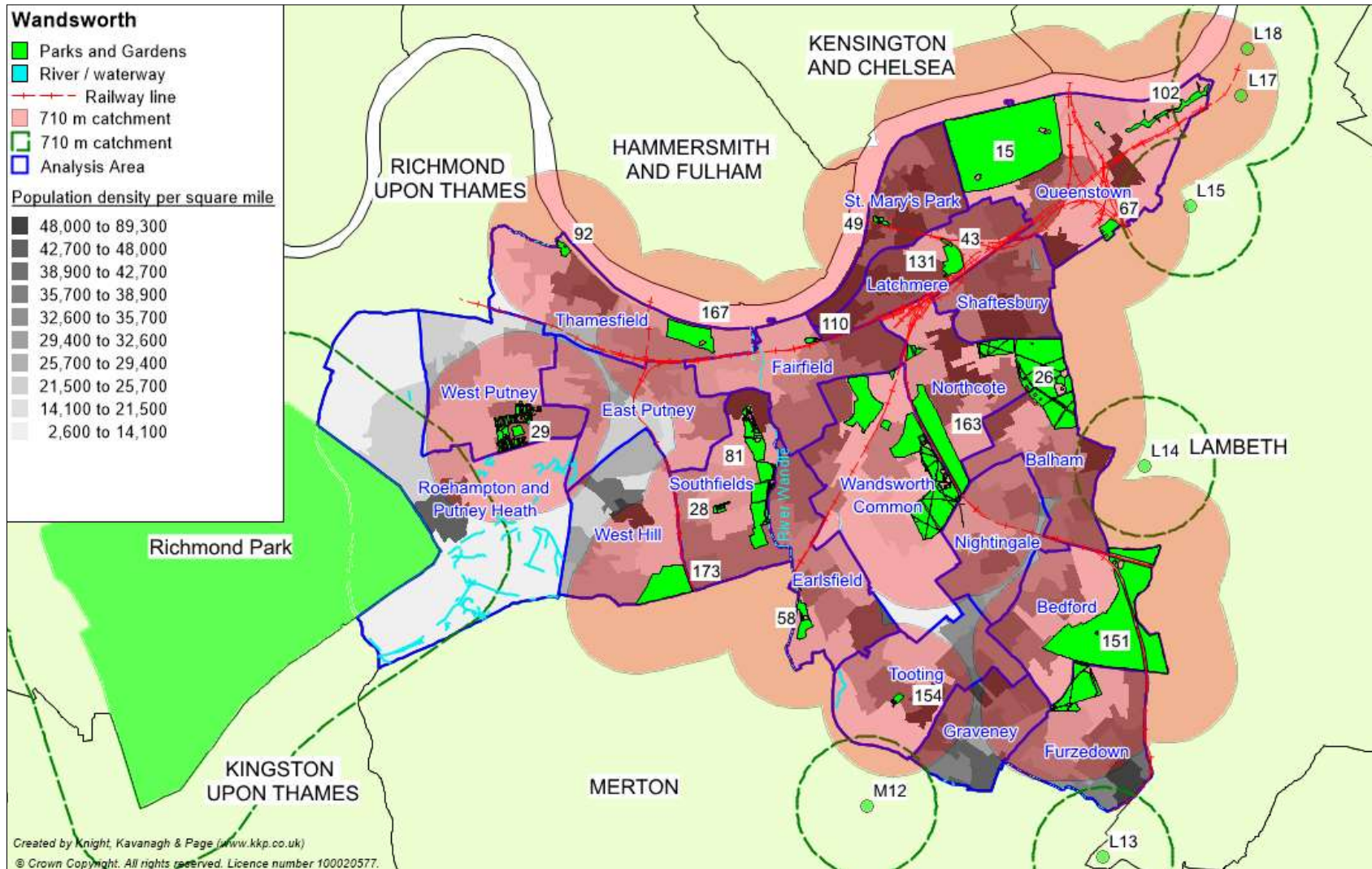
For the purposes of mapping, a 710-metre radial catchment (based on FIT guidelines) has been applied to parks.

Figure 4.1 shows the catchments applied to parks and gardens to help inform where deficiencies in provision may be located.

The map includes sites located outside of the borough boundary to help identify where such provision may help to serve areas of Wandsworth. It also includes potential barriers to movement (e.g., railway lines and rivers) to help highlight any areas where access may be impacted.

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Figure 4.1: Parks and gardens mapped with 710m including parks sites outside Wandsworth boundary



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Table 4.2: Key to sites mapped

Site ID	Site name	Ward	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
15	Battersea Park	Queenstown	79.95		
26	Clapham Common	Northcote	39.75		
28	Coronation Gardens	Southfields	0.80		
29	Cortis Road Estates, Putney	West Putney	7.06		
43	Falcon Park	Latchmere	4.86		
49	Fred Wells Gardens	St. Mary's Park	0.76		
58	Garratt Park	Earlsfield	4.92		
67	Heathbrook Park	Queenstown	2.29		
81	King George's Park	Southfields	18.65		
92	Leaders Gardens	Thamesfield	1.23		
102	Nine Elms Park*	Queenstown	4.51		
110	Old York Way Open Space	Fairfield	0.51		
131	Shillington Street Open Space	Latchmere	0.07		
151	Tooting Bec Common	Bedford	77.91		
154	Tooting Gardens	Tooting	0.63		
163	Wandsworth Common	Northcote	60.58		
167	Wandsworth Park	Thamesfield	8.73		
173	Wimbledon Park	West Hill	12.83		

Figure 4.1 initially highlights significant gaps in catchments to the wards of Graveney and Furzedown. Further noticeable gaps are also noted to the Roehampton and Putney Heath, West Putney, East Putney, West Hill and Tooting wards. However, other types of open space provision are identified within some of these gaps (Table 4.3). Such sites may help to serve as an alternative within the accessibility gap for parks.

Table 4.3: Park catchment gaps and other Wandsworth open space sites

Ward with park catchment gap	Other open spaces in gap	Open space type
West Putney	Fairacres Gardens (ID 42)	AGS
	The Pleasance (ID 149)	AGS
East Putney	Sutherland Grove Estate (ID 145)	AGS
Roehampton and Putney Heath	Putney Heath (ID 116)	NSN
	Wimbledon Common (ID 172)	NSN
West Hill	Putney Heath (ID 116)	NSN
	Wimbledon Common (ID 172)	NSN
Tooting	Springfield Hospital (ID 133)	AGS
	Fishponds Playing Field (ID 44)	AGS
Graveney	n/a	n/a
Furzedown	n/a	n/a

* Cannot be assessed as being built
May 2021

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The gaps in parks provision to both the Graveney and Furzedown wards do not appear to be served by any other type of existing open space within Wandsworth.

Figure 4.1 shows that for Graveney and Furzedown, Wandle Park (ID M12) and Streatham Vale Park (ID L13) may potentially help to serve the areas. Furthermore, for Graveney, other open space sites such as Figges Marsh (ID M9, Figure 5.1) and Colliers Wood Recreation Ground (ID M6, Figure 6.1) may also potentially help serve the area.

Eardley Road Sidings Nature Reserve (ID L10, Figure 5.1) in Lambeth may potentially help serve the Furzedown to some extent. However, its recreational use is likely to be limited given its role as a nature reserve.

Table 4.3: Summary of park and garden sites outside Wandsworth

Site ID	Site	Local Authority
L13	Streatham Vale Park	Lambeth
L14	Agnes Riley Gardens	Lambeth
L15	Larkhill Park	Lambeth
L17	Vauxhall Park	Lambeth
L18	Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens	Lambeth
M12	Wandle Park	Merton
R20	Richmond Park	Richmond Upon Thames

4.4 Quality

To determine whether sites are high or low quality (as recommended by the Companion Guidance); scores from site assessments are colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for parks. A threshold of 60% is applied to segregate high from low quality parkland. Further explanation of how the quality scores and thresholds are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

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Table 4.4: Quality ratings for parks and gardens

Analysis area	Scores (%)			No. of sites	
	Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	<60%	>60%
Balham	-	-	-	-	-
Bedford	61%	61%	61%	0	1
Earlsfield	44%	44%	44%	1	0
East Putney	0%	0%	0%	0	0
Fairfield	45%	45%	45%	1	0
Furzedown	-	-	-	-	-
Graveney	-	-	-	-	-
Latchmere	53%	58%	63%	1	1
Nightingale	-	-	-	-	-
Northcote	64%	69%	74%	0	2
Queenstown	64%	79%	93%	0	2
Roehampton and Putney Heath	-	-	-	-	-
Shaftesbury	-	-	-	-	-
Southfields	53%	54%	55%	2	0
St. Mary's Park	63%	63%	63%	0	1
Thamesfield	43%	52%	61%	1	1
Tooting	44%	44%	44%	1	0
Wandsworth Common	-	-	-	-	-
West Hill	71%	71%	71%	0	1
West Putney	49%	49%	49%	1	0
Wandsworth	43%	58%	93%	8	9

Of the 17 assessed park and garden sites in the Borough, just over half rate above the quality threshold. As seen in the table above, there is a significant difference in quality between the highest scoring site (Battersea Park) and the lowest scoring site (Leaders Gardens).

The lowest scoring sites for quality within the Borough are:

- ◀ Leaders Gardens (43%)
- ◀ Tooting Gardens (45%)
- ◀ Garratt Park (46%)
- ◀ Old York Way Open Space (47%)

These sites generally score lower for overall appearance. Garratt Park (46%) is observed as being below average. The play area is new but the rest of the site is of lower quality. The site also contains two poor MUGAs, a table tennis table and a football pitch. However, the site does benefit from signage, benches and litter bins albeit the litter bins score lower for maintenance.

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Furthermore, consultation with Enable Leisure and Culture identifies that Garratt Park is due for refurbishment with funding in place. This will include a new outdoor gym which will enhance the quality of the park. There are plans to resurface the ballcourt area in Garratt Park as part of the refurbishment. Observations of the tarmac basketball area also reflect the consultation with Enable which highlights it being well used but that it could look more engaging. *(It is understood that these refurbishments have since been completed)*

The criteria used to assess parks and gardens is intended to be high, reflecting the Green Flag Award assessment. As such, not all park and garden sites would be expected to score above the threshold set for such a prestigious award. It is more likely for the flagship 'destination' sites to score highly.

Sites assessed as being of particularly high quality and as such, rate well above the threshold, are Battersea Park (93%), Clapham Common (74%) and Wimbledon Park (71%). Parts of Clapham Common and Wimbledon Park sit within other Boroughs (London Borough of Lambeth and London Borough of Merton).

Battersea Park (93%) is not only the highest scoring park but also the highest scoring site for quality. It is observed as a large, attractive site with many features offering all people plenty to do and see. Its numerous attractions including a boating lake, play area, fitness equipment, putt in the park, sports pitches, café, bandstand and running track. The site has great signage, entrances and good ancillary features such as litter bins, seating and lighting further adding to the quality of the site and providing a welcoming destination park. The Park also has a Friends Group providing additional benefits to the quality and use of the site.

Despite scoring well above the quality threshold, consultation with Enable Leisure and Culture identifies that there are some heavily used sites which consequently suffer from daily litter problems; Battersea Park being one such site. It is also identified that one of the play areas in Battersea Park is out to tender for enhancement. As part of this, Enable would like to see more inclusive equipment. A similar desire for all play sites across the Borough.

Clapham Common (74%) has a similar good variety of features such as fitness equipment, play area and bandstand. Wimbledon Park is another large park, although most of it is not in Wandsworth. It also has an array of facilities including play provision, mini golf, athletics track and a café. All these three parks have the additional benefit of toilet facilities.

Other high scoring sites to note include Wandsworth Common and Heathbrook Park each scoring 64% respectively. The former has park and natural/semi natural features but is classified primarily as a park for this study but is acknowledged in the natural/semi natural section. It is observed as a large strategic site split over several areas containing a combination of open space and sports provision. These include tennis courts, bowling green and a play area. The site is overall well maintained but footpaths could be upgraded.

The quality of Wandsworth Common is reflected in an imminent application to the Green Flag Award. It could join other Green Flag sites in the Borough such as Wandsworth Park and Battersea Park.

Heathbrook Park is observed as a good, pleasant open space and contains gym equipment adding to the quality of the site.

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Consultation with Enbale highlights that Fred Wells Gardens (61%) has had some recent improvements. All the toddler equipment has been replaced and the pathways on site have also been made more accessible due to previous poor surfaces. Also, the free-to-use tennis court has been resurfaced as part of the improvement works carried.

It is important to highlight that two sites score just below the quality threshold:

- ◀ King George's Park (54%)
- ◀ Falcon Park (53%)

Both sites have good ancillary features such as litter bins, benches and good pathways. Consultation with Battersea Society highlight that both ends of Falcon Park have current litter and vandalism issues-problems created by the positioning of the new artificial football pitches to the south (with a blind area behind) and Network Rail's failure to upgrade the fencing and gates at the north end when this was opened to the public.

No issues were observed at King George's Park (54%) and is noted as a large informal park with a play area. A funfair was taking place at the time of assessment. The site also contains a very popular skatepark (Kimber Skatepark and BMX Track), which is supervised.

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4.5 Value

To determine whether sites are high or low value (as recommended by the Companion Guidance); the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results of the value assessment for parks. A threshold of 20% is applied to divide high from low value. Further explanation of how the value scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 4.5: Value ratings for parks and gardens

Analysis area	Scores (%)			No. of sites	
	Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	<20%	>20%
Balham	-	-	-	-	-
Bedford	64%	64%	64%	0	1
Earlsfield	28%	28%	28%	0	1
East Putney	-	-	-	-	-
Fairfield	37%	37%	37%	0	1
Furzedown	-	-	-	0	0
Graveney	-	-	-	0	0
Latchmere	39%	40%	41%	0	2
Nightingale	-	-	-	-	-
Northcote	64%	68%	73%	0	2
Queenstown	48%	67%	86%	0	2
Roehampton and Putney Heath	-	-	-	-	-
Shaftesbury	-	-	-	-	-
Southfields	50%	54%	57%	0	2
St. Mary's Park	39%	39%	39%	0	1
Thamesfield	39%	58%	77%	0	2
Tooting	30%	30%	30%	0	1
Wandsworth Common	-	-	-	-	-
West Hill	73%	73%	73%	0	1
West Putney	44%	44%	44%	0	1
Wandsworth	28%	52%	86%	0	17

All park and garden sites rate above the value threshold. The highest scoring sites are:

- ◀ Battersea Park (86%)
- ◀ Wandsworth Park (77%)
- ◀ Wandsworth Common (73%)
- ◀ Wimbledon Park (73%)

All these parks have high amenity and social value due to containing a range of play equipment, good paths and recreational and exercise opportunities. Also, they are observed as attractive spaces that are well used and maintained. Consequently, they score high for structural and landscape benefits.

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All four sites are identified as having active Friends Groups, helping to support a range of benefits. Consultation with Friends of Wandsworth Park highlights that they undertake various activities including bat walks, tea parties and plant sales. Furthermore, the group have taken over several flowerbeds and saved a part of the park that was designated for disposal and had it declared an Asset of Community Value (ACV). However, the group also express that the park is overused, very poorly maintained and extensively used for sporting activities. The River Terrace (designated an ACV) is now managed by the group and is being turned into a sensory garden for people to enjoy a quiet, secluded space away from busier activities.

All four parks also rate high for economic value as they all have cafes and a range of facilities on site. Both Wandsworth Park and Battersea have a Putt in the Park, the latter site also having a zoo

As a large Victorian Park, registered as Grade II* Listed, Battersea Park rates highly for cultural and historic value.

The value of parks has become increasingly important especially during Covid-19 which has seen a further increase of use of open spaces not just across Wandsworth Borough. However, overuse has adversely affected quality for some sites in the Borough with Enable highlighting that Tooting Common, Wandsworth Common and Wandsworth Park have had an increase in litter issues. Litter, anti-social behaviour and over usage are expressed through the consultation and survey analysis as common issues. However, Enable identify that parks across Wandsworth Borough are generally well maintained. This is supported from the site visit assessments.

Consultation with the Friends Groups of these sites supports this, with Friends of Tooting Common highlighting that the site is heavily used, especially on sunny weekends and there are problems of antisocial behaviour, particularly in Graveney and Bedford Woods, including drug taking and littering. These concerns were apparent before Covid-19 but have since exacerbated. The group would like to see increased resources both to litter collection and police patrolling to address these problems.

Toilets are another issue highlighted through consultation. Wandsworth Common contains two toilets which is considered insufficient for the size of the site. This causes problems, particularly for families with children. While issues of cost and of vandalism to permanent toilets are recognised, there is nonetheless a vocal desire for more. The toilets at Wandsworth Park are imminently due for improvement as are the facilities at Wandsworth Common.

