

LEB7

London Legacy Development
Corporation
Open Space & Play Assessment
Report

Issue | 20 March 2018

This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client.

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Full List of Open Spaces in LLDC

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

In May 2017, Ove Arup & Partners ('Arup') was appointed to undertake an Open Space and Play Assessment on behalf of the London Legacy Development Corporation ('LLDC'). This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the most appropriate national and regional guidance and best practice. This report sets out the existing provision, condition and distribution of open spaces in the Legacy Corporation area.

1.2 Purpose of this Assessment

The Open Space and Play Assessment will replace the Local Open Space Review that was undertaken in 2014. The previous study focussed solely on the quantity and accessibility of spaces. It is therefore the purpose of this report to firstly provide an update to the findings of the 2014 review and secondly to consider the quality and value of the area's open spaces.

LLDC is currently in the process of reviewing and updating its Local Plan. This document will be part of the evidence base for open space policies in the Local Plan. As an assessment of open space and play, it seeks to:

- Provide a complete overview of the quantum and type of open spaces within the authority planning area;
- Use appropriate and current benchmark standards to give an indication of the level and accessibility of provision of open space;
- Assess the quality and value of open spaces against a range of detailed criteria on experience and functionality; and
- Provide sound planning based recommendations for the future provision and enhancement of open spaces.

1.3 Report Structure

This report is structured as follows:

- **Section 2** provides background context for the study
- **Section 3** sets out the national, regional and local policy context for open space and available guidance for undertaking an open spaces assessment.
- **Section 4** details the methodology used to complete this Open Space and Play Assessment.
- **Section 5** gives an overview of the LLDC study area including a summary of each of the London Borough's evidence bases.
- **Sections 6-12** cover the findings of the quantity, quality and accessibility assessments for each of the typologies assessed in this report:

- Parks and Gardens (Section 6)
- Natural and Semi-Natural Open Space (Section 7)
- Amenity Open Space (Section 8)
- Children's Play (Section 9)
- Allotments (Section 10)
- Outdoor Sports Facilities (Section 11)
- Linear Open Spaces/Green Corridors (Section 12)
- **Section 13** sets out the conclusions and recommendations resulting from the assessment of open spaces.

2 Area Context

2.1 The London Legacy Development Corporation

The London Legacy Development Corporation ('LLDC') was established in 2012 by the Mayor to use the once-in-a-lifetime opportunity of the London 2012 Games and the creation of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park to develop a dynamic new heart for east London, creating opportunities for local people and driving innovation and growth in London and the UK. In April 2012 the Development Corporation took ownership of the Park and its venues, becoming the local planning authority and regeneration agency for the Park and surrounding area in the October of that year.

It is important to note however that whilst the Olympic Park covers a significant geographical proportion of the LLDC area, the purpose of the LLDC is firmly linked to the regeneration of east London. As such, the boundary of the Mayoral Development Corporation expands further than just the Park itself, incorporating a wider area, including the Aubrey Moore Estate, Hackney Wick, Fish Island, Bromley-by-Bow, Sugar House Lane, Carpenters Estate and Westfield Stratford City.

The total site area of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is 226.6 hectares, whilst the overall administrative boundary of the planning authority area is 480 hectares. Approximately 100 hectares of the site is recognised as local open space.

The Legacy Corporation Local Plan was adopted in 2015 and is the statutory Local Plan for the area. To ensure that it remains up-to-date, the Legacy Corporation has initiated the formal process of reviewing the Local Plan to respond to new evidence that is being prepared on key matters, as well as the changes that have occurred at local, London and national level. The Local Plan Review will guide and shape the development of Legacy Corporation Area to 2036.

A key part of this assessment is the consideration of the impact of population growth on open space, play provision and outdoor sports provision throughout the plan period. Owing to the unique context of the area, the proposed rapid growth is best illustrated through population estimates commissioned by the LLDC to inform the Local Plan. These suggest that in 2017 there were some 24,004 people living within the administrative boundary. This is projected to increase to 93,800 by 2031 (the end of the current Plan Period), and to 106,533 by 2036 (the plan period for the emerging Local Plan Review). This represents a rapid population growth of 82,529 over 19 years, or c.4,300 per annum. To understand the scale of the impact of population growth, an assessment has been undertaken of the level of provision (in either ha/facilities) per 1,000 population at 2031 and 2036..

Illustrating the rapid pace of change across the area, Figure 1 shows the area in context, highlighting the extent to which site allocations have been consented, are under construction or have been completed.

Figure 1: Plan showing the planning status of developments across the LLDC area
(Source: LLDC 2018)

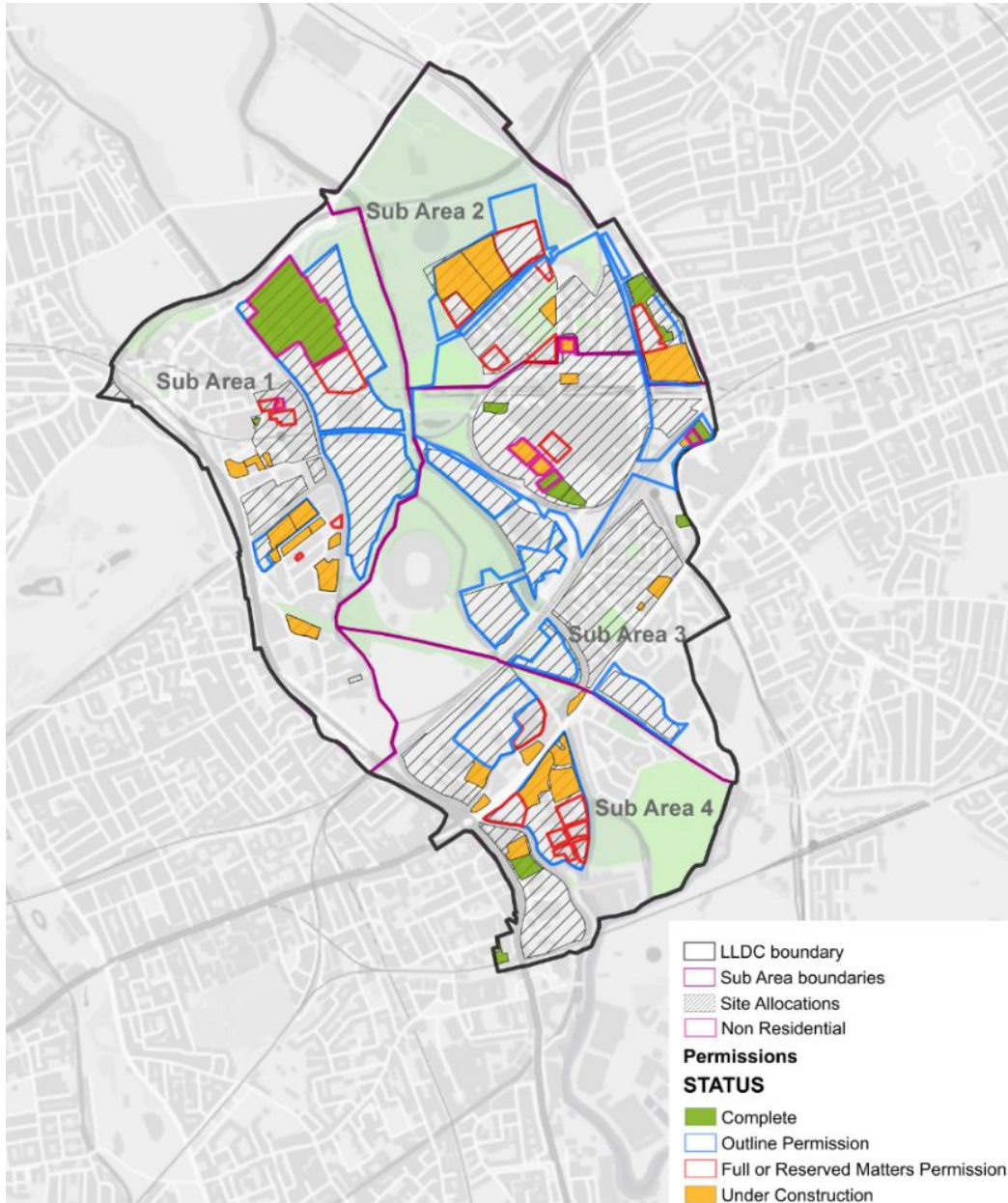
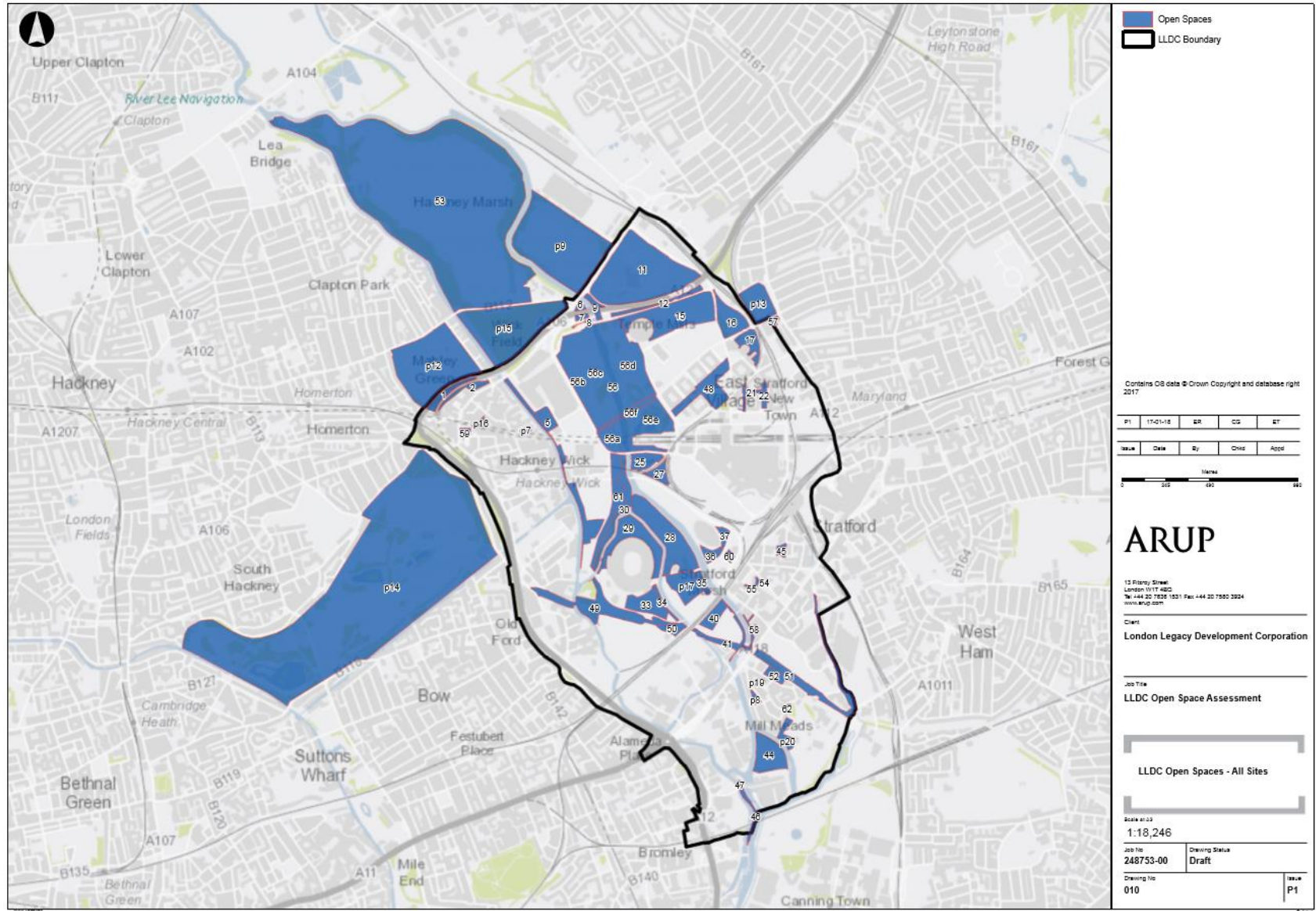


Figure 2: Plan showing all Open Spaces within and adjacent to the LLDC Administrative Area. Please see Appendix A for a list of all sites together with site name



3 Perceptions of Open Space

3.1 LLDC Household Survey

The LLDC Household Survey undertaken in 2017 included a number of questions that sought to understand how residents living within the LLDC area use open spaces. The key findings are set out below.

3.2 Findings

Perhaps unsurprisingly, respondents stated that their most visited park was the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park (65.8% of those surveyed). The next most frequently visited park was Victoria Park, with 15.6% of respondents stating they regularly visited this open space. This is perhaps owing to the size, scale and significance of these open spaces, illustrating the fact that these spaces may be considered destinations in their own right due to their multi-functionality. Linking into this, a number of respondents (14.4%) stated that their reason for visiting these open spaces was to take children to play. This could illustrate the importance of these local open spaces for children's learning and development, particularly given the more expansive range of equipment and play opportunities that these sites offer.

Of those respondents who use sites within the LLDC area for sports, physical activity or other forms of exercise, facilities within the QEOP (e.g. Aquatics, Copperbox, Velopark, LV Hockey & Tennis Centre) were noted as being the main sites that respondents regularly frequented.

Several respondents suggested that their main reason for visiting these open space sites is to relax (67.5%), whilst 16.5% of respondents noted sporting opportunities (such as running/jogging) as the main reason for visiting.

Some 36.3% of respondents visited these sites for the opportunities to "get out and enjoy the green space", compared to only 2.4% who suggested they did so to visit a big public event. This could therefore illustrate the importance and value of the park in playing a general amenity function.

It is particularly interesting to note that 'traditional' reasons given for not visiting an open space more frequently (e.g. safety, presence of groups of teenagers, dog fouling, dirt/litter, poor maintenance, lack of facilities and distance to travel to sites) each scored less than 2% of responses from respondents. This could therefore be indicative of the generally high quality of provision across the LLDC area (and immediately beyond). Indeed, overall the number of respondents who answered this question was low, which could highlight that these parks are well regarded and positively received amongst users.

4 Policy Review

4.1 The Value of Open Space and Green Infrastructure

Green Infrastructure has long been acknowledged as having health, social, economic and environmental value. At the heart of these wide-ranging benefits is the concept of multi-functionality, whereby sites play multiple roles and provide a range of benefits simultaneously.

Work undertaken by the European Commission ¹ effectively highlights this, setting out the quantitative and monetary benefits associated with different Green Infrastructure types. This is set out in Table 1.

Table 1: Green Infrastructure functions and benefits (adapted from various European Commission Green Infrastructure Studies²)

| Benefits Group | Quantitative & Qualitative Benefits | Monetary Benefits |
|---|---|---|
| Water management (e.g. natural drainage, irrigation and drought prevention, water purification) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deprived households at risk from flooding Reduced surface water runoff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoided costs of property damage Avoided costs of grey infrastructure (e.g. dam construction) |
| Climate regulation and adaptation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon storage and sequestration Temperature control Storm damage control | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total amount of carbon removed and contribution to the achievement of climate change targets Reduced peak summer surface temperatures Building energy savings – heating and cooling Reduced number of deprived households at risk from storm damage Reduced number of deprived land at risk from storm damage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price of non-traded/traded carbon Avoided costs of property damage Avoided costs of damage to natural resource production |
| Health and wellbeing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality Accessibility for exercise and amenity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced mortality from reduced respiratory illnesses |

¹ <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/docs/Table%201%20GI.pdf>

² <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/studies.htm#implementation>

| Benefits Group | Quantitative & Qualitative Benefits | Monetary Benefits |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced stress levels and improving mental health - Increased physical activities • Noise regulation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural sound absorption capacity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoided cost of air pollution control measures • Health care savings from e.g. reduced obesity, cardiovascular diseases • Avoided indirect costs, such as earnings lost due to inability to work |
| Investment and Employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Image enhancement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scenery, amenity, environmental quality • Investment and Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment resulting from green infrastructure initiatives • Labour productivity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scenery, amenity, environmental quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct spending on branded local and regional products • Indirect and induced effects resulting from supplier and employee expenditures (GVA) • Effects on wider economy (tourism, inward investment – value of investment and expenditure, effect on GVA) • Savings from reduced short term absenteeism from work |

4.2 National Policy Requirements

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) establishes the core planning principles for policy making and decision taking. At paragraph 73, the Framework 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. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area*”.

At paragraph 74, the NPPF provides guidance regarding the development of open space, sports and recreation sites and playing fields, safeguarding them from development unless:

- an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land 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.

Given the pressures placed upon local planning authorities to safeguard open space, an up-to-date open space assessment is equally valuable as both a policy setting tool for the Local Plan and also as a development management tool. In this respect, it provides the authority with much of the information necessary to objectively assess planning applications on areas of open space in the context of Paragraph 74.

In terms of assessment methodology, Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG17) Companion Guide provided a detailed consideration of the appropriate methodology to undertake such a study. Although PPG17 and its Companion Guide have now been withdrawn and replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework, this assessment of open space facilities is carried out in accordance with the PPG17 Companion Guide³ as it remains a useful source of guidance on open space assessments. It is acknowledged nationally that the principles and procedures contained within the guide remain examples of best practice, particularly so given the fact that the NPPF makes clear reference to the broad open space principles that PPG17 sought to secure.

4.3 The London Plan

The London Plan (2016)⁴ consolidated with changes, is the overarching strategic plan for London, setting out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of London over the next 20–25 years.

The London Plan's approach to open space is set out in Policy 7.18 '*Protecting open space and addressing deficiency*'; which aims to ensure satisfactory levels of local open space provision across London to address areas of deficiency. The policy provides guidance in relation to both decision making and policy preparation. With regard to the latter, Policy 7.18 requires that in the assessment of local open space needs Local Plans should:

- include appropriate designations and policies for the protection open space to address deficiencies;
- identify areas of open space deficiency, using the open space categorisation set out in Table 7.2 of the policy as a benchmark for all the different types of open space identified therein, ensuring that future publically accessible open space needs are planned for in areas with the potential for substantial change such as opportunity areas, regeneration areas, intensification areas and other local areas;
- ensure that open space needs are planned in accordance with green infrastructure strategies to deliver multiple benefits; and

³ Assessing Needs and Opportunities, 2002

⁴ <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/current-london-plan>

- undertake audits of all forms of open space and assessments of need. These should be both qualitative and quantitative, and have regard to the cross-borough nature and use of many of these open spaces.

Building upon the final point, the policy includes a table of open space typologies and provides indicative thresholds for boroughs to use as a benchmark against which to assess their provision.

Table 2: London Plan Public open space categorisation

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

Whilst appreciating that it was first published in 2009, and so pre-dates the NPPF, the Mayor of London's best practice guidance⁵ on producing an open space strategy sets out the need for local authorities to understand the supply and demand of open space and identify open space deficiencies in order to secure new

⁵ <https://www.designcouncil.org.uk/sites/default/files/asset/document/open-space-strategies.pdf>

provision and improve existing provision. The documents advise that open spaces should be identified, audited and categorised using the PPG17 and London Plan guidelines. Supply should be analysed through looking at local demand and demographic data.

Between December 2017 and March 2018, the Greater London Authority consulted on the new proposed Draft London Plan that will replace the adopted 2016 London Plan. The Draft Plan continues the policy objectives set out in the adopted 2016 Plan, and retains the policy emphasis on protecting and enhancing Local Green Space for health and wellbeing. Table 8.1 of the Draft Plan rolls forward the public open space categories from the adopted plan.

The New Draft London Plan places greater emphasis on the need to plan Green Infrastructure as a system and on the economic and social value of green assets. Green infrastructure provides a wide range of benefits and services that generate significant economic value in a cost-effective way. The Plan recognises that the services and benefits of green infrastructure have not always been properly valued and makes reference to the Government and the Mayor's commitment to publishing Natural Capital Accounts to ensure that the economic benefits of green infrastructure can be understood alongside other key indicators of economic performance.

The Plan confirms that Mayor's commitment to increasing London's green cover to 50%. In order to ensure that developments contribute to the greening of London, the Plan introduces an 'Urban Greening Factor (UGF)'. The aim is to ensure that measures such as high-quality landscaping (including trees), green roofs, green walls and nature-based sustainable drainage are planned as a fundamental element of site and building design.

The UGF is structured around the use of a simple calculation to identify the appropriate amount of 'urban greening' that is required to be delivered within a new development. Scores will be judged against the recommended targets of 0.4 for residential-led developments and 0.3 for predominately commercial schemes. Scores are derived from 'different surface cover types', and modelled from evidence arising from a review of the experiences of cities worldwide that operate a 'Green Space Factor'. The UGF is currently only applied to major applications, but it is recognised that it could eventually be applied at a local level to applications below this threshold. LLDC Local Plan (2015)

The LLDC Local Plan⁶ was adopted in 2015 and seeks to support both employment and residential growth across the plan-period until 2031. The Corporation focuses on three areas as the basis of their Local Plan objectives and policies: park, place and people. These three strands have led to a focus on the promotion of employment and also community participation, championing equalities and inclusion, ensuring high quality design and ensuring environmental sustainability throughout the Local Plan. The vision references linking the area's urban districts through green spaces and the recreational attraction of the Queen

⁶<http://www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/~media/lldc/local%20plan/local%20plan%20aug14/local%20plan.pdf>

Elizabeth Olympic Park (QEOP). The provision of high quality, accessible open space is an important driver of these three tenets underpinning the Local Plan.

Figure 2 Key Diagram of LLDC Vision

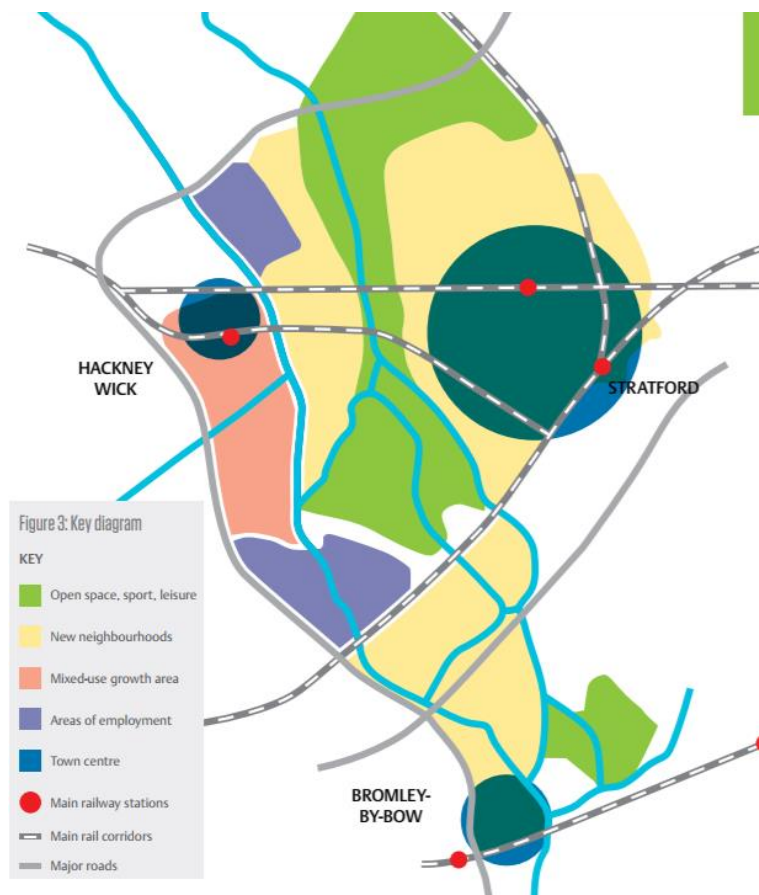


Table 3 provides a list of policies considered to be relevant to this study.

