

OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT

3 Approach to the study

Policy guidance

- 3.1 This section and **Table 3.1** sets out the relevant policies from the policy context review and explores the implications for this study.

Policy Document	Implications for the Haringey Open Space and Biodiversity Assessment
National Planning Policy Framework	The Open Space and Biodiversity Assessment should inform Haringey's policies and proposals in relation to protection, management and enhancement of open space. It should identify the locations where there is sufficient open space, and where additional provision may be required, and highlight any specific opportunities for provision. The Open Space Assessment will help to determine whether any parts of the Borough are experiencing a deficiency or surplus of open space, and opportunities to address this. It may also help to define open spaces which should be designated as Local Green Spaces in the Local Plan, although Haringey Council should consider this in more detail through further work.
London Plan	The Open Space and Biodiversity Assessment should cover all forms of open space. It should also assess the needs of the local community. The findings of the assessment should be used to develop a strategy which identifies and prioritises any further work needed to reflect any identified deficiencies. The Companion Guide to PPG17 provides guidance on assessing open space provision.
All London Green Grid	<p>The ALGG concept should be embedded in all Borough-level planning for open space and green infrastructure. When planning for future enhancement of the open space network, Haringey Council should refer to the ALGG and may wish to prioritise action in areas of the Borough that are highlighted as priorities in the ALGG. This could include locations where there is a quantitative lack of open space, or where open space quality is low. Haringey Council should work with the Greater London Authority (GLA) and neighbouring boroughs to plan and deliver improvements to the strategic network of open space, as defined in the ALGG.</p> <p>The ALGG includes maps of the existing accessible open space in London, and areas of strategic deficiency in access to open space. These should be reviewed when developing provision standards for Haringey. The ALGG highlights a number of priorities for 'GGA1: Lee Valley and Finchley Ridge'. It also identifies a range of opportunities to enhance and create open space within Green Grid Area 1, and these should be considered by Haringey Council when determining priorities at a local level.</p>
Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (adopted July 2013)	This planned enhancement of access to the River Lee and improvements to the open space resource it offers is a key opportunity for Haringey's open space and biodiversity objectives. The enhancement of the river corridor offers potential to address deficiencies in strategic open space, and also provides a tool for enhancing ecological connectivity along the river. Haringey Council should work with the GLA and neighbouring boroughs, particularly Waltham Forest to ensure that the regeneration of

Policy Document	Implications for the Haringey Open Space and Biodiversity Assessment
	the area contributes to its own open space and biodiversity objectives.
Haringey Local Plan Strategic Policies (adopted 2013)	As well as identifying a general aspiration to improve and expand the Borough's open space network, the policy also highlights the importance of open space creation in areas of deficiency, particularly in eastern parts of the Borough. The policy makes reference to the Council's Open Space and Recreational Standards SPD, and also sets standards for the minimum provision of play space. Policy SP13 also highlights the importance of working with neighbouring boroughs and the Lee Valley Regional Park to protect and improve provision of Green Infrastructure in the Borough. The policy highlights the importance of delivering GI functions through open space management. The multiple benefits of open space, including the environmental and social functions they can deliver in addition to recreational benefits, should be reflected in this study.
Haringey Community Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2013)	The Community Infrastructure Delivery Plan should be reviewed when determining the priorities for enhancement of open space and biodiversity provision. It is likely that in many cases, the proposals listed in the CIDP have not yet been delivered, and could be designed to help implement any additional requirements identified through this study. The CIDP will also be useful in identifying potential partner organisations to support the Council's delivery of its objectives.
Haringey Community Infrastructure study (2010)	This study should determine the extent to which the priority actions for enhancement of open space and biodiversity have been delivered, and whether those priorities remain.
Haringey Community Infrastructure Plan Update (April 2013)	This study needs to recognise the likely increases to population and associated open space demand as a result of the proposed regeneration schemes. Open space requirements should be assessed in light of both the existing and potential future population. The ecological sensitivity of the Lee Valley Regional Park and Alexandra Palace should be considered, as use of these sites is likely to increase. Actions to minimise impacts on the features of ecological value may be necessary, as well as appropriate mitigation or adaptation.
A Plan for Tottenham	The Open Space and Biodiversity Assessment should take into consideration the significant population growth which will result from the Plan for Tottenham. This should be reflected in the anticipated pressure on open spaces, the potential need for new and/or improved open space provision, and the demand for access routes between local centres/communities and the surrounding area. The study may identify sensitive biodiversity assets, which should be considered in the design of the regeneration schemes, and may also highlight potential improvements to the biodiversity resource which can be delivered through these schemes.

Table 3.1: Review of policies and the implications for the open space assessment

- 3.2 The methodology also followed the guidance in the Practice Guidance to Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation. This provides useful guidance on the process for determining appropriate open space standards for local authorities. LUC refined this method, based on experience elsewhere, and enhanced it to reflect non-recreational functions of open space.

3.3 In addition, the methodology and its application have been guided by the Mayor of London's Open Space Strategies: Best practice guidance². The approach to play has been guided by the Mayor of London's 2012 Supplementary Planning Guidance *Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation*³

Methodology

Overview

3.4 A diagram illustrating the approach to both strands of the study and how they will be weaved together is shown in **Figure 3.1** below

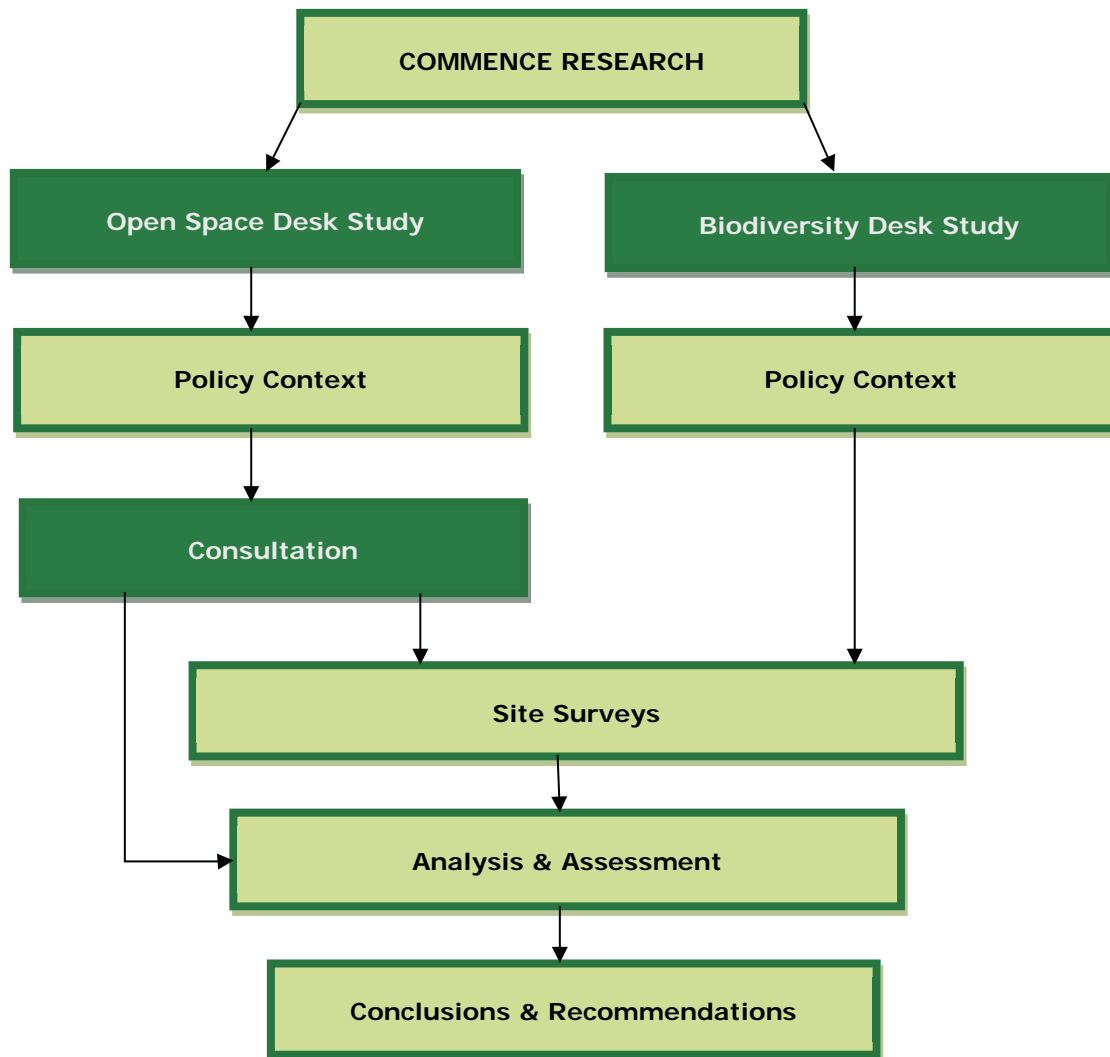


Figure 3.1: Overview of the methodology

Detailed open space methodology

3.5 **Table 3.2** sets out the steps taken in undertaking this study.