The Friends of Tooting Common also highlight the balance of cyclists and pedestrians on the Common as a current issue. A minority of cyclists travel too fast on shared paths with some using more paths for cycling than is currently permitted. The group would like to see a review of cycling arrangements with the intention of finding an appropriate balance between cyclists and the needs of other users.

Similarly, the Friends of Wandsworth Park express a concern with the enormous increase in the use of the park by cyclists and electric scooters, etc. the group is concerned with the potential dangers such users pose particularly those not following the rules (i.e. travelling too fast, using areas of the park not intended for such use). The group highlights that elderly and disabled people have been in contact expressing such concerns to the point that they may not use the park in the future.

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All park and garden sites provide opportunities for a wide range of users and demonstrate the high social inclusion, health benefits and sense of place that parks can offer. One of the key aspects of the value placed on parks provision is their ability to function as a multipurpose form of open space provision. Parks provide opportunities for local communities and individuals to socialise and undertake a range of different activities, such as exercise, dog walking and taking children to the play area. Also, sites with a greater diverse range of features and ancillary facilities rate higher for value.

4.6 Summary

Parks and gardens

- ◀ 18 sites are classified as parks and gardens equating to over 323 hectares.
- ◀ Catchment mapping shows significant gaps in catchments to the wards of Graveney and Furzedown. Further gaps are also noted to the Roehampton and Putney Heath, West Putney, East Putney, West Hill, and Tooting wards.
- ◀ Gaps are served by other forms of open space except for both the Graveney and Furzedown wards which do not appear to be served by any other type of existing open space.
- ◀ Of the 17 assessed park and garden sites across the Borough, over half (53%) score above the quality threshold.
- ◀ Five parks (Battersea Park, King Georges Park, Tooting Common, Wandsworth Common and Wandsworth Park) have Green Flag Award status.
- ◀ All park and garden sites rate above the threshold for value reflecting the important role and benefits of parks provision.

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PART 5: NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GREENSPACE

5.1 Introduction

The natural and semi-natural greenspace typology can include woodland (coniferous, deciduous, mixed) and scrub, grassland (e.g. down-land, meadow), heath or moor, wetlands (e.g. marsh, fen), wastelands (including disturbed ground), and bare rock habitats (e.g. quarries) and commons. Such sites are often associated with providing wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness.

5.2 Current provision

In total, there are seven natural and semi-natural greenspace sites in Wandsworth, equating to almost 293 hectares. Whilst the number of sites is low, the provision which exists is generally very large in size.

Table 5.1: Current natural and semi-natural greenspace in Wandsworth

Ward	Natural and semi-natural greenspace		
	Number	Hectares (ha)	Current provision (ha per 1,000 population)
Balham	-	-	-
Bedford	-	-	-
Earlsfield	1	4.74	0.29
East Putney	-	-	-
Fairfield	1	0.10	0.01
Furzedown	-	-	-
Graveney	-	-	-
Latchmere	-	-	-
Nightingale	1	3.60	0.24
Northcote	-	-	-
Queenstown	-	-	-
Roehampton and Putney Heath	2	165.36	9.57
Shaftesbury	-	-	-
Southfields	-	-	-
St. Mary's Park	-	-	-
Thamesfield	1	18.96	1.17
Tooting	-	-	-
Wandsworth Common	-	-	-
West Hill	-	-	-
West Putney	-	-	-
Wandsworth*	7	292.74	0.90

The largest site is Wimbledon Common / Putney Heath (104 hectares) accounting for 35% of the natural/semi-natural provision in the Borough.

* * River Thames spans several wards and is there not allocated to a single ward.

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A size threshold of 0.2 hectares has been applied. Sites smaller than 0.2 hectares are generally considered to be of less or only limited recreational value to residents. However, they may still make a wider contribution to local areas, in relation to community viability, quality of life and health and wellbeing. Furthermore, they can still provide 'stepping stones' for flora and fauna enabling freedom of movement for wildlife across the Borough. Causeway Island Ecology Area (in Fairfield Ward) is the exception due to its nature reserve status.

It is important to recognise that other open spaces such as parks and amenity greenspace often provide opportunities and activities associated with natural and semi-natural greenspace. For example, large sites such as Clapham Common (40 ha), Tooting Bec Common (78 ha) and Wandsworth Common (61 ha) are considered to offer a dual use and purpose. The sites are observed as offering greater biodiversity and habitats due to the presence of trees and water features. If these are included then the figures for natural greenspace significantly increases.

Table 5.2: Natural and semi-natural greenspace (including Commons) in Wandsworth

Borough	Natural and semi-natural greenspace		
	Number	Hectares (ha)	Current provision (ha per 1,000 population)
Wandsworth	10	470.83	1.44

Fields In Trust (FIT) suggests 1.80 hectares per 1,000 population as a guideline quantity standard. Within Wandsworth, there is an overall provision of 0.90 hectares per 1,000 head of population which falls below the FIT guidelines. If the commons are also included, a current provision figure of 1.44 per 1,000 population is noted.

5.3 Accessibility

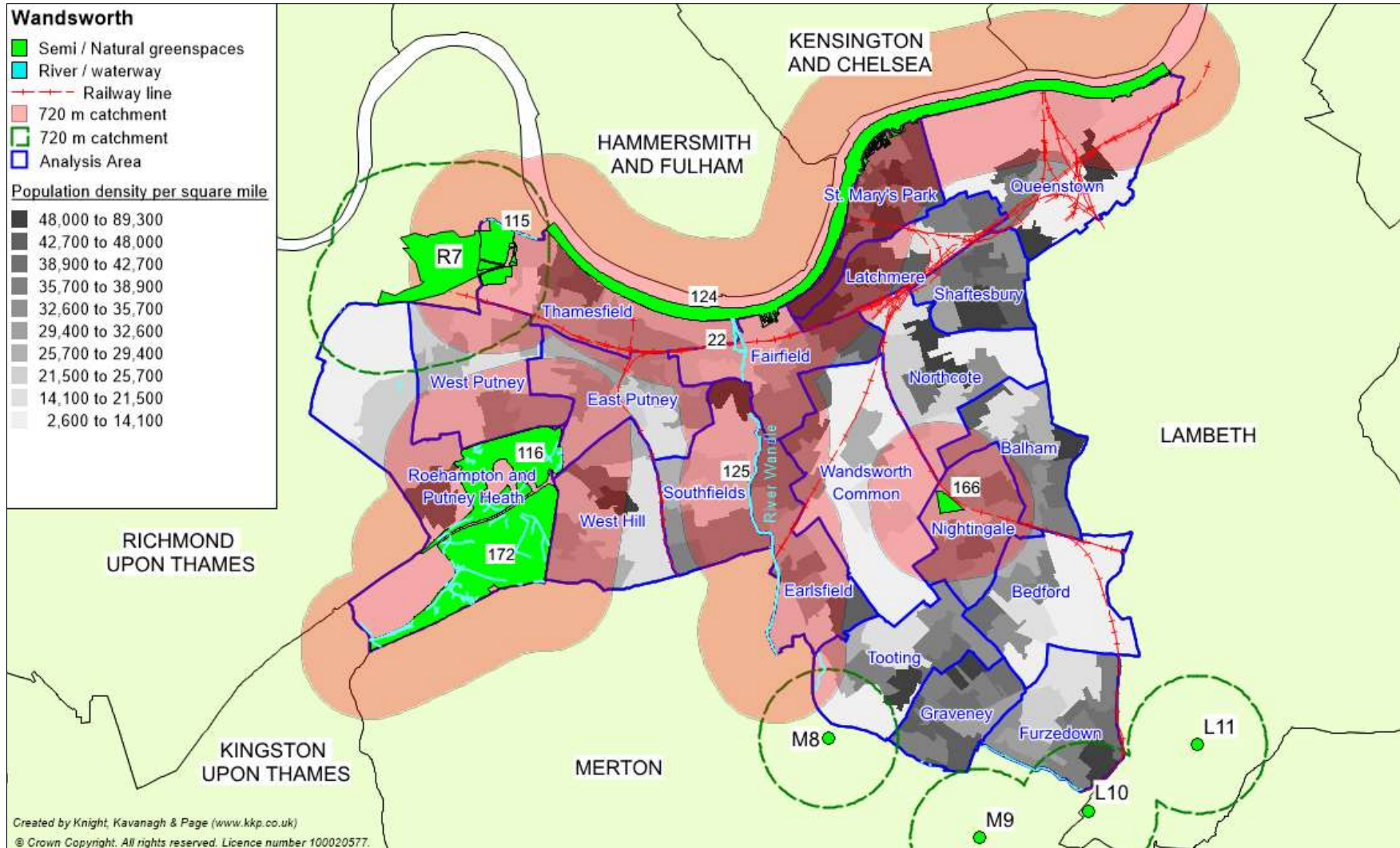
For the purpose of catchment mapping, a 720-metre radial catchment (based on FIT guidelines) has been applied.

Figure 5.1 shows catchment mapping to help inform where deficiencies in provision may be located.

The map includes natural and semi-natural sites located outside of the borough boundary to help identify where such provision may help to serve areas of Wandsworth. It also includes potential barriers to movement (e.g., railway lines and rivers) to help highlight any areas where access may be impacted.

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Figure 5.1: Natural and semi-natural greenspace mapped with 720m catchment including NSN sites outside Wandsworth boundary



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Table 5.3: Key to sites mapped

Site ID	Site name	Ward	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
22	Causeway Island Ecology Area	Fairfield	0.10		
115	Putney Common	Thamesfield	18.96		
116	Putney Heath	Roehampton and Putney Heath	61.15		
124	River Thames*	n/a	99.98		
125	River Wandle	Earlsfield, Fairfield, Southfields	4.74		
166	Wandsworth Common, St James' Drive	Nightingale	3.60		
172	Wimbledon Common / Putney Heath	Roehampton and Putney Heath	104.21		

*It should be noted that the areas assessed as part of the River Thames site includes the walkways, paths and pedestrianised areas that run alongside the River.

Figure 5.1 initially highlights significant gaps in catchments to the wards of Shaftesbury, Northcote, Balham, Bedford, Furzedown, Graveney, Tooting and Wandsworth Common.

Gaps are also identified to the Queenstown, Latchmere, Earlsfield, Southfield, East Putney and West Hill wards. However, other types of open space provision are identified within these gaps (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Natural catchment gaps and other open space sites

Ward with NSN catchment gap	Other open spaces in gap	Open space type
Queenstown	Battersea Park (ID 15) Heathbrook Park (ID 67) Nine Elms Park (ID 102)	Park Park Park
Latchmere	Shillington Street Open Space (ID131) Battersea Park (ID 15)	Park Park
Shaftesbury	Clapham Common (ID 26) Shillington Street Open Space (ID131)	Park Park
Wandsworth Common	Wandsworth Common (ID 163)	Park
Nightingale	Tooting Bec Common (ID 151)	Park
Balham	Clapham Common (ID 26) Tooting Bec Common (ID 151)	Park Park
Northcote	Clapham Common (ID 26) Wandsworth Common (ID 163)	Park Park
Bedford	Tooting Bec Common (ID 151)	Park
Furzedown	Tooting Bec Common (ID 151)	Park
Graveney	Tooting Bec Common (ID 151)	Park

* River Thames spans several wards and is therefore not allocated to a single ward
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Ward with NSN catchment gap	Other open spaces in gap	Open space type
Tooting	Springfield Hospital (ID 133) Tooting Gardens (ID 154) Tooting Bec Common (ID 151)	AGS Park Park
Earlsfield	Garratt Green (ID 55) Garratt Park (ID 58) King George's Park (ID 81)	AGS Park Park
Southfield	King George's Park (ID 81) Wimbledon Park (ID 173)	Park Park
East Putney	King George's Park (ID 81) Wandsworth Park (ID 167) Sutherland Grove Estate (ID 145)	Park Park AGS
West Hill	Wimbledon Park (ID 173)	Park

Such sites may help to serve as an alternative form of provision within the accessibility gap for natural and semi-natural greenspace. These should be explored further to see if secondary functions as natural greenspace can be strengthened.

Both the Graveney and Furzedown wards still have small areas which do not appear to be served by any other type of existing open space within Wandsworth.

Figure 5.1 shows that for Graveney and Furzedown, Figges Marsh (ID M9) and Eardley Road Sidings Nature Reserve (ID L10) may potentially help to serve the areas

Furthermore, for Graveney, other open space sites such as Wandle Park (ID M8, Figure 5.1) and Colliers Wood Recreation Ground (ID M6, Figure 6.1) may also potentially help serve the area.

Table 5.5: Summary of natural sites outside Wandsworth

Site ID	Site	Local Authority
L10	Eardley Road Sidings Nature Reserve	Lambeth
L11	Streatham Common	Lambeth
M8	Wandle Meadow Nature Park	Merton
M9	Figges Marsh	Merton
R7	Barnes Common	Richmond Upon Thames

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5.4 Quality

To determine whether sites are high or low quality (as recommended by the Companion Guidance) scores from the site assessments are colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for natural and semi-natural greenspace. A threshold of 55% is applied to divide high from low quality. Further explanation of how the quality scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 5.6: Quality ratings for natural and semi-natural greenspace

Analysis area	Scores (%)			No. of sites	
	Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	<55%	>55%
Balham	-	-	-	-	-
Bedford	-	-	-	-	-
Earlsfield	62%	62%	62%	0	1
East Putney	-	-	-	-	-
Fairfield	56%	56%	56%	0	1
Furzedown	-	-	-	-	-
Graveney	-	-	-	-	-
Latchmere	-	-	-	-	-
Nightingale	68%	68%	68%	0	1
Northcote	-	-	-	-	-
Queenstown	-	-	-	-	-
Roehampton and Putney Heath	64%	67%	69%	0	2
Shaftesbury	-	-	-	-	-
Southfields	-	-	-	-	-
St. Mary's Park	-	-	-	-	-
Thamesfield	56%	56%	56%	0	1
Tooting	-	-	-	-	-
Wandsworth Common	-	-	-	-	-
West Hill	-	-	-	-	-
West Putney	-	-	-	-	-
Wandsworth	56%	65%	84%	0	7

All natural and semi-natural sites assessed in the Borough rate above the threshold set for quality, indicating a high standard of quality for this type of open space.

The highest scoring natural and semi-natural sites for quality in Wandsworth Borough are:

- ◀ River Thames (84%)
- ◀ Wimbledon Common/Putney Heath (69%)
- ◀ Wandsworth Common, St James' Drive (68%)

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These sites, alongside other high scoring sites, have the added benefit of ancillary features such as, informative signage and litter bins. The sites are also observed as having good access for all, reasonably good pathways and levels of personal security. Note that paths score lower for Wimbledon Common/Putney Heath.

Consultation with Enable identifies that there needs to be some recognition of public pressure on sites. With sites being over pressured, biodiversity levels decline. Consequently, it is important to ensure and continue the strategic approach/policies supporting biodiversity.

5.5 Value

To determine whether sites are high or low value (as recommended by the Companion Guidance) scores from site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results of the value assessment for natural and semi-natural greenspace. A threshold of 20% is applied to divide high from low value. Further explanation of how the value scores are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 5.7: Value scores for assessed natural and semi-natural greenspace

Analysis area	Scores (%)			No. of sites	
	Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	<20%	>20%
Balham	-	-	-	-	-
Bedford	-	-	-	-	-
Earlsfield	55%	55%	55%	0	1
East Putney	-	-	-	-	-
Fairfield	39%	39%	39%	0	1
Furzedown	-	-	-	-	-
Graveney	-	-	-	-	-
Latchmere	-	-	-	-	-
Nightingale	35%	35%	35%	0	1
Northcote	-	-	-	-	-
Queenstown	-	-	-	-	-
Roehampton and Putney Heath	41%	52%	64%	0	2
Shaftesbury	-	-	-	-	-
Southfields	-	-	-	-	-
St. Mary's Park	-	-	-	-	-
Thamesfield	45%	45%	45%	0	1
Tooting	-	-	-	-	-
Wandsworth Common	-	-	-	-	-
West Hill	-	-	-	-	-
West Putney	-	-	-	-	-
Wandsworth	35%	47%	64%	0	7

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All natural and semi-natural sites across the Borough score above the threshold for value. The majority of sites have high ecological value, contributing to flora and fauna, as well as providing habitats for local wildlife.

Wimbledon Common/Putney Heath and River Thames are the highest rating sites for value. Both score 64%. Wimbledon Common/Putney Heath is highlighted as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), adding to its ecological value and benefit.

Sites also provide benefits to the health and wellbeing of residents and those visiting from further afield. This is a result of the exercise opportunities they provide, for example, through walking and cycling. Furthermore, they break up the urban form creating peaceful space to relax and reflect. The high levels of natural features also support with improving air quality, particularly in built up areas.