Table 3: Relevant Policies in the LLDC Local Plan

| Policy Number/Title | Description |
|---|--|
| Strategic Policy SP.3: Integrating the built and natural environment | Policy promotes the opportunity posed by regeneration to increase connections between built structures, waterways and green spaces. |
| Strategic Policy SP.5: A sustainable and healthy place to live and work | Policy advocates the provision and enhancement of current and future open spaces as part of an aim to achieve a sustainable future for residents. |
| Policy BN.3: Maximising biodiversity | Policy aims to ensure protection of biodiversity within open space, parks and built-up neighbourhoods. |
| Policy BN.4: Designing residential schemes | Policy ensures the provision of open spaces in residential schemes that receive adequate levels of daylight and sunlight. |
| Policy BN.7 Improving local open space: | Policy requires development proposals affecting areas of Local Open Space to protect or enhance its function, quality, character and openness. Also covers the provision of new open spaces and the conditions for the loss of existing open spaces. |
| Policy BN.10: Proposals for tall buildings | Protects open spaces against the impacts of tall buildings such as overlooking and daylight. |

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
| Policy S.1: Health and wellbeing | Policy highlights that major development must include open space provision to promote health and wellbeing of its residents. |
| Policy S.7: Overheating and urban greening | Policy highlights the importance of existing parks and open spaces in urban greening. |

4.3.1 Fields in Trust

The most recent open space guidance is the Fields in Trust ‘*Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard*’⁷. Fields in Trust (FiT) was formerly known as the National Playing Fields Association, and is a national charity that aims to safeguard recreational spaces and campaign for better statutory protection of open spaces. ‘*Beyond the Six Acre Standard*’ is a document aimed at a varied range of practitioners involved with the provision and management of open space. The document sets out the value and importance of open spaces in achieving sustainable planning outcomes, and also provides indicative standards for different open space typologies and outdoor sports facilities. These standards should be used as a benchmark and their appropriateness for each authority explored through the plan making process.

The benchmark standards proposed by FiT are used by the large majority of local authorities and are endorsed by Sport England. Use of the standards is intended to ensure that the provision of outdoor sport, play and open space is of sufficient size and quality, whilst also being readily accessible. In addition it provides adjustments to take into account locally-specific circumstances. This study therefore uses the FiT standards shown in Table 4 as a starting point to analyse the level and nature of open space provision in the Legacy Corporation area.

Table 4: Fields in Trust Recommended Benchmark Guidelines

| Open Space Typology | Quantity Guideline (hectares per 1,000 population) | Walking Guideline (walking distance: metres from dwellings) |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Playing Pitches | 1.2 | 1,200m |
| All Outdoor Sports | 1.6 | 1,200m |
| Equipped/Designated Play Areas | 0.25 | LAPs – 100m LEAPs – 400m NEAPs – 1,000m |
| Other Outdoor Provision (e.g. MUGAs) | 0.3 | 700m |
| Parks and Gardens | 0.8 | 710m |
| Amenity Green Space | 0.6 | 480m |
| Natural and Semi-Natural | 1.8 | 720m |

This study utilises both the FiT and London Plan benchmark standards to assess the quantity and accessibility of open space within the Corporation’s boundary.

⁷ <http://www.fieldsintrust.org/guidance>

4.3.2 Green Flag

The Green Flag Award scheme provides useful guidelines to assess the quality of open space. The Green Flag Award provides both standards and a detailed assessment criterion for the management of recreational outdoor spaces in the United Kingdom. The Green Flag assessment criteria is structured around the following principles:

- **A Welcoming Place:** how does the space invite people into it through its signage, access, inclusive access and appearance/facilities?
- **Healthy, Safe and Secure:** quality, appropriateness and safety of facilities, personal security while using the space and control of dogs/dog fouling.
- **Well Maintained and Clean:** litter management, maintenance of planting and grassed areas as well as equipment and on-site infrastructure maintenance.
- **Environmental Management:** what positive environmental impact is the space giving (e.g. waste minimisation, climate change mitigation)?
- **Biodiversity, Landscape and Heritage:** supporting of habitats and species, conservation of landscape and built features.

Green Flag also set a scoring system for the ranking of open spaces against each category. The scoring system was up-dated in February 2017, to give further breakdown of potential positive scorings of sites. The scoring, which is used in this study, is shown below:**Error! Reference source not found.**

Figure 3: Green Flag Scoring Line

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 0 1 | 2 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Very Poor | Poor | Fair | Good | Very Good | Excellent | Exceptional |

During the course of this study assessors scored sites against various assessment criteria based upon the scoring set out in Figure 3. Appendix C provides a breakdown of the different assessment criteria considered by assessors.

4.3.3 Play England

Play England is a national charity whose vision is to ensure that every child can fully enjoy their right to play throughout their childhood and teenage years. Their objectives include safeguarding each child's freedom (time, permission and opportunity to engage in play), ensuring that there are sufficient facilities in each neighbourhood and that the importance of play is recognised generally.

Play England provides guidance to assess the quality of open spaces through the use of local play indicators. This is set out in the document '*Tools for Evaluating Local Play Provision: A Technical Guide to Play England Local Play Indicators*'⁸. The Playable Space Quality Assessment Tool is used to assist with the design of successful play spaces, and can be considered a good indicator of the

⁸ <http://www.playengland.org.uk/resource/tools-for-evaluating-play-provision/>

factors that should be taken into account when assessing Children's Play. This includes:

- **Location:** accessibility, safety, lighting, inclusive access.
- **Play Value:** enticing children to play, variety of play, needs of different ages, access to the natural environment, seating areas.
- **Care and Maintenance:** safe and well-maintained equipment, seating for parents, bins, dog zones.

4.3.4 Sport England

Sport England is a non-departmental government body under the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, and has a varied remit that includes statutory provision to protect sports facilities through the planning system. Of particular relevance to this study, Sport England provides set guidance⁹ on how to develop appropriate, good quality evidence base documents for sports facilities. Their playing pitch guidance sets out the factors that should be taken into account when assessing facilities, including:

- The number and type of pitches (*both natural and artificial grass pitches*);
- Opening hours and access to the site;
- Cost of hiring the facilities;
- Availability and quality of ancillary facilities;
- Condition of goalmouths;
- Condition of pitch surface;
- Gradient of pitch;
- Run off area;
- Drainage; and
- Pitch configuration.

This assessment criteria was taken forward into the assessment of sports sites. It should be noted however that whilst this Study considers the role of Outdoor Sports provision, it is not the intention of the Study to replace the need for a detailed Playing Pitch Strategy.

4.3.5 Allotments

There is no guidance on a national minimum provision standard for allotments. Local planning authorities are required to provide a sufficient number of plots based on the demand for allotments within their area¹⁰. Assessment of the

⁹ <https://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/planning-for-sport/planning-tools-and-guidance/playing-pitch-strategy-guidance/>

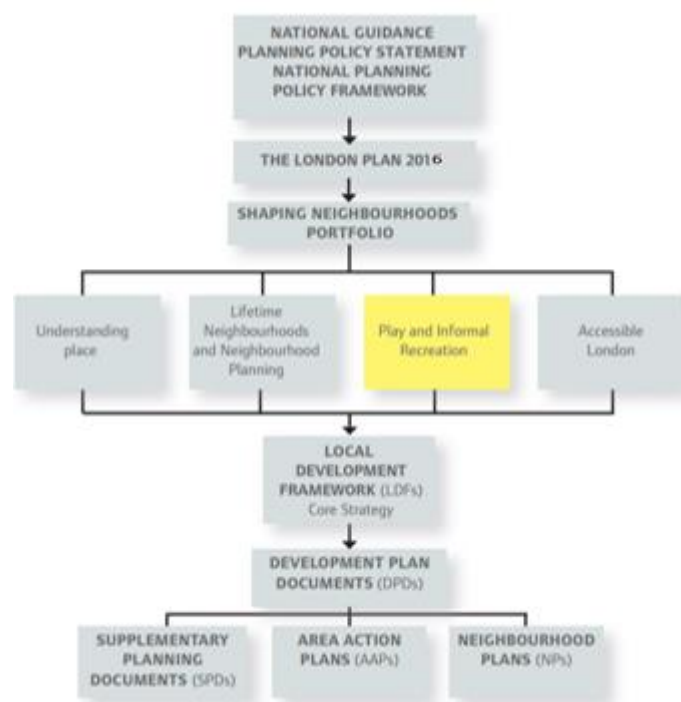
¹⁰ Section 23 of the Small Holding and Allotment Act, 1908

provision of allotments is frequently done using the findings of the Thorpe Report¹¹ which sets a standard of 0.2ha per 1,000 population.

4.3.6 Shaping Neighbourhoods: play and informal recreation SPG, Mayor of London (2012)

The Shaping Neighbourhoods: play and informal recreation SPG provides supplementary planning guidance for the development of Children’s play facilities across London. The SPG is part of a wider suite of documents that seeks to guide the implementation of the London Plan.

Figure 4: The relationship between the SPG and other Development Plan Documents across London



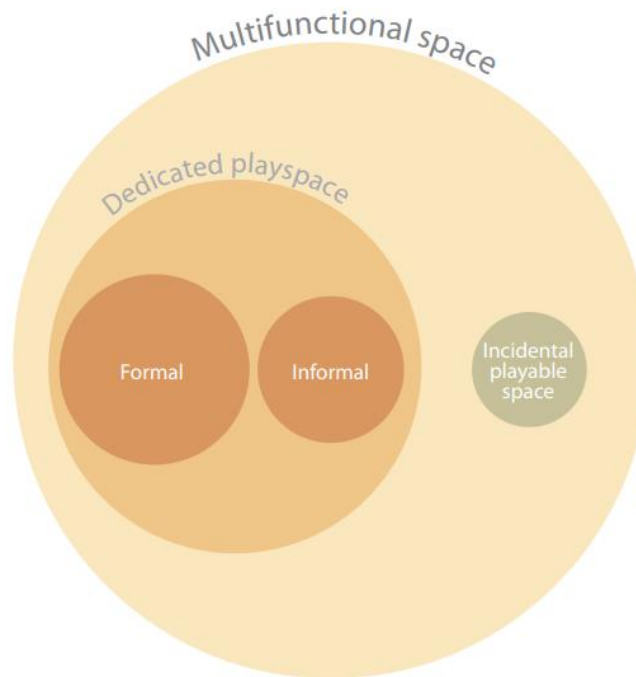
In particular, the guidance supports the implementation of the London Plan Policy 3.6 on ‘Children and Young People’s Play and Informal Recreation Facilities,’ and other policies on shaping neighbourhoods (Chapter 7 of the London Plan), in particular Policy 7.1 on Lifetime Neighbourhoods. Although these policies relate to the London Plan 2011, they are still relevant to the 2016 London Plan consolidated with changes.

Given that the overall focus of the strategy is to provide an additional layer of interpretive clarification and guidance, sitting beneath the Local Plan, the SPG recommends that boroughs develop benchmark standards in the context of their play and open space strategies, taking into account local circumstances. Specifically, the SPG highlights that “...*the link between setting standards and local play strategies is essential, as [...] standards can be applied most effectively*

¹¹ Thorpe Report, Departmental Committee of Inquiry into Allotments, 1969

when boroughs have an understanding of the state of play and informal recreation provision in the area locally”.

Figure 5: Components of playable/multifunctional space (Mayor of London (2012))



In summary, the SPG specifically highlights considerations that should be taken into account to create a good quality play space, which comprise:

- Identifying the most appropriate location (including accessibility) for a proposed play site;
- Measures that promote and encourage healthy lifestyles;
- Measures that promote inclusiveness;
- Measures that create diversity in lifetime neighbourhoods;
- Embedding ‘Child-Friendly City’ principles;
- Ensuring access to nature where possible;
- Designing-in safety and security features from the outset;
- Ensuring management and maintenance is considered during the design phase

5 Methodology

5.1 Overview

This study has been undertaken in line with the Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG17) Companion Guide (“Assessing Needs and Opportunities” published in September 2002) and comprises a five stage process, as set out below. Although PPG17 has now been withdrawn and replaced by the NPPF, the assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the PPG17 Companion Guide, as it remains the only national guidance on carrying out an open space assessment. The methodology therefore applies the approach set out in PPG17 in a manner appropriate for the LLDC area.

5.1.1 Stage One: Strategic Review

The purpose of Stage One is to build a comprehensive understanding of the area, its open spaces and wider strategic context. A thorough review of previous LLDC open space assessments alongside those of the surrounding boroughs was undertaken to ensure continuity and conformity. This ensures that the findings of previous studies are captured, as well as any key information relating to the area controlled by LLDC. Further information on the neighbouring authorities’ relevant evidence base documents can be found in Section 6.2. All available guidance surrounding open space typologies was taken into account in a strategic review in order to ensure that this report is adopting the most up-to-date approach.

5.1.2 Stage Two: Mapping of Current Provision

Stage 2 of the assessment sought to establish a baseline of open space sites across the local authority area. All open spaces were mapped using GIS, based on mapping supplied by LLDC. A desktop assessment followed which sought to locate and plot any other open spaces that may not have been included within the previous open space assessment work. This is particularly important given the pace at which development has been brought forward across the LLDC area since 2012, with new spaces having been delivered since previous audit work was completed. Whilst the baseline focussed upon sites within the LLDC boundary, open spaces located along the boundary of the LLDC area were included. This follows the guidance in the PPG17 Companion Guide, and recognises that administrative boundaries in practice are of little relevance on the ground, and open space users will not be confined by such artificial boundaries when seeking out their nearest open space. As a result of this exercise a number of open spaces that are not within the LLDC administrative area have been included within the assessment.

5.1.3 Stage Three: Audit of Provision

Following the mapping of LLDC’s open space provision, Stage 3 comprises a detailed on-site audit involving assessors undertaking site visits. The purpose of conducting a site audit is to assess all sites against a pre-determined set of criteria.

The site audit criteria were devised using the national guidance set out in Section 2. A generic pro forma was created, with a separate pro forma for children's play space and outdoor sports facilities owing to the specific guidance and considerations that pertain to these open space typologies. The pro forma was also set up to record indications of value such as level of use, site context, landscape benefits, inclusive facilities and sense of place. A set of example pro forma is included in Appendix C.

Site visits were attempted on every site included within the baseline. Assessors also conducted assessments of 'new' open spaces that were not previously recorded and 'discovered' during the course of the audit. There were a small number of sites that could not be accessed due to building works that were underway on the day of the assessment. Where this was the case, it is clearly indicated on the pro forma and a desktop assessment was carried out, scoring the site against the same criteria so far as possible.

The site audit utilised Arup's bespoke GIS-based site assessment tool to record photographs and information on each of the open space sites, and ensure accurate mapping. The information gathered at Stage 3 is presented in individual site pro forma for each of the open spaces in Appendix B.

5.1.4 Stage Four: Assessment of Spaces

Stage 4 draws together the findings of the site audit to assess the quantity, quality and accessibility of open spaces. This analysis is set out in Sections 5-11.

Quantity Assessment

An assessment of each open space typology across the LLDC area has been undertaken, using the relevant standards set out in Chapter 2. Quantity standards are expressed in hectares per 1,000 population and have been applied to each individual typology. Stage 4 takes these standards as the benchmark indicator for provision and therefore provides analysis based upon the use of these standards.

Quality and Value Assessment

Stage 4 focused on taking the qualitative information collected during the site audit and analysing findings to establish key themes and trends across all open space typologies. The general quality of each typology is given in Sections 6-12, alongside key examples of quality and areas where open spaces could be improved.

To determine the quality of open spaces, during the course of the site visits, assessors scored sites against various assessment criteria based upon the scoring set out in Figure 3 in Section 3.3.2. Appendix C provides a breakdown of the different assessment criteria considered by assessors. In line with Green Flag guidance it was decided not to award sites an overall aggregated score as this could misrepresent sites by either placing undue or insufficient weight on particular quality criteria. The assessment results should therefore be read as a whole.

Quality and value are fundamentally different and can be unrelated. For example, a high quality space may be in an inaccessible location and, thus, be of little value, while a poor quality space which is only one in an area may be immensely valuable. The benefits and value of open spaces to local communities extends beyond their active recreational role. As a result, a review of both the quality and value of open spaces is provided. An assessment of value was undertaken by including measures of value on the site pro forma and an overview of the key themes arising from these is given in Sections 5-11.

The value role is examined under the following headings:

- Recreational;
- Structural;
- Amenity;
- Historical / Heritage;
- Ecological;
- Educational;
- Cultural; and
- Social.

The assessment of value has been undertaken in a qualitative manner, but it is based upon the findings logged by assessors. It is therefore fully cognisant of the value specific criteria set out in Green Flag guidance.

Accessibility Assessment

Using the mapping created at Stage 2 and updated following Stage 3, accessibility buffers were drawn using the standards set out in Section 2. The purpose of the accessibility assessment is to evaluate which areas have access to which typologies of open space. Analysis is provided by typology and takes into account the relationship between different typologies and neighbourhoods alongside overall accessibility considerations.

5.1.5 Stage Five: Recommendations

Chapter 12 sets out some recommendations for the LLDC based on the conclusions of the assessment. A summary is given that contextualises the findings of the quantity, quality and accessibility assessments and sets out recommendations based on the level of provision and our detailed site audit. Potential improvements have been highlighted where possible both at a general level across typologies and detailed level dealing with individual typologies and spaces.

5.2 Typologies and Definitions

The overall definition of open space within Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is:

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

Table lists the typologies that have been adopted for the purposes of this report, alongside their full definition and indication of purpose. These categories are based upon the former PPG17 and London Plan typologies.

Table 5: Open space typologies assessed within this study¹²

| Typology | Sub Category | Definition | Primary purpose |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| Parks and gardens | Regional Park | Large areas, corridors or networks of open space, the majority of which will be publicly accessible and provide a range of facilities and features offering recreational, ecological, landscape, cultural or green infrastructure benefits. Offer a combination of facilities and features that are unique within London, are readily accessible by public transport and are managed to meet best practice quality standards | Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events. |
| | Metropolitan Park | Large areas of open space that provide a similar range of benefits to Regional Parks and offer a combination of facilities at a sub-regional level, are readily accessible by public transport and are managed to meet best practice quality standards | |
| | District Park | Large areas of open space that provide a landscape setting with a variety of natural features providing a wide range of activities, including outdoor sports facilities and playing fields, children’s play for different age groups and informal recreation pursuits. | |
| | Local Park | Providing for court games, children’s play, sitting out areas and nature conservation areas | |
| | Pocket Park | Small areas of open space that provide natural surfaces and shaded areas for informal play and passive recreation that sometimes have seating and play equipment. | |
| Natural and Semi-Natural Open Space | | Natural and semi-natural green spaces, including urban woodland, forestry, scrubland, meadows, wetlands and nature reserves. | Wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness. |

¹² Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2002), *Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 Companion Guide*, DCLG and The London Plan (<https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/current-london-plan/london-plan-chapter-seven-londons-living-spac-20>)

| Typology | Sub Category | Definition | Primary purpose |
|---|--------------|--|---|
| Amenity Open Space | | Amenity green space – likely to be open grass land without other built structures or facilities. | Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas. |
| Outdoor Sports Facilities | | Formalised outdoor areas for the playing of sports, including Multi Use Game Areas. | Facilities for formal outdoor sports participation, such as pitch sports, tennis, bowls, athletics, golf etc. |
| Provision for Children and Young People | | Formalised areas or apparatus for children and young people. | Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas, courted games areas and teenage shelters. |
| Allotments | | A plot of land rented by an individual for growing vegetables or flowers. | Opportunities for those people who wish to do so, to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion. |
| Green Corridors | | Green corridors, specifically including towpaths along the canal and rivers, disused rail lines. | Walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel, and opportunities for wildlife migration. |

During the site audit, each open space was categorised based on its primary purpose. As the Legacy Corporation area's open spaces are characterised by their multi-functionality, in order to capture this LLDC-specific context, sites were given a secondary purpose where necessary. This was particularly pertinent in capturing those sites where open space sites provided outdoor sports facilities and children's play facilities as well as other typologies of open space such as amenity open space. Not all of the PPG17 categories were of relevance to the LLDC area, so only those identified as present within the boundary have been included as agreed with the client at Stage 1 of this assessment.

6 The Study Area

6.1 Overview

The Legacy Corporation area is located in the east of London, in and around Stratford. The area is well-connected with direct links to Central London, Canary Wharf and the Royal Docks. Having previously been a largely industrial and derelict area it played host to the London 2012 Olympic Games. It has therefore become a major focus for regeneration which aims to capitalise upon the Games' legacy. Formed in April 2012 the London Legacy Development Corporation's purpose has been to use the once-in-a-lifetime opportunity of the creation of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park to...

*"...develop a dynamic new heart for east London, creating opportunities for local people and driving innovation and growth in London and the UK....an inclusive community, a thriving business zone and a must-see destination where people will choose to live, work and play, and return time and time again."*¹³

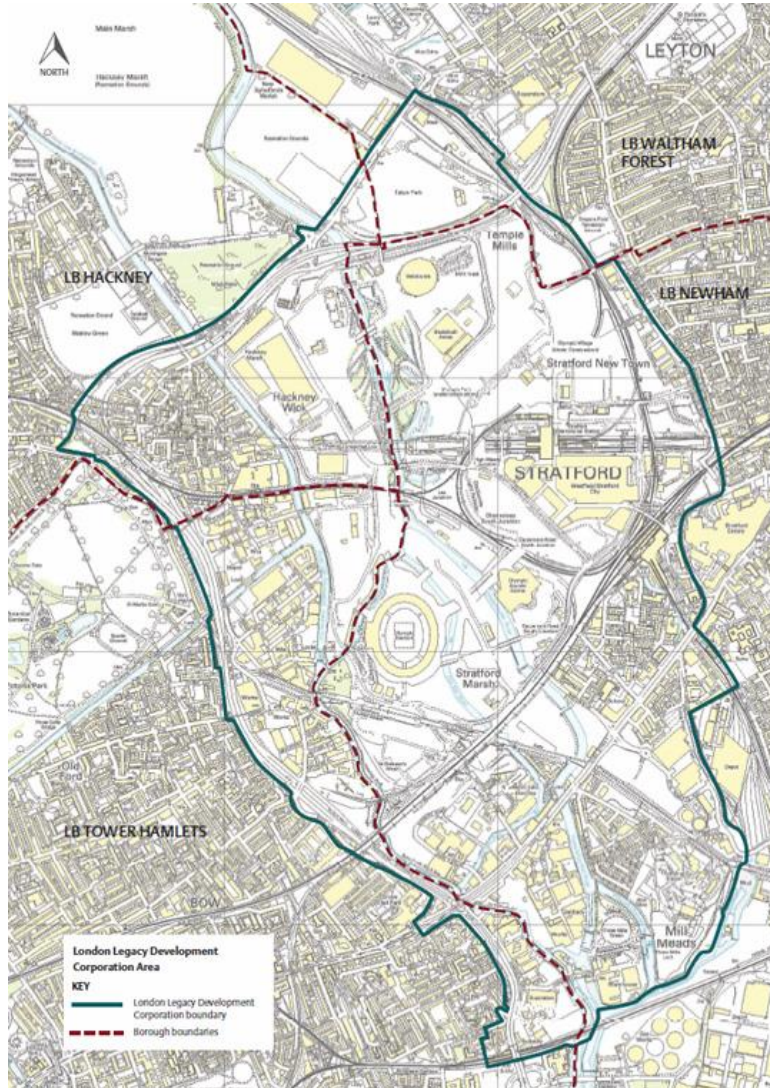
Therefore, due to its unique context, the LLDC controlled area has been growing rapidly as evidenced by the Local Plan's objective to deliver 24,000 homes over the 15-year plan period. This study has taken into account this developing and changing context.