² The Mayor of London/CABE Space, 2008. Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance. Greater London Authority: London

³ The Mayor of London, 2012. Supplementary Planning Guidance: Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation. Greater London Authority: London

Task	Scope
<p>Stage A: Policy review, contextual information and consultation</p>	<p>A review of the relevant national and local planning policy context was undertaken to identify the land use implications of policies and strategies for open space and recreation provision. The results of this are detailed in Section 2 and the implications for this study are detailed in Section 3.</p> <p>To provide an understanding of the specific needs of the Borough, information was collated on the geographic, demographic and socio-economic context of Haringey which could influence the level of need. This contextual information is presented in Section 2.</p> <p>In order to understand the needs, attitudes and expectations of local people towards existing provision of open spaces, a programme of community consultation was undertaken. This entailed a telephone and online survey as well as discussions with relevant officers at Haringey Borough Council. Consultation findings are detailed further in Section 4. Appendix 2 provides details of the consultation method and feedback.</p>
<p>Stage B: Auditing provision</p>	<p>The London Borough of Haringey provided a full list of green spaces which is attached as Appendix 1. The open space audit assessed all open spaces within the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks and gardens greater than 0.25ha in size; • Natural and semi-natural natural green space greater than 0.25ha in size; • Green Corridors greater than 0.25ha in size; • Amenity green space greater than 0.25ha in size; • Allotments and community gardens; • Cemeteries and churchyards; • Civic spaces - No civic spaces were identified in the list of sites to be audited and on site analysis. • Provision for children and teenagers within other open spaces; • Sports facilities within other open spaces • <i>Stand-alone outdoor sports facilities were not audited as a part of this study as per the brief provided by the London Borough of Haringey.</i> <p>As instructed by Haringey Council five sites less than 0.25 ha were included in the audit; Parks and Gardens: Rokesley Gardens and Wood Green Crown Court; Amenity Green Space: Page Green Terrace, Tewkesbury Close, Manchester Gardens. This resulted in a total of 90 sites being audited.</p> <p>The site audit form was developed (see example in Appendix 1) based around the themes of the Green Flag Award criteria, which is the national standard for parks and green spaces in England and Wales. The use of the Green Flag themes (See Section 3, below) ensured sufficient information was gathered in order to understand the quality of existing spaces. The Green Flag themes and a brief description of each are set out below.</p> <p>The open space audit comprised a comprehensive audit of all categories of open space, building on the Council's existing work, in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality • Quantity

Task	Scope
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility <p>Details of the audit findings are provided in Section 5.</p>
Stage C: Setting provision standards and application	<p>All audit findings were compiled in an integrated geodatabase, categorised into three zones (Western, Central and Eastern), and supported by a map of the site location and images of site. Combined analysis was then completed for quality and value findings, and implications for future provision in Haringey. Conclusions were drawn on current accessibility of Council's open spaces, building on Council's existing work, in order to inform priorities for future management. Locally-derived standards were defined for quality, quantity and accessibility. General conclusions were also drawn on the adequacy of provision in Haringey, for open space categories where it is difficult to define a standard.</p> <p>As well as applying the standards at the borough level the findings were applied to the three zones with reference to the two major growth areas identified in Figure 2.7.</p> <p>Figure 2.2 shows these zones.</p> <p>The locally-derived standards, and areas/sites of deficiency are outlined in Sections 6 and 7.</p>
Stage D: Recommendations for emerging local plans	<p>The findings of Stages A-C informed policy recommendations regarding sites for protection/enhancement in the emerging Local Development Plan. The findings of the Biodiversity study have also been reviewed to inform these policy recommendations. The policy recommendations also respond to the application of the open space standards, and provide suggestions on areas of Haringey where there is adequate open space, deficient open space, or a surplus of poor quality open space. These findings were then reviewed against the priorities identified through the Biodiversity Study, and have informed priorities for future provision and/or investment in open space.</p>

Table 3.2: Detailed open space methodology

Auditing of open space provision

- 3.6 Site audits were carried out in September and October 2103 for sites that fit the criteria listed above. Sites were selected using data provided by the Council and the 2003 Atkins Study. Overall, 90 spaces were audited and the characteristics of the sites are discussed further below. **Figure 3.2** indicates the location and typology of all open spaces included in the audit.
- 3.7 A site audit form was developed (see **Appendix 1**) based around the criteria of the Green Flag Award, which is the national standard for parks and green spaces in England and Wales. The use of the Green Flag themes ensured sufficient information was gathered in order to understand the quality of existing spaces. The Green Flag themes and a brief description of each are set out below:

Green Flag Award criteria

1. A Welcoming Place

Welcoming, good & safe access, signage, equal access for all

2. Healthy, Safe and Secure

Safe equipment & facilities, personal security, dog fouling, appropriate provision of facilities, quality of facilities

3. Clean and Well Maintained

Litter & waste management, grounds maintenance & horticulture, building & infrastructure maintenance, equipment maintenance

4. Sustainability

Environmental sustainability, pesticides, peat use, waste minimisation, arboriculture & woodland management

5. Conservation and Heritage

Conservation of nature features, wild flora & fauna, conservation of landscape features, conservation of buildings & structures

6. Community Involvement

Community involvement in management & development including outreach work, appropriate provision for the community

7. Marketing

Marketing & promotion, provision of appropriate information, provision of appropriate educational interpretation/information

8. Management

Implementation of management plan

- 3.8 A Microsoft Access database was developed to hold all of the information drawn from the site audits, the desk study and further site specific information drawn from the consultation. The database is linked to a GIS dataset of the sites to enable spatial analysis.

Figure 3.2: Open spaces by typology

Developing standards

- 3.9 Provision standards should reflect local circumstances such as differing demographic profiles and the extent of existing built up development in an area. Therefore, a key stage of the process was to set locally specific standards which enabled analysis of the adequacy of existing provision and the likely inadequacy of provision in future. These local standards will also form the basis for the open space requirements within new developments.
- 3.10 To set locally specific standards for each type of open space the London benchmark standards were taken into consideration and compared with the existing levels of provision, consultation findings and benchmarking against other local authority standards.
- 3.11 In general terms the scoring results were listed in sequential order for both quality and value to help to determine which overall score and open space (exemplar site) within the scale meets good quality and good value. Subsequently this informed whether an open space is ranked above or below the quality and value threshold within its category/classification.