5.6 Summary

Natural and semi-natural greenspace summary

- ◀ There are seven natural/semi-natural greenspace sites, equating to nearly 293 hectares.
- ◀ The largest site in the Borough is Wimbledon Common/Putney Heath (104 hectares).
- ◀ There are significant catchment gaps to the wards of Shaftesbury, Northcote, Balham, Bedford, Furzedown, Graveney, Tooting and Wandsworth Common. Gaps are also identified to the Queenstown, Latchmere, Earlsfield, Southfield, East Putney and West Hill wards. However, other types of open space provision are identified within these areas within Wandsworth.
- ◀ The exception is in the Graveney and Furzedown wards. However, both areas may be served by provision in neighbouring authorities.
- ◀ All sites in the Borough rate above the threshold set for quality.
- ◀ All natural and semi-natural sites in Wandsworth score above the threshold for value.
- ◀ The above demonstrates the added benefit natural and semi-natural greenspaces can provide especially in terms of contributing to flora and fauna, providing habitats and breaking up the urban form. Larger sites also provide good recreational opportunities.

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PART 6: AMENITY GREENSPACE

6.1 Introduction

Amenity greenspace is defined as sites offering opportunities for informal activities close to home, work or enhancement of the appearance of residential and other areas. It includes informal recreation spaces, village greens and other incidental space.

6.2 Current provision

There are 92 amenity greenspace sites in Wandsworth Borough equating to over 169 hectares of provision. Sites are most often found within areas of housing and function as informal recreation space or along highways providing a visual amenity. A number of recreation grounds and playing fields are also classified as amenity greenspace. All wards except Northcote contain amenity greenspace provision.

Table 6.1: Current amenity greenspace in Wandsworth

Wards	Amenity greenspace		
	Number	Hectares (ha)	Current provision (ha per 1,000 population)
Balham	2	1.41	0.07
Bedford	1	1.40	0.10
Earlsfield	5	7.78	0.47
East Putney	4	8.93	0.56
Fairfield	5	4.09	0.26
Furzedown	5	7.55	0.44
Graveney	1	1.57	0.10
Latchmere	6	5.37	0.33
Nightingale	6	2.44	0.16
Northcote	-	-	-
Queenstown	4	9.50	0.49
Roehampton and Putney Heath	11	34.43	1.99
Shaftesbury	1	0.13	0.01
Southfields	2	1.16	0.07
St. Mary's Park	3	2.10	0.12
Thamesfield	4	3.27	0.20
Tooting	3	5.90	0.36
Wandsworth Common	7	22.49	1.46
West Hill	7	23.74	1.45
West Putney	15	26.18	1.62
Wandsworth	92	169.92	0.52

This typology has a broad range of purposes and as such varies significantly in size. For example, Lavender Gardens at 0.12 hectares acts as an important visual/communal amenity. In contrast Putney Vale Playing Fields and Stag Lane at nearly 16 hectares, is a large recreation ground with a range of recreational and sport opportunities.

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Fields In Trust (FIT) suggests 0.60 hectares per 1,000 population as a guideline quantity standard. Table 6.1 shows that overall, Wandsworth is below this level. There are four Wards to have a current provision above the FIT suggestion (e.g. Rohampton and Putney Heath, Wandsworth Common, West Hill and West Putney).

6.3 Accessibility

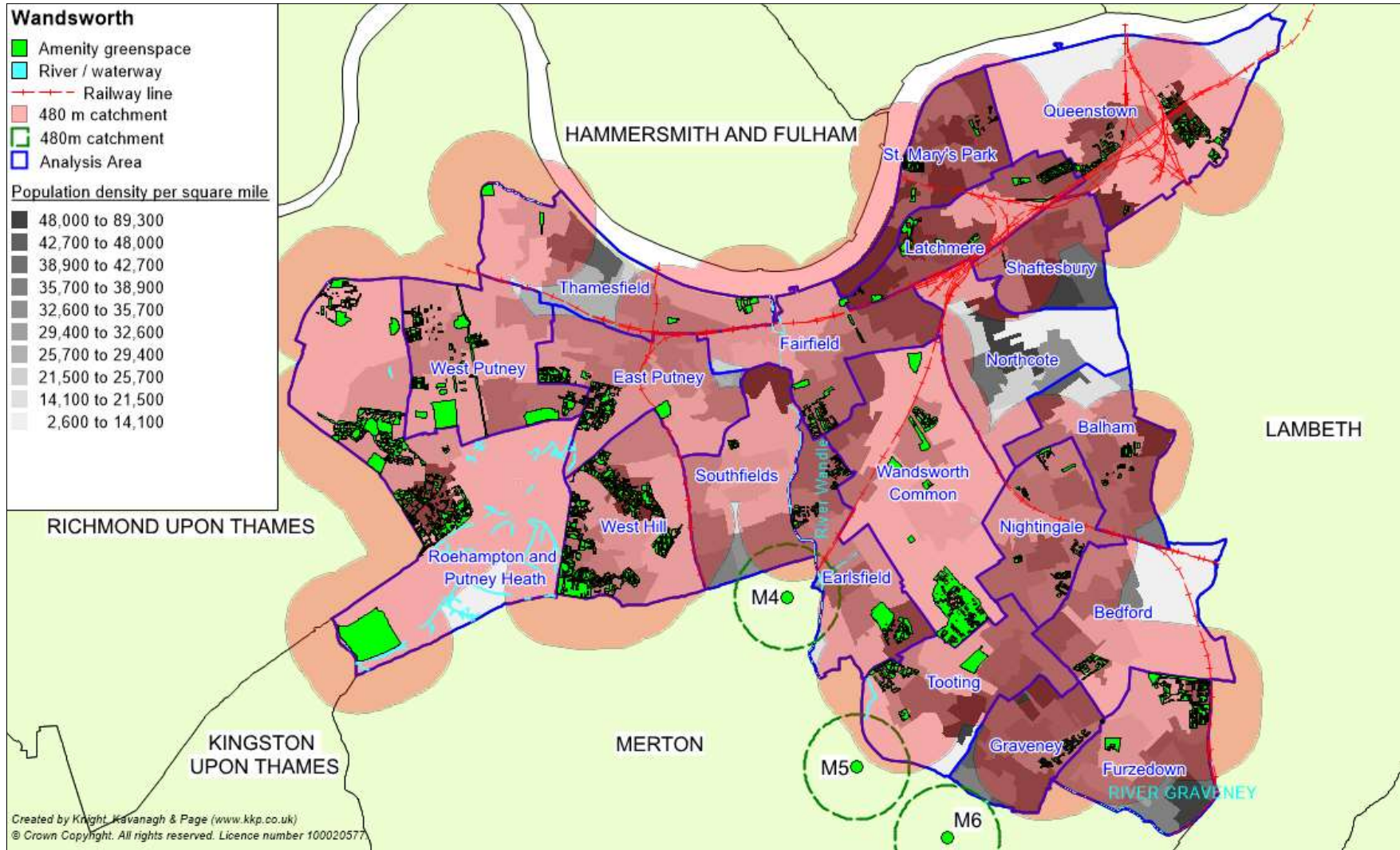
For the purpose of mapping, a 480-metre radial catchment for sites (based on FIT guidelines) is applied.

Figure 6.1 shows the catchments applied to amenity greenspace provision to help inform where deficiencies in provision may be located.

The map includes amenity sites located outside of the borough boundary to help identify where such provision may help to serve areas of Wandsworth. It also includes potential barriers to movement (e.g., railway lines and rivers) to help highlight any areas where access may be impacted.

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Figure 6.1: Amenity greenspaces with 480m including amenity sites outside Wandsworth boundary



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Table 6.2: Key to sites mapped

Site ID	Site name	Ward	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
1	Ackroyden Estate	West Hill	1.47		
2	Ainslie Walk	Balham	0.44		
5	Alton Road Estate Green	Roehampton and Putney Heath	9.66		
7	Anderson House Recreation Ground	Tooting	0.49		
8	Arabella Drive Green	Roehampton and Putney Heath	1.12		
9	Argyle Estate	West Hill	1.03		
10	Ascalon Street	Queenstown	0.99		
11	Aubyn Square	West Putney	0.73		
12	Balham Hill and Estate (West)	Balham	0.98		
13	Barn Elms Park	Thamesfield	0.45		
14	Barn Elms Sports Ground	Thamesfield	1.04		
19	Bective Gardens	Thamesfield	0.40		
21	Brocklebank Estate	Earlsfield	0.95		
25	Church Lane Estate	Graveney	1.57		
27	Colson Way Estate	Furzedown	2.65		
30	Crestway	West Putney	0.27		
31	Danebury Avenue	Roehampton and Putney Heath	0.32		
32	Danebury Avenue / Highcliffe Drive Estate	Roehampton and Putney Heath	10.16		
33	Deeside Road Western Estate Green	Earlsfield	0.40		
34	Disprose Estate	Tooting	2.72		
36	Dover House Road Estate	West Putney	1.27		
37	Dowdeswell Close / Arabella Drive East Green	Roehampton and Putney Heath	1.42		
38	Ducane Court	Nightingale	0.28		
39	Eastwood	West Putney	0.74		
40	Edgecombe Hall Strip	West Hill	7.98		
41	Ethelburga Estate - Former Ralph West Halls	St. Mary's Park	0.64		
42	Fairacres Gardens	Roehampton and Putney Heath	0.94		
44	Fishponds Playing Field	Tooting	2.68		
45	Fitzhugh Grove Estate	Wandsworth Common	1.54		
48	Fownes Street Open Space	Latchmere	0.43		
52	Frylands Housing Estate	Furzedown	0.94		

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Site ID	Site name	Ward	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
54	Furzedown Recreation Ground	Furzedown	1.34		
55	Garratt Green	Earlsfield	3.30		
57	Garratt Lane Old Burial Ground	Fairfield	0.74		
61	Gibbon Walk / Lysons Walk	West Putney	0.33		
62	Godley Road / Tilehurst Road	Wandsworth Common	0.27		
64	Harroway Road	St. Mary's Park	0.40		
66	Hayward Gardens	West Putney	3.21		
69	Heathfield Road	Wandsworth Common	1.45		
70	Henry Prince Estate	Earlsfield	1.20		
71	Housing estate to the east of Westleigh Avenue	East Putney	0.35		
72	Housing Estate Green	West Hill	2.70		
74	Huntingfield Primary School Playing Field	West Putney	0.27		
75	Inner Park Road	West Hill	4.35		
77	Kersfield and Heathrise Estates	East Putney	4.79		
84	Kingslawn Close	West Putney	0.32		
86	Land adjacent to hall, adjacent to 22 Lyford Road	Wandsworth Common	0.43		
89	Latchmere Recreation Ground	Latchmere	0.66		
91	Lavender Gardens	Shaftesbury	0.13		
95	Longwood Drive	Roehampton and Putney Heath	0.16		
96	Lowerstock Gardens / Danebury Avenue	Roehampton and Putney Heath	0.93		
99	Manor Farms	West Putney	1.57		
100	Maryfield Convent	Roehampton and Putney Heath	1.76		
101	Mayford Close Estate Green	Nightingale	0.23		
103	Montefiore Gardens	Queenstown	0.20		
104	Morris Gardens Estate	Southfields	0.36		
105	Mount Clare Halls of Residence, Roehampton University	Roehampton and Putney Heath	0.40		
106	Newlands Estate Green	Bedford	1.40		
107	Nightingale House	Nightingale	0.60		
108	Nightingale Square Gardens	Nightingale	0.32		
111	Oldfield House Green	Furzedown	0.62		
112	Patmore Estate	Queenstown	4.15		
113	Petergate Public Open Space	Latchmere	0.55		

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Site ID	Site name	Ward	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
120	Putney Vale Playing Fields and Stag Lane	Roehampton and Putney Heath	15.93		
123	Queen Mary's University Hospital	West Putney	0.53		
126	Riverside Quarter	Thamesfield	1.39		
127	Roehampton Close and Ellenborough Place	West Putney	0.74		
128	Roehampton Playing Field	West Putney	4.83		
129	Sheepcote Lane Rough	Latchmere	0.42		
132	Spencer Park	Wandsworth Common	1.56		
133	Springfield Hospital	Wandsworth Common	16.12		
134	St Ann's Church Grounds	Fairfield	0.32		
135	St George's Square	Wandsworth Common	1.13		
136	St Georges Grove Estate	Earlsfield	1.92		
137	St James's Close	Nightingale	0.27		
142	Strasburg Road	Queenstown	4.16		
145	Sutherland Grove Estate	East Putney	1.43		
147	The Alders Estate	Furzedown	2.01		
149	The Pleasance Open Space	West Putney	1.23		
150	The Priory Hospital	Roehampton and Putney Heath	1.29		
157	Trinity Crescent	Nightingale	0.74		
158	Trinity Road North Open Space	Fairfield	0.40		
160	Vicarage Crescent Open Space	St. Mary's Park	1.06		
161	Wandsworth Bridge roundabout	Fairfield	0.43		
169	Wendlesworth Estate (North Green)	Fairfield	2.31		
170	Westleigh Avenue Estate	East Putney	2.36		
171	William Gardens	West Putney	0.50		
174	Wimbledon Park Housing Estate	West Hill	2.37		
175	Wimbledon Parkside (former Southlands College)	West Hill	3.84		
176	Winstanley Estate, Meyrick Road	Latchmere	0.67		
177	York Gardens	Latchmere	2.64		

Several sites do not receive a quality or value score. Table 6.3 sets out the reasons why a site does not have a rating.

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Table 6.3: Reasons for sites with no scores

ID	Site name	Ward	Reason
2	Ainslie Walk	Balham	Private, residents only.
21	Brocklebank Estate	Earlsfield	Not accessible. Work taking place.
86	Land adjacent to hall/ 22 Lyford Road	Wandsworth Common	Private site. Managed by scouts.
108	Nightingale Square Gardens	Nightingale	Private, residents only. No access.
129	Sheepcote Lane Rough	Latchmere	Predominantly embankment / hedge
132	Spencer Park	Wandsworth Common	Private, residents only. No access.
157	Trinity Crescent	Nightingale	Private, residents only.
175	Wimbledon Parkside (former Southlands College)	West Hill	Private, residents only. No access.

Figure 6.1 highlights noticeable gaps in catchments to the wards of Shaftesbury, Northcote, Bedford, Graveney, Furzedown and Thamesfield. However, other types of open space provision are identified within some of these gaps (Table 6.4). Such sites may help to serve as an alternative within the accessibility gap for amenity greenspace.

Table 6.4: AGS catchment gaps and other open space sites

Ward with AGS catchment gap	Other open spaces in gap	Open space type
Shaftesbury	Clapham Common (ID 26)	Park
Northcote	Clapham Common (ID 26) Wandsworth Common (ID 163)	Park Park
Bedford	Tooting Bec Common (ID 151)	Park
Graveney	n/a	n/a
Furzedown	n/a	n/a
Thamesfield	Leaders Garden (ID 92) Wandsworth Park (ID 167)	Park Park

The partial gap in amenity greenspace provision to the Furzedown ward does not appear to be served by any other type of existing open space within Wandsworth. Streatham Vale Park (ID L13, Figure 4.1) may help to serve the area. Eardley Road Sidings Nature Reserve (ID L10, Figure 5.1) may potentially help to some extent. However, its recreational use is likely to be limited given its role as a nature reserve.

Similarly, for Graveney, Figure 6.1 shows Colliers Wood Recreation Ground (ID M6) may potentially help serve the area. Other open space sites such as Wandle Meadow Nature Park (ID M8, Figure 5.1) and Wandle Park (ID M12, Figure 4.1) may also help.

Table 6.5: Summary of amenity sites outside Wandsworth

Site ID	Site	Local Authority
M4	Durnsford Road Recreation Ground	Merton
M5	Garfield Road Recreation Ground	Merton
M6	Colliers Wood Recreation Ground	Merton

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6.4 Quality

To determine whether sites are high or low quality (as recommended by the Companion Guidance); the scores from site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for amenity greenspaces. A threshold of 50% is applied to divide high from low quality. Further explanation of how the quality scores and thresholds are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 6.6: Quality ratings for amenity greenspaces

Analysis area	Scores (%)			No. of sites	
	Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	<50%	>50%
Balham	38%	38%	38%	1	0
Bedford	38%	38%	38%	1	0
Earlsfield	30%	40%	61%	3	1
East Putney	51%	52%	54%	0	4
Fairfield	26%	45%	64%	3	2
Furzedown	33%	41%	55%	4	1
Graveney	41%	41%	41%	1	0
Latchmere	35%	63%	79%	1	4
Nightingale	37%	38%	39%	4	0
Northcote	-	-	-	0	0
Queenstown	66%	71%	76%	0	4
Roehampton and Putney Heath	47%	53%	64%	3	9
Shaftesbury	74%	74%	74%	0	1
Southfields	46%	46%	46%	1	0
St. Mary's Park	47%	59%	65%	1	2
Thamesfield	52%	54%	60%	0	4
Tooting	38%	46%	60%	2	1
Wandsworth Common	27%	44%	69%	3	2
West Hill	49%	56%	73%	1	5
West Putney	47%	54%	69%	1	14
Wandsworth	26%	51%	79%	30	54

Almost two thirds of assessed amenity greenspaces in the Borough (64%) rate above the quality threshold. The highest scoring sites for quality are:

- ◀ York Gardens (79%)
- ◀ Montefiore Gardens (76%)
- ◀ Latchmere Recreation Ground (76%)

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All three of these sites are observed as having high standards of maintenance and cleanliness, resulting in a good overall appearance. In addition, they provide good levels of user security, including lighting at York Gardens (79%). All benefit from signage and seating as well as play provision enhancing the quality of the sites. Furthermore, the sites have bins to prevent excessive littering and pathways suitable for various users.