6.2 London Boroughs

The LLDC boundary incorporates areas which fall within four London Boroughs, namely LB Newham, LB Hackney, LB Tower Hamlets and LB Waltham Forest. This study has therefore taken account of the differing contexts of each of the boroughs as well as ensuring that all relevant evidence has been taken into account. The extent of the LLDC planning area is shown in Figure 6.

¹³ <http://www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/our-story/the-legacy-corporation>

Figure 6 LLDC Planning Area Map¹⁴



Given the unique context of the LLDC administrative area, and the significant level of development planned and taking place, it is important to recognise that there are a number of open spaces that will be delivered as part of new development coming forward.

Table 6: Open Spaces that will be brought forward through development

| Application number | Location | Size (ha) | Details on typologies | Level of certainty | Timescale |
|--------------------|------------------------|-----------|--|---|--|
| 16/00451/OUT | McGrath, Hepscoot Road | 0.95 | Amenity open space and public realm | Application currently being determined. | Subject to determination of planning application |
| 12/00210/OUT | Neptune Wharf | 1.18 | Public open space, with additional playspace | Scheme currently under construction. | 2019 |

¹⁴ <http://www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/planning-authority/planning-area-map>

| Application number | Location | Size (ha) | Details on typologies | Level of certainty | Timescale |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------|--|---|--------------|
| 16/00685/FUL | 415 Wick Lane | 0.40 | Public realm | Permission has been granted. This has some elements of public realm and open space within it, though not of sufficient quantity to warrant future designation as local open space. | |
| 11/90621/OUT ODA | Pudding Mill | 0.125 | "Provision of 1,250sqm Open Space; Within this Open Space two Local Play Spaces will be provided, subject to the identified limit of deviation. Each Local Play Space will be a minimum of 500sqm and will jointly provide a minimum of 1,249qm; and In addition to this two Doorstep Play Spaces - e a minimum of 100sqm and will jointly provide a minimum of 355sqm;" | To be delivered by LLDC. Outline permission granted but no reserved matters as yet | 2022 onwards |
| 12/00336/LTG OUT | Sugarhouse Lane | 0.68 | Green linear park | Outline permission with a number of reserved matters plots granted. 16/00239/REM includes the public realm and open space so relative certainty over how this will be delivered | |
| 17/00344/FUL | Bromley-by-Bow North | 0.63 | Open space with additional play space | Resolution to Grant Permission subject to agreeing S106. This is within the final phase of the development which does not have reserved matters and therefore timing of delivery is currently uncertain | Unknown |
| 17/00364/FUL | Bromley-by-Bow South | 1.2 | Amenity Open Space, pocket park | Resolution to Grant Permission subject to agreeing S106. SPD produced and landowner Masterplan showing a linear park. | Unknown |
| 11/90621/OUT ODA | Rick Roberts Way | 1.2 | Within this Open Space a minimum of 717sqm Youth Play Space | To be delivered by LLDC. Outline permission granted but no reserved matters as yet | 2022 onwards |

| Application number | Location | Size (ha) | Details on typologies | Level of certainty | Timescale |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|--|-----------|
| 15/00358/OUT | Cherry Park | 0.27 | Public open space | Resolution to Grant Permission subject to agreeing S106. | Unknown |
| 12/00146/FUM | Chobham Farm | 1.43 | | A small part of the proposed open space has already been delivered within Phase 1. The remaining open space within the final phase does not have reserved matters applications so delivery uncertain at present. | Unknown |

6.2.1 Newham

The London Borough of Newham makes up the majority of the LLDC controlled area, and is home to many of the Olympic facilities as well as the major station of Stratford. LB Newham's Local Plan is made up of the Core Strategy (2012), the Detailed Sites and Policies Development Plan Document (2016), the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Development Plan Document (2017) and the Joint Waste Plan (2012). As part of the evidence base for the Local Plan, a Community Strategy including an Open Space Assessment was commissioned in October 2010. The study looks at overall provision of open space both across the borough and at ward level. It noted that Stratford and New Town ward had a provision of 1.21ha per 1000, and that areas around Stratford suffered from in poor accessibility to parks and natural/semi-natural open space in particular. LB Newham has also recently published a Playing Pitch Strategy in 2017 which sets out the pitch provision across the borough. Relevant findings from the existing evidence base have been taken into consideration when undertaking this study; in particular when assessing open spaces that are outside of the LLDC boundary and when undertaking desktop assessments.

6.2.2 Hackney

Land within the London Borough of Hackney makes up a portion to the north-west of the LLDC controlled area. LB Hackney is currently preparing a new Local Plan that will become the key strategic planning document for the borough up to 2033. The launch consultation on the emerging Local Plan was held in October 2016 and the Council is now preparing the vision, issues and options. As part of preparing the new Local Plan, LB Hackney has produced and commissioned a series of evidence base documents, including briefing papers on the open space network, children's play areas and allotments and green public realm. These 'chapters' of the evidence base look at the different typologies of open space in the borough and give an overview of the current provision at a borough level. Relevant findings from the existing evidence base have been taken into consideration when undertaking this study; in particular when assessing open

spaces that are outside of the LLDC boundary and when undertaking desktop assessments.

6.2.3 Tower Hamlets

Land within the London Borough of Tower Hamlets makes up a linear portion of the LLDC controlled area along the western boundary. LB Tower Hamlets is currently preparing a new Local Plan, which will become the key strategic document to guide and manage development in the borough until 2031. The Council is currently holding the Regulation 19 consultation which is the last chance to comment on the content of the proposed Pre-Submission Plan and how it has been prepared. As part of the emerging Local Plan, a Parks and Open Spaces Strategy (2017) has recently been published. This document follows London Plan and Fields in Trust standards to assess PPG17 open space typologies including outdoor sports facilities. The study therefore has up-to-date assessments of key open spaces within and outside of the LLDC area (e.g. Victoria Park). At a ward level using the standard of 1.2ha/1000 people, Bow East is identified as having sufficient levels of open space but connectivity to open spaces is reduced by strong lines of severance arising from the A12, and the River Lea/Three Mills Wall River. One of the recommendations is for additional small open spaces and pocket parks to be provided. Bromley North is identified as being deficient in open space and having a high degree of severance reducing connectivity to spaces. However the area within the LLDC boundary to the east of the ward is within the recommended catchment for Local Parks. Recommendations include the provision of a new pocket park and new spaces within development sites. Relevant findings from the existing evidence base have been taken into consideration when undertaking this study; in particular, when assessing open spaces that are outside of the LLDC boundary and when undertaking desktop assessments.

6.2.4 Waltham Forest

A small portion of the LLDC area to the north-east is within the London Borough of Waltham Forest. LB Waltham Forest's Local Plan is made up of the Core Strategy (2012), Development Management Policies Document (2013) and a draft Site Allocations document that reached preferred options stage in 2013. In the current Local Development Scheme (2017-2020), the Council sets out that a new Local Plan for the borough will be prepared over the coming years with initial consultation scheduled for the end of 2017. An Open Space Strategy was prepared by the Council in 2010 that gives an overview of all PPG17 open spaces as well as civic and market squares. At a ward level, the unrestricted access to open space (all typologies) per 1,000 population relating to Leyton and Leytonstone highlight a lower provision in these areas of 0.82ha per 1000 and 0.38ha per 1000 respectively, compared to the borough-wide figure of 4.16ha per 1,000 people. In terms of accessibility there is a deficiency identified along the border with Newham and Hackney within the LLDC controlled area. Relevant findings from the existing evidence base have been taken into consideration when undertaking this study; in particular when assessing open spaces that are outside of the LLDC boundary and when undertaking desktop assessments.

7 Parks and Gardens

7.1 Overview and Definition

Parks and Gardens represent a distinct typology that provide a number of different recreational opportunities for visitors. Parks and Gardens are classified by a number of different sub-categories which are reproduced below in Table 7. Given its size, scale and significant, the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is classified as a Regional Park.

The extent of sites that are classified as Parks and Gardens is shown in Figure 7

Table 7: Parks and Gardens typologies by sub category

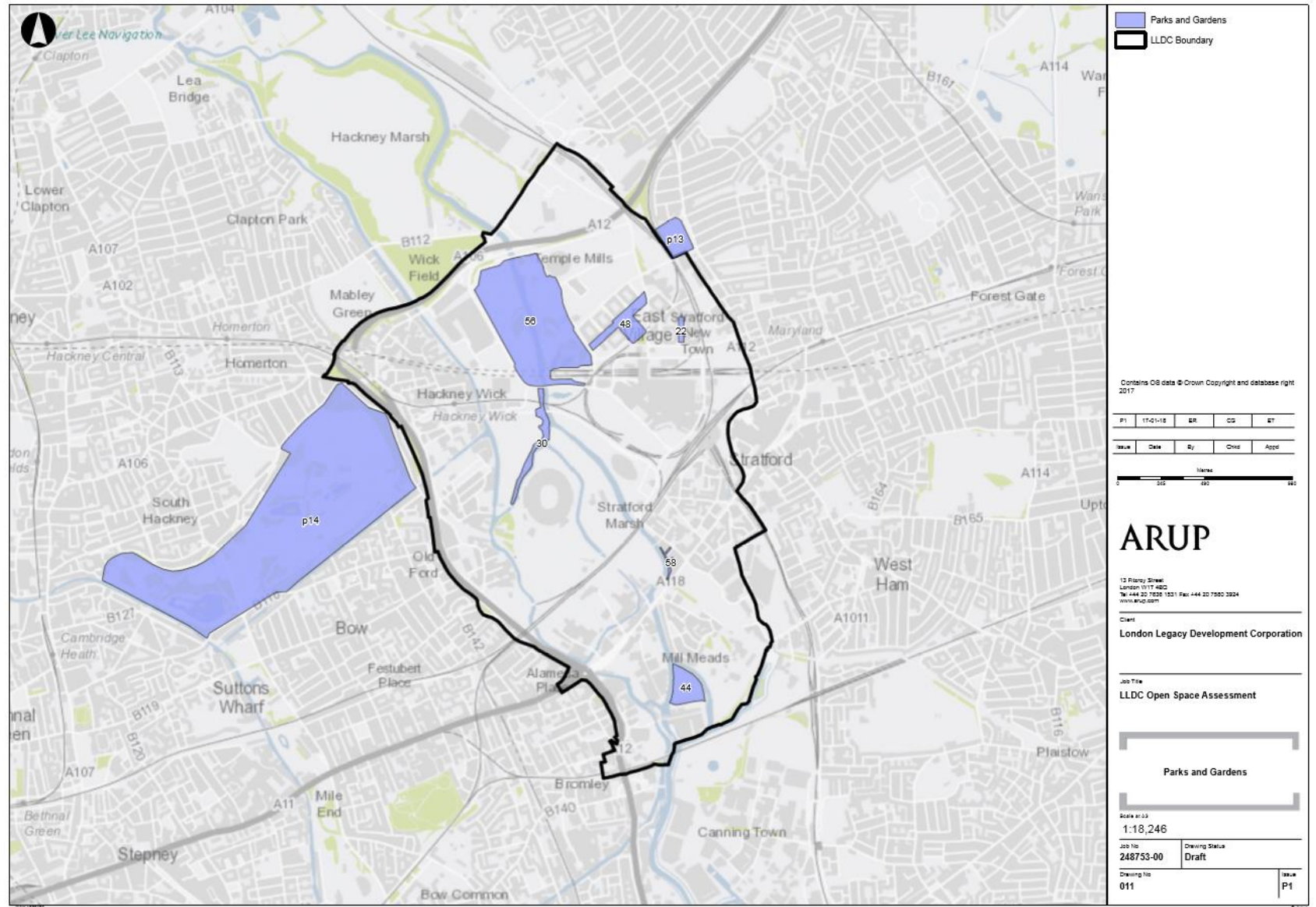
| Typology | Sub Category | Definition | Primary purpose |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| Parks and gardens | Regional Park | Large areas, corridors or networks of open space, the majority of which will be publicly accessible and provide a range of facilities and features offering recreational, ecological, landscape, cultural or green infrastructure benefits. Offer a combination of facilities and features that are unique within London, are readily accessible by public transport and are managed to meet best practice quality standards | Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events. |
| | Metropolitan Park | Large areas of open space that provide a similar range of benefits to Regional Parks and offer a combination of facilities at a sub-regional level, are readily accessible by public transport and are managed to meet best practice quality standards | |
| | District Park | Large areas of open space that provide a landscape setting with a variety of natural features providing a wide range of activities, including outdoor sports facilities and playing fields, children's play for different age groups and informal recreation pursuits. | |
| | Local Park | Providing for court games, children's play, sitting out areas and nature conservation areas | |
| | Pocket Park | Small areas of open space that provide natural surfaces and shaded areas for informal play and passive recreation that sometimes have seating and play equipment. | |

It is important to recognise the difference in functionality between a Regional Park and a more traditional park, such as the metropolitan parks (e.g. Hyde Park or Regents Park). London's Regional Parks are made up of large areas, corridors or networks of open spaces, and as such constituent sites within this network may

in themselves be classified as an alternative typology to Parks or Gardens. However, when aggregated together with neighbouring open spaces, these sites cumulatively become the overall Regional Park. In the case of the QEOP, a number of buildings are set within the park itself, often situated within areas of informal grassed amenity space provided as part of the building's overall landscaping.

In order to address this through the assessment, sites have therefore been categorised by their primary typology, and as a result there are examples of sites that are within what is identified as the QEOP, but recorded as an alternative open space function, e.g. amenity open space. This reflects the user experience, and would equate to the typology that a typical visitor to the park would recognise the individual open space site as playing.

Figure 7: Parks and Gardens within the LLDC administrative area, and immediately beyond the boundary



7.2 Quantity Assessment

There are four parks and gardens in the Legacy Corporation area, which, in combination provide a total of c. 72.7 hectares. Victoria Park, located within the London Borough of Hackney's administrative area, has also been assessed due to its close geographical proximity to the LLDC area and its size at c.227 hectares.

The Fields in Trust standard for parks and gardens is 0.8 hectares per 1,000 population. When the total hectares of all parks and gardens is quantified against the 2017 population (26,274), this produces an existing standard of 2.76ha per 1,000 people in the LLDC area. This equates to a good provision of parks and gardens in the authority area. This equates to 1.96ha/1,000 surplus. This increases further when Victoria Park is taken into account.

When this is projected using the 2031 population (96,219) this equates to 0.75ha/1,000 population, a slight deficit below the Fields in Trust standard. However, once the substantial provision at Victoria Park, slightly beyond the administrative area is accounted for, this increases to c.3.11ha/1,000 population, substantially above the Fields in Trust standard.

By 2036 the LLDC area's population is projected to have risen further to 108,946, meaning that provision will have fallen to 0.67ha per 1,000 population, some 0.13ha/1,000 population below the benchmark Fields in Trust standard. However, once the substantial provision at Victoria Park, slightly beyond the administrative area is accounted for, this increases to c.2.75ha/1,000 population, substantially above the Fields in Trust standard.

It is therefore unlikely that the LLDC will need to explore measures to increase the quantum of parks and gardens within its administrative area given that the area only records a marginal deficit by 2031, which is more than offset by the substantial parks provision within the London Borough of Hackney.

7.3 Quality and Value Assessment

The Parks and Gardens (including all sub-typologies) present within the LLDC area score highly, with few incidences of quality scores falling below the benchmark '7' or 'Good' quality assessment. Many of the parks scored 10 ('Exceptional') for welcome and directional signage and for the volume of visitors ('well frequented'). Assessors did however note that Site 30 (Riverside open space alongside the River Lea and Olympic Stadium), Site 44 (Three Mills Green at Three Mills Island) and Site 58 (Riverside open space adjacent to Amber Court, Warton Road) scored poorly in terms of cycle parking facilities, whilst lack of natural surveillance and lighting were flagged as potential issues at Three Mills Green.

As might be expected, the site scoring the greatest number of 7+ scores against the Green Flag methodology is the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park ('QEOP'). The park is a regional park developed for the Olympic Games of 2012 and has therefore been the beneficiary of substantial investment. The site was deemed to be 'Exceptional', recording a quality score of '10', in terms of the quality of the

welcome signage, information and directional signage, cycle parking facilities, seating, maintenance, and the variety of vegetation. All of these factors cement the park's Green Flag status, and status as a regional park (as a constituent part of the Lea Valley Regional Park, defined by Map 2.8 of the London Plan 2016). Given the importance of the park, and its significance as a destination which extends well beyond its geographical boundary, these 'Exceptional' scores are extremely positive, and illustrate that the park is performing well, and likely to be meeting the needs of visitors.

A number of the sites scored Fair ('5' or '6') for dog areas, indicating that consideration may need to be given to the needs of those users with dogs. Measures that specifically assist with the accommodation of dogs play an important role in ensuring that higher quality standards are achieved and maintained. This may, for example, be realised as a result of reduced incidences of fouling, or through the clear demarcation of where users can and cannot exercise dogs, thereby not damaging planting or vegetation. Future improvements could be made to address these issues.

Measures to boost natural surveillance should also be considered, with two sites scoring poorly and three sites scoring 'fair'. In some cases, such as at Three Mills Green, this is partly as a result of its isolated location and opportunities to improve its visibility to surrounding areas, therefore boosting natural surveillance may be limited. However, other measures such as improved lighting and continued management of vegetation to secure medium-long distance sight lines could contribute towards overcoming these low scoring shortcomings in what is otherwise a well performing park.

In terms of value, it is likely that Three Mills Green (site 44) and the riverside pocket park adjacent to Amber Court (site 58) are considered highly valuable by the population in the local area, given that the southern part of the LLDC area is generally poorer in terms of Parks and Gardens provision (by quantity and accessibility). It is therefore likely that these areas will experience a high degree of use from the communities located in the peripheral areas, and will continue to do so as the nearby site allocations at Sugar House Lane (SA4.2) and Bromley-by-Bow mixed use area (SA4.1) are developed.

The QEOP perhaps offers the greatest value to the local community as it is a regional park of high quality that is easily accessible to most areas. The site has strong cultural heritage given its role in preserving the Olympic legacy. Further compounding the site's value, much of the park is multifunctional and assessors noted the high quality of the children's play facilities at site 56d (Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park).

Lying just beyond the LLDC boundary, Victoria Park is a Grade II* listed park that was laid out by the Crown Estate in the early 1840s and officially opened to the public in 1845. The park includes a number of listed features, including the Grade II* listed drinking fountain erected in 1862. The park has a rich and varied history and is anecdotally considered 'The People's Park', having provided an essential amenity function for much of the East End's historic working class population. The quality assessment showed the park to be well performing, as well as offering a wide range of facilities. Therefore, given its significant cultural

heritage combined with its multi-functionality, it is likely that the park is strongly valued.

7.4 Accessibility Assessment

Both the London Plan and FiT set accessibility standards for parks and gardens, both of which will be examined in this section. The London Plan standards are based on the size of the park or garden, and are set out in Table 8. The standard for all parks and gardens set by FiT is 710m (0.71km).

Table 8: London Plan accessibility standards

| Public open space categorisation | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Open Space categorisation | Size Guide-line | Distances from homes |
| Regional Parks | 400 hectares | 3.2 to 8 kilometres |
| Metropolitan Parks | 60 hectares | 3.2 kilometres |
| District Parks | 20 hectares | 1.2 kilometres |
| Local Parks and Open Spaces | 2 hectares | 400 metres |
| Pocket Parks | Under 0.4 | Less than 400 metres |
| Linear Open Spaces / Green Corridors | Variable | Wherever feasible |

The Legacy Corporation area has access to two large parks, the first is, of course, QEOP and the second is Victoria Park. While Victoria Park lies outside of the LLDC Area in LB Tower Hamlets, it is a significant open space along the border of the LLDC boundary and therefore has been taken into account in this analysis. QEOP has been classified as a Regional Park as per the London Plan definition, due to its unique status within London and excellent transport links, both as a direct result of its Olympic legacy. Victoria Park has been classified as a Metropolitan Park as per the London Plan definition, due to its varied functionality and facilities and significance to Hackney, Tower Hamlets and surrounding boroughs. The provision of these two major open spaces means that, when using the London Plan standards, access to parks and gardens is already very good, even before taking into account smaller spaces such as Local Parks and Pocket Parks.

The site audits identified a Local Park and two Pocket Parks also within the LLDC area, as shown in Figure 7. These spaces contribute to the provision of more localised parks and gardens that can be accessed within walking distance from a number of properties. As a result, it is therefore more likely that these spaces will be used on a more frequent basis. When focusing just on smaller parks, there is good coverage in the centre and south of the Legacy Corporation

area especially around East Village. There is however lower provision of local and pocket parks in the area along the northern and western boundaries of LLDC, and in the area to the east around Stratford station. However, in practice a lack of access to these types of parks is likely to be offset by the provision of QEOP and Victoria Park within the wider area, and more locally by amenity open space.

The FiT accessibility standards aid the analysis of accessibility by providing a set standard across all sizes of parks and gardens. Using this buffer allows for the appreciation of local accessibility of neighbourhoods to parks and gardens provision. Notably, the area to the west of and around Pudding Mill Lane station and to the east the area around Stratford station are well served. It should be noted that the bulk of the eastern area, shown as having poorer accessibility to parks and gardens, contains Westfield Shopping Centre and the London Aquatics Centre. However, the completion of the 1,001 bedroom Unite Scheme at Westfield Ave means that there is now a more significant resident population in the area who do not have access to parks and gardens in line with the Fields in Trust accessibility standard.

Overall, the access to parks and gardens in the LLDC area is outstanding due to a combination of large unique provision and smaller more local park spaces. It should be noted that the catchment served by the parks and gardens assessed is much wider than the LLDC boundary and surrounding Boroughs. In particular, the QEOP provides an attraction that has the potential to draw in visitors from a much wider catchment as shown by the 8km boundary which covers the majority of north-east London. In reality it may also attract visitors from across London also.

In terms of accessibility to sites beyond the administrative boundary such as Victoria Park, it should be noted that the physical presence of the A12 dual carriageway causes significant severance issues between the LLDC area and the park.