Quantity standards

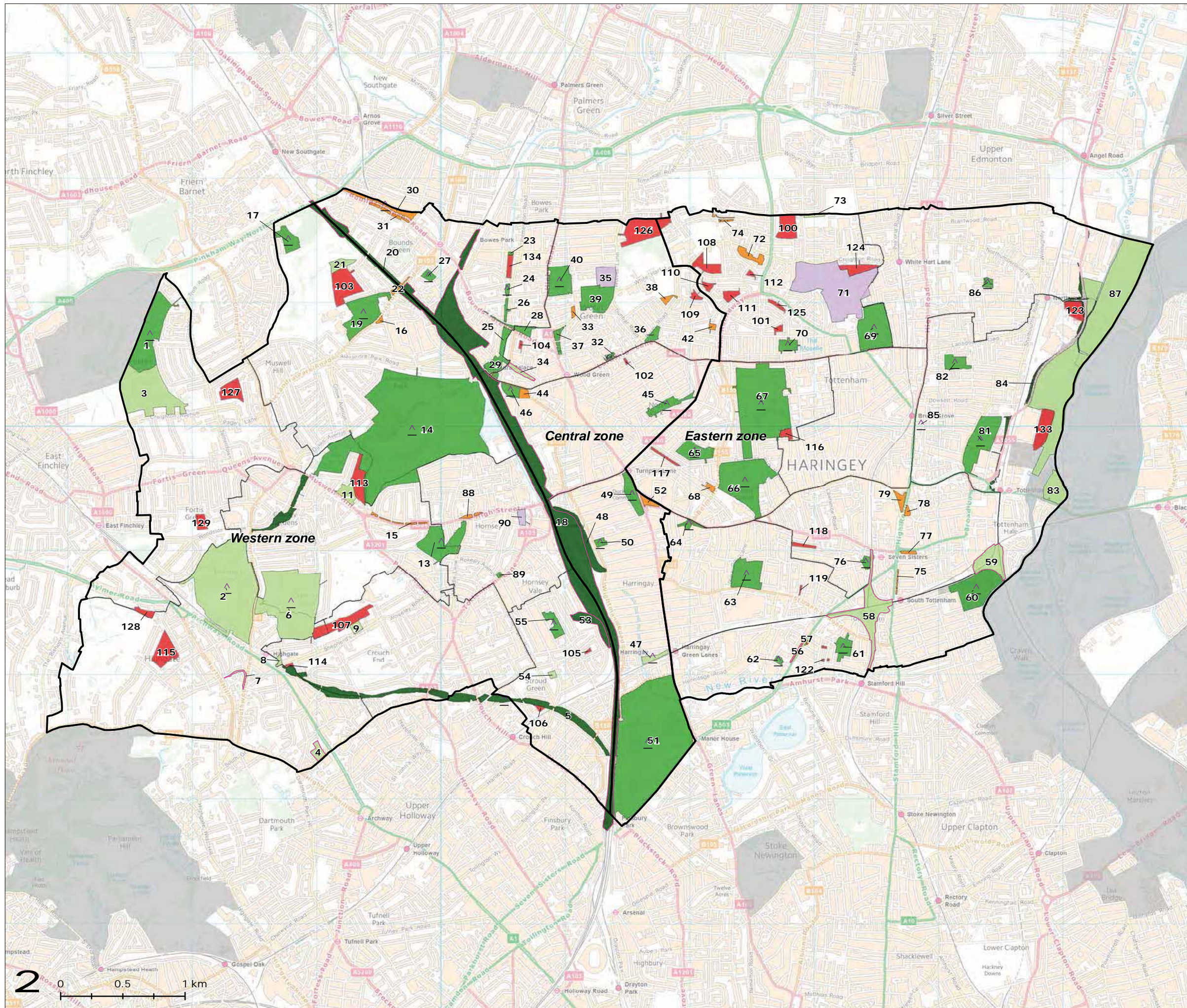
- 3.12 The quantitative standards define the amount of open space that should be available to the communities of Haringey. The standards provide a measure against which existing provision can be assessed and guidance for additional provision in new development. Published guidance provides a useful reference for setting the quantity standard, but, in order to ensure the standards are relevant to Haringey, they reflect the findings of the audits in terms of existing levels of provision and take into account consultation findings to gauge whether the community considers the level of existing provision to be sufficient or not.
- 3.13 The PPG17 Companion Guide states that quantity standards can be expressed as *"a combination of a unit of 'useful area' of provision and a population"* e.g. x hectares of parks per 1,000 people. For some types of facilities, such as allotments, the area is less relevant and is better expressed as a number of a certain type of facility (e.g. plots) per 1,000 people. The quantity standards for each typology are described in detail below.
- 3.14 The quantity standards were developed by assessing the existing quantity of each open space typology. As consultation feedback has indicated that three quarters of residents feel that the current quantity of open space is sufficient, the basis for the quantity standards was the average

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Figure 3.2

Open spaces by typology

-  Analysis areas
-  Wards
-  Sites with no public access
- Type**
-  A. Parks and gardens
-  B. Natural and semi-natural green space
-  C. Green corridors
-  D. Amenity green space
-  E. Allotments
-  F. Cemeteries and churchyards
-  Site contains play facilities for children and young people
-  Significant open spaces outside the borough



Map Scale @ A3:1:30,000



quantity of combined open space provision in the borough. This was then reviewed against both national guidelines on open space provision, for example Natural England's Accessible Natural Green Space Standards and the Greater London Authority's Open Space provision standards, as well as the adopted open space standards of adjacent London Boroughs.

Value/quality standards

- 3.15 The quality standard provides a benchmark against which the existing condition and need for enhancement of existing spaces or facilities can be measured. It can also provide a guide to the qualitative attributes that should be expected of a newly created space or facility.

Quality

- 3.16 As part of the site audit, each site was assessed for quality against the Green Flag criteria, and the condition of the various components of a site rated as good, fair or poor. This assessment was then transposed through a scoring system into a quality score. In order to develop a quality standard which is appropriate for the type and function of open spaces in Haringey, the existing quality of provision was reviewed by typology and the associated hierarchy level (where hierarchy refers to the scale and size of the open space, e.g. is it of local or district significance). Through reviewing the range of quality scores it was possible to form a quality threshold score, i.e. a minimum level of quality which should be achieved at any open space. A threshold score has been defined for each level of the hierarchy reflecting the ideal score scenario for a good quality site.

Value

- 3.17 Value is fundamentally different from quality; a space can be valued for a range of reasons even if it is of low quality. As set out in PPG17 Companion Guide, 'value' mainly relates to the following:
- **Context:** e.g. an easily accessible space is higher value than one that is inaccessible to potential users, equally the value of a space may diminish if it is immediately adjacent to several others which provides the same function.
 - **Level and type of use:** the primary purpose and associated use of a space can increase its value - well used spaces are of high value to people, similarly spaces with diverse habitats can be well used by wildlife and can be interpreted as having a higher value.
 - **Wider benefits:** i.e. the benefits a space generates for people, biodiversity and the wider environment including the following –landscape, ecological, education, social inclusion and health benefit, cultural and heritage, amenity benefits, 'sense of place' and economic benefits.
- 3.18 The site audit included information to be evaluated as part of the value assessments such as the value of play spaces, the presence of community facilities and the biodiversity value of habitats. The relevant audit information was reviewed to develop a value threshold score specific to the different types of open space in Haringey. A list of key characteristics was developed which could be expected of sites of a particular typology and at a particular level of the hierarchy.
- 3.19 In order to assess the sites consistently the audit forms were scored. The scores for each site were separated into factors that relate to quality and value. As set out in the PPG17 Companion Guide "quality and value are fundamentally different and can be completely unrelated". For example, a facility or open space may be of high quality but if it is not accessible it is of little value, while if an open space is poor quality but has a wide range of facilities it is potentially of high value.
- 3.20 When assessing scored sites, it should be noted that the scoring varies according to the complexity of the site as well as the condition of the site which limits the extent to which one should directly compare scores across different types of space. In essence this means that the quality score for a good quality park or garden to differ from that of a good quality amenity green space, reflecting the different provision that can be expected within each.
- 3.21 The value and quality scoring can be reviewed by total score or by the audit themes (linked to the Green Flag criteria). Each site was audited using a standard form with scores allocated to relevant criteria. The breakdown of the scoring can be seen in **Appendix 1**.

Combined Value/quality rating

- 3.22 The quality and value standards have been derived from the results of the audit data, consideration of the community views and a judgement on the quality which can be delivered. Both standards are aspirational and provide benchmarks against which to measure the quality and value of any existing open space in order to determine the need for enhancement and to ensure there is a consistent level of provision across the Borough and to set priorities in a transparent manner. They can also be used to monitor improvements over time as part of the Best Value process. The standards also provide a useful starting point in negotiations with developers over on-site provision.
- 3.23 The quality and value standards for Haringey have derived from the following:
- Identification of appropriate features and qualities of each typology.
 - Consideration of the overall range of scores from the site audit.
 - Identification of open spaces which are performing well and those which are not.
 - The community's perception of open spaces within Haringey (through reviewing the results from the consultation events and activities).
- 3.24 Using a combination of the Value and Quality factors it is possible to identify sites which are performing above the required standards and should be protected, sites which require enhancement, and sites which may no longer be needed for their present purpose. Each site has therefore been rated with a combined Value and Quality band and grouped into bandings using the format of +/- symbols to annotate each band (i.e. high value/high quality is shown as ++, high value/low quality is shown as +-). **Table 3.3** suggests the future management approach to open spaces within each band.