York Gardens and Latchmere Recreation Ground have the additional benefit of outdoor gym equipment. Enable identify that the outdoor gym at Latchmere is new and York Gardens will undergo refurbishment in the coming years.

Larger amenity greenspace sites often lend themselves to flexible sporting and exercise opportunities. These opportunities (e.g. football, bootcamps, yoga etc.) as well as other added features on site, such as good quality play areas, provide increased reasons for people to visit such provision.

Just over a third of sites (35%) rate below the quality threshold indicating some sites potentially having a poor general standard of quality. The lowest scoring amenity greenspace sites for quality in the Borough are:

- ◀ Trinity Road North Open Space (26%)
- ◀ St George's Square (27%)
- ◀ Henry Prince Estate (30%)
- ◀ Colson Way Estate (33%)
- ◀ Heathfield Road (33%)

All these sites are observed as being grass verges/small areas of grass between residential estates and serve more as a visual amenity. All five sites benefit from lighting whilst St George's Square has the additional benefit of seating. However, overall, St George's Square is observed as a poor quality open grassed area for the residential estate.

Fishponds Playing Field (42%) scores below the quality threshold. During 2020 the gates at the site were opened and public access temporarily permitted in order to allow local residents to access the site, as a means to get outdoor exercise or space during the time when the Country was subject to government restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The normally secured nature of the site helps to protect investment of time and funds into pitch quality and maintenance in a way that cannot be provided at most other local authority managed sites

Balham and Tooting Community Association feel the site is underused in an area of the Borough considered densely populated and lacking greenspace. The group would like to see fixed opening hours all year round, better signage and improved facilities e.g. more play equipment, planting, paths and benches. Enable identify that the site has a new small playground and is open 8-6 during the summer months.

Forever Fishponds is a group of local residents and neighbourhood organisations wanting a shared community asset that is open all year round as a flourishing green community space in the heart of Tooting. The group wants to re-imagine Fishponds Fields and make Tooting more open, greener and healthier.

The group highlights that COVID-19 pandemic has stressed the need for the public to have access to open green space and highlighted an acute need amongst the Borough's Black, Asian and ethnically diverse residents.

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6.5 Value

To determine whether sites are high or low value (as recommended by the Companion Guidance) site assessments scores are colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results. A threshold of 20% is applied to divide high from low value. Further explanation of the value scoring and thresholds can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 6.7: Value ratings for amenity greenspaces

Analysis area	Scores (%)			No. of sites	
	Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	<20%	>20%
Balham	24%	24%	24%	0	1
Bedford	27%	27%	27%	0	1
Earlsfield	7%	22%	39%	2	2
East Putney	33%	37%	38%	0	4
Fairfield	8%	27%	59%	2	3
Furzedown	7%	22%	40%	2	3
Graveney	23%	23%	23%	0	1
Latchmere	8%	31%	50%	1	4
Nightingale	6%	7%	7%	4	0
Northcote	0%	0%	0%	0	0
Queenstown	39%	42%	44%	0	4
Roehampton and Putney Heath	18%	38%	53%	1	11
Shaftesbury	34%	34%	34%	0	1
Southfields	18%	18%	18%	1	0
St. Mary's Park	23%	25%	28%	0	3
Thamesfield	33%	37%	44%	0	4
Tooting	6%	21%	28%	1	2
Wandsworth Common	7%	20%	44%	3	2
West Hill	28%	38%	48%	0	6
West Putney	24%	36%	43%	0	15
Wandsworth	6%	30%	59%	17	67

Most amenity greenspace sites (80%) rate above the threshold for value. Some of the highest scoring sites for value in Wandsworth Borough are:

- ◀ Garratt Lane Old Burial Ground (59%).
- ◀ Putney Vale Playing Fields and Stag Lane (53%).
- ◀ Latchmere Recreation Ground (50%).

These sites are recognised for their high amenity and social value. Garratt Lane Old Burial Ground is a former cemetery which is now an attractive public walkway / amenity. It also rates highly for culturally and historic value.

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Putney Vale Playing Fields and Stag Lane (53%) and Latchmere Recreation Ground are recognised for the accessible, good quality recreational opportunities they offer (such as sports and play provision) catering for a wide range of users.

There are 17 amenity sites to rate below both the quality and value threshold. Table 6.8 sets these out along with the low scoring reasons.

Table 6.8: Low quality and value amenity sites

ID	Site name	Reasons for being low quality and low value
33	Deeside Road Western Estate Green	No signage, lack of onsite /ancillary features.
34	Disprose Estate	No signage, lack of onsite /ancillary features. Low usage. Private.
37	Dowdeswell Close / Arabella Drive East Green	No signage, lack of onsite /ancillary features.
38	Ducane Court	Private site
45	Fitzhugh Grove Estate	No signage or benches
52	Fayland Housing Estate	No signage or benches
69	Heathfield Road	No signage or benches
101	Mayford Close Estate Green	No signage
104	Morris Gardens Estate	No benches or lighting and lack of controls to prevent illegal use
107	Nightingale House	No signage, benches or bins
111	Oldfield House Green	Private access, no bins or lighting
113	Petergate Public Open Space	No signage and has a poor quality MUGA
135	St George's Square	Poor quality open grassed area
136	St Georges Grove Estate	No signage, lack of onsite /ancillary features.
137	St James's Close	No signage, lack of onsite /ancillary features.
158	Trinity Road North Open Space	No signage, benches or bins
161	Wandsworth Bridge roundabout	No signage or benches

Amenity greenspace should be recognised for its multi-purpose function, offering opportunities for a variety of leisure and recreational activities. It can often accommodate informal recreational activity such as casual play and dog walking. Many sites in the Borough offer a dual function and are amenity resources for residents as well as being visually pleasing.

These value and beneficial attributes add to the quality, accessibility, and visibility of amenity greenspace. Combined with the presence of facilities (e.g. seating, landscaping and trees) means that better quality sites are likely to be more respected and valued by the local community.

6.6 Summary

Amenity greenspace summary

- ◀ There are 92 amenity greenspace sites equating to over 169 hectares.
- ◀ Catchment mapping shows gaps in catchments to the wards of Shaftesbury, Northcote, Bedford, Graveney, Furzedown and Thamesfield.
- ◀ Gaps are served by other forms of open space except for the Graveney and Furzedown wards which do not appear to be served by any other type of existing open space within Wandsworth. However, both areas may be served by provision in neighbouring authorities.
- ◀ A total of 57% of amenity sites across the Borough rate above the threshold for quality.
- ◀ The majority of sites scoring below the threshold are smaller sites and are observed as being fairly basic, small pockets of provision.
- ◀ In addition to its multifunctional role, amenity greenspace makes a valuable contribution to visual aesthetics for communities – hence all sites rate above the value threshold.

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PART 7: PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

7.1 Introduction

Provision for children and young people includes areas designated primarily for play and social interaction such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters.

Provision for children is deemed to be sites consisting of formal equipped play facilities typically associated with play areas. This is usually perceived to be for children under 12 years of age. Provision for young people can include equipped sites that provide more robust equipment catering to older age ranges incorporating facilities such as skate parks, BMX, basketball courts and Multi Use Games Area (MUGAs).

7.2 Current provision

A total of 78 play locations are identified in Wandsworth as provision for children and young people. This combines to create a total of nearly six hectares. No site size threshold has been applied and as such all provision is identified and included within the audit.

Table 7.1: Current provision for children and young people in Wandsworth

Ward	Provision for children and young people		
	Number	Hectares (ha)	Current provision (ha per 1,000 population)
Balham	2	0.10	0.006
Bedford	3	0.55	0.039
Earlsfield	7	0.51	0.031
East Putney	-	-	-
Fairfield	5	0.17	0.011
Furzedown	5	0.21	0.012
Graveney	-	-	-
Latchmere	7	0.54	0.033
Nightingale	1	0.08	0.005
Northcote	6	0.51	0.031
Queenstown	14	1.39	0.072
Roehampton and Putney Heath	1	0.11	0.006
Shaftesbury	2	0.22	0.012
Southfields	5	0.44	0.028
St. Mary's Park	5	0.18	0.010
Thamesfield	3	0.26	0.016
Tooting	3	0.22	0.013
Wandsworth Common	3	0.05	0.003
West Hill	2	0.08	0.005
West Putney	2	0.05	0.003
Wandsworth	78	5.90	0.018

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Play areas can be classified in the following ways to identify their effective target audience utilising Fields In Trust (FIT) guidance.

FIT provides widely endorsed guidance on the minimum standards for play space. With documents such as the Mayor for London SPD 'Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation' utilising the guidance.

- ◀ LAP - a Local Area of Play. Usually small landscaped areas designed for young children. Equipment is normally age group specific to reduce unintended users.
- ◀ LEAP - a Local Equipped Area of Play. Designed for unsupervised play and a wider age range of users; often containing a wider range of equipment types.
- ◀ NEAP - a Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play. Cater for all age groups. Such sites may contain MUGA, skate parks, youth shelters, adventure play equipment and are often included within large park sites.

The following sub-classification of play sites exists across Wandsworth.

Table 7.2: Summary of play classifications

LAP	LEAP	NEAP	Other*
11	26	13	28

7.3 Accessibility

Accessibility guidance from Fields in Trust (FIT), suggests between a 100m (or 1-minute walk time) up to a 1,000m (or 12.5-minute walk time).

Table 7.3: Accessibility guidelines from Fields in Trust (FIT) for play provision

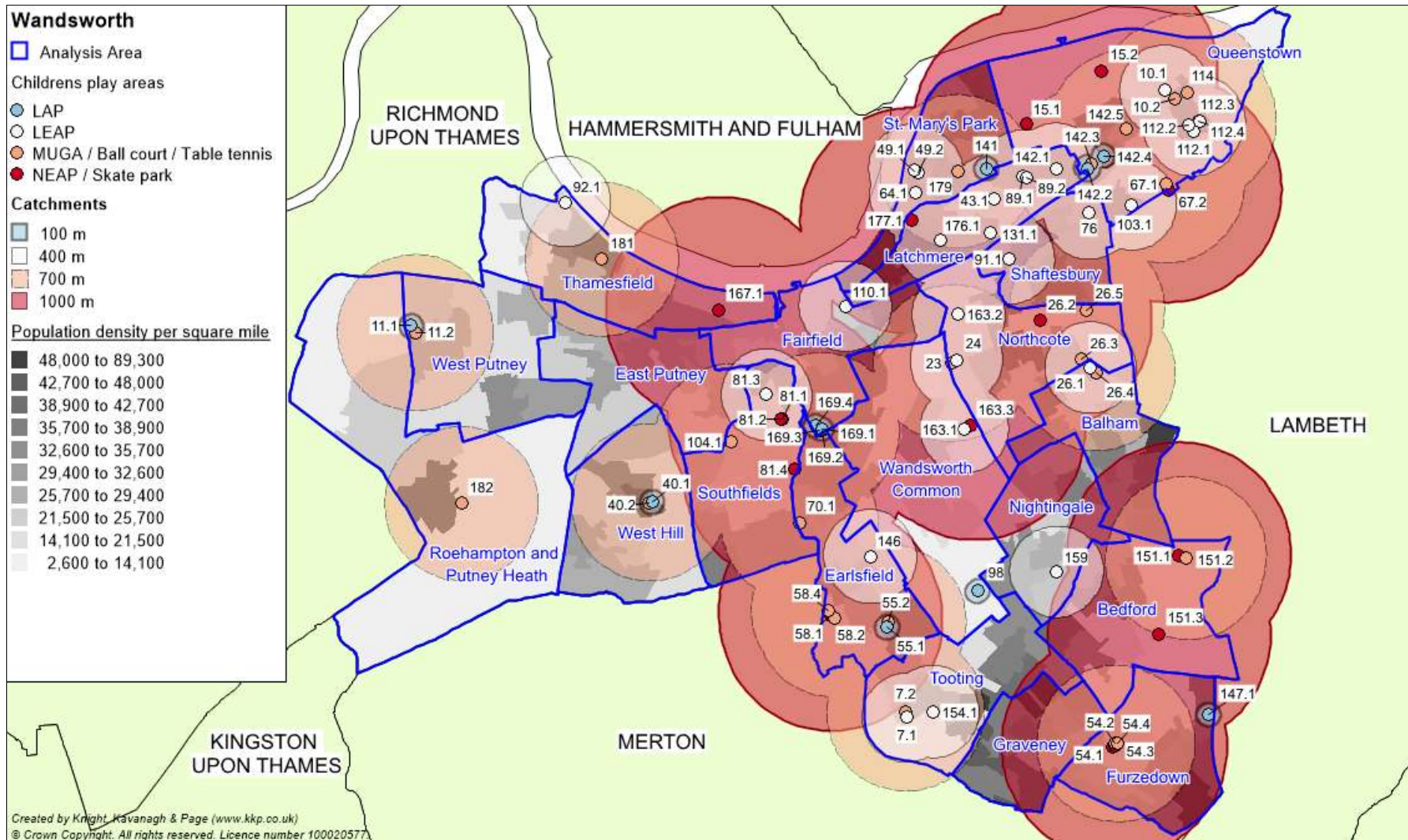
Form of play provision	Walking guideline	Approximate time equivalent
Provision for children and young people	LAP	100m
	LEAP	400m
	NEAP (inc skate parks)	1,000m
	Other provision (e.g. MUGA, ball courts)	700m

Figure 7.1 shows the application of the FIT catchments applied. To reflect the wider appeal of provision such as skate parks, a 1,000m catchment has been used.

* Includes MUGA, ball courts, skate parks, table tennis

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Figure 7.1: Provision for children and young people with catchments



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Table 7.4: Key to sites mapped

Site ID	Site name	Ward	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
7.1	Fountain Recreation Toddlers	Tooting	0.02	Red	Green
7.2	Fountain Recreation Ball Games	Tooting	0.10		
10.1	Ascalon Street play area	Queenstown	0.05	Green	Green
10.2	Ascalon Street MUGA	Queenstown	0.02		
11.1	Aubyn Square play area	West Putney	0.02	Red	Green
11.2	Aubyn Square MUGA	West Putney	0.03		
15.1	Battersea Park Playground	Queenstown	0.24	Green	Green
15.2	Battersea Park Boat Playspace	Queenstown	0.25		
23	Chivalry Road Ball Games Area	Northcote	0.06	Green	Green
24	Chivalry Road Open Space	Northcote	0.16		
26.1	Clapham Common play area 1	Balham	0.06	Red	Green
26.2	Clapham Common play area 2	Northcote	0.07		
26.3	Clapham Common fitness area 1	Northcote	0.09	Green	Green
26.4	Clapham Common fitness area 2	Balham	0.05		
26.5	Clapham Common fitness area 3	Northcote	0.04		
40.1	Edgecombe Hall play area	West Hill	0.03	Red	Green
40.2	Edgecombe Hall MUGA	West Hill	0.05		
43.1	Falcon Park play area	Latchmere	0.11	Green	Green
49.1	Fred Wells Playground*	St. Mary's Park	0.04		
49.2	Fred Wells Tennis Court*	St. Mary's Park	0.05		
54.1	Furzedown Recreation (Toddler/Junior)	Furzedown	0.08	Green	Green
54.2	Furzedown Recreation Ground MUGA	Furzedown	0.06		
54.3	Furzedown Recreation Ground skate park	Furzedown	0.04		
54.4	Furzedown Recreation Ground table tennis	Furzedown	0.01		
55.1	Garratt Green Playground	Earlsfield	0.03	Red	Green
55.2	Garratt Green table tennis	Earlsfield	0.007		
58.1	Garratt Park Playground	Earlsfield	0.10	Green	Green
58.2	Garratt Park Ball Games	Earlsfield	0.14		
58.4	Garrat Park table tennis	Earlsfield	0.004		
64.1	Harroway Road Toddlers	St. Mary's Park	0.04	Green	Green
67.1	Heathbrook Park Ball Games	Queenstown	0.07	Green	Green
67.2	Heathbrook Park play area	Queenstown	0.13		
70.1	Henry Prince Estate MUGA	Earlsfield	0.07	Red	Green
76	John Burns - Ball Games	Shaftesbury	0.17	Green	Green