8 Amenity Open Space

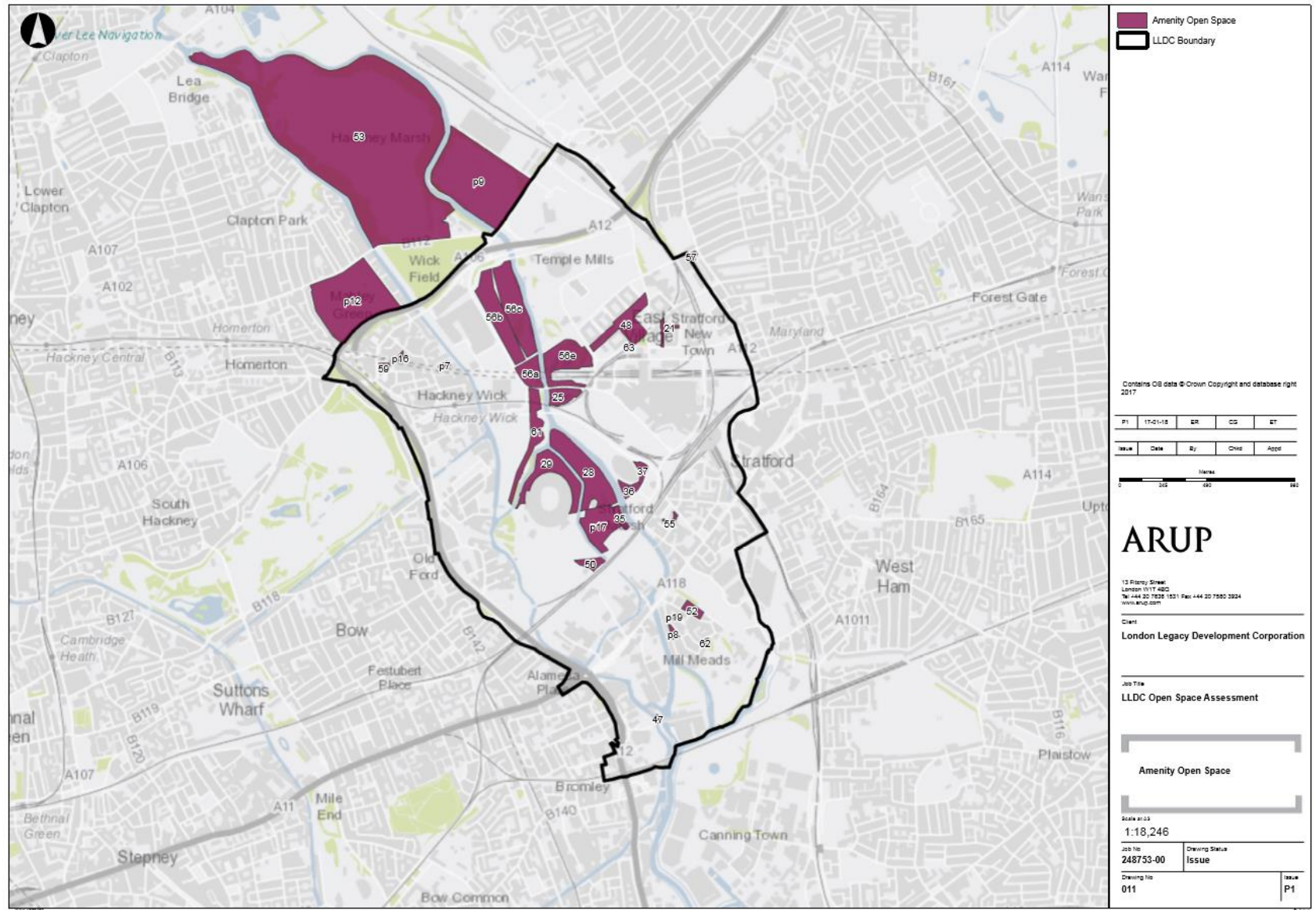
8.1 Overview and Definition

Amenity Open Space fulfils an important multifunctional role in providing a number of informal opportunities such as unstructured children’s play, opportunities for relaxation, opportunities for informal sport, whilst also creating a positive setting for built development. The definition used in this study is reproduced below in table 9: A plan showing all Amenity Open Space within the LLDC administrative area is shown in Figure 10.

Table 9: Amenity Open Space definition

| Typology | Definition | Primary purpose |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Amenity Open Space | Amenity green space – likely to be open grass land without other built structures or facilities. | Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas. |

Figure 10: Location of all amenity space within LLDC boundary, including sites immediately beyond the administrative boundary



8.2 Quantity Assessment

There are 16 amenity open spaces in the Legacy Corporation area, amounting to c.50 hectares. One space that is located outside of the LLDC area was also assessed due to its proximity and significance, amounting to c. 0.45 hectares.

It is important to note that two open spaces, sites P17, 'Amenity Open Space to the South of the ArcelorMittal Orbit' (1.3ha), and 60, 'Open amenity space south of Pool Street' (0.6ha), are both within Planning Delivery Zones 1 and 2 and as such, both will be brought forward as part of the new UCL East Campus (Planning Application reference 17/00235/OUT). As both sites were performing an open space function at the time of the assessment they have been included within the baseline quantity assessment, however they have subsequently been discounted from the assessment of future years in light of the fact that the UCL East proposal will be delivered on both sites.

The Fields in Trust standard for amenity open space is 0.6 hectares per 1,000 population. When the total area of all amenity open space is quantified against the 2017 population (26,274), this produces a standard of 1.90ha per 1,000 people in the LLDC area. This equates to a good provision of amenity open space in the LLDC area, exceeding the benchmark standard by 1.30ha/1,000 population.

When this is projected using the 2031 population (96,219) this equates to 0.52ha/1,000 population, a slight deficit below the Fields in Trust standard.

By 2036 the LLDC area's population is projected to have risen further to 108,946, meaning that provision will have fallen to 0.46ha per 1,000 population, some 0.14ha/1,000 population below the benchmark Fields in Trust standard.

However, in line with Local Plan policy, as new development is brought forward it is likely that schemes will be required to include elements of amenity open space, and it is therefore unlikely in practice that there will be a substantial reduction in amenity space provision when measured as ha/1,000 population.

8.3 Quality and Value Assessment

Site visits by assessors in summer 2017 recorded a significant variation in the quality of amenity open spaces across the LLDC area, with some sites scoring 'Good' to 'Exceptional' across many categories, but with others recording some 'Very Poor', 'Poor' and 'Fair' results.

Amenity open space is spread fairly evenly across the administrative area, running through the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park on a broad north-south axis, with a number of smaller areas within the residential areas to the east and south. As with other typologies, it is generally speaking those sites within the Olympic Park that have recorded the highest quality scores, with high 'Exceptional' scores for seating, lighting and maintenance being immediately apparent.

It is interesting to note that across all sites surveyed, provision of bins scored highly, with assessors noting that they had largely been emptied and were not overflowing. Given that overflowing bins can impact negatively upon the quality

of an open space, potentially deterring use, the fact that this was not shown to be an issue on any site during the site visits is particularly positive. However, this assessment needs to be read against the assessment for litter, which whilst generally being 'Good' or 'Exceptional', did record some sites as being 'Very Poor', notably the open amenity space adjacent to Aubrey Moore Point (site p19) and the open amenity space behind Major Road Baptist Church (site 57). This potentially indicates a need for increased litter facilities at these sites. This is a significant factor in determining quality and attractiveness of spaces, thus affecting peoples' enjoyment and opportunities for use of these spaces.

Across all open spaces, provision for users with dogs was unanimously 'fair', with only Leabank Square (site P7) recording a 'Good' score. Measures that specifically assist with the accommodation of dogs play an important role in ensuring that higher quality standards are achieved and maintained. This may, for example, be realised through the clear demarcation of where users can and cannot exercise dogs, thereby not damaging planting or vegetation. It could also lead to reduced incidences of fouling. This is especially important for amenity space, which may for example serve as play space for children, or an exercise area.

The quality of natural surveillance was also shown to be variable across all sites. The amenity open space off Inglesham Walk (p16) together with Leabank Square (p7) and Claypole Road (p8) were all assessed to be 'Exceptional'. However, the pedestrian boulevard south of Thornton Street (site 35), the green space to the north of Three Mills Lane adjacent to The House Mill (site 47), Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park (site 56b), the pedestrian boulevard adjacent to Loop Road and south of London Way (site 61), and the open amenity space adjacent to Aubrey Moore Point (site 19) were all deemed to be 'Poor' in this regard.

In terms of value, it is likely that those sites at the south, particularly sites P8 (Claypole Road Amenity Area), P19 (Open amenity space adjacent to Aubrey Moore Point), 62 (Amenity open space off Riverside Road) and 52 (Abbey Lane Open Space) fulfil a strongly valuable amenity function, given that this typology is largely absent in this area. Although not recording a high score when considered purely against quality criteria, these sites are undoubtedly performing a valuable role in providing respite from the built environment, and opportunities for children's play in the heart of a residential area.

As with the parks and gardens typology, the direct link with the 2012 Olympic Games undoubtedly ensures that those amenity spaces within the QEOP (i.e. sites 56a, 56b, 56e) yield a strong value, particularly for visitors to the Olympic Park seeking respite opportunities.

8.4 Accessibility Assessment

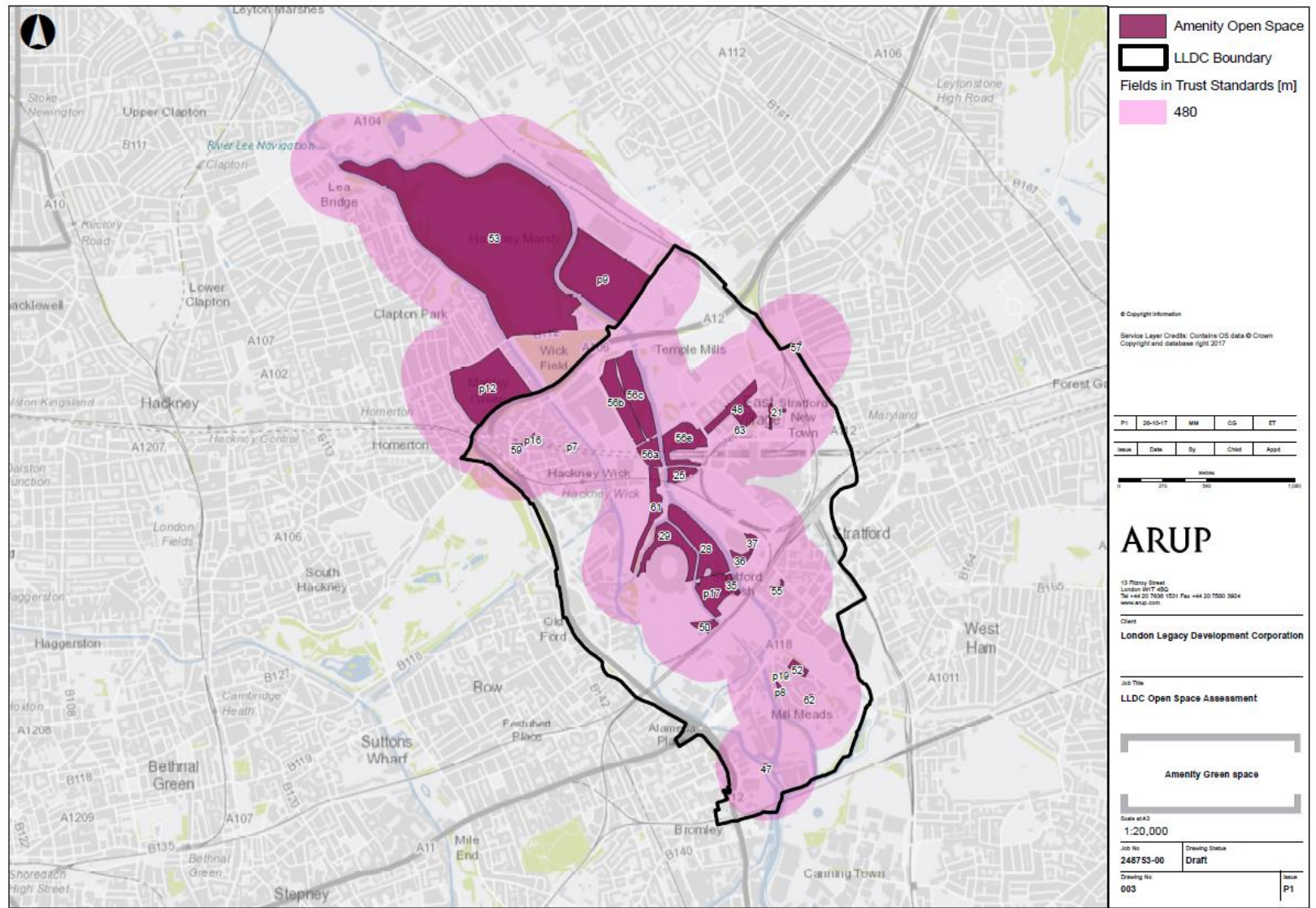
Amenity Open Space is the most common type of open space in the LLDC area. Provision ranges from larger multi-functional spaces that typically offer a range of open space typologies such as children's play or outdoor sports facilities, to smaller more informal grassed areas in residential neighbourhoods. The FiT standard for accessibility to amenity open space is 480m (0.48km). There is significant provision beyond the LLDC area to the north within the LB Hackney

at Hackney Marshes, which helps make an important contribution in terms of accessibility to this open space typology.

In general, the northern and central areas are well provided for, barring a small area to the north east towards Leyton. The area along the western boundary of the Legacy Corporation's administrative area, running from Hackney Wick at the north to Old Ford and Pudding Mill Lane at the south generally lacks accessibility to amenity open space. There is also a small area to the east around Stratford station that is highlighted on the map as not falling within the prescribed accessibility isochrone for this typology.

Overall it can be observed that a large part of the LLDC area is well served by amenity provision, however there are considerable areas along the western and eastern boundaries that fall beyond target access thresholds for this typology.

Figure 11: Map showing accessibility to amenity open space



9 Linear Open Space

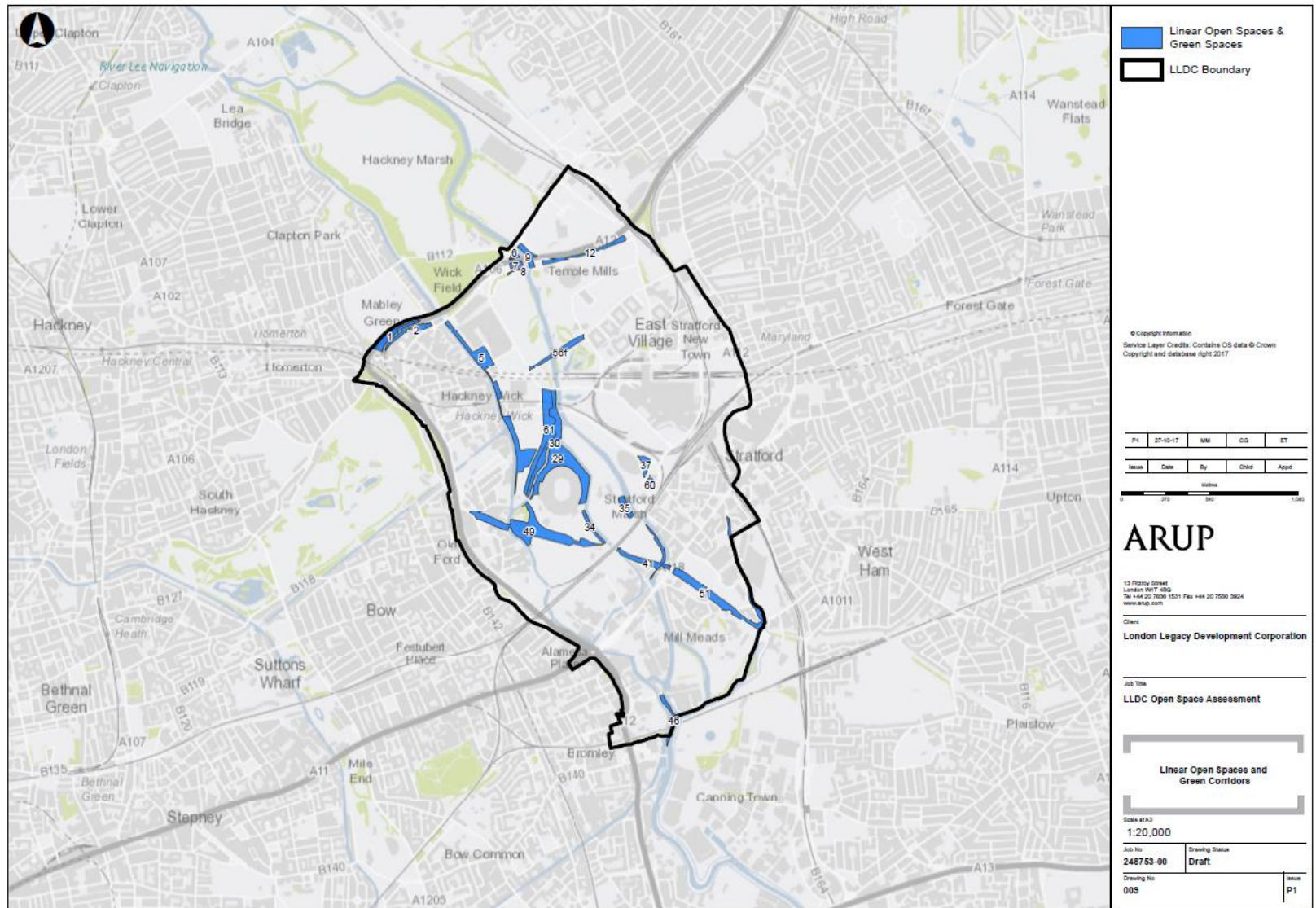
9.1 Overview and Definition

In many respects Linear Open Space plays a similar function to Amenity Open Space, though it is generally differentiated by its scale and size, which typically allows for recreational opportunities such as walking, cycling or horse riding, which a typical Amenity Open Space would not. The definition used in this study is reproduced below in Table 10. A plan showing the extent of Linear Open Space within the LLDC administrative boundary is shown in Figure 12.:

Table 10: Definition of Linear Open Space used in this Study.

| Typology | Definition | Primary purpose |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Linear Open Space | Green corridors, specifically including towpaths along the canal and rivers, disused rail lines. | Walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel, and opportunities for wildlife migration. |

Figure 12: Map showing linear open spaces and green corridors



9.2 Quantity Assessment

There is no set accessibility or quantity standard for green corridors set by Fields in Trust or the London Plan, therefore an assessment of this nature has not been carried out. Partial quality assessments were carried out as, typically, open spaces of this nature are not required to provide the facilities that the other types of open space would normally. Therefore, they have only been assessed against criteria it was felt they could be scored against.

9.3 Quality and Value Assessment

The quality of linear open spaces throughout LLDC's administrative area is varied when assessed across the different Green Flag assessment criteria. Natural Surveillance was one criteria where most sites were deemed to be 'Poor' and could be improved, however most sites scored highly ('Good' or higher) for seating and similarly well for lack of obstructions, often helping users navigate through the space in a legible fashion.

Whilst a number of linear open space sites scored highly in terms of quality, particularly those around the Olympic Stadium (sites 29,30 and 61), a number of linear spaces were also considered to be 'Poor' in terms of maintenance, with a broadly equivalent number scoring similarly poorly in terms of being overgrown. The majority of sites also scored poorly in terms of lighting, with the notable exception of the Greenway north of Abbey Lane Open Space (site 51). Linear open space often plays a similar function to amenity space and its importance to an area often lies in the fact that it is multifunctional and permits a number of different uses, whilst also performing other functions such as visual impact mitigation for unsightly land uses and providing relief from the built form. The fact that so many sites were assessed as having maintenance issues and as being overgrown potentially serves to restrict the true usability the linear open space within the LLDC area. If this typology were targeted for improvement, this could significantly boost the quality of open space opportunities within the area.

Whilst the majority of linear open spaces in the area scored poorly against the cycle parking assessment, it should be borne in mind that one would not necessarily require a significant quantum of facilities in all cases. However, it might be appropriate to consider their inclusion at strategically important linear open space locations throughout the LLDC area. This would encourage the usability of spaces which are presently underutilised.

9.4 Accessibility Assessment

There are no set accessibility standards for Linear Open Space.

10 Natural and Semi-Natural Open Space

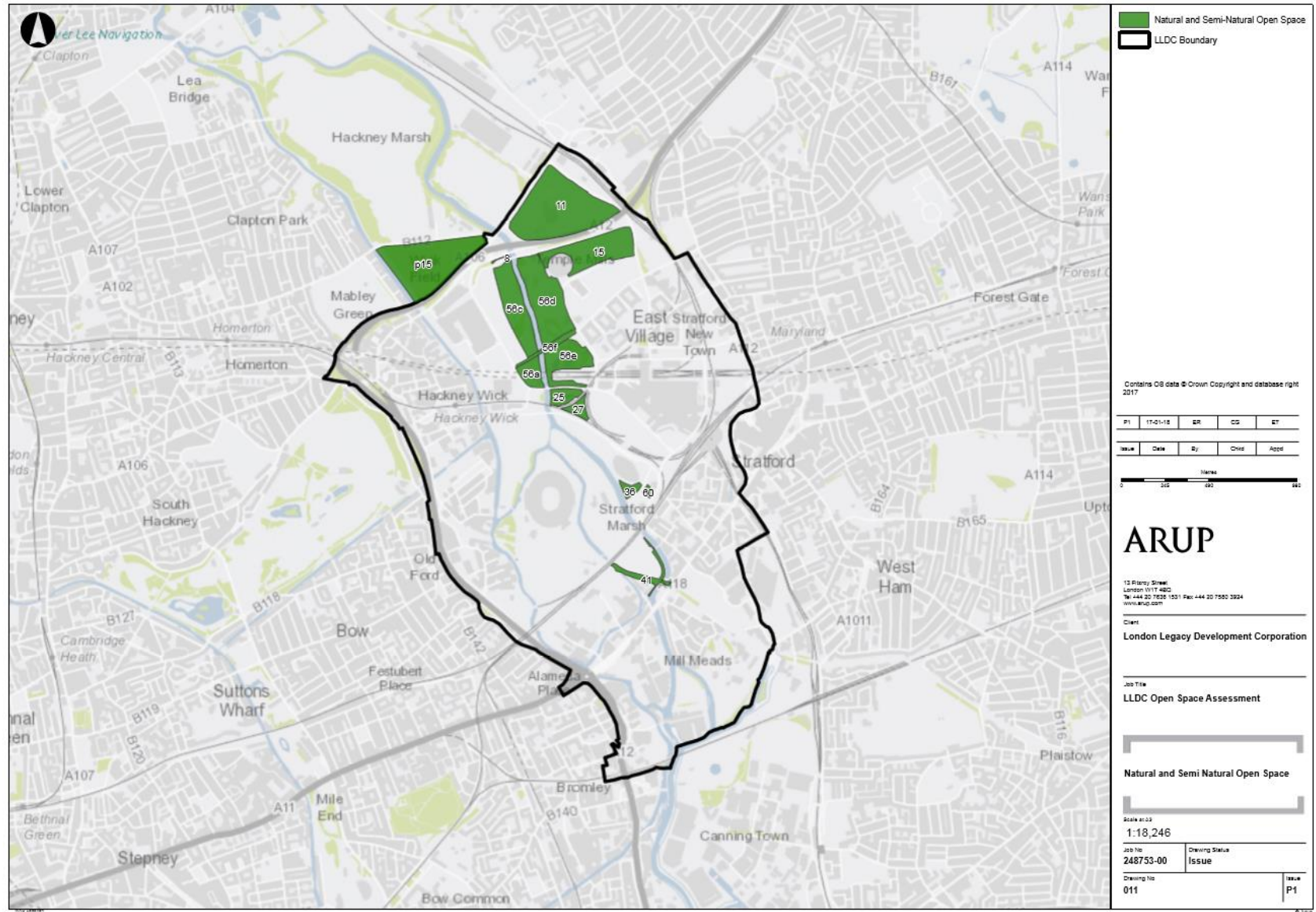
10.1 Overview and Definition

Natural Open Space provides an important opportunity for nature conservation and can include a number of open spaces including woodlands, urban forestry, scrubland, grasslands (e.g. downlands, commons and meadows), wetlands, nature reserves and wastelands. The definition used in this Study is reproduced below in Table 11. A plan showing the extent of Natural and Semi Natural Open Spaces within the LLDC boundary is shown in Figure 13.

Table 11: Natural and Semi Natural Open Space Definition

| Typology | Definition | Primary purpose |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Natural and Semi-Natural Open Space | Natural and semi-natural green spaces, including urban woodland, forestry, scrubland, meadows, wetlands and nature reserves. | Wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness. |

Figure 13: Plan showing the location of Natural/Semi Natural Open Space within the LLDC administrative area and immediately beyond the boundary



10.2 Quantity

There are ten natural or semi-natural open spaces in the Legacy Corporation area, amounting to c.91.4 hectares. One space located outside of the LLDC area was also assessed due to its proximity and significance, amounting to c. 29.6 hectares.

The Fields in Trust standard for natural and semi-natural open space is 1.8 hectares per 1,000 population. When the total area of all natural and semi-natural is quantified against the 2017 population (26,274), this produces a current standard of 3.81ha per 1,000 people in the LLDC area, which represents a good level of provision. This equates to 2.01ha/1,000 population surplus.