High value/high quality	Low value/High quality
+ +	- +
<p>These sites are considered to be the best open spaces within the borough offering the greatest value and quality for the surrounding communities.</p> <p>Future management should seek to maintain the standards for these spaces and ensure they continue to meet the requirements of the communities they serve.</p> <p>Ideally all spaces should fall into this category.</p>	<p>These sites have been scored as being of a high quality but of a low value.</p> <p>Wherever possible, the preferred management approach to a space in this category should be to enhance its value in terms of its present primary typology or purpose.</p> <p>If this is not possible, the next best policy approach is to consider whether it might be of high value if converted to some other primary purpose.</p>
High value/Low quality	Low value / Low quality
+ -	- -
<p>These spaces meet or exceed the required value standard but fall below the required quality standard.</p> <p>Future management should therefore seek to enhance their quality to ensure that the open spaces are welcoming and safe for use by the local community.</p>	<p>These spaces are falling below the applicable value and quality standards and therefore their future enhancement should be considered to be a priority.</p> <p>If this is not possible, for whatever reason, the space or facility may be 'surplus to requirements' in terms of its present primary purpose.</p>

Table 3.3: Value and quality matrix (adapted from PPG17 Companion Guide)

3.25 These standards should also be applied to guide the quality of future provision of open space. The process followed to establish the benchmark standards is shown in the flowchart below.

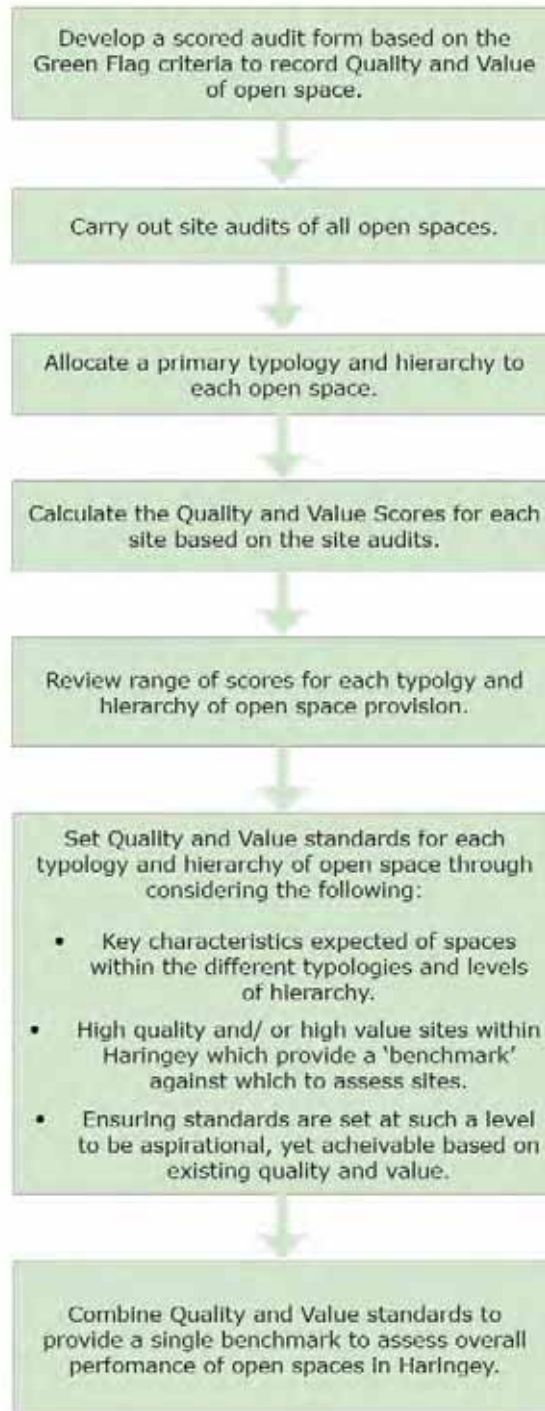


Figure 3.3 Process taken to establish the benchmark standards

Accessibility standards

3.26 The accessibility standard defines the maximum distance that users can reasonably be expected to travel to each type of provision. This can be presented spatially by use of an 'accessibility catchment' which is effectively a mapped buffer around facilities and spaces.

- 3.27 Accessibility standards are based on relevant national and local information as well as the strategic context of the Borough and consultation findings.
- 3.28 Accessibility catchments were mapped by applying a radius around the site as per the accessibility standard e.g. 400m for a local park. Although there exist some barriers to access in the borough (railway, busy roads), these were deemed to be sufficiently porous to allow residents to pass from one side to the other. We have developed these accessibility standards through review of:
- Existing national guidance, e.g. from Natural England, Fields in Trust and the Greater London Authority;
 - Benchmarking against other London Boroughs;
 - Review of feedback received through public consultation.

Application of standards

- 3.29 The standards were applied to the open space data for each typology to identify:
- Areas which do and do not have access to different types of spaces by virtue of their geographic location.
 - Parts of the district (by zone) which have above or below the recommended standard in terms of quantity of provision per 1,000 people.
 - Sites and facilities which are performing well and less well in terms of quality and value.
- 3.30 Part of the process of developing open space standards has been to benchmark the proposed Haringey standards against those of other London Boroughs. This is a useful reality-check on standards considered acceptable and feasible in other parts of the Greater London area.

4 Local needs assessment

Public attitude survey

- 4.1 A central component of the study was to understand the needs of the community. This helps to develop truly locally based provision standards for open space across the borough. This section outlines the approach to engagement with the community and other stakeholders and summarises the findings that have informed the development of local open space standards.

Method

- 4.2 A questionnaire was created to find out how people in the community use their open spaces, and how they would like to see them improved. The questionnaire was placed online and the consultation was publicised through the Haringey Council web site. In order to maximise the number of responses received, a telephone consultation was carried out in parallel; all responses from the telephone consultation were entered into the online questionnaire.
- 4.3 The consultation was open for four weeks, and a total of 772 responses were received, of which 619 completed the full survey. A total of 757 telephone calls were made (at random but proportionally representative of the population within each ward) to members of the public, of which 130 completed the survey, 388 were unwilling to take part, 226 had no reply, and 13 started the survey but did not complete it.
- 4.4 Of the respondents 41% were male, 59% female. White British respondents accounted for 80% of the responses, and White Irish for 7%. Black or Black British respondents accounted for 4% of the responses, other named ethnic groups each accounted for less than 2% of the respondents, although 11% of respondents identified themselves in an ethnic category not listed.
- 4.5 17% identified themselves as having some kind of disability, with 5.5% having a physical disability.
- 4.6 58% of responses were given by those in the 30-59 years old age cohort, and 37% were aged 60 or over. Only 3 responses were provided by those aged under 21.
- 4.7 Every effort has been made to ensure that the survey reached a wide proportion of the population, but in analysing the demographic structure of the respondents it is clear that some groups are better represented than others. (For example, 18.8% of the borough's population are of Black ethnicity, whereas Black respondents accounted for just 4% of the survey responses). We therefore recognise that the survey is subject to limitations. For the most part, the findings of the survey have supported the findings of the quantity / quality / value and accessibility analysis, which were driven by data. Although a better representation would be desirable, the implications of this are therefore considered to be minimal.
- 4.8 A full consultation report is contained **in Appendix 2** and the key findings from the consultation, and how they relate to this strategy, are set out below.

Key findings

- Over 80% of respondents use parks and open spaces more than once a week.
- 89% of respondents travel to parks and open spaces on foot, and over 20% by bicycle (respondents were asked to tick all modes of transport that they usually use). Two respondents noted that they travelled by mobility scooter / electric wheelchair.
- People visit parks and open spaces in Haringey for a very diverse range of reasons.
- Of those people who do not visit parks and open spaces in Haringey regularly, 23% said they did not feel safe using them, and 16% said there is too much litter, including dog fouling.