* Having work undertaken - could not assess

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Site ID	Site name	Ward	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
81.1	King Georges Park - Toddlers	Southfields	0.07		
81.2	King George Park	Southfields	0.11		
81.3	King Georges Park - Toddlers (extended area)*	Southfields	0.04		
81.4	King George Park – skate park	Southfields	0.19		
89.1	Latchmere Rec - Juniors	Latchmere	0.09		
89.2	Latchmere Rec - Toddlers	Latchmere	0.03		
91.1	Lavender Gardens	Shaftesbury	0.05		
92.1	Leaders Gardens - Toddlers & Juniors	Thamesfield	0.04		
98	Malcolm Gavin Hall - Toddlers Area	Wandsworth Common	0.02		
103.1	Montefiore Gardens play area	Queenstown	0.03		
104.1	Morris Gardens ball court	Southfields	0.03		
110.1	Bramford Road Playground	Fairfield	0.07		
112.1	Patmore Estate play area 1	Queenstown	0.05		
112.2	Patmore Estate play area 2	Queenstown	0.07		
112.3	Patmore Street play area	Queenstown	0.04		
112.4	Patmore Street MUGA	Queenstown	0.06		
114†	Proposed Ball Games Area	Queenstown	0.03		
131.1	Shillington Street - Toddlers & Juniors	Latchmere	0.04		
141	Stanmer Street - Toddlers‡	St. Mary's Park	0.02		
142.1	Orkney Street play area	Latchmere	0.08		
142.2	Longhedge Street play area	Queenstown	0.07		
142.3	Longhedge Street MUGA	Queenstown	0.09		
142.4	Strasburg Road play area	Queenstown	0.02		
142.5	Southolm Street MUGA	Queenstown	0.03		
146	Swaby Gardens play area	Earlsfield	0.14		
147.1	The Alders Estate play area	Furzedown			
151.1	Tooting Triangle - Toddlers & Juniors	Bedford	0.10		
151.2	Tooting Common Ball Games	Bedford	0.39		
151.3	Tooting Common Lakeside	Bedford	0.06		
154.1	Tooting Gardens Playground	Tooting	0.10		
159	Upper Tooting Park Playground	Nightingale	0.08		
163.1	Wandsworth Common Trim Trail (start)	Wandsworth Common	0.004		
163.2	Wandsworth Common St Mark's	Northcote	0.10		

* Part of Children's Centre

† Construction site

‡ Gated entrance. Could not be accessed

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Site ID	Site name	Ward	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
163.3	Wandsworth Common play area	Wandsworth Common	0.28	High	High
167.1	Wandsworth Park Playground	Thamesfield	0.18	High	High
169.1	Wendlesworth Estate play area	Fairfield	0.01	High	High
169.2	Wendlesworth Estate ball court	Fairfield	0.03	High	High
169.3	Wendlesworth Estate MUGA	Fairfield	0.05	High	High
169.4	Vermont Road play area	Fairfield	0.01	Low	High
176.1	Winstanley Estate, Meyrick Road Play Area	Latchmere	0.05	High	High
177.1	York Gardens gym equipment	Latchmere	0.13	High	High
179	Goulden House Playground and Ball Games Area	St. Mary's Park	0.04	High	High
181	Felsham Road Playground and Ball Games Area*	Thamesfield	0.04	High	High
182	Witley/Blendworth Playground	Roehampton and Putney Heath	0.11	High	High

Mapping initially highlights potential gaps in play catchments to areas of greater population density in the wards of Graveney, Tooting, Wandsworth Common, East Putney and West Putney. Smaller gaps are also noted to the wards of Balham and Nightingale.

7.4 Quality

In order to determine whether sites are high or low quality (as recommended by the Companion Guide); the scores from the site assessments have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for play provision for children and young people. A threshold of 60% is applied to divide high from low quality. Further explanation of the quality scoring and thresholds can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

The quality assessment of play sites does not include a detailed technical risk assessment of equipment. For an informed report on the condition of play equipment the Council's own inspection reports should be sought.

* Gated entrance. Could not be accessed

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Table 7.5: Quality ratings for provision for children and young people

Analysis area	Scores (%)			No. of sites	
	Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	<60%	>60%
Balham	49%	62%	75%	1	1
Bedford	68%	69%	70%	0	3
Earlsfield	47%	56%	72%	4	3
East Putney	-	-	-	-	-
Fairfield	41%	56%	63%	1	4
Furzedown	60%	65%	66%	0	5
Graveney	-	-	-	0	0
Latchmere	67%	74%	87%	0	7
Nightingale	55%	55%	55%	1	0
Northcote	64%	70%	75%	0	6
Queenstown	48%	74%	92%	1	14
Roehampton and Putney Heath	64%	64%	64%	0	1
Shaftesbury	76%	79%	82%	0	2
Southfields	45%	60%	73%	2	2
St. Mary's Park	71%	75%	79%	0	2
Thamesfield	63%	63%	64%	0	2
Tooting	49%	51%	53%	3	0
Wandsworth Common	62%	63%	64%	0	3
West Hill	50%	50%	50%	2	0
West Putney	44%	48%	53%	2	0
Wandsworth	41%	66%	92%	17	55

There are six sites which do not receive a quality or value score due to being inaccessible at the time of visit.

A total of 76% of play sites rate above the quality threshold. Some of the highest scoring sites in Wandsworth are:

- ◀ Battersea Playground (92%)
- ◀ Battersea Park Boat Playspace (88%)
- ◀ York Gardens gym equipment (87%)
- ◀ Lavender Gardens (82%)

These sites are observed as being safe and secure with sufficient litter bins (contributing to the sites cleanliness), seating, signage and good quality play equipment. The sites generally offer a variety of equipment to a good condition/quality. Enable highlight that the Battersea Park Boat Playspace is relatively new (last three years). The Battersea play sites are the highest scoring for quality for play provision and score excellent for site appearance, surface quality, equipment quality, entrance scores and user security.

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Despite York Gardens gym equipment scoring well above the quality threshold, consultation with Enable identified that the equipment on site is aging and becoming dilapidated and this is the case for most of the outdoor gyms as they are getting towards the end of their lifespan.

There are 17 sites rating below the quality threshold. Sites rating lower for quality is often due to maintenance/appearance observations and/or the range/quality of equipment found on site.

Table 7.6: Low quality play sites

ID	Site name	Issues/concerns
7.1	Fountain Recreation Toddlers	Small with poor quality MUGA. Poorly used
7.2	Fountain Recreation Ball Games	
11.1	Aubyn Square play area	Small play area with basic equipment. Poor site appearance
11.2	Aubyn Square MUGA	Lack of signage
26.1	Clapham Common play area	Tired, lack of signage, poor surfaces
40.1	Edgecombe Hall play area & MUGA	Lack of signage
40.2		
55.1	Garratt Green Playground	Play area is fine, but MUGA is poor quality
55.2		
70.1	Henry Prince Estate MUGA	No signage, bins or benches
81.1	King Georges Park - Toddlers	Lack of signage
104.1	Morris Gardens ball court	No signage, reasonable site appearance, surface and equip quality
142.2	Longhedge Street play area	Little equipment, poor appearance & surface
146	Swaby Gardens play area	No signage, bins or benches
154.1	Tooting Gardens Playground	Entrance width not 1.5m. Lack of signage.
159	Upper Tooting Park Playground	Entrance width not 1.5m. Lack of signage.
169.4	Vermont Road play area	Small and basic. No benches or bins.

Some of the lower scoring sites are:

- ◀ Vermont Road play area (41%)
- ◀ Aubyn Square MUGA (44%)
- ◀ Morris Gardens Ball Court (45%)

The sites are all noted as having a limited range of equipment with no ancillary features such as signage or seating. However, it is common for MUGAs to lack such facilities. Note that Vermont Road play area (41%) is a basic LAP with only a few equipment pieces therefore perceived as not well used.

There are seven sites between 50.5% and 59.4% that score just below the quality threshold. One of these sites is Garratt Green Playground which has had a recent refurb about a year ago and contains sensory equipment for people with special/social needs providing additional benefits to the quality and value of the site. Conversely, the MUGA on site is observed to be of poor quality.

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Enable would like to see more sensory and accessible equipment across sites in Wandsworth. It would also like to see more play provision in areas that need it most (e.g. Tooting). It highlights that there are plenty of sites needing updating and expanding.

The Pleasance Open Space (Site 149) is identified as a site which may have play provision provided depending on the outcome of consultation. The site is due to be refurbished in late 2020, possibly with an outdoor gym and providing some adult trim trail equipment.

7.5 Value

To determine whether sites are high or low value (as recommended by the Companion Guidance) site assessment scores are colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table overleaf summarises the results of the value assessment for children and young people. A threshold of 20% is applied to divide high from low value. Further explanation of the value scoring and thresholds can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 7.7: Value ratings for provision for children and young people

Analysis area	Scores (%)			No. of sites	
	Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	<20%	>20%
Balham	45%	45%	45%	0	2
Bedford	45%	45%	45%	0	3
Earlsfield	20%	33%	38%	0	7
East Putney	-	-	-	-	-
Fairfield	34%	39%	45%	0	5
Furzedown	34%	44%	54%	0	5
Graveney	-	-	-	-	-
Latchmere	38%	46%	54%	0	7
Nightingale	42%	42%	42%	0	1
Northcote	42%	45%	51%	0	6
Queenstown	38%	48%	73%	0	15
Roehampton and Putney Heath	42%	42%	42%	0	1
Shaftesbury	42%	48%	54%	0	2
Southfields	33%	39%	42%	0	5
St. Mary's Park	42%	42%	42%	0	2
Thamesfield	51%	51%	51%	0	2
Tooting	24%	24%	24%	0	1
Wandsworth Common	29%	34%	45%	0	3
West Hill	38%	38%	38%	0	2
West Putney	34%	36%	38%	0	2
Wandsworth	20%	43%	73%	0	72

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All sites rate above the value threshold. This demonstrates the role play provision provides in allowing children to play but also the contribution sites make in terms of giving children and young people safe places to learn, for physical and mental activity, to socialise with others and in creating aesthetically pleasing local environments.

Sites scoring particularly high for value tend to reflect a good range of quality equipment available at sites. The highest scoring sites for value are:

- ◀ Battersea Park Boat Playspace (73%)
- ◀ Battersea Park Playground (64%)
- ◀ Furzedown Recreation (Toddler/Junior) (54%)
- ◀ Latchemre Rec - Juniors (54%)
- ◀ Lavender Gardens (54%)
- ◀ York Gardens gym equipment (54%)

The sites are observed as being well maintained with a good to reasonable variety of equipment, as well as having sufficient access. The sites are also assumed to be well used given their range and quality of equipment, particularly for the highest scoring sites.

There is extensive play equipment at Battersea Park including a play area and fitness trail providing high amenity, health and social value.

Diverse equipment to cater for a range of ages and abilities is important and can significantly impact on value. Provision such as skate park facilities and MUGAs are often highly valued forms of play. For example, Furzedown Recreation Ground caters for a wide age range of children as it contains play equipment, MUGA, skate park and a table tennis table.

7.6 Summary

Provision for children and young people summary

- ◀ A total of 78 play locations are identified in Wandsworth Borough as provision for children and young people. This combines to create a total of nearly six hectares.
- ◀ Provision with multiple forms of play equipment are combined to one site with a quality and value score. This is due to these sharing ancillary features as a result of their close proximity.
- ◀ Six sites do not receive a quality or value score due to being inaccessible at the time of visits.
- ◀ There is a good spread of provision across the Borough. Mapping highlights potential gaps in play catchments to areas of greater population density in the wards of Graveney, Tooting, Wandsworth Common, East Putney and West Putney. Smaller gaps are also noted to the wards of Balham and Nightingale
- ◀ Quality of provision is generally good across Wandsworth Borough with 76% of assessed sites scoring above the threshold. There are however 17 sites rating below the threshold.
- ◀ All play provision in the Borough rates above the threshold for value; reflecting the social, healthy and developmental benefits provision can provide.

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PART 8: ALLOTMENTS AND FOOD GROWING SPACES

8.1 Introduction

The allotments and food growing spaces typology provides opportunities for people who wish to grow their own produce as part of the long-term promotion of sustainability, health and social interaction.

8.2 Current provision

There are nine sites classified as allotments and food growing in Wandsworth, equating to nearly seven hectares. No site size threshold has been applied to allotments and as such, all known provision is identified and included within the audit.

Table 8.1: Current allotments and food growing spaces in Wandsworth

Ward	Allotments and food growing spaces		
	Number	Hectares (ha)	Current provision (ha per 1,000 population)
Balham	-	-	-
Bedford	-	-	-
Earlsfield	2	2.27	0.14
East Putney	-	-	-
Fairfield	-	-	-
Furzedown	-	-	-
Graveney	-	-	-
Latchmere	-	-	-
Nightingale	1	0.01	0.0007
Northcote	-	-	-
Queenstown	-	-	-
Roehampton and Putney Heath	1	0.91	0.05
Shaftesbury	-	-	-
Southfields	1	0.51	0.03
St. Mary's Park	-	-	-
Thamesfield	-	-	-
Tooting	1	0.07	0.004
Wandsworth Common	1	0.77	0.05
West Hill	-	-	-
West Putney	2	2.18	0.13
Wandsworth	9	6.72	0.02

A tenth Council site, Morden Lane Allotments (0.57 hectares), also exists on the boundary of Merton and Kingston upon Thames.

The largest site in the Borough is Garratt Park Allotments at over two hectares.

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Anecdotal evidence suggests there may also be additional very small areas of allotment plots that exist. However, these are not known to WBC and are therefore not able to be included. Given the small size of any such provision, it is unlikely to significantly change the analysis for allotments.

The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG) suggests a national standard of 20 allotments per 1,000 households (20 per 2,000 people based on two people per house or one per 100 people). This equates to 0.25 hectares per 1,000 populations based on an average plot-size of 250 square metres (0.025 hectares per plot).

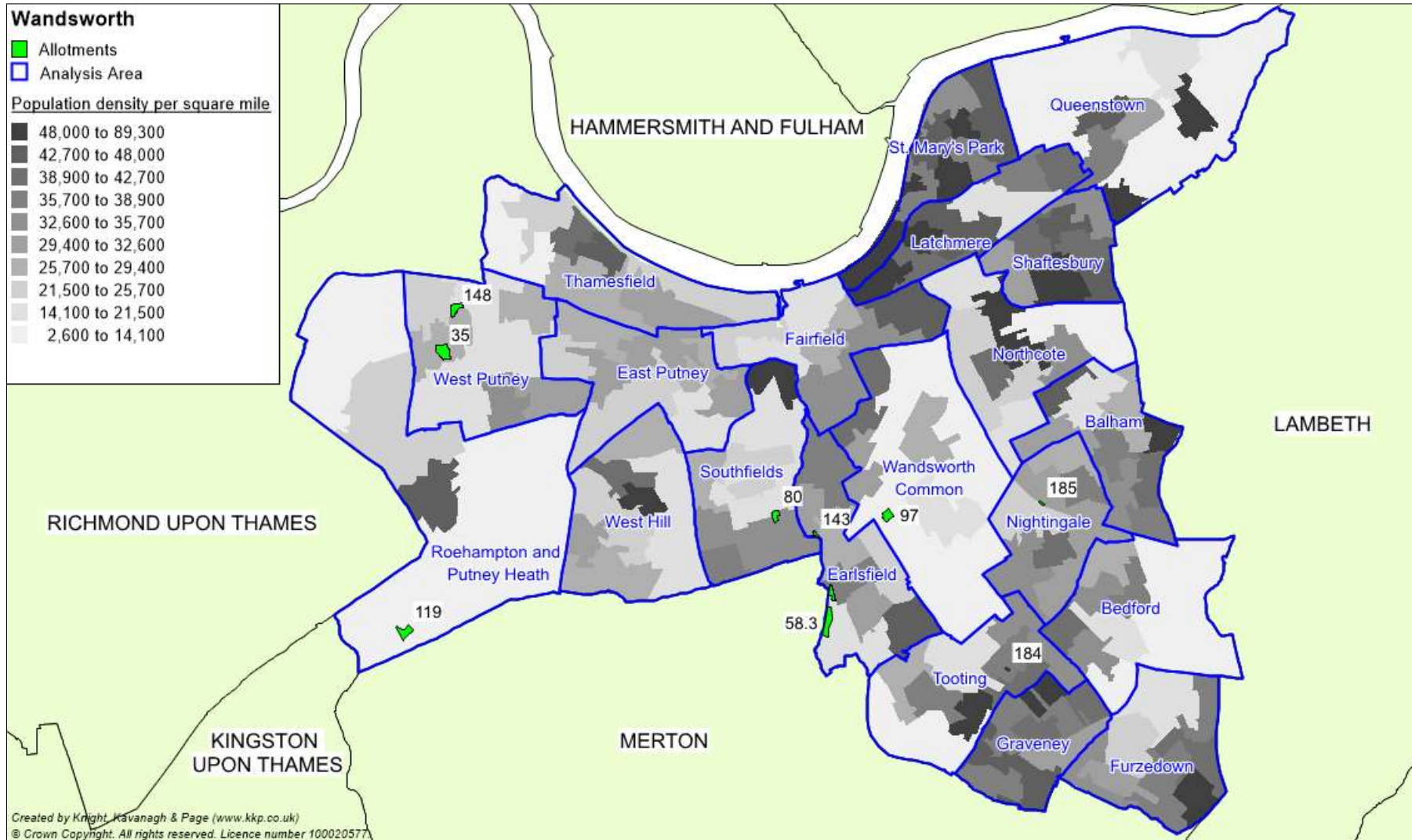
Wandsworth, as a whole, based on its current population (326,474) is short of the NSALG standard. Using this suggested standard, the minimum amount of allotment provision for Wandsworth is 81.62 hectares. Existing provision of seven hectares therefore does not meet this guideline. However, it is important to recognise that as a dense urban borough of London the need/ability to achieve the suggested standard is extremely challenging due to the limited amounts of spare land.