When this is projected using the 2031 population (96,219) this equates to 0.95ha/1,000 population, a slight deficit below the Fields in Trust standard. However, once the provision beyond the LLDC boundary (c.29.6ha) is accounted for, the provision improves slightly to c.1.25ha/1,000 population, only slightly below the Fields in Trust standard of 1.8ha/1,000 population

By 2036 the LLDC area's population is projected to have risen further to 108,946, meaning that provision will have fallen to 0.84ha per 1,000 population, some 0.96ha/1,000 population below the benchmark Fields in Trust standard. This figure improves when consideration is given to amenity open space lying beyond the administrative boundary, rising to 1.11ha/1,000 population, though this figure still falls short of the 1.8ha/1,000 population Fields in Trust benchmark standard.

Opportunities to increase the delivery of Natural and Semi Natural open space should therefore be explored as new development is progressed.

10.3 Quality and Value Assessment

Overall the quality of natural and semi-natural open space throughout the LLDC area is varied, and whilst there are a number of areas that score highly against certain assessment criteria, there are equally a number of sites that score poorly or very poorly against other assessment criteria.

Those areas recording the highest quality scores when measured against the Green Flag assessment criteria are those located within the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. These sites across the majority of the individual assessment criteria score a benchmark of 7 or higher, though assessors considered that a number of the sites suffered from fair or poor natural surveillance, which in the case of sites 56c and 56e (both part of the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park) was compounded by poor lighting. However, caution must be exercised in interpreting these particular findings, given that the expected characteristics of natural open space might reduce the overall effectiveness of the sites in achieving good quality scores against these specific assessment criteria. Moreover, it should however be noted that the northern Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is a 'Dark Park' as part of the overall strategy to encourage, enhance and meet the Park's Biodiversity Action Plan targets. Where appropriate, measures such as improved lighting and continued management of vegetation to secure medium-long distance sight lines could contribute towards overcoming these low scoring shortcomings in what is

otherwise a well performing park, though any such intervention would need to be cognisant of the wider BAP habitat.

There are two sites within the LLDC boundary that are serving a natural green space function but are fully enclosed within the operational railway. Whilst not publically accessible, these sites have been retained as part of the overall assessment given the important biodiversity and environmental functions that they serve. Their identification through this study may also serve to underline the green infrastructure role that they could fulfil in the future, particularly if they are no longer required within the boundary of the operational railway.

Of all of the natural/semi-natural open space sites, it is the two railway sites that are most notable for recording the typology's lowest quality scores. Site 27 (Land enclosed by railway junction south of Waterden Road and Stratford International) delivers a 'Very Poor' score against a number of the set criteria, however there may be opportunities to improve this should the site become fully surplus to operational railway requirements. It is worth noting that the site is fully visible from Mountfitchet Road, and also from trains heading to and from Stratford Station. There may therefore be opportunities to improve its future maintenance in particular, and therefore increasing its performance as unsightly land mitigation. It is unlikely however that this land will ever be publically accessible due to rail infrastructure constraints.

Wick Woodland (site P15), lying to the immediate north of the LLDC administrative area provides a substantial amount of natural green space. Assessors noted that links with the surrounding area were poor, with only limited walking and cycling opportunities running through the site. Assessors also recorded poor quality paths which were not easy to locate and were often obstructed. Although the site lies beyond the LLDC administrative area, the site is larger than all other natural/semi natural green space falling within the LLDC boundary, and as such the site makes a strong contribution to its setting and character.

In order to improve natural/semi natural open space within the area, opportunities to improve public accessibility should be explored. Whilst these improvements should not be at the expense of wider biodiversity objectives, measures that encourage use of the space, for example the laying out of new or better quality footpaths and cycleways could increase the value of the spaces to the local community. Opportunities to improve lighting could also be explored, where appropriate.

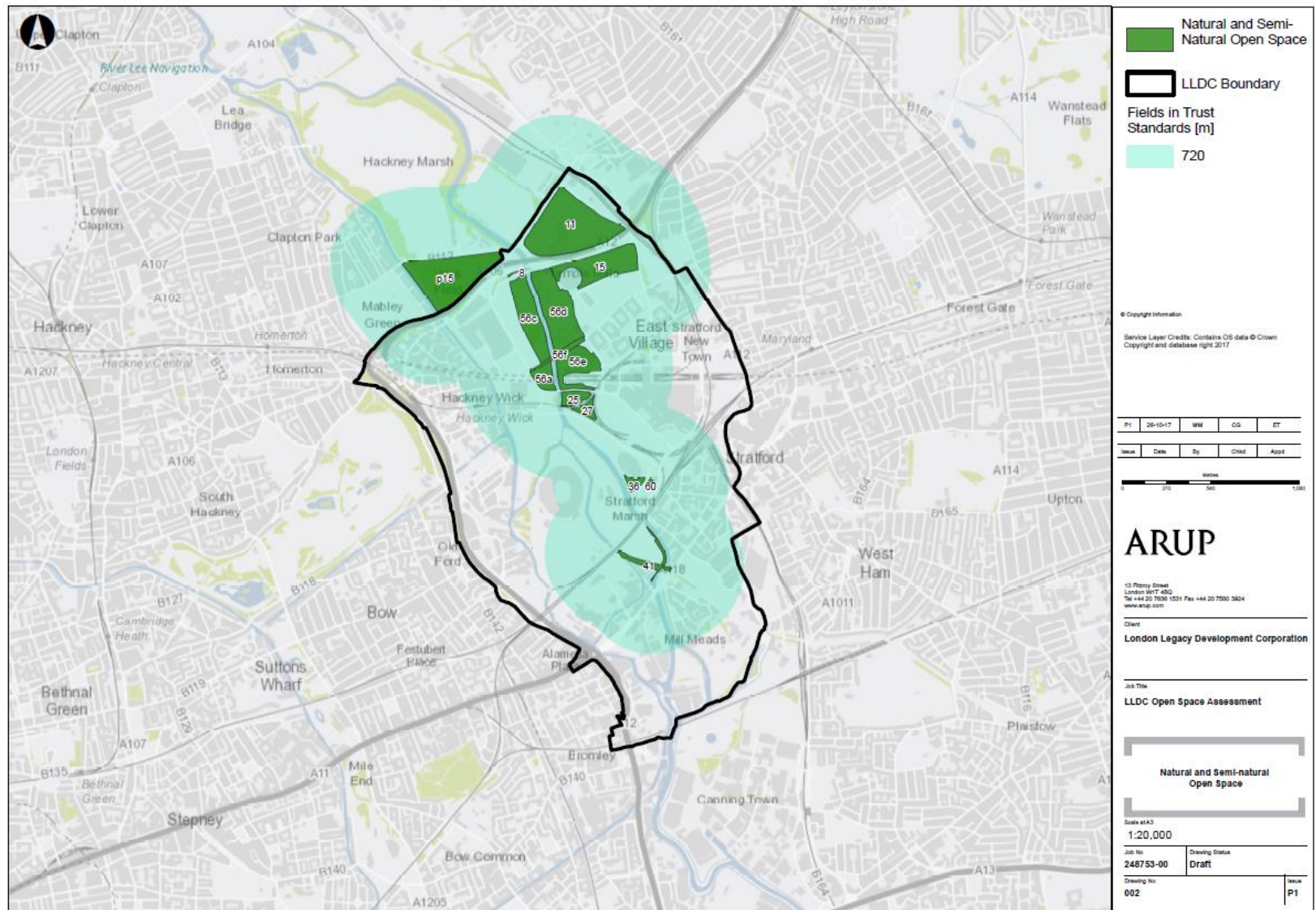
During the site visits assessors noted that sites 41 (Greenway adjacent to Pudding Mill Allotments), 36 (Linear park to south of Thornton Street adjacent to WaterWorks River) and 60 (Open amenity space south of Pool Street) held particular value owing to their location in the south of the administrative area which is largely underserved by natural and semi-natural open space. Sites clustered around the QEOP were noted as having value in creating a positive setting for the Olympic Park, which has obvious cultural significance.

10.4 Accessibility Assessment

FiT set a target accessibility standard of 720m (0.72km) for residents to access natural/semi-natural open space. Open spaces of this type in LLDC tend to be characterised by meadow and scrubland, however there is a range of different provision types within Wick Woodland outside the LLDC boundary to the north, and at the wetlands and waterglades provided within the QEOP.

Natural and semi-natural open space provision is concentrated to the north of the LLDC area, where parts of the QEOP and some larger meadows and areas of tree planting located both within and adjacent to the boundary. There are a number of spaces extending down the central part of the administrative area to the south, with smaller, linear spaces accounting for the majority of the provision in this area. The areas along the western, southern and eastern boundaries are notable in that accessibility to natural/semi natural open space is poor. This is compounded by the fact that there are no significant spaces outside of the LLDC boundary that were found to be fulfilling this need. Therefore, whilst a large part of the LLDC area is readily served by existing provision, there remain considerable areas along the boundary that do not have access within prescribed FiT thresholds to this typology. At the west the River Lea in particular creates severance from the areas around Hackney Wick, whilst rail infrastructure around Stratford Station creates a similar issue at the east.

Figure 14: Map showing accessibility to natural and semi-natural open space



11 Childrens Play

11.1 Overview and Definition

Children’s play facilities provide an important role in learning and development. The broad definition used in this study is reproduced in table 12 below:

Table 12: Broad Definition of Children’s Play Facilities

| Typology | Definition | Primary purpose |
|---|--|---|
| Provision for Children and Young People | Formalised areas or apparatus for children and young people. | Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas, courted games areas and teenage shelters. |

Principally children’s play facilities are categorised as follows:

- **LAP:** A Local Area for Play is a small area of open space specifically designated and primarily laid out for very young children to play close to where they live.
- **LEAP:** A Local Equipped Area of Play is an area of open space specifically designated and laid out with features including equipment for children who are beginning to go out and play independently close to where they live.
- **NEAP:** A Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play is an area of open space specifically designated, laid out and equipped for older children but with the play opportunities for younger children as well.

It should be noted that these three typologies broadly align with the definitions used in the Mayor’s Doorstep playable space SPG.

Table 13: Comparison of Mayoral Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation SPG Definitions (2012) and Fields in Trust definition

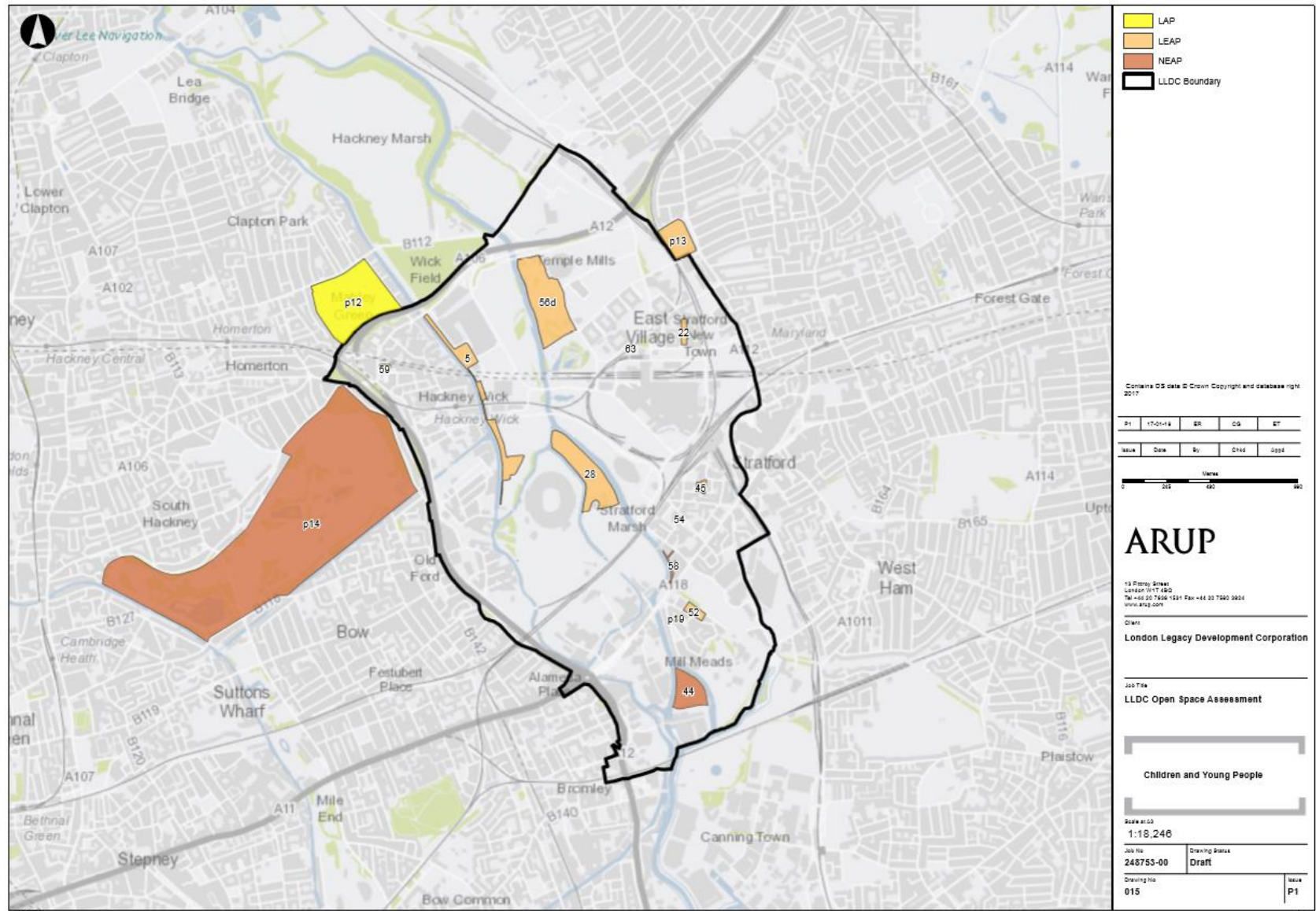
| Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation SPG Definitions | Equivalent Fields in Trust Definition |
|---|--|
| Doorstep playable space: a landscaped space including engaging play features for young children under 5 that are close to their homes, and places for carers to sit and talk. | LAP: A Local Area for Play is a small area of open space specifically designated and primarily laid out for very young children to play close to where they live. |
| Local playable space: a landscaped space with landscaping and equipment so that children aged 0 to 11 can play and be physically active and they and their carers can sit and talk | LEAP: A Local Equipped Area of Play is an area of open space specifically designated and laid out with features including equipment for children who are beginning to go out and play independently close to where they live. |
| Neighbourhood playable space: A varied natural space with secluded and open areas, landscaping and equipment so that | NEAP: A Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play is an area of open space specifically designated, laid out and equipped for older children but with |

| Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation SPG Definitions | Equivalent Fields in Trust Definition |
|---|--|
| children aged 0 to 11 can play and be physically active and they and their carers can sit and talk, with some youth facilities for young people over 11 | the play opportunities for younger children as well. |

Whilst it was agreed that this study would use the Fields in Trust Childrens Play definitions, these should be read in accordance with the Mayoral SPG play spaces as per Table 13.

A plan showing the locations of sites containing children’s play facilities is included within figure 15.

Figure 15: Sites containing children’s play provision within LLDC administrative area and immediately beyond the boundary



11.2 Quantity Assessment

There are fourteen children's play spaces within the Legacy Corporation area and immediately beyond the boundary. Within this, there are three Neighbourhood Areas for Play, seven Local Equipped Areas for Play (LEAP) and two Local Area for Play (LAP). The three spaces located outside of the LLDC area were assessed due to their proximity and significance. Within this, there is one NEAP, one LEAP and one LAP.

Table 14: Sites within administrative boundary

| Site Ref | Site Name | Size of Equipped Play Area (ha) |
|----------|--|---------------------------------|
| 22 | Mirabelle Gardens | 0.03ha |
| 52 | Abbey Lane Open Space | 0.09ha |
| 54 | Playground adjacent to Lund Point, Carpenters Road | 0.02ha |
| 59 | Playground at Lavington Close | 0.06ha |
| 63 | Anthems Way, East Village, Stratford | 0.01ha |
| 28 | Pedestrian boulevard west of WaterWorks River and east of London Stadium | 0.25ha |
| 45 | Park and MUGA south of Gibbins Road | 0.03ha |
| 5 | Lee River Walk west of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park | 0.03ha |
| 56d | Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, London, E20 2ST | 0.02ha |
| 58 | Riverside open space adjacent to Amber Court, Warton Road, London, E15 2JU | 0.1ha |
| P19 | Open amenity space adjacent to Aubrey Moore Point, Abbey Lane, E15 | 0.05 |
| Total | | 0.66ha |

Table 15: Sites lying beyond administrative boundary

| Site Ref | Site Name | Size (ha) |
|----------|---|-----------|
| P14 | Victoria Park, Grove Road, London, E3 5TB | 1.56ha |
| P12 | Mabley Green Open Space, Lee Conservancy Road, London, E9 5RN | 0.07 |
| P13 | Drapers Field Recreation Ground, Gordon Road, London, E15 2DD | 0.26ha |
| Total | | 1.89ha |

The LLDC child population profile for the years 2017, 2031 and 2036 is as follows:

Table 16: Children Population Profile Breakdown

| Year | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2017 | 1,385 | 1,170 | 1,136 | 1,395 |
| 2031 | 6,597 | 6,079 | 5,662 | 5,358 |
| 2036 | 7,392 | 7,018 | 6,806 | 6,663 |

The 15-19 age banding has been disaggregated into the following bandings for 15 and 16 year olds:

Table 17: Total children 0-16 within LLDC area (2017 base year)

| Year | Age 15 | Age 16 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| 2017 ¹⁵ | 245 | 241 |
| 2031 ¹⁶ | 1339 | 1339 |
| 2036 ¹⁶ | 1666 | 1666 |

Therefore, it is estimated that the following number of children aged 0-16 reside within the LLDC administrative area in 2017, 2031 and 2036:

Table 18: Total children 0-16 within LLDC area

| Year | 0-16 |
|------|--------|
| 2017 | 4,177 |
| 2031 | 21,016 |
| 2036 | 24,548 |

The Fields in Trust standard for children's play facilities is 0.25 hectares of designated playing space (i.e. play equipment) per 1,000 population. As set out above there is a total of 0.66ha of children's play facilities (play facilities area only) within the LLDC administrative area. When the total area of all children's play space is quantified against the 2017 0-16 population, this produces a standard of c.0.15ha per 1,000 children in the LLDC area. This equates to a deficit in provision of children's play space in the authority area of c.0.1ha/1,000 population.

When this is projected using the 2031 population (21,016) this equates to 0.03ha/1,000 population, a significant deficit below the benchmark standard.

This position improves when those play spaces beyond the administrative area included, rising to 0.61ha/1,000 population for the baseline 2017 year, exceeding the Fields in Trust Standard, and improves marginally for the 2031 year (0.12ha/1,000 population, a deficit of 0.13ha/1,000 population).

¹⁵ NB: Figures for 2017 have been provided by LLDC based upon census data.

¹⁶ NB: Population projections for 2031 and 2036 do not disaggregate population projections by individual years. Instead a mean average has been taken to provide a figure for each constituent year within the age range.

By 2036 the number of children resident in the LLDC area is projected to have risen further to 24,548, meaning that provision will have fallen to 0.02ha/1,000 population, some 0.23ha/1,000 population below the benchmark Fields in Trust standard, a significant deficit. This position improves when provision beyond the administrative boundary is taken into consideration, rising to 0.1ha/1,000 population, however this still represents a shortfall in provision against the recommended standard.

It is therefore recommended that the LLDC should pursue the delivery of further play facilities through new development wherever possible in order to increase the number of play facilities throughout the area. It should however be noted that in recognising the multi-functionality of open space, the good level of amenity space provision could go some way towards providing spaces for children to play in, though these do not have the benefit of formal facilities or apparatus. Indeed, a large number of new development schemes also have the potential to provide new facilities to meet the ongoing requirements from the projected population growth, which, combined with provision beyond the administrative boundary, can contribute towards meeting the ongoing requirements of population growth.

11.3 Quality and Value Assessment

The quality of children's play provision across the LLDC area is generally high, particularly where children's play was deemed to be the primary function. In general, those sites where children's play has been deemed to be the secondary purpose perform less well against the assessment criteria. On the whole, assessors noted a wide range of play equipment across the LLDC area, including some examples of sensory play facilities, a particularly important, yet often underprovided type of play equipment that can help support a child's development.

A particularly positive finding noted by the assessors during the site visits was the quality of facilities maintenance, and particularly the lack of evidence of vandalism across sites. Site 63, Anthems Way, East Village, Stratford, was noted however to be an exception to this, and assessors found evidence of vandalism and rated the site 'Poor' under this criterion.

A number of sites scored 'Poor' for cycle parking. This could be one area in which the quality of children's play provision could be improved, and in doing so would help link into wider sustainability objectives, encouraging users to access facilities by a sustainable mode.

Quality of lighting was flagged as being an issue at two sites, Mirabelle Gardens (site 22) and Abbey Lane Open Space (site 52). This is an issue that is perhaps most important in deterring the anti-social use of the site after hours, which could in turn serve to reduce the usability of the site. However, it should be noted that this was not highlighted as an issue under the vandalism assessment, with both sites scoring well under this criterion.

The majority of sites where children's play was deemed to be the primary purpose scored 'Good' or higher for natural surveillance. Where children's play was a secondary purpose this was not necessarily always the case, and assessors noted

some examples of poor natural surveillance, particularly the Park and MUGA south of Gibbins Road (site 45) and Open amenity space adjacent to Aubrey Moore Point (site p19). Natural surveillance is an important factor in ensuring children's safety on a play facility, and opportunities to boost this should be encouraged through the design of all new and planned facilities. It is perhaps unsurprising to note that site 45 also scored 'Poor' in terms of perception of intimidation. Where possible, measures should be investigated to improve natural surveillance on all existing facilities.

Although lying beyond the administrative boundary, the children and young people's provision at Victoria Park was notable for its quality and range of play provision.

11.4 Accessibility Assessment

There is a range of children's play facilities within the LLDC area, which mainly comprises NEAP and LEAP facilities. The FiT standard for each of the three types of children's play space is as follows:

- NEAP – 1,000m (1km)
- LEAP – 400m (0.4km)
- LAP – 100m (0.1km)

In undertaking this assessment it should be noted that accessibility buffers have been taken from site boundaries within which the play facilities are located, as opposed to the actual equipment boundary itself. Due to the multi-functionality of open spaces within LLDC and therefore the opportunities for informal play that are presented in the provision of the whole open space parcel, as well as the integrated nature of play facilities to their surroundings, this was deemed the most appropriate approach.

The population within the Legacy Corporation area has access to three LAPs, one of which lies outside of the boundary to the north. The accessibility buffer for LAP facilities is smaller due to the fact that they are typically aimed at younger children, enabling them to play near their homes. Analysis shows a large area within the LLDC boundary does not have access to LAP facilities within the benchmark accessibility threshold, with facilities currently located in the northern and western areas.

The area is better provided for in terms of LEAP facilities, and accordingly there is a good spread of LEAPs across the area. Accessibility mapping shows that the northern areas benefit from greater accessibility than those areas at the south. Drapers Field LEAP is located just beyond the boundary, which helps contribute towards providing further accessibility within the target threshold in the north east.