- 99% of respondents rated the maintenance of parks (e.g. being free of litter) as 'fairly important' or 'very important', and 69% rated the cleanliness of their local park or open space as 'good' or 'very good'.
- 81% of respondents rated toilet facilities as 'fairly important' or 'very important' and 29% rated the toilet facilities within their local park or open space as 'poor' or 'very poor'.
- 93% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they live within easy walking distance of a park or open space.
- 75% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they are happy with the facilities that are available in their nearest park or open space

4.9 In addition to the above consultation Haringey Council conducted a survey 'Your Park', the results from this consultation is contained in **Appendix 2**. The key headlines from the consultation are set out below;

- 70% of respondents felt the condition of their local park was either the same or better than it was before the budget reductions happened in 2011.
- 88% of respondents either feel safe or very safe when they use their local park.
- Finsbury Park was the park that received the most responses followed equally by Downhill's Park, Priory Park and Albert Road Recreation Ground.
- People are using the parks less to relax and more for family outings, playing with friends and to observe wildlife.
- Four times as many people said they were volunteering on projects in parks.
- The frequency and time when people used the park remained broadly the same.
- People felt that the facilities within the park were either Good or Fair.

Findings

4.10 A detailed review of the consultation findings is set out below, and the implications of the findings for this study follows in the next section.

Use of spaces

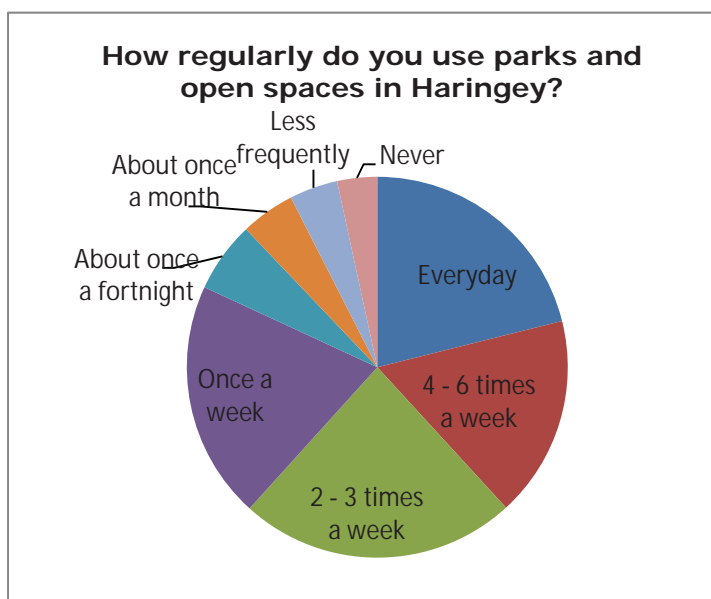


Figure 4.1: Regularity of use

4.11 Over 80% of respondents use parks and open spaces more than once a week, and 45% spend 2-6 hours taking part in leisure and recreational activities each week.

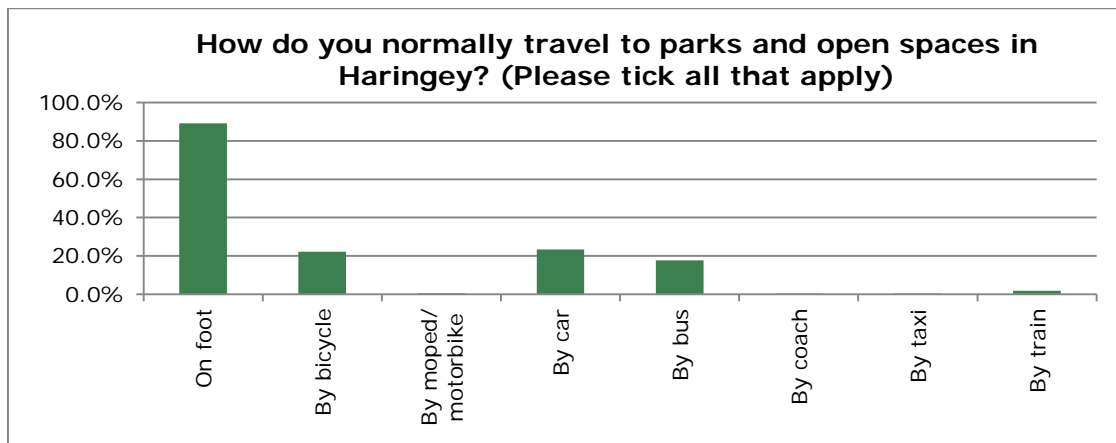


Figure 4.2: Travel to parks and open spaces

4.12 89% of respondents travel to parks and open spaces on foot, and over 20% by bicycle (respondents were asked to tick all modes of transport that they usually use). Two respondents noted that they travelled by mobility scooter / electric wheelchair.

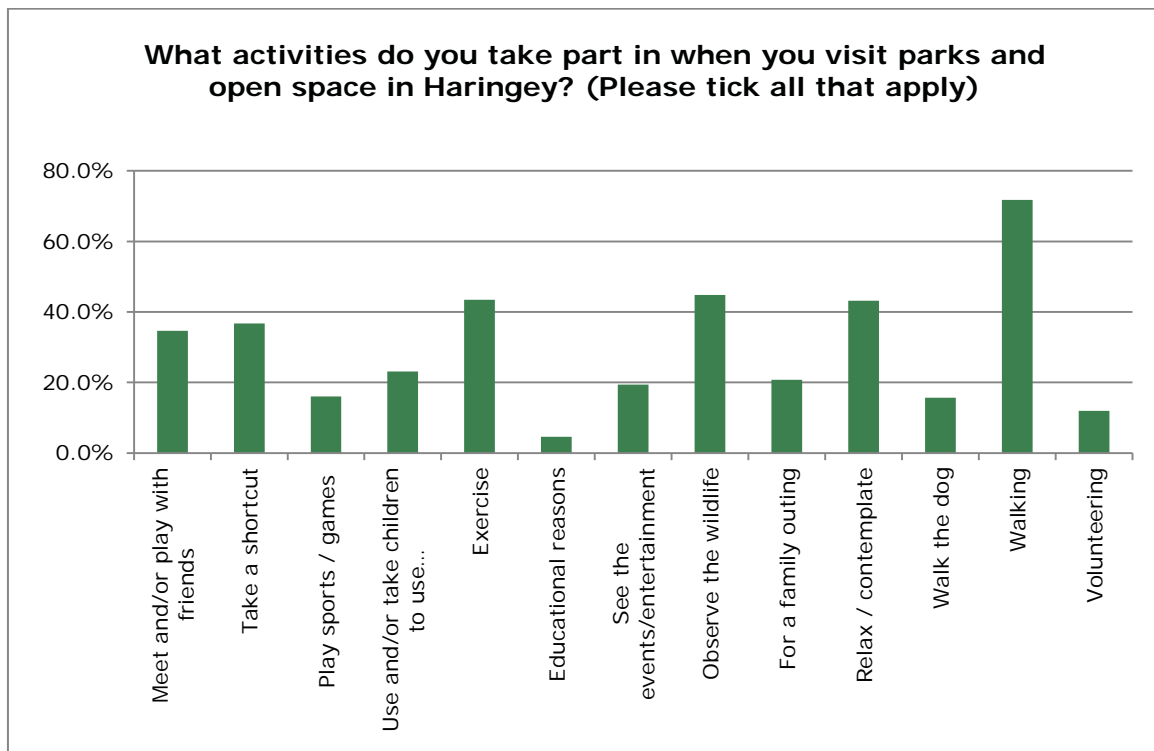


Figure 4.3: Activities within parks and open spaces

4.13 The parks and open spaces in Haringey are used for a very diverse range of activities. 72% said that they used them for walking, 45% to observe the wildlife, 43% for exercise, and 43% to relax and contemplate. Many other activities were noted, including use of allotments and use as cycle routes.