8.3 Accessibility

Figure 8.1 shows provision mapped across Wandsworth

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Figure 8.1: Allotments and food growing spaces mapped



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Table 8.2: Key to sites mapped

Site ID	Site name	Ward	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
35	Dover House Road Allotments	West Putney	1.38		
58.3	Garratt Park Allotments	Earlsfield	2.08		
80	King George's Allotments	Southfields	0.51		
97	Beatrix Potter Allotment*	Wandsworth Common	0.77		
119	Putney Vale	Roehampton and Putney Heath	0.91		
143	Sailor Prince Allotments†	Earlsfield	0.19		
148	The Pleasance Allotments	West Putney	0.80		
184	Herlwyn Gardens	Tooting	0.07		
185	Raveslea Road	Nightingale	0.01		

Unlike other forms of open space, demand for allotment provision can be quantified via waiting list figures.

Table 8.3: Waiting list numbers

Site	Plots	Waiting numbers	Number of years applicants waited
Beatrix Potter	102	414	13
Garratt Park	143	290	8
Herlwyn Gardens	9	31	14
King George's Park	53	273	11
Morden	47	77	2
Putney Vale	78	168	4
Raveslea	6	84	16
Sailor Prince	20	189	11

There are 478 plots in total. This number alters over time as where possible when a plot is vacated, it is split to make 2 plots or even more smaller plots in an attempt to increase supply of plots to meet the levels of demand.

Overall, there are 932 people waiting for a plot. This could be exaggerated slightly as people can apply for more than one site. Currently the average waiting time is almost 5 years. However, it is highlighted that some people have been waiting as long as 16 years for a plot at smaller sites. Conversely, the long waiting list could deter some people from applying.

* Aka Magdalen Road Allotments

† Aka Strathville Road Allotments

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8.4 Quality

To determine whether sites are high or low quality (as recommended by the Companion Guidance) the site assessment scores have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for allotments. A threshold of 50% is applied to divide high from low quality. Further explanation of how the quality scores and thresholds are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 8.4: Quality ratings for allotments and food growing

Analysis area	Scores (%)			No. of sites	
	Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	<50%	>50%
Balham	-	-	-	-	-
Bedford	-	-	-	-	-
Earlsfield	47%	53%	59%	1	1
East Putney	-	-	-	-	-
Fairfield	-	-	-	-	-
Furzedown	-	-	-	-	-
Graveney	-	-	-	-	-
Latchmere	-	-	-	-	-
Nightingale	43%	43%	43%	1	0
Northcote	-	-	-	-	-
Queenstown	-	-	-	-	-
Roehampton and Putney Heath	74%	74%	74%	0	1
Shaftesbury	-	-	-	-	-
Southfields	69%	69%	69%	0	1
St. Mary's Park	-	-	-	-	-
Thamesfield	-	-	-	-	-
Tooting	53%	53%	53%	0	1
Wandsworth Common	54%	54%	54%	0	1
West Hill	-	-	-	-	-
West Putney	77%	78%	78%	0	2
Wandsworth	43%	62%	78%	2	7

Over three quarters (78%) of assessed allotment sites rate above the threshold for quality. The site assessment highlights that sites are generally well kept. The highest scoring sites are:

- ◀ The Pleasance Allotments (78%)
- ◀ Dover House Road Allotments (77%)
- ◀ King George's Allotments (69%)

These sites are generally observed as being well maintained and having sufficient personal security.

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The two sites scoring below the quality threshold are due to being hidden and/ having lower personal security and perceived as not as well used. Both sites also lack signage and score lower for paths.

8.5 Value

In order to determine whether sites are high or low value (as recommended by the Companion Guidance) site assessments scores have been colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results. A threshold of 20% is applied to divide high from low value. Further explanation of how the value scores and thresholds are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 8.5: Value ratings for allotments and food growing

Analysis area	Scores (%)			No. of sites	
	Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	<20%	>20%
Balham	-	-	-	-	-
Bedford	-	-	-	-	-
Earlsfield	53%	56%	60%	0	2
East Putney	-	-	-	-	-
Fairfield	-	-	-	-	-
Furzedown	-	-	-	-	-
Graveney	-	-	-	-	-
Latchmere	-	-	-	-	-
Nightingale	40%	40%	40%	0	1
Northcote	-	-	-	-	-
Queenstown	-	-	-	-	-
Roehampton and Putney Heath	53%	53%	53%	0	1
Shaftesbury	-	-	-	-	-
Southfields	58%	58%	58%	0	1
St. Mary's Park	-	-	-	-	-
Thamesfield	-	-	-	-	-
Tooting	40%	40%	40%	0	1
Wandsworth Common	51%	51%	51%	0	1
West Hill	-	-	-	-	-
West Putney	53%	56%	60%	0	2
Wandsworth	40%	52%	60%	0	9

All allotments rate above the threshold for value. This reflects the associated social inclusion and health benefits, amenity value and the sense of place offered by provision.

The Pleasance Allotments (60%) and Sailor Prince Allotments (60%) and are the highest scoring sites for value. The sites are recognised for their well-presented appearance and social and amenity benefits.

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Allotments should generally be considered as highly valued as they are often identified by the local community as important forms of open space provision.

8.6 Summary

Allotments and food growing spaces summary

- ◀ There are nine allotment sites in Wandsworth Borough, equating to almost seven hectares.
- ◀ The largest allotment site is Garratt Park Allotments (over two hectares).
- ◀ The Borough does not meet the NSALG standard (a suggested national benchmark) which suggests a minimum amount of provision of 81.62 hectares. Existing provision of seven hectares therefore does not meet this guideline. However, the densely populated and urban nature of Wandsworth means achieving the standard is extremely challenging due to the limited amounts of spare land.
- ◀ A combined waiting list of 932 demonstrates that current supply does not meet demand.
- ◀ The majority of sites assessed for quality rate above the threshold, suggesting a high standard of allotment provision in the Wandsworth Borough.
- ◀ All allotments are assessed as high value reflecting the associated social inclusion and health benefits, their amenity value and the sense of place offered by provision.

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PART 9: CEMETERIES/CHURCHYARDS

9.1 Introduction

Cemeteries and churchyards include areas for quiet contemplation and burial of the dead. Sites can often be linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity.

9.2 Current provision

There are 12 sites classified as cemeteries/churchyards, equating to nearly 74 hectares. No site size threshold is applied so all identified provision is included within the audit.

Table 9.1: Current cemeteries in Wandsworth

Ward	Cemeteries/churchyards	
	Number	Hectares (ha)
Balham	-	-
Bedford	-	-
Earlsfield	-	-
East Putney	2	0.55
Fairfield	1	0.20
Furzedown	-	-
Graveney	1	1.05
Latchmere	-	-
Nightingale	-	-
Northcote	1	3.10
Queenstown	-	-
Roehampton and Putney Heath	1	18.15
Shaftesbury	-	-
Southfields	-	-
St. Mary's Park	-	-
Thamesfield	2	0.90
Tooting	3	35.96
Wandsworth Common	1	13.58
West Hill	-	-
West Putney	-	-
Wandsworth	12	73.48

There are several sites noted as being of significant size. These include:

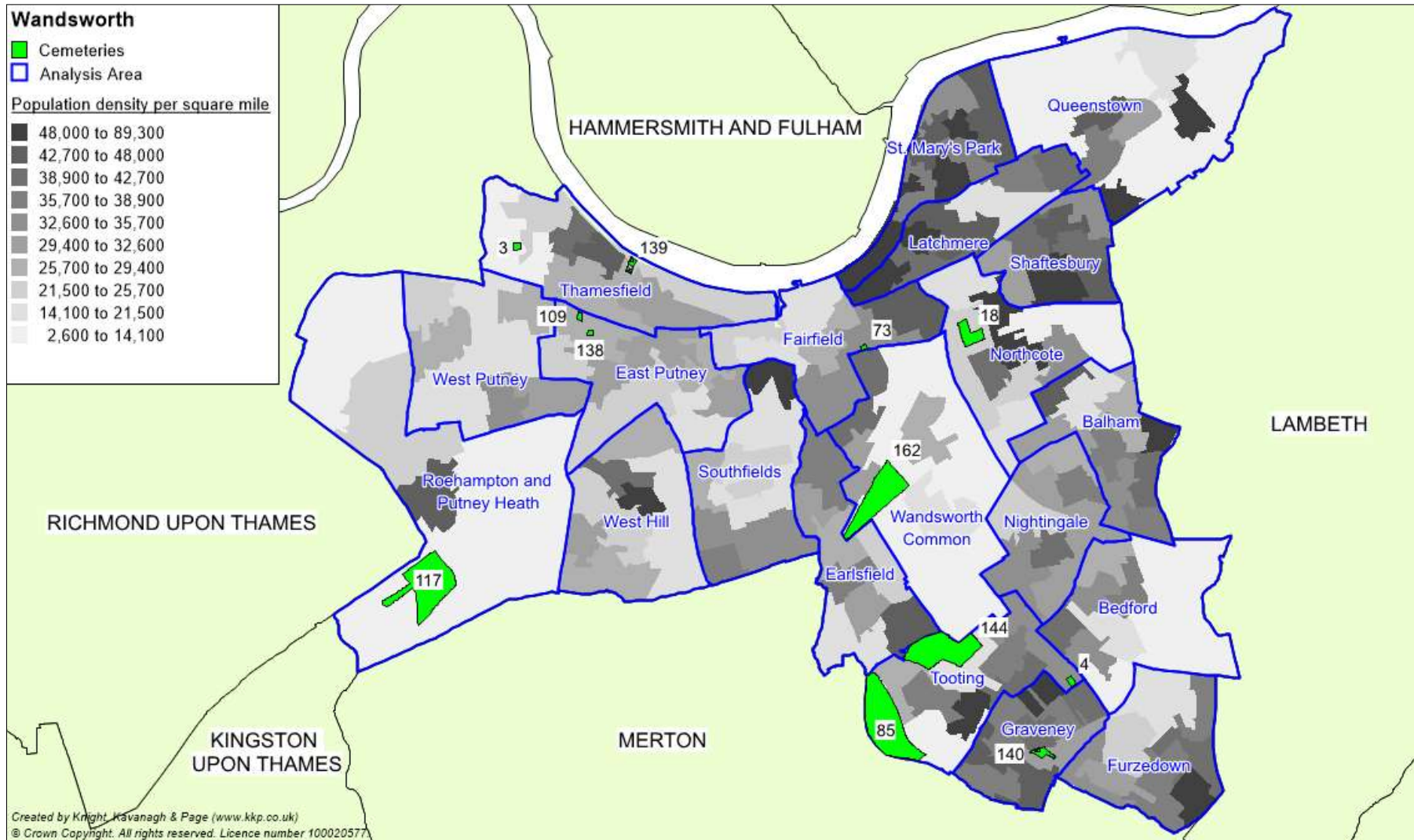
- ◀ Lambeth Cemetery (21 ha)
- ◀ Putney Heath Cemetery (18 ha)
- ◀ Streatham Cemetery (15 ha)
- ◀ Wandsworth Cemetery (14 ha)

9.3 Accessibility

No accessibility standard is set as additional cemetery provision should be driven by the requirement for burial demand and capacity.

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Figure 9.1: Cemetery sites mapped



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Table 9.3: Key to sites mapped

Site ID	Site name	Ward	Size (ha)	Quality	Value
3	All Saints Church	Thamesfield	0.41	Red	Green
4	All Saints Churchyard	Tooting	0.47	Green	Green
18	Battersea Rise Cemetery	Northcote	3.10	Green	Green
73	Huguenot Burial Ground	Fairfield	0.20	Red	Green
85	Lambeth Cemetery	Tooting	20.79	Green	Green
109	Old Burial Ground	East Putney	0.35	Green	Green
117	Putney Lane Cemetery	Roehampton and Putney Heath	18.15	Green	Green
138	St John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Polish Church	East Putney	0.20	Green	Green
139	St Mary's Church, Putney Bridge	Thamesfield	0.49	Red	Green
140	St Nicholas Churchyard	Graveney	1.05	Green	Green
144	Streatham Cemetery	Tooting	14.69	Green	Green
162	Wandsworth Cemetery	Wandsworth Common	13.58	Green	Green

In terms of provision, mapping demonstrates a fairly even distribution across the area. As noted earlier, the need for additional cemetery provision should be driven by the requirement for burial demand and capacity.

9.4 Quality

To determine whether sites are high or low quality (as recommended by the Companion Guidance) site assessments scores are colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for cemeteries. A threshold of 50% is applied to divide high from low quality. Further explanation of how the quality scores and threshold are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

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Table 9.4: Quality ratings for cemeteries

Analysis area	Scores (%)			No. of sites	
	Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	<50%	>50%
Balham	-	-	-	-	-
Bedford	-	-	-	-	-
Earlsfield	-	-	-	-	-
East Putney	51%	51%	51%	0	2
Fairfield	32%	32%	32%	1	0
Furzedown	-	-	-	-	-
Graveney	50%	50%	50%	0	1
Latchmere	-	-	-	-	-
Nightingale	-	-	-	-	-
Northcote	55%	55%	55%	0	1
Queenstown	-	-	-	-	-
Roehampton and Putney Heath	62%	62%	62%	0	1
Shaftesbury	-	-	-	-	-
Southfields	-	-	-	-	-
St. Mary's Park	-	-	-	-	-
Thamesfield	46%	47%	49%	2	0
Tooting	53%	55%	58%	0	3
Wandsworth Common	63%	63%	63%	0	1
West Hill	-	-	-	-	-
West Putney	-	-	-	-	-
Wandsworth	32%	52%	63%	3	9

Most assessed cemeteries (75%) rate above the threshold for quality. The three sites scoring highest for quality are:

- ◀ Wandsworth Cemetery (63%)
- ◀ Putney Lane Cemetery (62%)
- ◀ Lambeth Cemetery (59%)

These sites demonstrate high levels of cleanliness and maintenance, with good boundary fencing and signage. Despite Battersea Rise Cemetery (55%) scoring above the quality threshold, it is noted as being overgrown and having loose or tilted gravestones. It does, however, have good paths, entrances and signage.

The sites scoring below the threshold are:

- ◀ Huguenot Burial Ground (32%)
- ◀ St Mary's Church, Putney Bridge (46%)
- ◀ All Saints Church (49%)

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The overall appearance of the sites is rated as low with observations noting their overgrown appearance and lack of maintenance.

Consultation with Balham and Tooting Community Association highlight that Streatham Cemetery is underused because of poor signage at entry points, locked gateways (with the exception of the main entrance) and a lack of facilities. The site rates just above the quality threshold.

9.5 Value

To determine whether sites are high or low value (as recommended by the Companion Guidance) site assessment scores are colour-coded against a baseline threshold (high being green and low being red). The table below summarises the results of the value assessment for cemeteries. A threshold of 20% is applied to divide high from low value. Further explanation of how the value scores and threshold are derived can be found in Part 2 (Methodology).

Table 9.5: Value ratings for cemeteries

Analysis area	Scores (%)			No. of sites	
	Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	<20%	>20%
Balham	-	-	-	-	-
Bedford	-	-	-	-	-
Earlsfield	-	-	-	-	-
East Putney	27%	41%	54%	0	2
Fairfield	26%	26%	26%	0	1
Furzedown	-	-	-	-	-
Graveney	26%	26%	26%	0	1
Latchmere	-	-	-	-	-
Nightingale	-	-	-	-	-
Northcote	26%	26%	26%	0	1
Queenstown	-	-	-	-	-
Roehampton and Putney Heath	54%	54%	54%	0	1
Shaftesbury	-	-	-	-	-
Southfields	-	-	-	-	-
St. Mary's Park	-	-	-	-	-
Thamesfield	44%	49%	54%	0	2
Tooting	22%	27%	31%	0	3
Wandsworth Common	44%	44%	44%	0	1
West Hill	-	-	-	-	-
West Putney	-	-	-	-	-
Wandsworth	22%	36%	54%	0	12

All assessed cemeteries and churchyards are rated as being of high value, reflecting their role within local communities.