There are four NEAP facilities that are accessible from within the LLDC area, one of which is located in Victoria Park in LB Tower Hamlets. These serve a wider catchment due to their appeal to older children and the typically larger size of the facilities. There is good accessibility to these types of facilities in the east, south and north-west of the Legacy Corporation area. There is a linear area from the

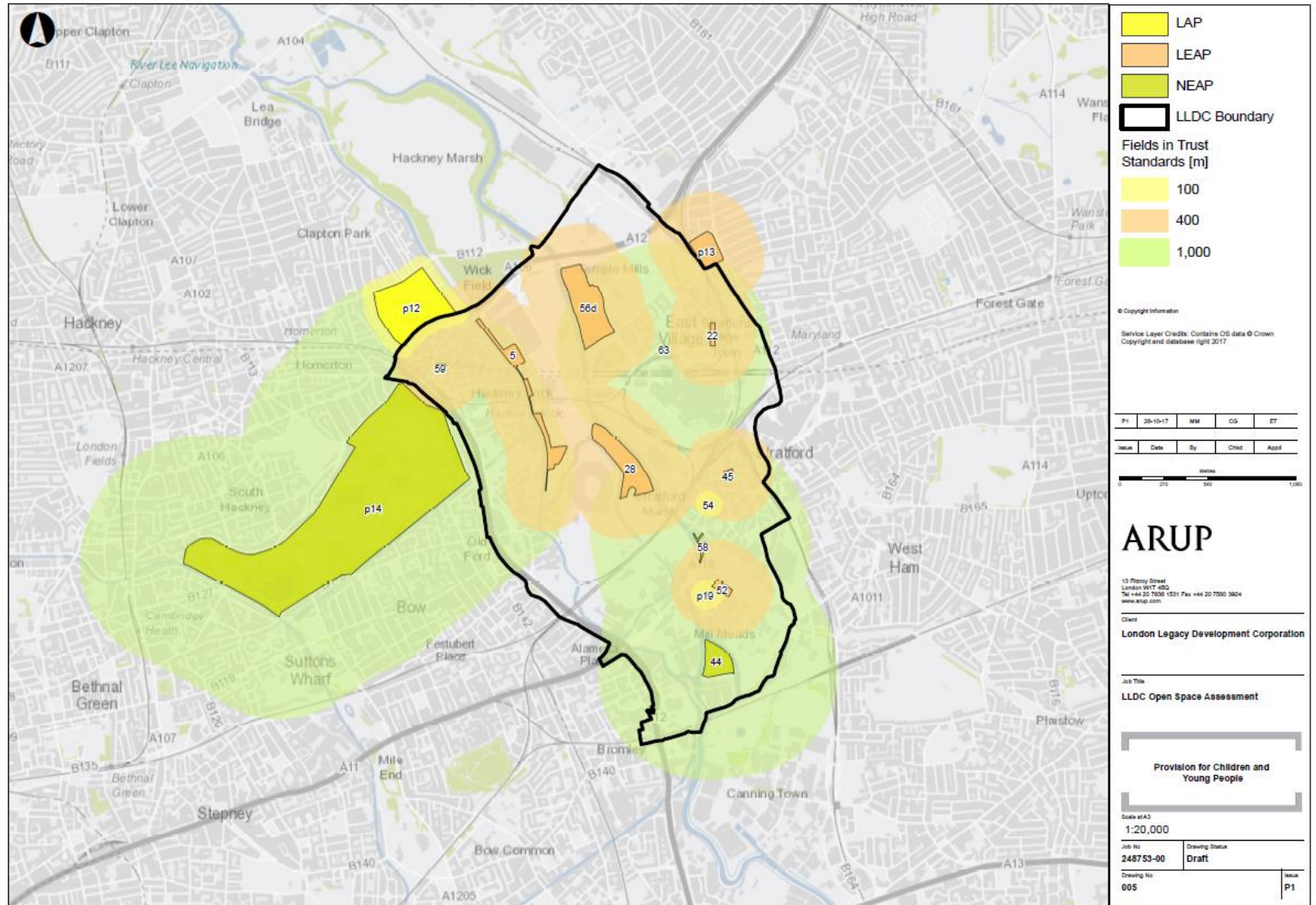
north east to the south west that does not fall into the accessibility catchment for NEAP play provision. It should however be noted that the physical presence of the A12 dual carriageway causes significant severance issues between the LLDC area and Victoria Park, lying beyond the administrative boundary. Some areas of Hackney Wick are also severed by the River Lea.

Overall, the LLDC area has good accessibility to children's play facilities and informal areas for play. When looking at the provision of facilities as a whole, there are only two relatively small areas that lack accessibility to a type of play provision. These are the area between Old Ford and Pudding Mill Lane to the south west and an area to the north towards Leyton.

In value terms it is likely that the LEAP facilities are playing a highly valuable role across the whole of the LLDC area, particularly where they are located in the communities to the east and south of the LLDC administrative area. In these locations the quality scores are often low, however alternative formalised play space is generally lacking within close proximity to residential properties (see figure 7). Given the fact that independent play is a key part of a child's development, notwithstanding some otherwise low quality scores, these sites will be immensely valuable to the local community.

NEAPs lying beyond the LLDC boundary, such as Victoria Park (p14) and Three Mills Park (Site 44) are also valuable due to their high quality of provision, alongside their expansive range of equipment.

Figure 16: Map showing accessibility to children's play facilities



12 Allotments

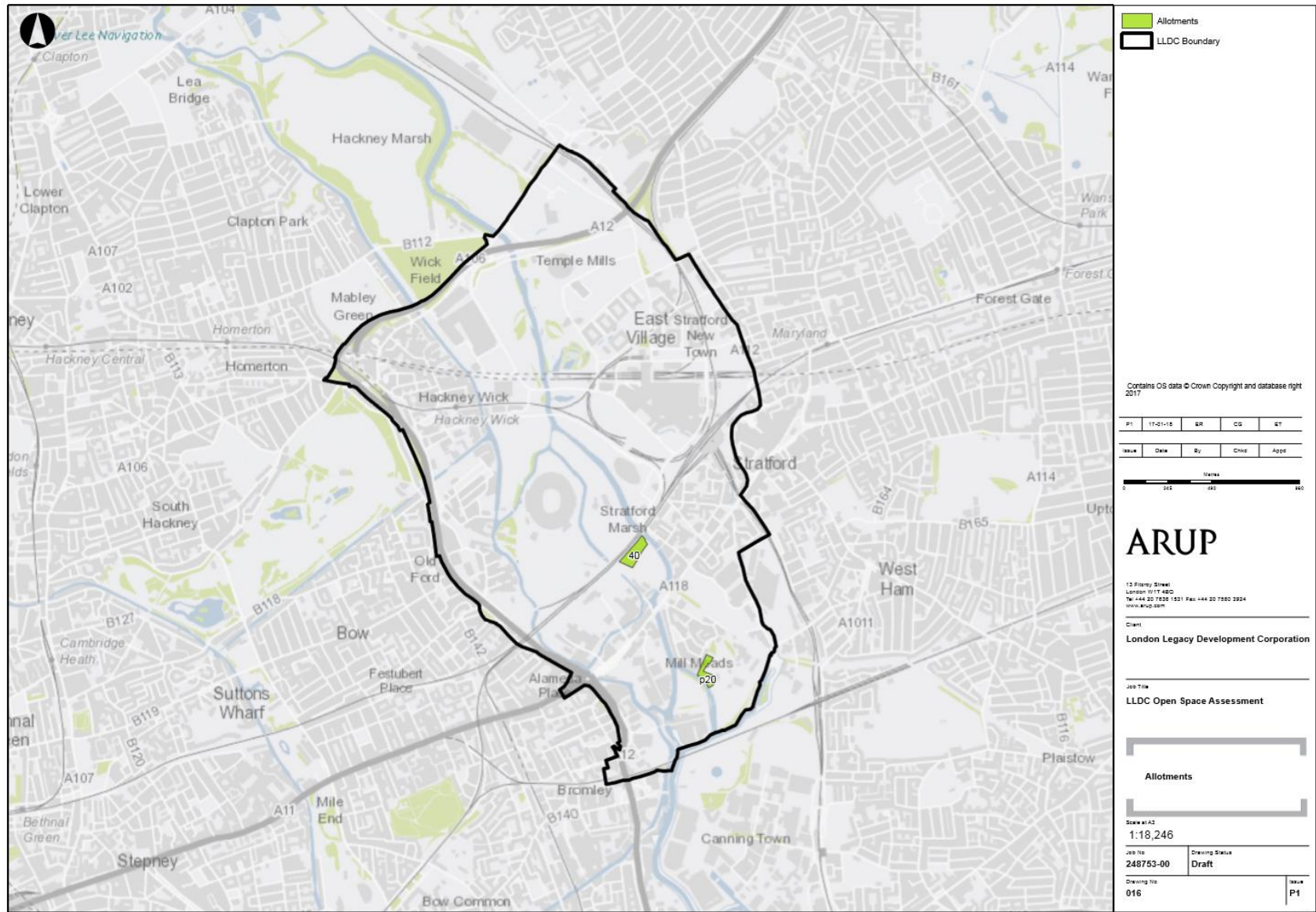
12.1 Overview and Definition

Broadly speaking allotments are plots of land that are rented with the sole purpose of cultivation, particularly food growing. Allotments give rise to a number of benefits including social, health and wellbeing. The definition of allotments used in this study is reproduced below in Table 19. Figure 17 shows the location of the allotment provision within the LLDC administrative area.

Table 19: Definition of Allotments

| Typology | Definition | Primary purpose |
|------------|---|--|
| Allotments | A plot of land rented by an individual for growing vegetables or flowers. | Opportunities for those people who wish to do so, to grow their own produce as part of the long-term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion. |

Figure 17: Location of allotments within the LLDC administrative area



12.2 Quantity Assessment

While there is no standard for allotments in the Fields in Trust national guidance or the London Plan, this report will use the Thorpe Report standard of 0.2ha per 1,000 population. This is commonly used in best practice when assessing allotment provision, as stated in Section 3.34.

The total quantum of allotment provision within the LLDC area is 2.89ha, equating to 0.11ha/1,000 population when measured against the 2017 baseline population (26,274). This equates to a 0.19ha/1,000 population deficit against the proposed standard.

When measured against the 2031 projected population (96,219), this would equate to a 0.03ha/1,000 population provision level, representing a 0.17ha/1,000 population deficit.

By 2036 the LLDC area's population is projected to have risen further to 108,946, meaning that provision will have fallen to 0.03ha/1,000 population, some 0.17ha/1,000 population below the benchmark Thorpe Report standard.

In terms of quantity against the benchmark standard, current provision levels will decrease over the life of the Local Plan as the population rises. While it might in general be appropriate to explore further opportunities for additional provision, the known land use and development constraints within the LLDC administrative area make achieving further future provision highly unlikely. Given this, the opportunity to create publically accessible space for community gardening and food growing as part of major developments should be considered.

12.3 Quality and Value Assessment

There are two allotment sites within the LLDC boundary and both are located in the southern half of the area. Each of the allotments is under private management and is not publicly accessible to non-allotment holders. It has therefore not been possible to provide a commentary on the quality or value of the sites as part of this study.

In terms of value, both sites are likely to be strongly valuable given the general lack of provision across the area.

12.4 Accessibility Assessment

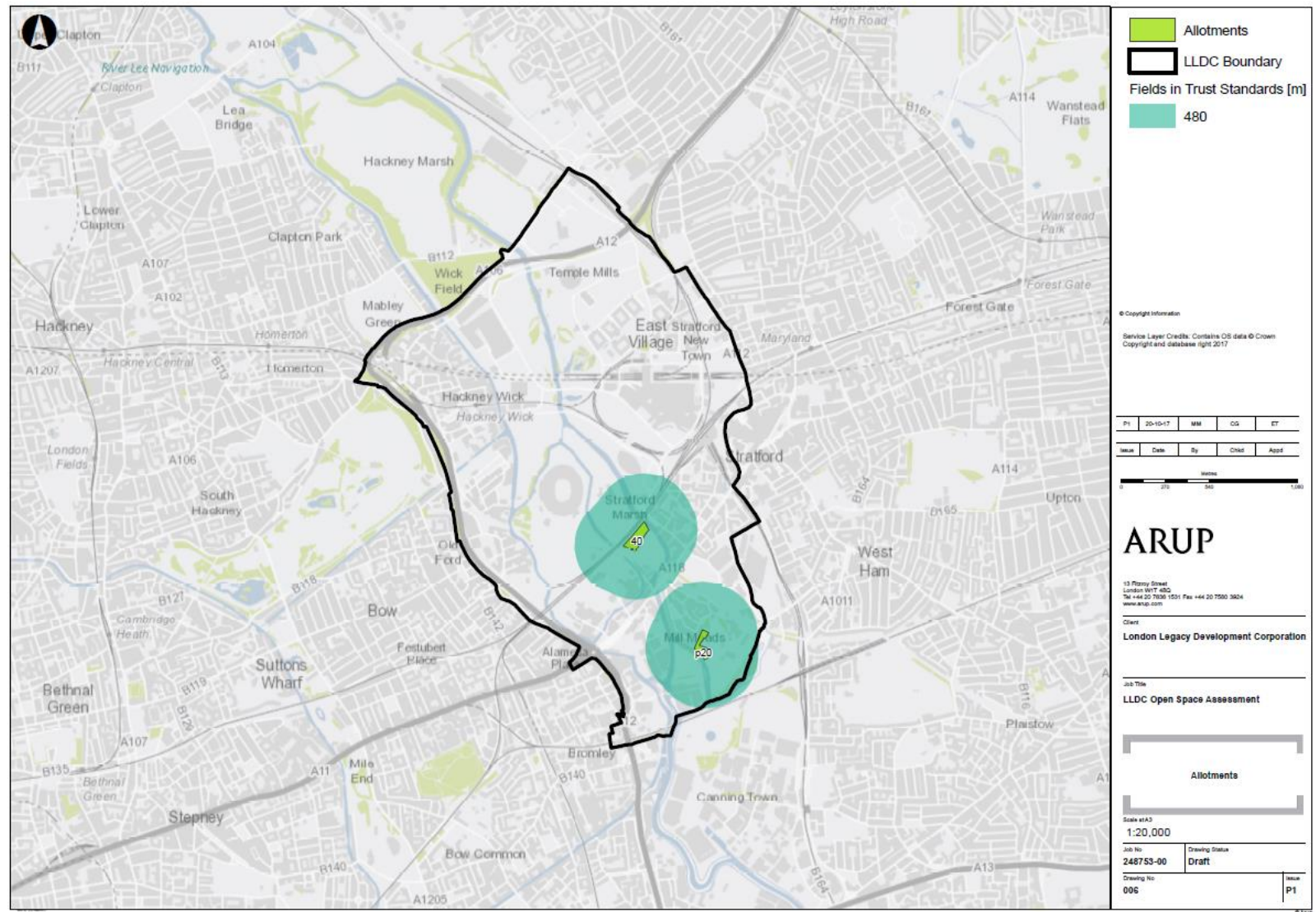
There is no set accessibility standard for allotments in the London Plan or FiT guidance. This report has therefore chosen to use a standard of 480m (0.48km) in line with the FiT standard for amenity open space, recognising that like amenity open space, allotments typically play a positive social and community role, and they should therefore be located within as close proximity to residential areas as possible. Use of this standard therefore provides a benchmark against which the extent of those communities that are currently served by allotments can be measured.

It is important to note that the allotments within the Legacy Corporation area are privately managed. Users may therefore be travelling further than the suggested accessibility threshold to access the sites. The target should therefore be treated as aspirational, however it serves to illustrate the areas of the community that do not have access to allotments within a short walk. When the wider social and community benefits of allotments are taken into account, it is suggested that the 480m standard is particularly appropriate, and by highlighting those areas where provision is lacking, this shows where deficiencies could be rectified through delivery as part of new development.

The two allotment sites are located in the southern half of the Development Corporation area. Both sites are under private management and are not publicly accessible. As there is no other provision, the northern half of the area does not have access within 480m to an allotment site and there is no significant provision in the neighbouring boroughs that could contribute towards fulfilling the benchmark access standards.

It should also be noted that the Pudding Mill Lane allotments are severed from their surrounding area by Three Mills River, with a difficult access via a footbridge from Three Mills Green at the south, and Bisson Road at the north.

Figure 18: Map showing accessibility to allotments



13 Outdoor Sports Facilities

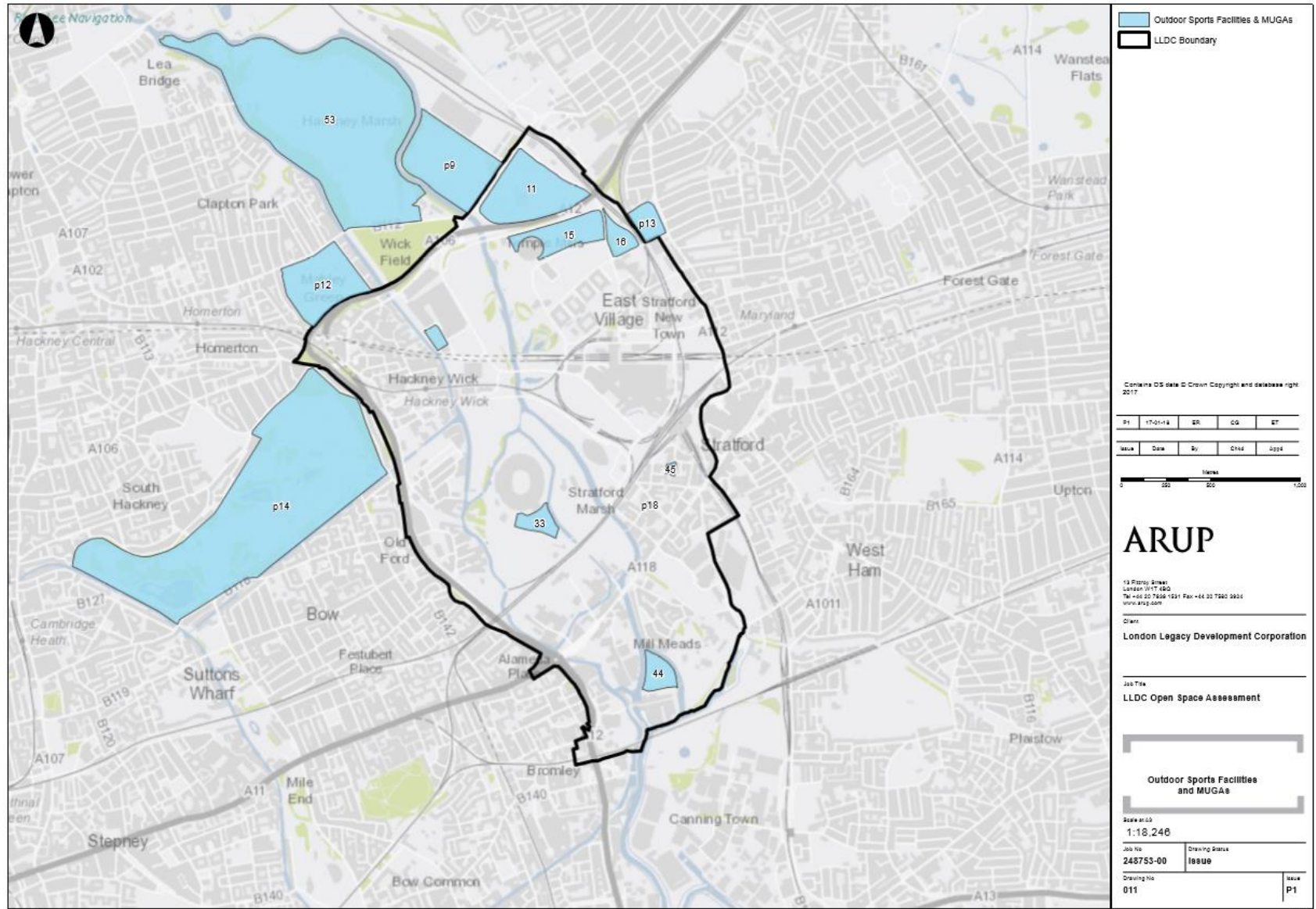
13.1 Overview and Definition

Outdoor sport facilities are an essential part of ensuring a balanced and well-functioning community, particularly in terms of the health and social benefits they deliver. The definition of Outdoor Sports used in this Study is set out below in Table 20. A plan showing all the Outdoor Sports facilities within the LLDC administrative area is set out in Figure 19.

Table 20: Definition of Outdoor Sports Facilities

| Typology | Definition | Primary purpose |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Outdoor Sports Facilities | Formalised outdoor areas for the playing of sports, including Multi Use Game Areas. | Facilities for formal outdoor sports participation, such as pitch sports, tennis, bowls, athletics, golf etc. |

Figure 19: Location of sites containing sports facilities within LLDC administrative area and immediately beyond the boundary



13.2 Quantity Assessment

There are seven outdoor sports facilities (including MUGAs) within the Legacy Corporation area, amounting to c.74.8 hectares. Three of these spaces are MUGAs, totalling c. 7.2ha. There are five spaces that are located outside of the LDC administrative area that were also assessed due to their proximity and significance, amounting to c. 516.4 hectares. Two of these are MUGAs, totalling c.39.5ha.

The Fields in Trust standard for ‘all outdoor sports facilities’ is 1.6 hectares per 1,000 population. The standard for MUGAs is 0.3ha per 1,000 population. When the total area of ‘all outdoor sports facilities’ for 2017 (26,274) is quantified against the population, this produces a standard of 2.84ha per 1,000 people in the LLDC area. When the total area of MUGAs is quantified against the 2017 baseline population, this produces a standard of 0.27 per 1,000 people in the LLDC area, which is broadly in line with the Fields and Trust standard. This represents a good level of provision of outdoor sports facilities in the LLDC area.

When this is projected using the 2031 population (96,219) this produces a standard of 0.78ha/1,000 population, which represents a deficit for ‘all outdoor sports facilities’ against the benchmark standard. For MUGAs the ha/1,000 population standard is 0.07ha/1,000 population, a further deficit in provision.

By 2036 the LLDC area’s population is projected to have risen further to 108,946, meaning that provision will have fallen to 0.68ha/1,000 population, some 0.92ha/1,000 population below the benchmark Fields in Trust standard. For MUGAs the provision per 1,000 population against the 2036 population projection is 0.07ha/1,000, a further deficit against the 0.3ha/1,000 population Fields in Trust benchmark standard.

Given the regional significance and high quality of many of the existing facilities within the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, it is unlikely that there will be a requirement to pursue further Sports facilities during the life of the Local Plan. However, further MUGA provision should be sought so as to ensure a consistent provision standard throughout the life of the Local Plan.

13.3 Quality and Value Assessment

The overall quality of outdoor sports facilities and playing pitches was found to be ‘Good’ or higher across the area. In particular, although outside of the LLDC boundary, the facilities located at Hackney Marshes were found to be of excellent quality.

A wide range of pitches can be found across the LLDC area, and there are often a number of different types of playing pitches for different sports on the same site.

Mabley Green is an example of a MUGA which records a football, cricket and rugby markings. This site scored ‘Good’ for pitch slope, damage and facility quality however the site scored ‘Fair’ for unofficial use and recorded a slightly lower score for grass cover, due to the site’s dual role as an amenity open space.

These latter points illustrate the importance of ensuring sufficient open space within the overall area to meet the multitude of different open space functions; in this case the site is shown to be suffering in quality because it has been used for a purpose other than its primary function.

Elsewhere, of particular note, the Hackney Marshes Centre benefits from car and cycling parking, event space, toilets and readily available information on the extent of the facilities it provides. It was also noted through site visits and desk research that a new cricket pavilion is being constructed and this will further improve the offer of the centre's sports facilities.

Lying immediately beyond the LLDC administrative area, the provision at Victoria Park (site p14) also scored 'Good' against all of the assessment indicators, providing toilets, floodlighting and seating. The provision here extends to tennis courts and hockey pitches as well as football and cricket pitches, a further example of the agglomeration of different pitch types for different sports on one site.

One site that failed to score highly was the cricket pitch at Three Mills Green. This was assessed as being severely damaged by wheeled machinery, and was therefore low in both overall quality and grass cover. However, this may have been attributable to construction work that was observed underway in the wider area. Aside from obvious recent damage, the site benefitted from a number of other high quality features that included the provision of an informal seating area in the form of a purposefully constructed landscaped embankment, and overall the site was well integrated with other forms of open space.