4.14 Respondents showed that spaces are visited at all times of day, and both at weekends and weekdays.







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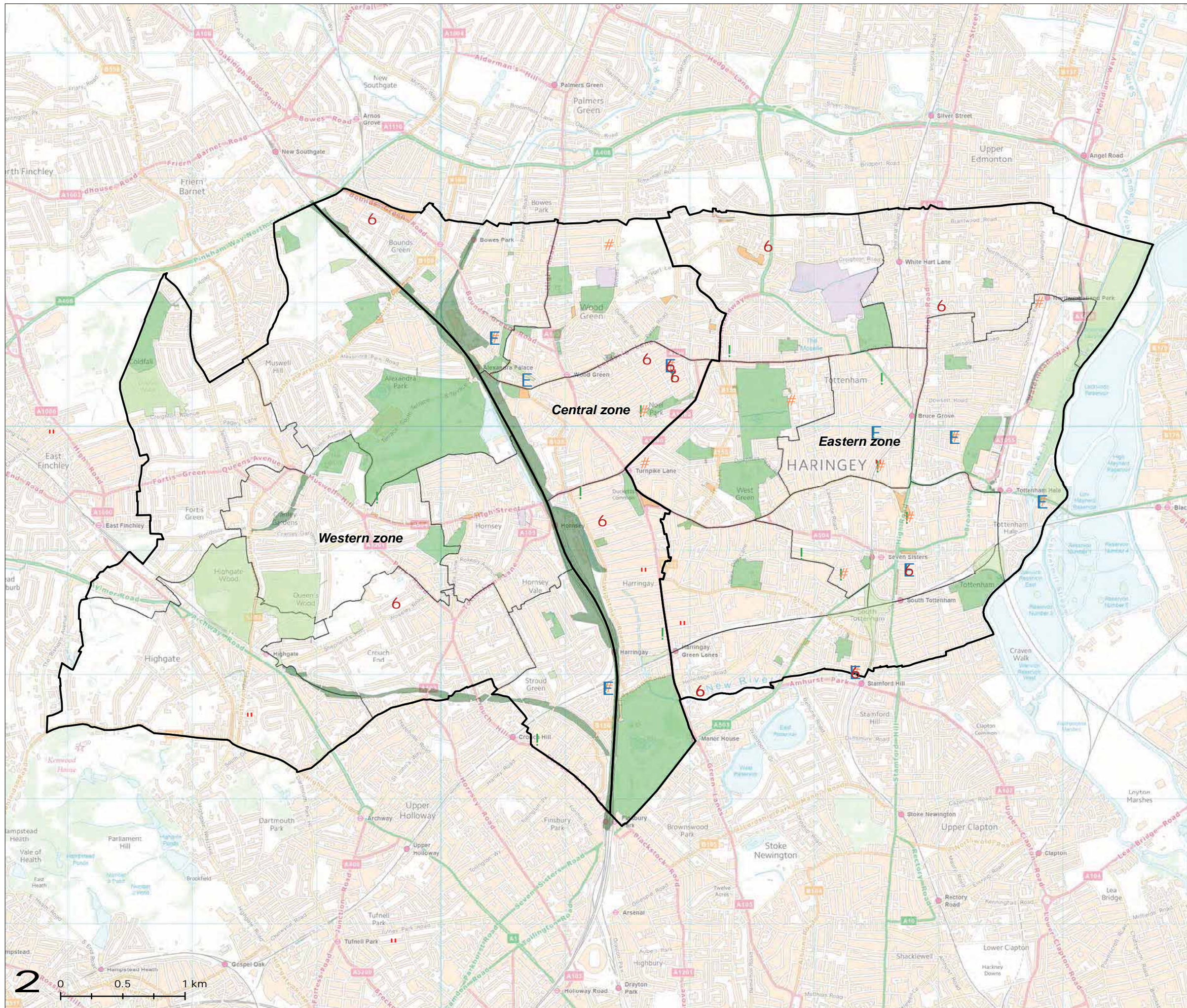
Figure 4.5

Reasons for not using parks

- 6** They do not meet my leisure and recreational needs (I go somewhere else for leisure and recreation).
- E** Their general appearance puts me off
- #** There is too much litter (inc. dog fouling)
- !** I don't feel safe visiting them
- "** They are too far away

-  Analysis areas
-  Wards

- Type**
-  A. Parks and gardens
 -  B. Natural and semi-natural green space
 -  C. Green corridors
 -  D. Amenity green space
 -  E. Allotments
 -  F. Cemeteries and churchyards



Map Scale @ A3:1:30,000



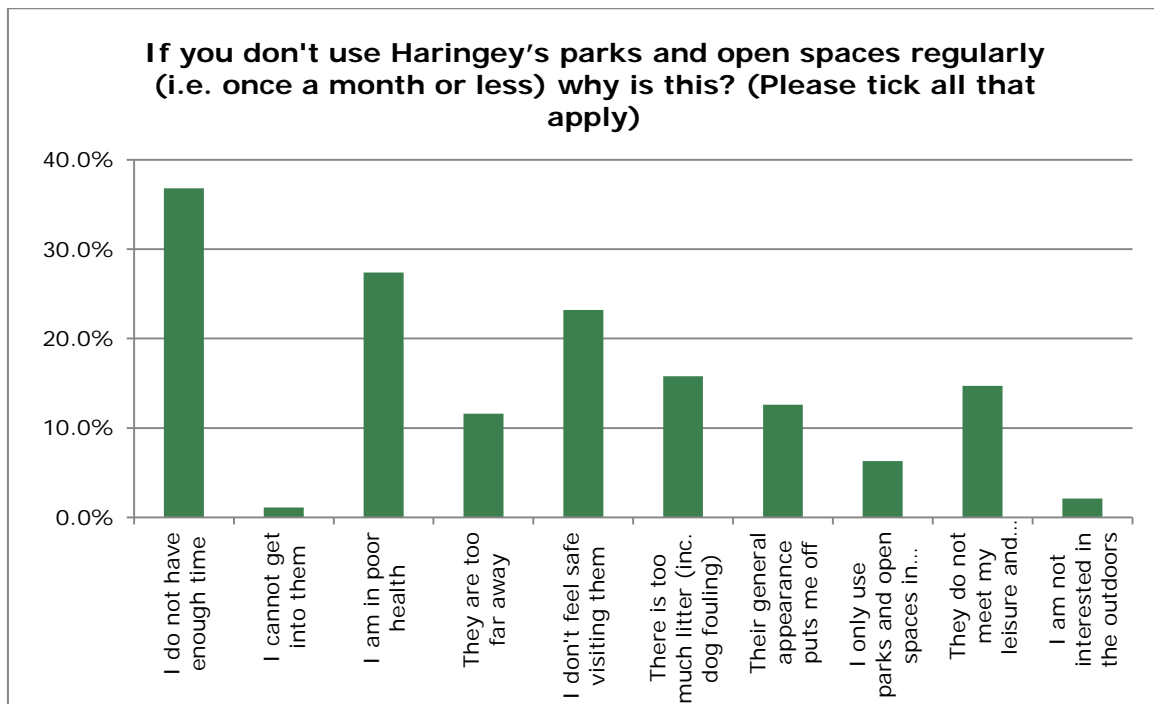


Figure 4.4: Reasons for not using parks and open spaces

4.15 Of those who don't use Haringey's parks and open spaces regularly, 23% stated that they did not feel safe using them and 16% said there is too much litter, including dog fouling. Importantly, in terms of accessibility, 12% said they lived too far away from parks and open spaces, and 1% said they cannot get into them. The location of respondents has been mapped against the reasons for not using parks and open spaces, as shown in **Figure 4.5**.

Figure 4.5: Reasons for not using parks

4.16 **Table 4.1** shows the parks and open spaces named as those which respondents used most frequently.

Park or open space used most frequently	Number of respondents
Alexandra Palace Park	106
Finsbury Park	45
Highgate Wood	40
Albert Road Recreation Ground	35
Priory Park	35
Downhills Park	32
Queens Wood	23
Lordship Recreation Ground	22
Ducketts Common	19
Coldfall Wood	14
Others named include Bruce Castle, Chestnuts Park, Russell Park, Woodside Park and Pinkham Way.	