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In addition, the cultural/heritage value of sites and the sense of place they provide for local people is acknowledged in the assessment scoring. High scoring sites for value offer visual benefits and opportunities to serve an important function for a local community. As well as providing burial space, cemeteries and churchyards can often offer important low impact recreational benefits to the local area (e.g., habitat provision, wildlife watching).

9.6 Summary

Cemeteries summary

- ◀ There are 12 cemeteries/churchyard sites, equating to almost 74 hectares of provision.
- ◀ Mapping demonstrates a fairly even distribution across the area; however, the need for additional cemetery provision should be driven by burial demand and capacity.
- ◀ Three quarters of assessed sites in the Borough (75%) rate above the quality threshold.
- ◀ All cemeteries are assessed as high value across the Borough, reflecting their role within communities, as well as their cultural/heritage role and conservation benefits.

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PART 10: PROVISION STANDARDS

To help establish if open space provision is sufficient or deficient, provision standards (set in terms of quality, accessibility and quantity) are used.

10.1: Quality and value

Each type of open space receives a separate quality and value score. This also allows for application of a high and low quality/value matrix to further help determine prioritisation of investment and potential alternative uses for sites as a particular open space type.

Quality and value matrix

Assessing the quality and value of open spaces is used to identify those sites which should be given the highest level of protection and those which require enhancement. When analysing the quality/value of a site, it should be done in conjunction with regard to the quantity of provision in the area (i.e. whether there is a deficiency).

The high/low classification gives the following possible combinations of quality and value:

		Quality	
		High	Low
Value	High	All sites should have an aspiration to come into this category. Many sites of this category are likely to be viewed as key forms of open space provision.	The approach to these sites should be to enhance their quality to the applied standard. The priority will be those sites providing a key role in terms of access to provision.
	Low	The preferred approach to a site in this category should be to enhance its value in terms of its present primary function. If this is not possible, consideration to a change of primary function should be given (i.e. a change to another open space typology).	The approach to these sites in areas of identified shortfall should be to enhance their quality provided it is possible also to enhance their value. In areas of sufficiency a change of primary typology should be considered.

Lists of the sites that rate below the thresholds for quality and value are set out in each relevant typology section. There are a total of 17 sites to rate low for quality and value. All of them are classified as amenity greenspace. In many instances these sites could be enhanced through additional seating, signage and/or ancillary features.

There is a need for flexibility to the enhancement of low-quality sites. In some instances, a better use of resources and investment may be to focus on more suitable sites for enhancement as opposed to trying to enhance sites where it is not appropriate or cost effective to do so. Please refer to the individual typology sections as well as the supporting excel database for a breakdown of the matrix.

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10.2: Accessibility

Accessibility catchments are a tool to identify communities currently not served by existing facilities. It is recognised that factors underpinning catchment areas vary from person to person, day to day and hour to hour. For the purposes of this process the concept of 'effective catchments' are used, defined as the distance that would be travelled by most users. The recommended accessibility standards for Wandsworth are:

Table 10.2.1: Recommended accessibility standards

Open space type		Walking guideline	Approximate time equivalent
Parks & Gardens		710m	9 minutes
Amenity Greenspace		480m	6 minutes
Natural & Semi-natural Greenspace		720m	9 minutes
Provision for children and young people	LAP	100m	1 minute
	LEAP	400m	5 minutes
	NEAP	1,000m	12 ½ minute
	Other provision (e.g. MUGA, Skate park)	700m	9 minutes
Allotment		n/a	n/a
Cemeteries		n/a	n/a

The accessibility catchments utilise a straight-line distance ('as the crow flies') but do not consider if a distance is on an incline or decline. They are therefore intended to act as an initial form of analysis to help identify potential gaps.

No catchments are suggested for the typologies of allotments or cemeteries. For cemeteries, it is difficult to assess such provision against catchment mapping as it is better to determine need for provision based on demand for burial space. For allotments, it is more appropriate to determine need for provision based on factors such as waiting lists.

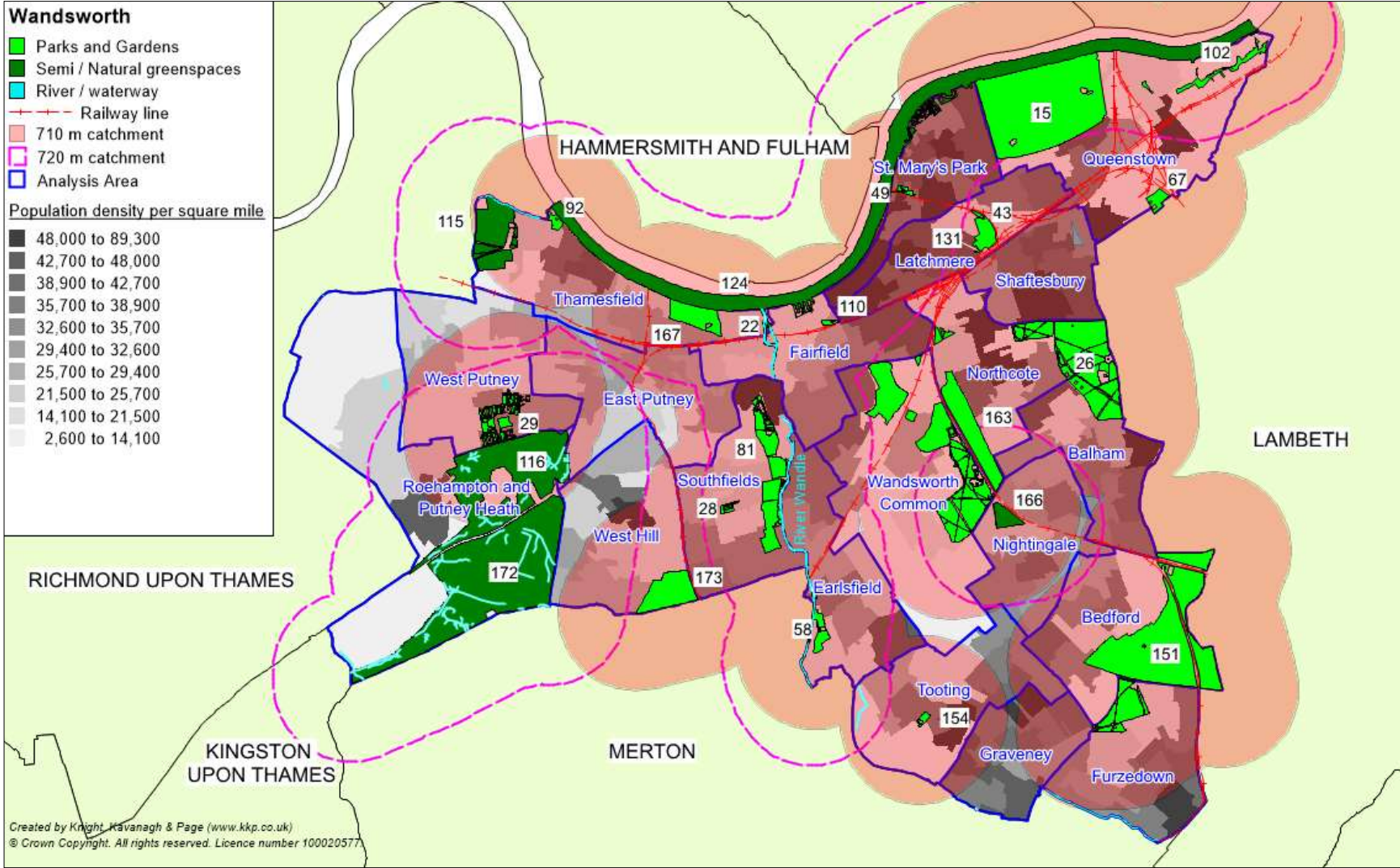
If an area does not have access to provision (consistent with the catchments) it is deemed deficient. KKP has identified instances where new sites may be needed or potential opportunities could be explored in order to provide comprehensive access (i.e. a gap in one form of provision may exist but the area in question may be served by another form of open space). Please refer to the associated mapping to view site catchments.

Overall, coverage of open space is good with no significant gaps in provision identified. In most instances where a gap exists in one form of open space provision, a different type of open space exists to help serve the area (as demonstrated in Figure 10.1).

Gaps in catchments for parks, natural and amenity are noted to the Graveney and Furzedown wards. However, these are likely served by forms of open space outside of the borough boundary (as detailed in Parts 4, 5 and 6).

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Figure 10.1: Map of catchment deficiencies



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The following tables summarise the deficiencies identified from the application of the accessibility standards. In determining any subsequent actions for identified gaps, the following are key principles for consideration:

- ◀ Increase capacity/usage in order to meet increases in demand, or
- ◀ Enhance quality in order to mitigate increases in demand, or
- ◀ Commuted sum for ongoing maintenance/repairs to mitigate impact of new demand

These principles are intended to mitigate for the impact of increases in demand on existing provision. An increase in population will reduce the lifespan of certain sites and/or features (e.g. play equipment, maintenance regimes etc). This will lead to the increased requirement to refurbish and/or replace such forms of provision.

Table 10.2.2: Parks and gardens

Analysis area	Catchment gap	Provision helping to serve gap:
Balham	n/a	n/a
Bedford	n/a	n/a
Earlsfield	n/a	n/a
East Putney	Gap to centre	Sutherland Grove Estate (ID 145) (AGS)
Fairfield	n/a	n/a
Furzedown	Gap to South East	Streatham Vale Park & Eardley Road Sidings Nature Reserve help serve gap. Ensure quality and access of Furzedown Rec (ID 54) (AGS) & Tooting Bec Common (ID 151) (Park).
Graveney	Gap to South	Wandle Park and Colliers Wood Recreation help serve the area. Ensure quality and access of Church Lane Estate (ID 25) (AGS) and Tooting Gardens (ID 154) (Park).
Latchmere	n/a	n/a
Nightingale	n/a	n/a
Northcote	n/a	n/a
Queenstown	n/a	n/a
Roehampton and Putney Heath	Gap to centre	Putney Heath (ID 116) (NSN) Wimbledon Common (ID 172) (NSN)
Shaftesbury	n/a	n/a
Southfields	n/a	n/a
St. Mary's Park	n/a	n/a
Thamesfield	n/a	n/a
Tooting	Gap to North East	Springfield Hospital (ID 133) (AGS) Fishponds Playing Field (ID 44) (AGS) Streatham Cemetery (ID 144) (Cemetery)
Wandsworth Common	n/a	n/a
West Hill	Gap to centre	Putney Heath (ID 116) (NSN) Wimbledon Common (ID 172) (NSN)
West Putney	Gap to North West	Fairacres Gardens (ID 42) (AGS) The Pleasance (ID 149) (AGS)

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Table 10.2.3: Natural and semi-natural greenspace

Analysis area	Catchment gap	Provision helping to serve gap:
Balham	Gap to North & East	Clapham Common (ID 26) (<i>Park</i>) Tooting Bec Common (ID 151) (<i>Park</i>)
Bedford	Gaps across area	Tooting Bec Common (ID 151) (<i>Park</i>)
Earlsfield	Gap to East	Garratt Green (ID 55) (<i>AGS</i>) Garratt Park (ID 58) (<i>Park</i>) King George's Park (ID 81) (<i>Park</i>) Streatham Cemetery (ID 144) (<i>Cemetery</i>) Lambeth Cemetery (ID 85) (<i>Cemetery</i>)
East Putney	Gap to centre	King George's Park (ID 81) (<i>Park</i>) Wandsworth Park (ID 167) (<i>Park</i>) Sutherland Grove Estate (ID 145) (<i>AGS</i>)
Fairfield	Gap to East	Wandsworth Common (ID 163) (<i>Park</i>)
Furzedown	Gap to South	Eardley Road Sidings Nature Reserve in Lambeth may potentially help serve gap. Ensuring the quality and access of Tooting Bec Common (ID 151) (<i>Park</i>) is vital.
Graveney	Gaps across area	Wandle Meadow Nature Park, Figges Marsh & Colliers Wood Rec help serve area. Ensuring quality and access of Tooting Bec Common (ID 151) (<i>Park</i>) is vital.
Latchmere	Gap to East	Shillington Street Open Space (ID131) (<i>Park</i>) Battersea Park (ID 15) (<i>Park</i>)
Nightingale	Minor gap to South	Tooting Bec Common (ID 151) (<i>Park</i>)
Northcote	Gaps across area	Clapham Common (ID 26) (<i>Park</i>) Wandsworth Common (ID 163) (<i>Park</i>)
Queenstown	Gap to South	Battersea Park (ID 15) (<i>Park</i>) Heathbrook Park (ID 67) (<i>Park</i>) Nine Elms Park (ID 102) (<i>Park</i>)
Roehampton and Putney Heath	n/a	n/a
Shaftesbury	Gaps across area	Clapham Common (ID 26) (<i>Park</i>) Shillington Street Open Space (ID131) (<i>Park</i>)
Southfields	Minor gap to West	King George's Park (ID 81) (<i>Park</i>) Wimbledon Park (ID 173) (<i>Park</i>)
St. Mary's Park	n/a	n/a
Thamesfield	n/a	n/a
Tooting	Gaps across area	Wandle Meadow Nature Park may potentially help partly serve the area. Springfield Hospital (ID 133) (<i>AGS</i>) Fishponds Playing Field (ID 44) (<i>AGS</i>) Streatham Cemetery (ID 144) (<i>Cemetery</i>) Lambeth Cemetery (ID 85) (<i>Cemetery</i>)
Wandsworth Common	Gap to centre	Wandsworth Common (ID 163) (<i>Park</i>)
West Hill	Gap to East	Wimbledon Park (ID 173) (<i>Park</i>)
West Putney	Minor gap to West	Fairacres Gardens (ID 42) (<i>AGS</i>)

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Table 10.2.4: Amenity greenspace

Analysis area	Catchment gap	Provision helping to serve gap:
Balham	n/a	n/a
Bedford	Gap to centre	Tooting Bec Common (ID 151) (<i>Park</i>)
Earlsfield	n/a	n/a
East Putney	n/a	n/a
Fairfield	n/a	n/a
Furzedown	Gap to South East	Streatham vale Park & Eardley Road Sidings Nature Reserve help serve gap. Ensuring the quality and access of sites such as Furzedown Rec (ID 54) (<i>AGS</i>) and Tooting Bec Common (ID 151) (<i>Park</i>) is vital.
Graveney	Minor gap to South West	Colliers Wood Recreation, Wandle Meadow and Wandle Park help serve area. Ensuring the quality and access of sites such as Church Lane Estate (ID 25) (<i>AGS</i>) and Tooting Gardens (ID 154) (<i>Park</i>) is recommended.
Latchmere	n/a	n/a
Nightingale	n/a	n/a
Northcote	Gaps across area	Clapham Common (ID 26) (<i>Park</i>) Wandsworth Common (ID 163) (<i>Park</i>)
Queenstown	n/a	n/a
Roehampton and Putney Heath	n/a	n/a
Shaftesbury	Gap to South East	Clapham Common (ID 26) (<i>Park</i>)
Southfields	n/a	n/a
St. Mary's Park	n/a	n/a
Thamesfield	Gap to centre	Leaders Garden (ID 92) (<i>Park</i>) Wandsworth Park (ID 167) (<i>Park</i>)
Tooting	n/a	n/a
Wandsworth Common	n/a	n/a
West Hill	n/a	n/a
West Putney	n/a	n/a

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Table 10.2.5: Provision for children and young people

Analysis area	Catchment gap	Provision helping to serve gap:
Balham	Minor gaps	Exploring opportunities to expand provision at Clapham Common (ID 26) (Park) is recommended
Bedford	n/a	n/a
Earlsfield	n/a	n/a
East Putney	Gap to West	Exploring opportunities to expand provision at Hayward Gardens (ID 66) (AGS), Manor Farms (ID 99) (AGS) and Sutherland Grove Estate (ID 145) (AGS) is recommended.
Fairfield	n/a	n/a
Furzedown	n/a	n/a
Graveney	Gap to West	Colliers Wood Recreation Ground may potentially help serve the area. Exploring opportunities to expand provision at Tooting Gardens (ID 154.1) is recommended.
Latchmere	n/a	n/a
Nightingale	Minor gaps	Exploring opportunities to expand provision at Upper Tooting Park Playground (ID 159) is recommended
Northcote	n/a	n/a
Queenstown	n/a	n/a
Roehampton and Putney Heath	n/a	n/a
Shaftesbury	n/a	n/a
Southfields	n/a	n/a
St. Mary's Park	n/a	n/a
Thamesfield	n/a	n/a
Tooting	Gap to North	Exploring opportunities to expand provision at Fishponds Playing Field (ID 44) (AGS) and Springfield Hospital (ID 133) (AGS) is recommended.
Wandsworth Common	Gap to South	Exploring opportunities to expand provision at Upper Tooting Park Playground (ID 159) and Springfield Hospital (ID 133) (AGS) is recommended.
West Hill	n/a	n/a
West Putney	Gap to East	Exploring opportunities to expand provision at Aubyn Square (11.1/.2), Hayward Gardens (ID 66) (AGS) and Manor Farms (ID 99) (AGS) is recommended

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10.3: Quantity

Quantity standards can be used to identify areas of shortfalls and help with determining requirements for future developments.