Linking closely with the area's Olympic heritage, the LLDC area benefits from two outdoor sports facilities that are fairly unique in nature – the Lee Valley VeloPark and the Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre. Both of these sites are of high quality and have very good sustainable transport provision, being well-connected via paths to the QEOP and surrounding areas. The sites also serve dual functions, with the Hockey and Tennis Centre having a grassed area with picnic benches and the VeloPark having natural/semi-natural open space with footpaths and benches. Both sites provide toilets and have associated built facilities that provide changing rooms, indoor sports facilities and information. The area also benefits from the London Marathon Community Track, which is closely associated with the London Stadium. From the 8th January 2018 the pricing structure for public access sessions is £2.20 per person, per hour, providing relatively inexpensive access to a state of the art facility.

It is also understood that the Bobby Moore Academy when fully operational will have a community use agreement in place to utilise the facilities at the London Marathon Community Track for the benefit of pupils.

The quality of the five MUGAs serving the LLDC population was varied, with sites to the south of the area being notably poorer in quality than those in the north. In the south the MUGAs were standalone provision integrated into residential areas, with both the provision at Carpenters Road (site p18) and Gibbons Road (site 45) scoring either 'Poor' or 'Fair' in terms of on pitch slope, signs of damage, facility quality and signs of unofficial use. These elements would significantly impact upon the site's ability to provide good quality sporting

provision. It may also signal low overall usage as poor surfacing and damage could actively deter users. It was noted that sites p18 and 45 provide basketball courts and football pitches, though the site visit noted a limited variety of court markings.

The MUGA sites to the north, namely Chobham Academy (site 16), Drapers Field Recreation Ground (site p13) and Mabley Green (site p12), contrastingly were recorded as displaying high quality facilities with the sites mainly scoring 'Good' in all of the aforementioned categories. In particular, Chobham Academy has very good, high quality facilities with a total of five different pitches providing hockey pitches, full and junior size football pitches, basketball courts and netball courts. The provision of parking and cycle parking also make this space very accessible for public use, with clear evidence that the site is used by local sports teams, as noted from signage displayed at the site. The provision of floodlighting, seating and viewing shelters also enables all three of these facilities to provide good quality facilities for local teams and the general public alike. Another positive to note was the availability of information about the facilities found online, with opening hours and prices listed on a number of pitch booking websites.

One potential improvement noted by assessors that could be made at Drapers Field would be the provision of cycle parking to encourage sustainable travel. Apart from Chobham Academy, the sites were noted as being well integrated with other forms of provision such as amenity open space and children's play facilities, improving their all-round functionality and appeal to a wider audience, particularly families.

As with other typologies, the QEOP provides incredibly valuable facilities and in particular a range of facilities that might not be typically expected (e.g. Velo Park). Generally speaking, those who would wish to use such a facility would normally expect to have to travel to access a facility, so to have a world-class facility within the park is an undoubted asset.

13.4 Accessibility Assessment

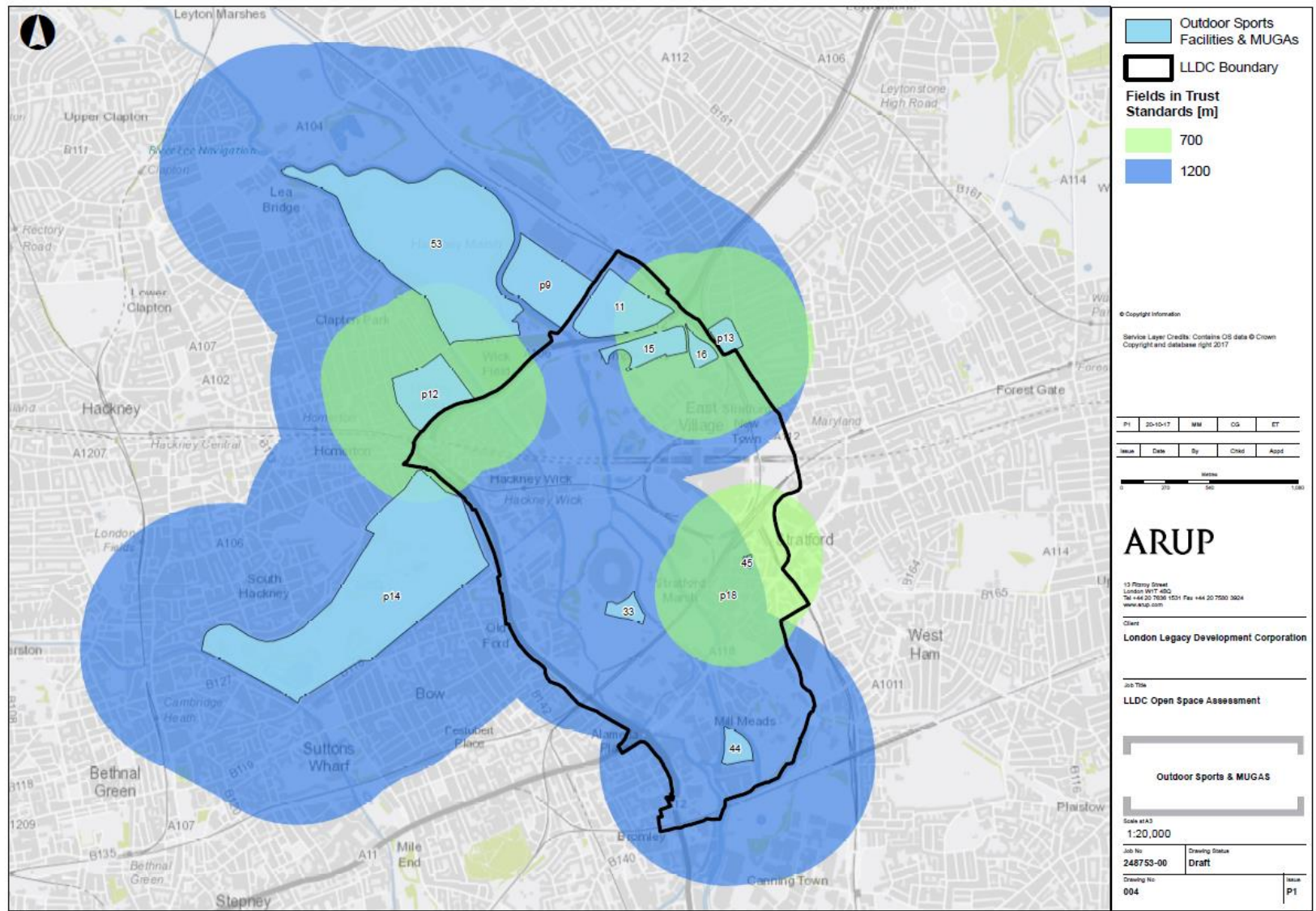
FiT set a standard of 1,200m (1.2km) for outdoor sports facilities and playing pitches, and 700m (0.7km) for MUGAs. There is good overall coverage for outdoor sports facilities across the LLDC area, barring a small area to the east around Stratford station. However, the London athletics track (site 33) is not publicly accessible and is typically only used by elite sports users due to fees associated with the Olympic Stadium. Taking this into account, there is still a good provision across the LLDC area, but poorer accessibility within the central area around the London Stadium.

To the north, Hackney Marshes and Victoria Park, both beyond the LLDC administrative area, contribute significantly to the overall provision picture, each providing a wide range of outdoor facilities and playing pitches. It should however be noted that the physical presence of the A12 dual carriageway causes significant severance issues between the LLDC area and those areas beyond the administrative boundary.

As a direct result of the area's Olympic legacy, the VeloPark and Hockey and Tennis Centre have made a significant contribution towards sports provision in the north east of the area, offering a significant variety of different outdoor sports provision across a significant area as defined by the accessibility isochrones

The five MUGAs within the area make a significant contribution towards bolstering accessibility to outdoor sports provision. This translates as good accessibility to the north east, north west and south east. The remainder of the area does not fall within the recommended accessibility catchment for an existing MUGA, meaning that there are large areas, mainly to the north, west and south with poor accessibility to MUGA provision. When looking at this in combination with other outdoor sports provision, it is important to note that these areas do benefit from access to other types of sports facilities, though in many cases they are heavily reliant upon provision located in the surrounding London Boroughs, and not within the LLDC boundary.

Figure 20: Map showing accessibility to outdoor sports facilities



14 Conclusions and Recommendations

Overall, the LLDC area benefits from access to a wide range of quality provision. In particular, the facilities that are directly related to the area's Olympic legacy have resulted in the provision of excellent sports facilities, the QEOP and a number of multifunctional open spaces. This multi-functionality is typical of open spaces in the area with many fulfilling a variety of functions which therefore widen their offer to the public. This is particularly relevant for families, where different age groups can utilise different open space facilities simultaneously.

In general terms, the quality of each open space typology is generally good. Geographically, high quality natural and semi-natural open spaces and children's play provision are located across the north and central areas, associated with the bulk of new development and the Olympic legacy facilities. While there are examples of good provision in other areas, those to the south and west do tend to be more sparsely located and of a lower quality.

As shown in Figures 21 and 22, there is near total coverage of the area when using FiT accessibility standards, and full coverage when using London Plan standards. While there are some nuances to the accessibility of certain types of open spaces as detailed within this report, in general accessibility is very good and this is paired with good public transport provision.

As an area that still retains significant items of physical infrastructure associated with industrial uses, the open spaces and landscaping throughout the area in several circumstances help to offset unsightly land uses, both aesthetically and perceptually. The provision of open spaces is often arising as a result of new developments providing good landscaping. The continued provision of appropriate open space typologies to serve this function should be encouraged.

There are many unique characteristics of provision in the Legacy Corporation area, such as the wide variety of outdoor sports facilities, the focus on legacy information, the linear open spaces offering a multitude of different functions and facilities, and the overall planting/landscaping that provides a continuous positive setting. The following recommendations take into account the individuality and ethos of open space provision in the LLDC area, and set out potential areas for improvement and opportunities for new provision going forward. Given the rapid pace of change and development across the LLDC area that is expected, proposed through both the Local Plan and the 2011 Legacies Community Scheme planning permission, it is considered that every effort to embed the following recommendations within future development should be explored.

In summary, there is an expectation that the future needs of the area will met to at least some degree through the delivery of appropriate provision within the large number of strategic development sites proposed within the administrative area, and as set out in the Legacies Community Scheme. Indeed, the current Local Plan identifies specific new key open space requirements within site allocations, as shown in Figure 15 of the Local Plan.

Figure 21 Map showing accessibility to all types of open space - Fields in Trust standards

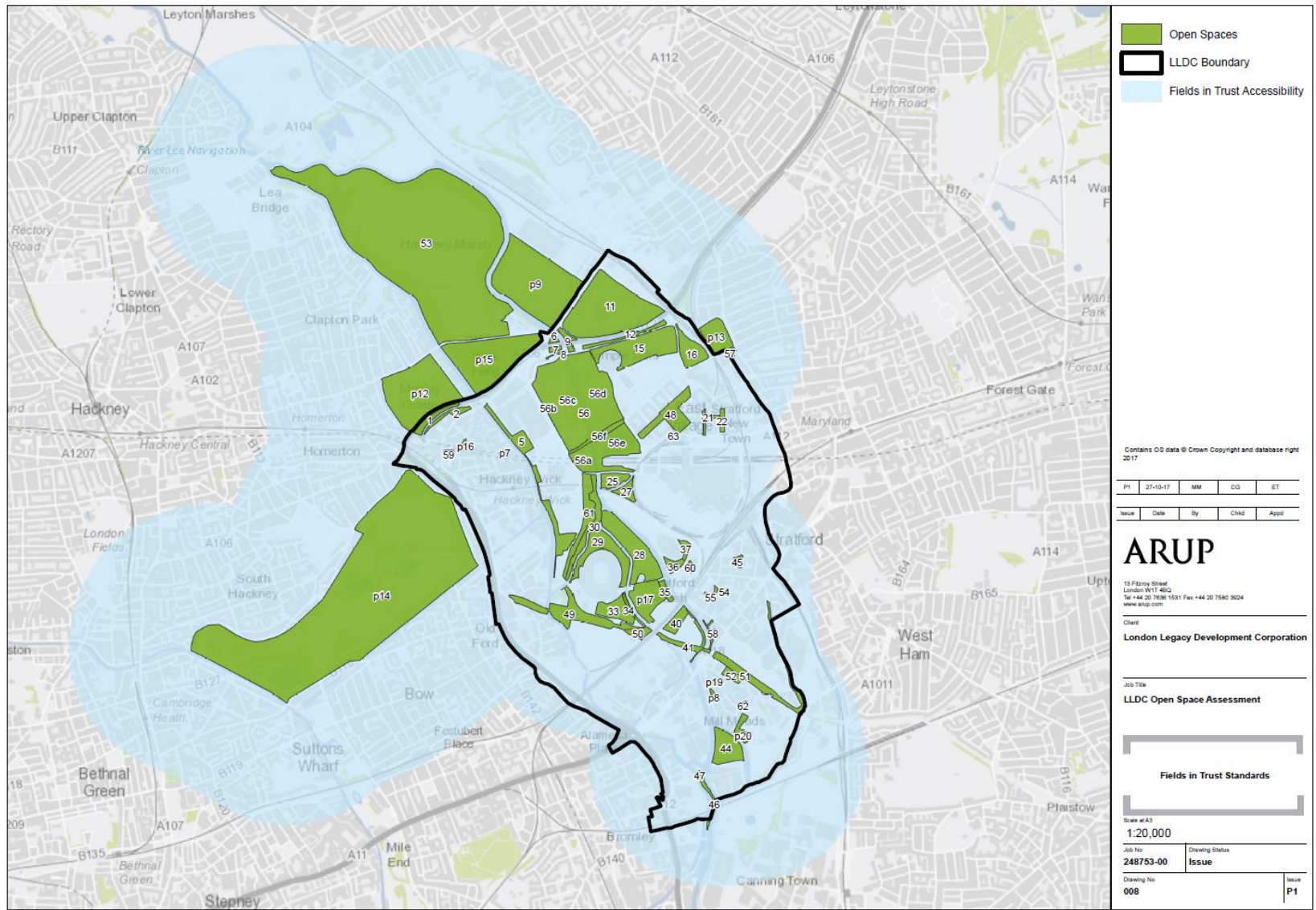
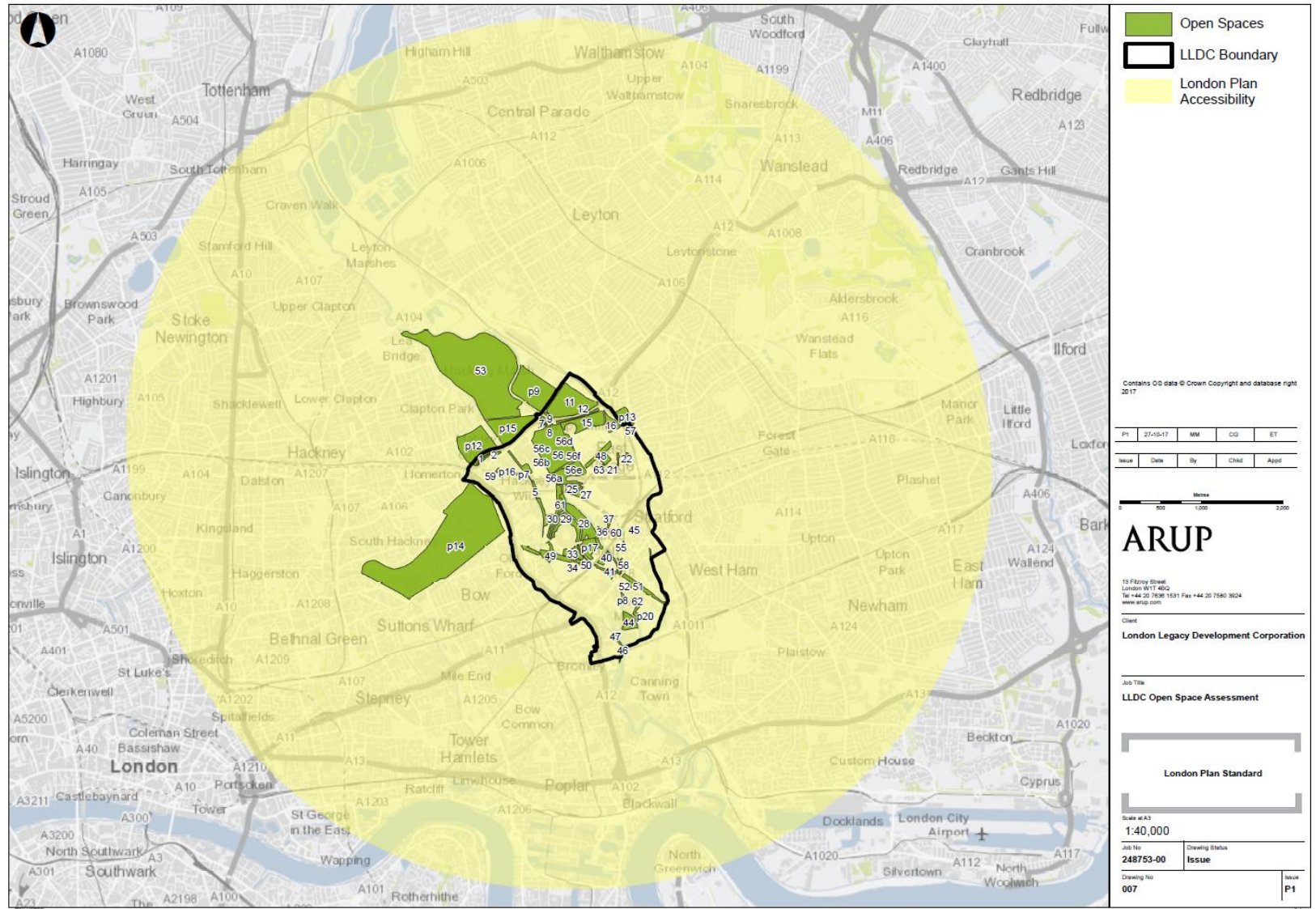


Figure 22: Map showing accessibility to all types of open space - London Plan standards



14.1 Recommendations for Potential Improvements

The following recommendations outline the options for future improvements and opportunities for the provision of new open spaces within the Legacy Corporation area. These are set out as general recommendations that in some cases cross-cut typologies. The key for individual typology recommendations is included in Table 18.

Table 21: Recommendations key

| Typology | Code |
|---|------|
| Parks and Gardens | PG |
| Natural/Semi-Natural Open Space | NSN |
| Amenity Open Space | AOS |
| Childrens Play | CYP |
| Allotments | ALT |
| Outdoor Sports Facilities (including MUGAs) | OSF |

14.1.1 General Recommendations

- GR1: Improvements to linkages and accessibility enhancements for out of boundary provision.** Victoria Park and Hackney Marshes are two significant spaces both in terms of the range of typologies and facilities that they offer to the public and their size. The northern and western LLDC boundary runs along the A12, which therefore creates severance and provides an accessibility barrier to these spaces. Improvements to green corridors in these areas could incentivise walking to these assets. Whilst the presence of the A12 will always create severance, at grade improvements to create new crossing points along routes such as Eastway and to underpasses will assist in reducing the perception of severance, going some way to addressing severance issues.
- GR2: Provision of multi-functional open space in the west of the Legacy Corporation Area.** While overall the area has very good provision of a wide range of open space typologies, when looking at the western area from Hackney Wick, through Old Ford and down to Pudding Mill Lane this is an area that has poor accessibility to multiple typologies of open space (natural and semi natural open space, amenity open space and children's play facilities). Building on this, the area is bounded by the A12 to the west and the River Lee to the east, both of which act as barriers to accessibility. It is therefore recommended that investment in new provision and a focus on providing new open spaces as part of new development is pursued in this area as a priority. An amenity open space with children's play provision would provide access for informal play and sport.
- GR3: Where possible, improvements to enhance natural surveillance across open spaces should be explored.** New open spaces should be integrated with residential and commercial development. Natural surveillance is an important factor in ensuring that users feel safe and do not interpret a space as being intimidating. Measures that increase natural surveillance and

overcome such perceptual issues can incentivise the use of a space that may otherwise be underused. In particular, natural surveillance plays an important role in contributing towards children's safety at play facilities. Opportunities to improve natural surveillance across existing facilities should be encouraged through the design measures. In addition, opportunities should be explored to ensure that natural surveillance is embedded into the design of all new open spaces proposed within the LLDC area.

14.1.2 Parks and Gardens Recommendations

- **PG1: Retention and maintenance of existing parks and gardens provision, while improving links to existing spaces.** There are already very high quality Parks and Gardens within the LLDC area and links to these spaces from other parts of the LLDC area should be encouraged to support future and wider use by residents in areas that are recorded as being deficient in this typology. It is therefore unlikely that the LLDC will need to explore measures to increase the quantum of parks and gardens within its administrative area given that the area only records a marginal deficit by 2031 when measured against the Fields in Trust ha/1,000 population standard, which is more than offset by the substantial parks provision within the London Borough of Hackney. In practice, legibility interventions such as improved signage and wayfinding to raise awareness of what might lie a short distance away could be implemented to overcome this quantity issue. Such measures would align with Figure 24 of the Local Plan which proposes connectivity improvements.
- **PG2: Improvement of dog area signage and facilities:** Measures that specifically assist with the accommodation of dogs plays an important role in ensuring that higher quality standards are achieved and maintained. This may, for example, be realised through the clear demarcation of where users can and cannot exercise dogs, thereby not damaging planting or vegetation. Better measures to accommodate dogs should also result of reduced incidences of fouling, which improves attractiveness to users. Future improvements to amenity space might include such measures/.

14.1.3 Amenity Open Space

- **AOS1: Continued application of Local Plan Policy to ensure new development delivers an appropriate quantum Amenity Space.** In terms of quantity, when the existing provision level is projected using the 2031 population (93,800) the Fields in Trust ha/1,000 population provision standard records a slight deficit below the Fields in Trust standard. However, in line with Local Plan policy, as new development is brought forward it is likely that schemes will be required to include elements of amenity open space, and therefore in practice it is highly unlikely that there will be a substantial reduction in amenity space provision when measured as ha/1,000 population. Applicants with residential proposals should continue to be required to deliver amenity space as part of their schemes.
- **AOS2: Improving links to larger amenity open spaces in the north of the Legacy Corporation area.** There is a good overall provision of amenity open space however larger field-like types of amenity open space are more common

in the north of the area, with the southern communities towards Bromley-by-Bow having access to smaller spaces only. Larger amenity open spaces can provide a good platform for informal sport and recreation activities, so encouraging connections to these spaces in the north would be beneficial, particularly where it is not practical to lay out further large scale open space. Such measures would align with Figure 24 of the Local Plan which proposes connectivity improvements.

- **AOS3: Continued provision of amenity open spaces in future residential development.** Amenity open spaces such as those found in the residential developments within the East Village are well-used and provide multi-functional spaces that can host events and provide opportunities for community interaction. The continued provision and protection of these spaces is important to the provision of accessible positive settings within walking distance of residential properties.
- **AOS4: Improved Maintenance and litter provision.** Whilst a number of areas scored highly on these two factors, particularly around the OEOP, some of the sites in the peripheral areas to the south, west and east recorded poorer scores against these two criteria. Whilst this is potentially a management issue that would lie beyond the powers of the LLDC, resting instead with the respective London Boroughs, opportunities could be sought through new development to ensure that open spaces are designed to require low maintenance and reduce opportunities for littering, for example through increased bin provision.