Table 4.1: Most frequently named parks / open spaces

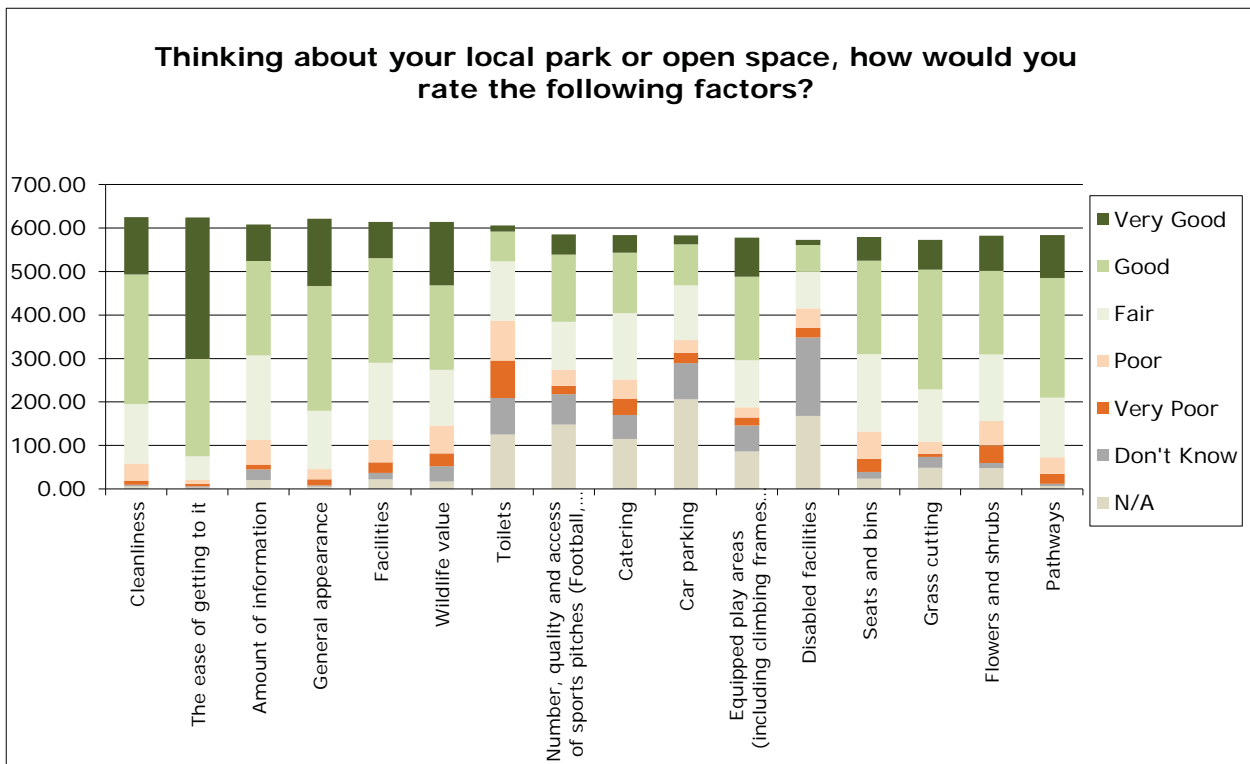


Figure 4.6: Rating of factors for local parks and open spaces

- 4.17 The ease of getting to a space was the most significantly rated factor for respondents rating their local park or open space: 88% of people rated this as Good or Very Good.
- 4.18 About 70% of respondents rated cleanliness and the general appearance of sites as Good or Very Good. This is positive, although does leave room for improvement.
- 4.19 The most negatively rated factor was toilets, with 29% of respondents rating them as Poor or Very Poor.

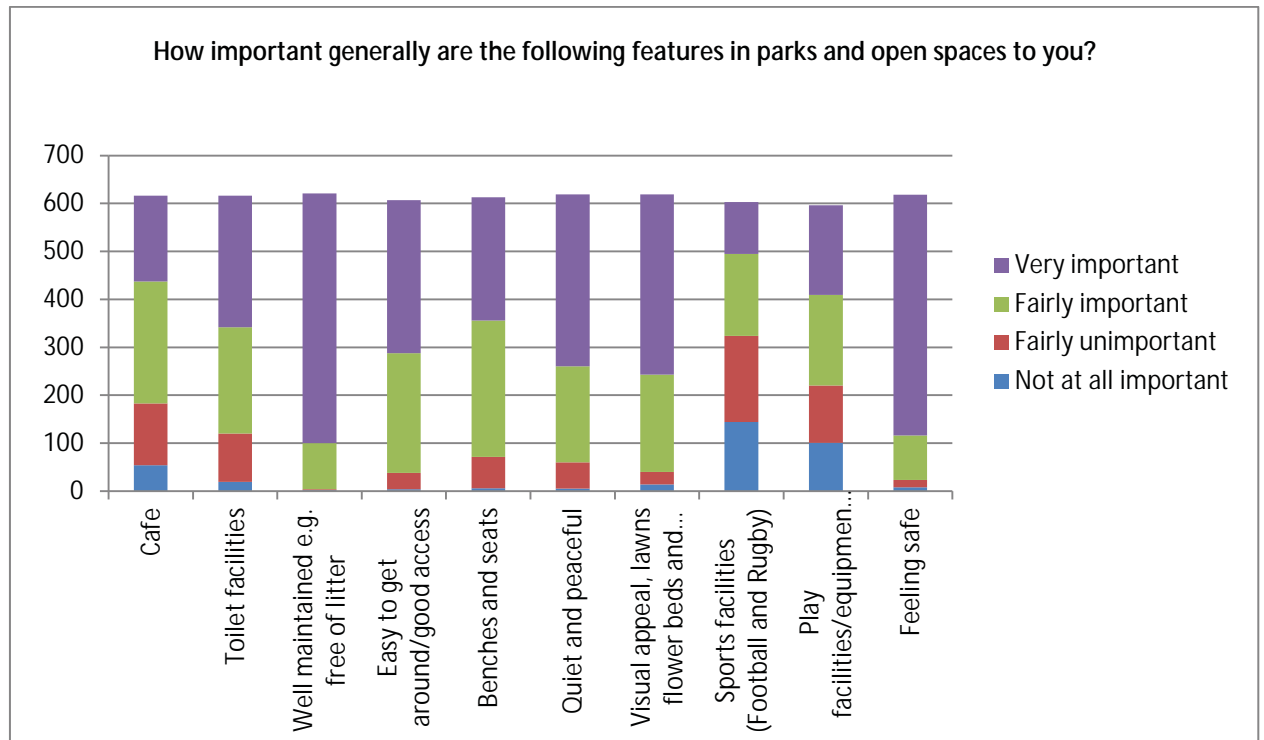


Figure 4.7: General importance of features in parks and open spaces

4.20 As shown in Figure 4.7, the two most highly rated features in parks and open spaces were that they are well maintained (e.g. free of litter) (84% rated as very important), and feeling safe (81% rated as very important). Standards of maintenance and safety are therefore both very significant factors to take into account of parks and open spaces.

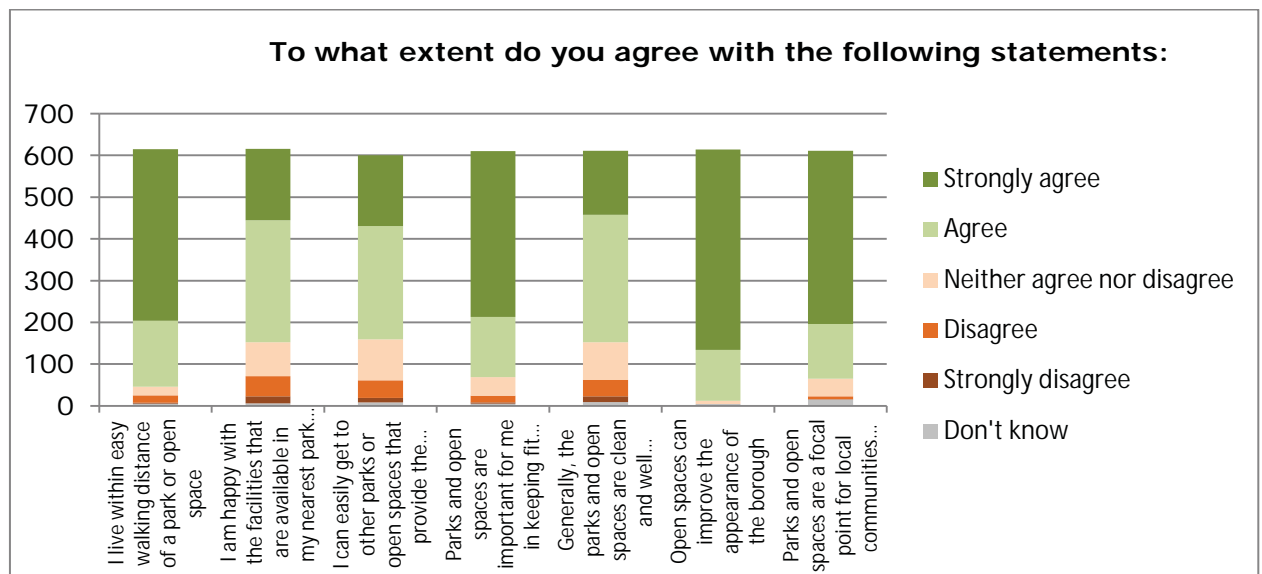


Figure 4.8: Extent of agreement with statements

4.21 Overall, as shown in Figure 4.8, there is a strongly positive view of parks and open spaces within the borough. 93% of respondents said that they live within easy walking distance to a park or open space. However a slightly lower 75% of respondents said that they are happy with the facilities that are available in their nearest park or open space, and 74% said that they could easily get to other parks or open spaces that provide the facilities that they need.