Setting quantity standards

The setting and application of quantity standards is necessary to determine shortfalls in provision and to ensure new developments contribute to the provision of open space across the area.

Shortfalls in quality and accessibility standards are identified across the Borough for different types of open space (as set out in Parts 10.1 and 10.2). Consequently, the Council should seek to ensure new developments contribute to the overall provision of open space.

The recommendation for open space is for the current provision levels to be used as a basis to inform and determine the quantity requirements for Wandsworth.

Table 10.3.1: Recommended quantity standards

Typology	Quantity standards (hectares per 1,000 population)
Parks & gardens	0.99
Amenity greenspace	0.52
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	0.90
Provision for children & young people	0.018
Allotment	0.02

The current provision levels can be used to help identify where areas may have a shortfall against the recommended quantity standards for Wandsworth. Table 10.3.2, 10.3.3 and 10.3.4 show the position for each sub-area as to whether it is sufficient or identified as having a shortfall against the recommended quantity standards for each type of open space.

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Table 10.3.2: Current provision against recommended quantity standards

Analysis area	Parks and gardens		Natural & Semi-natural (Hectares per 1000 population)		Amenity greenspace		Combined	
	0.99		0.90		0.52		2.41	
	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -
Balham	-	-0.99	-	-0.90	0.07	-0.45	0.07	-2.34
Bedford	5.57	+4.58	-	-0.90	0.10	-0.42	5.67	+3.26
Earlsfield	0.18	-0.81	0.29	-0.61	0.47	-0.05	0.94	-1.47
East Putney	-	-0.99	-	-0.90	0.56	+0.04	0.56	-1.85
Fairfield	0.03	-0.96	0.01	-0.89	0.26	-0.26	0.30	-2.11
Furzedown	-	-0.99	-	-0.90	0.44	-0.08	0.44	-1.97
Graveney	-	-0.99	-	-0.90	0.10	-0.08	0.10	-2.31
Latchmere	0.30	-0.99	-	-0.90	0.33	-0.19	0.63	-1.78
Nightingale	-	-0.99	0.24	0.66	0.16	-0.36	0.40	-2.01
Northcote	6.11	+5.12	-	-0.90	-	-0.52	6.11	+3.70
Queenstown	4.47	+3.48	-	-0.90	0.49	-0.03	4.96	+2.55
Roehampton and Putney Heath	-	-0.99	9.57	+8.67	1.99	+1.47	11.56	+9.15
Shaftesbury	-	-0.99	-	-0.90	0.01	-0.51	0.01	-2.40
Southfields	1.25	+0.26	-	-0.90	0.07	-0.45	1.32	-1.09

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Analysis area	Parks and gardens		Natural & Semi-natural (Hectares per 1000 population)		Amenity greenspace		Combined	
	0.99		0.90		0.52		2.41	
	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -
St. Mary's Park	0.04	-0.95	-	-0.90	0.12	-0.40	0.16	-2.25
Thamesfield	0.61	-0.38	1.17	+0.27	0.20	-0.32	1.98	-0.43
Tooting	0.04	-0.95	-	-0.90	0.36	-0.16	0.40	-2.01
Wandsworth Common	-	-0.99	-	-0.90	1.46	+0.94	1.46	-0.95
West Hill	0.78	-0.21	-	-0.90	1.45	+0.93	2.23	-0.18
West Putney	0.44	-0.55	-	-0.90	1.62	+1.10	2.06	-0.35

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All analysis areas are observed as having shortfalls in some form of open space. Nine of the 20 analysis areas have shortfalls across all open space typologies. Only four wards are identified as being above the combined quantity standard figure.

Allotments

Table 10.3.3 shows the position for each sub-area as to whether it is sufficient or identified as having a shortfall against the recommended standard for allotments.

Table 10.3.3: Current allotments against recommended quantity standard

Analysis area	Hectares per 1000 population	
	Current provision	Sufficiency/deficiency against 0.02 recommended standard
Balham	-	-0.02
Bedford	-	-0.02
Earlsfield	0.14	+0.12
East Putney	-	-0.02
Fairfield	-	-0.02
Furzedown	-	-0.02
Graveney	-	-0.02
Latchmere	-	-0.02
Nightingale	0.001	-0.019
Northcote	-	-0.02
Queenstown	-	-0.02
Roehampton and Putney Heath	0.05	+0.03
Shaftesbury	-	-0.02
Southfields	0.03	+0.01
St. Mary's Park	-	-0.02
Thamesfield	-	-0.02
Tooting	0.004	-0.016
Wandsworth Common	0.05	+0.03
West Hill	-	-0.02
West Putney	0.13	+0.11

There are five areas identified as being above the recommended quantity standard.

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Provision for children and young people

Table 10.3.4 shows the position for each sub-area as to whether it is sufficient or identified as having a shortfall against the recommended standard in terms of provision for children and young people.

Table 10.3.4: Current play provision against recommended quantity standard

Analysis area	Hectares per 1000 population	
	Current provision	Sufficiency/deficiency against 0.018 recommended standard
Balham	0.006	-0.012
Bedford	0.039	+0.021
Earlsfield	0.031	+0.013
East Putney	-	-0.018
Fairfield	0.011	-0.017
Furzedown	0.012	-0.006
Graveney	-	-0.018
Latchmere	0.033	+0.015
Nightingale	0.005	-0.013
Northcote	0.031	+0.013
Queenstown	0.072	+0.054
Roehampton and Putney Heath	0.006	-0.012
Shaftesbury	0.012	-0.006
Southfields	0.028	+0.010
St. Mary's Park	0.010	-0.008
Thamesfield	0.016	-0.001
Tooting	0.013	-0.005
Wandsworth Common	0.003	-0.015
West Hill	0.005	-0.013
West Putney	0.003	-0.015

The majority of analysis areas identified as having a current provision level below the recommended quantity standard.

Identifying priorities

Several quantity shortfalls in the open space typologies are highlighted across the Borough. However, creating new provision to address these shortfalls is unrealistic (as significant amounts of new forms of provision would need to be created). A more realistic approach is to ensure sufficient accessibility and quality of existing provision.

Exploring opportunities to enhance existing provision and linkages to these sites should be endorsed.

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Quantity levels should still be utilised to indicate the potential lack of provision any given area may have. However, this should be done in conjunction with the accessibility and quality of provision in the area.

The recommended quantity standards should also be used to determine the open space requirements as part of new housing developments. In the first instance, all types of provision should look to be provided as part of new developments.

If this is not considered viable, the column signalling whether an area is sufficient or has a shortfall against the recommended quantity standards may be used to help inform the priorities for each type of open space within each area (i.e. the priorities may be where a shortfall has been identified).

PART 11: STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1 Utilising findings and provision standards

The following section provides a summary on the key findings from the application of the quantity, quality and accessibility standards. It incorporates and recommends what the Council should be seeking to achieve in order to address the issues highlighted.

Recommendation 1

- ◀ *Explore low quality sites and their potential for enhancement*

The approach to these sites should be to enhance their quality to the applied standards (i.e. high quality) where possible. This is especially the case if the site is deemed to be of high value.

The summary of low quality/value sites identifies those sites that should be given consideration for enhancement if possible. Priority sites should be those highlighted as helping or with the potential to serve gaps in provision (Recommendation 2).

If no improvement to quality and/or value can be implemented for sites identified as low, a change of primary typology should be considered or strengthening of secondary functions to another type of open space (Recommendation 3 and 4).

Recommendation 2

- ◀ *Sites helping or with the potential to serve areas identified as having gaps in catchment mapping should be recognised through opportunities for enhancement*

The implications summary for the accessibility catchment mapping (Section 10.2) highlights those sites that help or have the potential to serve identified gaps in provision. A summary of the sites helping to serve catchment gaps is set out in Table 11.1.1.

For play provision, sites are highlighted due to the potential to explore expanding current play provision/ranges to help increase a sites catchment area (see Table 10.2.5).

Table 11.1.1: Summary of sites helping to serve catchment gaps

Site ID	Site name	Type of open space	Helps to serve gap in provision of:
11	Aubyn Square	Amenity greenspace	Play
11.1	Aubyn Square play area	Children's play areas	Play
11.2	Aubyn Square MUGA	Children's play areas	Play
15	Battersea Park	Parks and Gardens	NSN
25	Church Lane Estate	Amenity greenspace	Parks, AGS
26	Clapham Common	Parks and Gardens	NSN, AGS, Play
26.1	Clapham Common play area 1	Children's play areas	Play
26.2	Clapham Common play area 2	Children's play areas	Play
42	Fairacres Gardens	Amenity greenspace	Parks, NSN
44	Fishponds Playing Field	Amenity greenspace	Parks, NSN, Play

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Site ID	Site name	Type of open space	Helps to serve gap in provision of:
54	Furzedown Recreation Ground	Amenity greenspace	Parks, AGS
55	Garratt Green	Amenity greenspace	NSN
58	Garratt Park	Parks and Gardens	NSN
66	Hayward Gardens	Amenity greenspace	Play
67	Heathbrook Park	Parks and Gardens	NSN
81	King George's Park	Parks and Gardens	NSN
85	Lambeth Cemetery	Cemeteries	NSN
92	Leaders Gardens	Parks and Gardens	AGS
99	Manor Farms	Amenity greenspace	Play
102	Nine Elms Park	Parks and Gardens	NSN
116	Putney Heath	Natural greenspaces	Parks
131	Shillington Street Open Space	Parks and Gardens	NSN
133	Springfield Hospital	Amenity greenspace	Parks, NSN, Play
144	Streatham Cemetery	Cemeteries	Parks, NSN
145	Sutherland Grove Estate	Amenity greenspace	Parks, NSN, Play
149	The Pleasance Open Space	Amenity greenspace	Parks
151	Tooting Bec Common	Parks and Gardens	Parks, NSN, AGS
154	Tooting Gardens	Parks and Gardens	Parks, AGS, Play
154.1	Tooting Gardens Playground	Children's play areas	Play
159	Upper Tooting Park Playground	Children's play areas	Play
163	Wandsworth Common	Parks and Gardens	NSN, AGS
167	Wandsworth Park	Parks and Gardens	NSN, AGS
172	Wimbledon Common / Putney Heath	Natural greenspaces	Parks
173	Wimbledon Park	Parks and Gardens	NSN

The sites in Table 11.1.1 currently help to meet the identified catchment gaps for other open space typologies. Often this is related to parks, amenity greenspace and natural and semi-natural greenspace. The Council should explore the potential/possibility to adapt these sites through formalisation and/or greater provision of features linked to other types of open space. This is in order to provide a stronger secondary role as well as opportunities associated with other open space types. This may, in some instances, also help provide options to minimise the need for creation of new provision in order to address any gaps in catchment mapping.

Such sites should be viewed as being key forms of open space provision. It is important that the Council looks to maintain sites of this classification to as high a standard as possible.

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Recommendation 3

- ◀ *Ensure low quality sites helping to serve potential gaps in accessibility catchments are prioritised for enhancement*

There are 61 sites to rate as low quality and/or value. Of these 61 sites, 11 are identified (Table 11.1.2) as helping to serve catchment gaps in other types of open space. All 11 are identified as being of low quality but high value.

These sites should first be enhanced in terms of quality. Consideration should be given to changing the primary typology (see Recommendation 4) or strengthening the secondary function of these sites, to one which they currently help to serve a gap in provision, even if their quality cannot currently be enhanced.

A list of the low quality sites currently helping to serve catchment gaps in provision is set out in Table 11.1.2.

Table 11.1.2: Summary of low quality and/or value sites helping to serve catchment gaps

Site ID	Site name	Type of open space	Helps to serve gap in provision of:
11	Aubyn Square	Amenity greenspace	Play
25	Church Lane Estate	Amenity greenspace	Parks, AGS
44	Fishponds Playing Field	Amenity greenspace	Parks, NSN, Play
58	Garratt Park	Parks and Gardens	NSN
81	King George's Park	Parks and Gardens	NSN
92	Leaders Gardens	Parks and Gardens	AGS
154	Tooting Gardens	Parks and Gardens	Parks, AGS, Play
159	Upper Tooting Park Playground	Children's play areas	Play

Recommendation 4

- ◀ *Recognise low quality and value sites and how they may be able to meet other needs*

This study identifies 17 sites currently rated as low quality and value. Where sites of low quality or value appear to fall within an area of sufficiency, a change of primary typology should be considered. If no shortfall of other open space type is noted (Section 10.3) or the practicality of enhancing the site is not cost effective, then the site may be redundant in its current form.

Further exploration into these sites should be undertaken to establish whether they could be better at serving the borough as a different open space type. For example, allotment demand is identified as being high. Consequently, some sites could look to be repurposed on this basis.

Recommendation 5

- ◀ *Keeping data, report and supporting evidence base up to date in order to reflect changes over time*

The Open Space Report provides a snapshot in time. Whilst significant changes are not as common for open space provision, inevitably over time changes in provision occur through creation of new provision, loss of existing provision and/or alterations to site boundaries and management. Population change and housing growth are also another consideration to review when undertaking any form of update as this may impact on quantity provision levels and standards. It is therefore important, particularly given the growing recognition of open space provision as a result of Covid-19, for the Council to undertake regular reviews of the data (i.e. every 2-3 years) to ensure decisions are being based on evidence which is as accurate as possible.

Next steps

Supplementary Planning Document

The Council sets out its approach to developer contributions for open spaces in its Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). This helps to provide further detail on the policies and proposals within the Local Plan and the expectations for open space. It also sets out how this study will be used in helping to inform priorities and addressing deficiencies moving forward.

The following topics/headings may wish to be considered if the Council progresses with any future reviews of its SPD:

- ◀ Policy context – where does the requirement for open space sit in terms of national and local planning policy
- ◀ Overview of the evidence base used to inform setting of standards
- ◀ Explanation to the set provision standards
- ◀ Explanation to how the standards are applied and how contributions are calculated
- ◀ Setting process for calculating the financial contribution for off-site provision or improvements
- ◀ Design principles for open space provision
- ◀ Setting process for calculating maintenance costs required

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APPENDIX ONE: SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Table A1.1: Survey respondents – Gender

Gender	#	%
Male	613	31.7%
Female	1,244	64.3%
Prefer to self describe:	6	0.3%
Prefer not to say	55	2.8%
Not Answered	18	0.9%

Table A1.2: Survey respondents – Age

What was your age last birthday?	#	%
19 and under	3	0.2%
20-24	25	1.3%
25-34	310	16.0%
35-44	472	24.4%
45-54	413	21.3%
55-64	321	16.6%
65-74	227	11.7%
75+	81	4.2%
Prefer not to say	71	3.7%
Not Answered	13	0.7%

Table A1.3: Survey respondents – Children within household

Do you have any children under the age of 19 years old living in your household?	#	%
Yes - 0-5 years old	308	15.9%
Yes - 6-11 years old	283	14.6%
Yes - 12-15 years old	194	10.0%
Yes - 16-18 years old	114	5.9%
No	1,186	61.3%
Prefer not to say	60	3.1%

Table A1.4: Survey respondents – Disability

Do you consider yourself to have a disability?	#	%
Yes	92	4.8%
No	1,770	91.4%
Prefer not to say	56	2.9%
Not Answered	18	0.9%

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Table A1.5: Survey respondents – Ethnicity

How would you describe your ethnic group?	#	%
White	1,630	84.2%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	57	2.9%
Asian or Asian British	44	2.3%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	22	1.1%
Other ethnic group, please specify:	29	1.5%
Prefer not to say	133	6.9%
Not Answered	21	1.1%

Table A1.6: Survey respondents – Sexual orientation

Please indicate your sexual orientation:	#	%
Heterosexual / straight	1,504	77.7%
Gay man	65	3.4%
Gay woman / lesbian	20	1.0%
Bisexual	25	1.3%
Prefer to self-describe:	21	1.1%
Prefer not to say	264	13.6%
Not Answered	37	1.9%

Table A1.1: Survey respondents – Faith

Do you belong to a religion or faith group?	#	%
Yes, Buddhist	12	0.6%
Yes, Christian	606	31.3%
Yes, Hindu	10	0.5%
Yes, Jewish	12	0.6%
Yes, Muslim	11	0.6%
Yes, Sikh	1	0.1%
Yes, other (please specify):	10	0.5%
No	1,065	55.0%
Prefer not to say	177	9.1%
Not Answered	32	1.7%