14.1.4 Natural and Semi Natural Open Space

- **NSN1: Provision of further planting and biodiversity information in new and existing spaces.** In particular, in the areas to the south and west, accessibility to natural and semi-natural open spaces could be improved. This could be done through further provision of landscaping, varied vegetation and planting in existing open spaces or new open spaces coming forward as part of new developments. In particular, provision along waterways which are commonly found across the area and already a good setting for biodiversity could be enhanced to provide an engaging context to provide information on wildlife and biodiversity in areas where accessibility is currently lacking. However, it is important that stakeholders such as the Environment Agency and Canals and Rivers Trust are consulted upon any such proposal to ensure that delivery of this objective does not prejudice their operational requirements or strategic objectives.

14.1.5 Children and Young People's Play Provision

- **CYP1: Provision of LAP play facilities in future development.** Measures to increase the quantity of children and young people's play provision across the area should be pursued, given that there is a deficit in provision when measured against the 0.25ha/1,000 benchmark standard. In addition, whilst LEAP and NEAP provision is well spread geographically across the LLDC administrative area, there are only three LAP facilities for very young children to play near their homes. The provision of new LAP facilities in future

development will help to provide choice for parents with younger children and improve accessibility to this type of play provision.

- **CYP2: sustainable transport provision:** Assessors noted that a number of open spaces could benefit from cycle provision to encourage access by sustainable transport. The planning system could support this by encouraging applicants to include cycle provision within new open spaces, and through the spending of CIL revenues to enhance existing spaces.
- **CYP3: lighting to discourage unofficial use.** In some instances, there were signs that open spaces were being used for uses that ran contrary to their primary or secondary purpose. In some cases, assessors noted that unofficial uses had extended to evidence of antisocial behaviour. Improved lighting could act as a deterrent to reduce such instances, and new open spaces should be designed to maximise lighting as far as is practicable.

It should however be noted that the northern Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is a ‘Dark Park’ as part of the overall strategy to encourage, enhance and meet the Park’s Biodiversity Action Plan targets. Measures to implement recommendation CYP3 will need to be cognisant of this overall strategy and ensure that light spill is minimised or prevented.

14.1.6 Allotment Provision

- **ALT1: Explore opportunities for further allotment provision in the north of the LLDC area.** In terms of quantity against the benchmark standard, current provision levels will decrease over the life of the Local Plan as the population rises. While it might in general be appropriate to explore further opportunities for additional provision, the known land use and development constraints within the LLDC administrative area make achieving further future provision highly unlikely. Given this, opportunities should be considered to create publicly accessible space as part of major new developments for new and existing communities to participate in community gardening and food growing..

14.1.7 Outdoor Sports Facilities

- **OSF1: Measures to promote opportunities within the QEOP.** When the 2031 population is measured against the current quantity (ha) of provision this produces a standard of 0.8ha/1,000 population, which falls short of the benchmark Fields in Trust standard. Given the regional significance and high quality of many of the existing facilities within the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, it is unlikely that there will be a requirement to pursue further Sports facilities during the life of the Local Plan.
- **OSF2: Provision of MUGA in the central part of the Legacy Corporation area.** While provision to outdoor sports facilities in general is good, the area in the centre and north of LLDC would benefit from a MUGA to provide enhanced sporting opportunities in a more informal setting. This would offset the lack of public access to the London Stadium facilities in this area.

- **OSF3: It is not recommended that further playing pitch provision is provided.** The facilities at Hackney Marshes provide excellent facilities for local teams and the area has good accessibility to a wide range of sporting pitches and facilities. This recommendation is dependent on a more detailed playing pitches and indoor sports facility study.
- **OSF4: Improvement to quantity, quality and publicity of MUGA provision in the south of the Legacy Corporation area.** From a quantity perspective, further MUGA provision should be sought to ensure a consistent provision standard throughout the life of the Local Plan. The assessment of population demonstrates that for MUGAs the ha/1,000 population standard is 0.07ha/1,000 population, which equates to a deficit in provision. The poor quality of these facilities was highlighted during the site visits that informed this study. The improvement of their quality, ancillary facilities and sustainable transport modes would increase the enjoyment and use of these facilities. Furthermore, the promotion of sites that are already available for paid public use would be beneficial. This might include publicity led by the LLDC, through measures such as listing them online along with their charges. This would firmly link into wider healthy communities objectives, and would tie into Sports England initiatives to encourage participation in physical 3 times a week for 30 minutes or more. It should be recognised that a new MUGA is planned for Pudding Mill, and upon delivery the continued appropriateness of this recommendation should be considered further.

It should be noted that Planning Delivery Zone 4 as part of the Legacies Community Scheme planning consent requires the delivery of 14,000 sqm of Open Space. Dependent upon the final scheme that is brought forward, this quantum of open space could potentially include a MUGA, going some way towards rectifying the deficit.

Appendix A

Full List of Open Spaces in LLDC

A1 Table of Open Spaces

| Parcel Reference | Address | London Borough | Within LLDC | Size (ha) |
|------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 | Roadside verge between westbound/eastbound A12 to south of Mabley Green | Hackney | Yes | 2.3 |
| 2 | Roadside verge south of eastbound A12 to north of Eastway | Hackney | Yes | 1.8 |
| 5 | Lee River Walk west of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park | Tower Hamlets, Hackney | Yes | 10.3 |
| 6 | Roadside verge adjacent north of A12 adjacent to Eastway | Hackney | Yes | 0.5 |
| 7 | Roadside verge south of A12 and north of Eastway | Hackney | Yes | 0.6 |
| 8 | Roadside verge south of A12 westbound slip road onto Eastway | Hackney | Yes | 0.2 |
| 9 | Riverside walkway under A12 viaduct / adjacent to Temple Mills Road | Hackney, Newham | Yes | 1.5 |
| 11 | Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre, Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, Eton Manor, Leadmill Lane, London E20 3AD | Waltham Forest, Hackney | Yes | 36.8 |
| 12 | Roadside verge south of eastbound A12 to north of Lee Valley VeloPark | Newham | Yes | 2.4 |
| 15 | Lee Valley VeloPark, Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, Abercrombie Rd, London E20 3AB | Newham | Yes | 16.8 |
| 16 | Chobham Academy Sports Ground, Temple Mills Lane, E20 1BD | Waltham Forest | Yes | 6.2 |
| 21 | Pedestrian boulevard at De Coubertin Street / Ribbons Walk | Newham | Yes | 1.0 |
| 22 | Mirabelle Gardens, E20 1BX | Newham | Yes | 1.1 |
| 25 | Land enclosed by railway junction south of Waterden Road and west of Stratford International | Newham | Yes | 3.3 |
| 27 | Land enclosed by railway junction south of Waterden Road and Stratford International | Newham | Yes | 2.2 |
| 28 | Pedestrian boulevard west of WaterWorks River and east of London Stadium | Newham | Yes | 15.5 |
| 29 | Champions Place, London Stadium, London Way, E15 2NG | Newham | Yes | 3.7 |
| 30 | Riverside open space alongside the River Lea and Olympic Stadium. | Tower Hamlets, Hackney | Yes | 5.6 |

| Parcel Reference | Address | London Borough | Within LLDC | Size (ha) |
|------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 33 | London Marathon Community Track, High London, E20 2ST | Newham | Yes | 6.3 |
| 34 | Greenway to the south-east of the London Stadium | Newham | Yes | 0.4 |
| 35 | Pedestrian boulevard south of Thornton Street | Newham | Yes | 1.2 |
| 36 | Linear park to south of Thornton Street adjacent to WaterWorks River | Newham | Yes | 1.6 |
| 37 | 9/11 Memorial south of Aquatics Centre | Newham | Yes | 1.2 |
| 40 | Pudding Mill Allotments, Bridgewater Road, E15 2NJ | Newham | Yes | 2.9 |
| 41 | Greenway adjacent to Pudding Mill Allotments | Newham | Yes | 3.4 |
| 44 | Three Mills Green at Three Mills Island, London, E3 3DU | Newham | Yes | 7.7 |
| 45 | Park and MUGA south of Gibbins Road | Newham | Yes | 0.8 |
| 46 | Linear park to south of Three Mills Lane adjacent to the River Lea | Newham | Yes | 1.4 |
| 47 | Green space to the north of Three Mills Lane adjacent to The House Mill | Newham | Yes | 0.2 |
| 48 | Portlands Lake and Victory Park, Victory Parade | Newham | Yes | 8.4 |
| 49 | Greenway to south of Loop Road | Newham, Tower Hamlets | Yes | 12.1 |
| 50 | Open amenity space at The View Tube, The Greenway, Marshgate Lane, London, E15 2PJ | Newham | Yes | 1.8 |
| 51 | Greenway north of Abbey Lane Open Space | Newham | Yes | 9.3 |
| 52 | Abbey Lane Open Space, 14 Abbey Lane, London, E15 2SD | Newham | Yes | 1.6 |
| 53 | Hackney Marshes Centre and Pitches, Homerton Road | Hackney | No | 206.3 |
| 54 | Playground adjacent to Lund Point, Carpenters Road | Newham | Yes | 0.0 |
| 55 | Open amenity space adjacent to Lund Point, Carpenters Road | Newham | Yes | 0.5 |
| 56 | Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, London, E20 2ST | Newham, Hackney | Yes | 72.8 |
| 56a | Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, London, E20 2ST | Hackney | Yes | 4.3 |
| 56b | Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, London, E20 2ST | Hackney | Yes | 11.7 |

| Parcel Reference | Address | London Borough | Within LLDC | Size (ha) |
|-------------------|--|------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 56c | Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, London, E20 2ST | Hackney | Yes | 14.7 |
| 56d | Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, London, E20 2ST | Newham | Yes | 21.6 |
| 56e | Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, London, E20 2ST | Newham | Yes | 10.9 |
| 56f | Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, London, E20 2ST | Newham, Hackney | Yes | 2.4 |
| 57 | Open amenity space behind Major Road Baptist Church, 168 Major Road, London, E15 1DY | Newham | No | 0.5 |
| 58 | Riverside open space adjacent to Amber Court, Warton Road, London, E15 2JU | Newham | Yes | 0.9 |
| 59 | Playground at Lavington Close, E9 5HF | Hackney | Yes | 0.6 |
| 60 ¹⁷ | Open amenity space south of Pool Street | Newham | Yes | 0.6 |
| 61 | Pedestrian boulevard adjacent to Loop Road and south of London Way | Tower Hamlets, Hackney | Yes | 6.9 |
| 62 | Amenity open space off Riverside Road | Newham | Yes | 0.2 |
| 63 | Anthems Way, East Village, Stratford | Newham | Yes | 0.2 |
| p7 | Leabank Square, London, E9 5LP | Hackney | Yes | 0.3 |
| p8 | Claypole Road Amenity Area, London, E15 | Newham | Yes | 0.6 |
| p9 | Football pitches off Eastway | Hackney | No | 43.4 |
| p12 | Mabley Green Open Space, Lee Conservancy Road, London, E9 5RN | Hackney | No | 32.4 |
| p13 | Drapers Field Recreation Ground, Gordon Road, London, E15 2DD | Waltham Forest | No | 7.1 |
| p14 | Victoria Park, Grove Road, London, E3 5TB | Tower Hamlets | No | 227.2 |
| p15 | Wick Woodland | Hackney | No | 29.7 |
| p16 | Amenity open space off Inglesham Walk | Hackney | Yes | 0.4 |
| p17 ¹⁸ | Amenity open space directly to the south of the ArcelorMittal Orbit, adjacent to City Mill River | Newham | Yes | 1.3 |

¹⁷ Please note this site is proposed for development as part of the UCL East proposals (17/00235/OUT)

¹⁸ Please note this site is proposed for development as part of the UCL East proposals (17/00235/OUT)

| Parcel Reference | Address | London Borough | Within LLDC | Size (ha) |
|------------------|--|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| p18 | Multi Use Games Area adjacent to Lund Point, Carpenters Road | Newham | No | 0.1 |
| p19 | Open amenity space adjacent to Aubrey Moore Point, Abbey Lane, E15 | Newham | Yes | 0.0 |
| p20 | West Ham Allotment Society Allotments off Riverside Road | Newham | Yes | 0.0 |

Appendix B

Individual Site Proformas

Appendix C

Example Blank Proformas

C1 Site Audit Proforma

The following fields were included on the site audit proforma. Some of the fields were supplemented by desk-based inputs following the site audit. Photographs were also taken if possible.

C1.1 General site details

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Parcel Reference Number | <i>Text</i> |
| Address | <i>Text</i> |
| London Borough | <i>Text</i> |
| Size (ha) | <i>GIS input</i> |
| Located within the LLDC boundary? | <i>Y/N (drop down)</i> |

C1.2 Description of open space

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Description of open space (<i>reference to location within the authority boundary, relevant boundary features, general characteristics</i>) | <i>350 characters of text</i> |
|---|-------------------------------|

C1.3 Open space typology

| Parks and Gardens | Primary purpose | Secondary Purpose |
|--|---|-------------------|
| <i>Regional Park</i> | <i>(drop down option of primary/ secondary purpose)</i> | |
| <i>Metropolitan Park</i> | | |
| <i>District Park</i> | | |
| <i>Local Park</i> | | |
| <i>Small Open Space / Amenity Open Space</i> | | |
| <i>Pocket Park</i> | | |
| <i>Linear Open Space / Green Corridors</i> | | |
| <i>Natural / Semi Natural Open Space</i> | | |
| <i>Children and Young People</i> | | |
| <i>(<5 years)</i> | | |
| <i>(5-11 years)</i> | | |
| <i>(<11 years)</i> | | |
| <i>(all ages)</i> | | |
| <i>Allotments</i> | | |

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Outdoor Sports Facilities | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|

C1.4 Planning/ Landscape designations

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Designation | <i>(150 characters of text)</i> |
|-------------|---------------------------------|

C1.5 Assessment time and date

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Site visit date | <i>(drop down list of relevant dates)</i> |
| Assessment visit time | <i>GIS input</i> |

C1.6 Site visit weather conditions

| Weather conditions | <i>(drop down list)</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Clear | |
| Cloudy | |
| Rain | |
| Other | |

C1.7 Visual user count survey

| Visual User Count Survey | <i>(drop down list)</i> |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0-5 | |
| 6-10 | |
| 11-20 | |
| 21-30 | |
| 30+ | |

C1.8 Site access assessment

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| General public access | <i>(drop down list)</i> |
| De facto public access | |
| Shared/ dual use | |
| Restricted public access | |
| No public access | |
| Publically accessible | |
| Disabled access | <i>Y/N</i> |
| Accessible by walking or cycling | <i>Y/N</i> |
| Opening hours | <i>(150 characters of text)</i> |

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Additional comments (<i>including observations on access to the site, obvious restrictions, severance from roads/river etc</i>) | (150 characters of text) |
|---|--------------------------|

C1.9 Amenity value assessment

| Does the open space have significant amenity value? | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Is it visible from parts of the surrounding area? | <i>Y/N/Partially</i> |
| Does it provide relief from the built up area? | <i>Y/N/Partially</i> |
| Does the site mitigate the visual impact of unsightly land uses? | <i>Y/N/Partially</i> |
| Is the open space providing a positive setting through its visual attractiveness and image? | <i>Y/N/Partially</i> |
| Does the open space represent an amenity to people working within walking distance (<i>i.e. opportunities for sitting out and relaxing</i>)? | <i>Y/N/Partially</i> |
| Does the site form part of the wider setting for a cultural, educational or heritage role? (<i>including outdoor venues, bandstand, amphitheatre, boards/leaflets, part of a trail, centres, heritage asset</i>) | (150 characters of text) |
| Additional comments and observations | (150 characters of text) |

C1.10 A welcoming place

| A welcoming place | Score |
|---|--------------------------|
| Is there a clearly defined entrance? | <i>(0-10 drop down)</i> |
| Is the entrance clean, tidy and well maintained? | |
| Is there a welcome/ advisory sign, of appropriate size and colour? | |
| Are site boundaries clearly defined and maintained? (<i>i.e. well-kept hedges etc.</i>) | |
| Additional comments and observations | (150 characters of text) |

C1.11 Good and safe access

| Good and safe access | Score |
|---|--------------------------|
| How well does the open space link with neighbouring or surrounding areas? (<i>i.e. formal and informal connections, views</i>) | <i>(0-10 drop down)</i> |
| Is there provision for cycle parking and associated cycling facilities? | |
| Are foot paths and cycle paths constructed of appropriate material, level, and obstruction free? (<i>i.e. weeds and debris</i>) | |
| Additional comments and observations | (150 characters of text) |

C1.12 Signage

| Signage | Score |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Is the open space easy to locate? | <i>(0-10 drop down)</i> |
| Is there a site plan within the space, highlighting the location of facilities? | |
| Is there directional signage within the open space? <i>(i.e. finger posts, ground markings)</i> | |
| Is there any local information provided? <i>(i.e. heritage assets, species, biodiversity)</i> | |
| Additional comments and observations | <i>(150 characters of text)</i> |

C1.13 Inclusive access

| Inclusive access | Score |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Is the open space in close proximity to public transport links? <i>(i.e. bus stops, footpaths, cycle paths)</i> | |
| Are the needs of less mobile residents appropriately considered <i>(i.e. flat kerbs, wide paths and entrances, ramps)</i> | <i>(0-10 drop down)</i> |
| Are there any obstructions that may sever access, that do not have sufficient crossing points? <i>(I.e. busy roads, rivers, railway line?)</i> | |
| Is there sufficient provision of seating? | |
| Are there publically accessible toilets on site? | <i>Y/N</i> |
| Additional comments and observations | <i>(150 characters of text)</i> |

C1.14 Healthy, safe and secure

| Healthy, safe and secure | Score |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Is there natural surveillance from neighbouring properties? | <i>(0-10 drop down)</i> |
| Is there vandalism which presents a poor image of the area? | |
| Is the space well frequented/ populated? <i>(This assessment will have to observe the flow of people at the time and day of assessment)</i> | |
| Is there sufficient lighting provision, to allow for night time use? | |
| Does the space, surrounding area or viewpoints feel intimidating? | |
| Additional comments and observations | <i>(150 characters of text)</i> |

C1.14.1 Well maintained and clean

| Well maintained and clean | Score |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Are there bins on site, with recycling and dog waste options? | <i>(0-10 drop down)</i> |
| Are bins overflowing? | |
| Are there clearly defined areas for dogs? | |
| Evidence of dog fouling, litter and glass? | |
| Evidence of maintenance? <i>(i.e. has grass been recently cut, presence of planting)</i> | |
| Additional comments and observations | <i>(150 characters of text)</i> |

C1.15 Biodiversity, landscape and heritage

| Biodiversity, landscape and heritage | Score |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Are there unmanaged or overgrown areas? | <i>(0-10 drop down)</i> |
| Is there a range of trees, vegetation, flora and fauna? | |
| Do planted areas look in good conditions, healthy and well maintained? | |
| Evidence of dual role as flood protection or wider climate change mitigation? | <i>(150 characters of text)</i> |
| Additional comments and observations | <i>(150 characters of text)</i> |

C1.16 Children's play type of provision

| <i>(drop down list)</i> | |
|---|--|
| Local Area for Play (LAP) | |
| Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP) | |
| Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP) | |
| Multi Use Games Area (MUGA) | |
| Skate park | |

C1.17 Estimated age group provision:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Age Group | <i>For children under 5 years For children 5 to 11 years For children over 11 years For all age groups</i> |
| Additional comments/ observations | <i>(150 character text)</i> |

C1.18 Play equipment on site:

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Play equipment on site | <i>Y/N drop down</i> |
|------------------------|----------------------|

C1.19 Play equipment type:

| Equipment type: | Y/N | Condition of provision |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Balancing | <i>(Y/N drop down)</i> | <i>(0-10 drop down)</i> |
| Sliding | | |
| Rotating | | |
| Viewing | | |
| Counting | | |
| Rocking | | |
| Social Play | | |
| Jumping | | |
| Touching | | |
| Climbing / agility | | |
| Swinging | | |
| Space for informal play | | |
| Impact absorbing equipment | | |
| Other | <i>(text)</i> | |

C1.20 Supporting facilities/design features

| Additional facilities/ design features: | Y/N |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Outward opening gates | <i>(Y/N drop down)</i> |
| Self-closing gates | |
| Seating for parents and carers | |
| Additional comments or observations | <i>(150 characters of text)</i> |

C1.21 Quality assessment for play spaces

| Quality of play provision: | <i>(0-10 drop down)</i> |
|--|-------------------------|
| Appropriate location (i.e. away from main roads, sufficient opportunities for 'passive surveillance') | |
| Well maintained/ safe equipment and ancillary facilities | |
| Appropriate surfacing (i.e. impact absorbing rubber) | |
| Inclusive play facilities, to accommodate children with sensory or cognitive impairments (i.e. <i>quiet sensory spaces, step-free areas, range of colours, visual aids, signage, symbols</i>) | |

C1.22 Allotment provision:

Allotment provision and condition:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of plots on site | <i>50 character text (confirm through desk-based research)</i> |
| Total occupied | <i>% estimate if not clear from site visit</i> |
| Level of abandoned or unused plots (% estimate) | <i>Drop down: <25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-100%</i> |
| Quality of allotment site | <i>(0-5 drop down)</i> |

C1.23 Allotment management:

| Allotment site management arrangements: | <i>(Y/N drop down)</i> |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Council | |
| Self-managed (community) | |
| Private | |
| Other | <i>(50 characters of text)</i> |

C1.24 Allotment supporting facilities:

| On-site facilities (where possible to identify) | <i>(Y/N drop down)</i> |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Water supply | |
| Greenhouse | |
| Secure access | |
| Other | <i>(50 characters of text)</i> |

C1.25 Sports facilities pitch/ court type

| Pitch/ court type | <i>(Y/N)</i> |
|---|--------------|
| Football full size | <i>Y/N</i> |
| Football Junior | |
| Football 5-a-side | |
| Cricket full size | |
| Cricket junior | |
| Rugby full size | |
| Rugby junior | |
| Hockey | |
| Special football (Gaelic, American etc) | |
| Basketball court | |
| Bowling green | |
| Tennis courts | |

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Athletics arena | |
| Running track | |
| Field golf course | |
| Other (describe in box) | <i>(150 characters of text)</i> |

C1.26 Additional/ supporting facilities:

| Additional/ supporting facilities | <i>(Y/N drop down list)</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sports pavilion / changing | |
| Separately marked training area | |
| Toilets | |
| Floodlighting | |
| Teenage shelter | |
| Seating | |
| Viewing shelter | |
| Goal-end | |
| Parking | |
| Cycle provision | |

C1.27 Quality of pitch/ court:

| Pitch/ court quality: | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Grass cover | <i>(% estimate)</i> |
| Length of grass and evenness of pitch | <i>(Good/fair/poor drop down)</i> |
| Pitch/ court size | |
| Slope of pitch/court | |
| Evidence of dog fouling, stones, litter, unofficial use or damage to surface | |
| Quality of ancillary facilities (graffiti, well managed/ maintained, sufficient lighting, functional) | |
| Evidence of unofficial use (i.e. informal 'kick-about's', unbooked use – if apparent during the site visit. | |
| Last refurbishments/ facility redevelopment | <i>(150 characters of text)</i> |
| Additional comments or observations | <i>(150 characters of text)</i> |

C1.28 Access:

| Access | <i>(drop down)</i> |
|--------|--|
| | <i>Available for community use, and used</i> |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p><i>Available for community use, but unused (i.e. part of a school)</i></p> <p><i>Not available for community use (i.e. professional or semi-professional club pitches, where play is restricted)</i></p> <p><i>Not available as disused (i.e. pitches which are no longer marked out, and remain undeveloped)</i></p> |
|--|--|

C1.29 Additional access information:

| Access: | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Days and hours the pitch/ court/supporting facilities are open to the community to use | <i>(150 characters of text)</i> |
| Cost to hire the pitch/ court | <i>(150 characters of text)</i> |
| Provision for walking and cycling | <i>Y/N drop down</i> |
| Inclusive access measures (flat kerbs, wide paths and entrances, disabled parking) | <i>Y/N drop down</i> |