4.22 The location of respondents and whether they considered that they live within easy walking distance to a park or open space is shown in **Figure 4.9**.

Figure 4.9 Extent to which people feel they live within easy walking distance of a park or open space

4.23 Almost overwhelmingly, 98% of respondents said that open spaces can improve the appearance of the borough. The implications of this are that people feel that although there is significant provision in terms of quantity and location, improvements in quality and facilities could make a significant difference to residents.

Outdoor sports

4.24 31% of respondents said that they use Haringey's parks and open spaces for outdoor sports.

4.25 Of these, the most popular activities were running / jogging (56%), cycling (34%), tennis (30%), and football (22%). A significant number of 'other' responses noted that they played gaelic football within the parks and open spaces.

4.26 Excluding those for whom outdoor sport provision was not relevant, 47% were either satisfied or very satisfied with outdoor sports provision in Haringey. 42% neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, with the remaining 11% dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

4.27 In terms of improvements to outdoor sports provision, a very significant 64% felt that the quality of playing surfaces should be improved and 50% that changing facilities should be improved. Additional improvements suggested by respondents included:

- Tennis courts improvements, including lighting, surfacing and nets
- Provide additional outdoor gyms (and improving maintenance of existing outdoor gyms)

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Figure 4.9

Extent to which people feel they live within easy walking distance of a park or open space

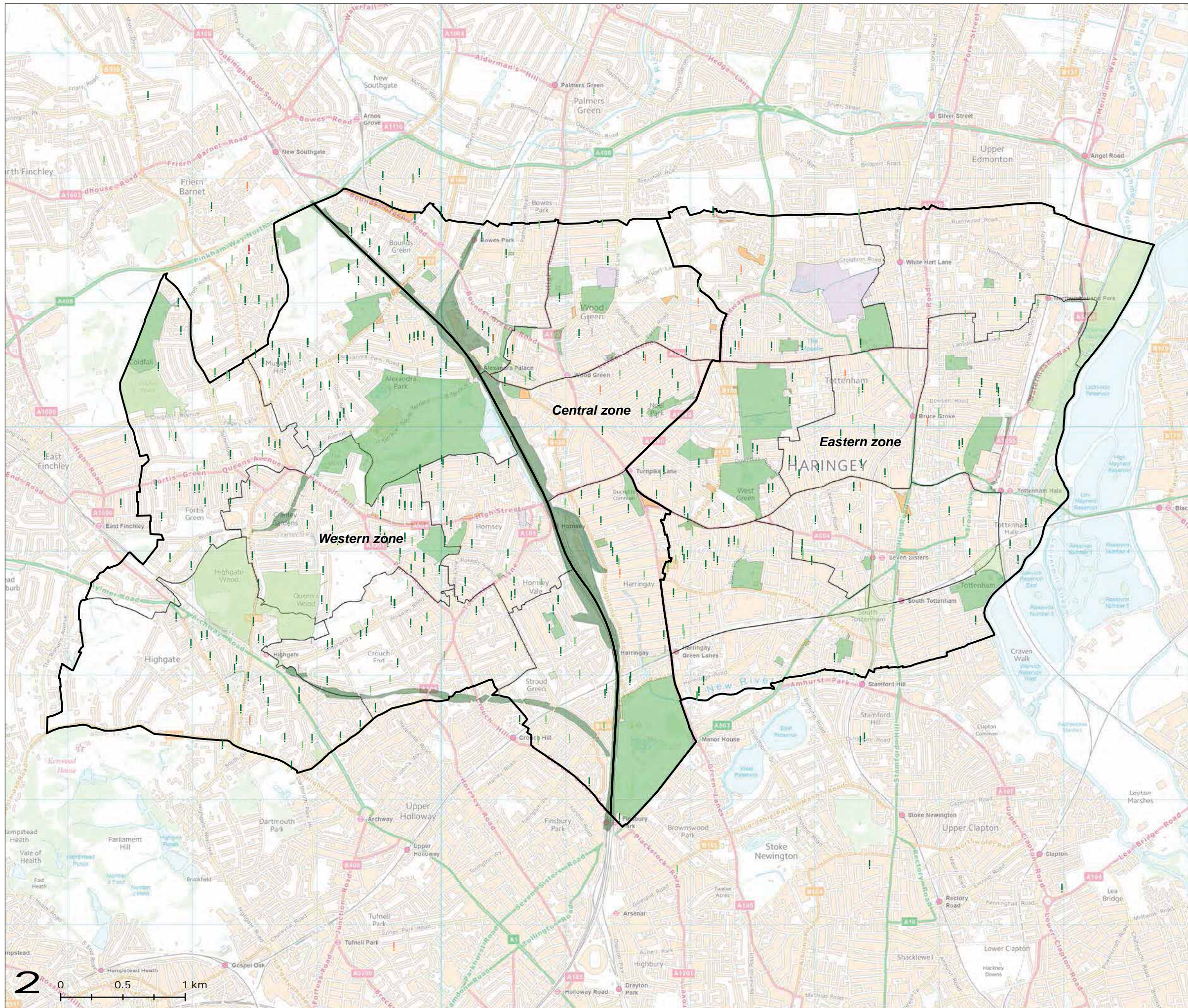
I live within easy walking distance of a park or open space

- ! Strongly agree
- ! Agree
- ! Neither agree nor disagree
- ! Disagree
- ! Strongly disagree
- ! Don't know

- ▭ Analysis areas
- ▭ Wards

Type

- A. Parks and gardens
- B. Natural and semi-natural green space
- C. Green corridors
- D. Amenity green space
- E. Allotments
- F. Cemeteries and churchyards



Map Scale @ A3:1:30,000



- Re-instate Gaelic football pitch at Finsbury Park
- Improve and provide cycle paths within the larger parks (including a detailed comment regarding the removal of the bike trail in Lordship Recreation Ground, having been replaced with a track for elite riders, suggesting that there is an opportunity to add a track for middle range ability riders).
- Provide more female friendly sport and leisure activities
- Provide equestrian facilities at the former race course in Alexandra Palace Park
- Provide an athletics track within an open space in the borough
- Provide table tennis tables
- Improve drainage on pitches
- Provide a canoe trail

4.28 Within this section, the importance of the disabled toilet facilities at Finsbury Park were also noted: "Pedal Power cycling club uses the tarmac area in Finsbury Park, we have a membership of approx 700 people with disabilities, over a year we have an average of 70 people attending each session, there is no other large flat area available in any other park on which our members can cycle safely. Our members are regular customers at the cafe, some disabled members need to be able to park near to the cycling. The disabled toilet facility is essential to our club."

Allotments

4.29 13% of respondents said they used allotments within Haringey. Of those to whom it was applicable, 40% were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the amount of allotment provision in Haringey, suggesting that additional allotment provision may be required.

4.30 In terms of improvements to existing allotment provision in the borough, 63% of respondents think that fences and boundaries should be better maintained, and 47% that paths within the sites should be improved, 44% thought that water and power should be provided.

4.31 Additional improvements suggested by respondents included:

- Increase provision (lack of allotments and long waiting lists were mentioned a very significant number of times);
- Improve security and safety facilities;
- Provide specific provision for people with disabilities, such as raised beds and wheelchair accessibility;
- Removal of Japanese Knotweed on sites;
- Consider alternative management of waiting lists (including reducing plot sizes, ensuring that people have only one plot, and potentially prioritising certain groups of people, such as those without gardens) also manage rigorously to ensure that plots are suitably managed by allotment holders.

Equipped playgrounds

4.32 30% of respondents use equipped playgrounds in Haringey, for themselves or their children. 68% of those using them use them once a week or more, and 20% use them 4 times a week or more.

4.33 Of those for whom it is relevant, 68% are satisfied or very satisfied with playgrounds in their area.

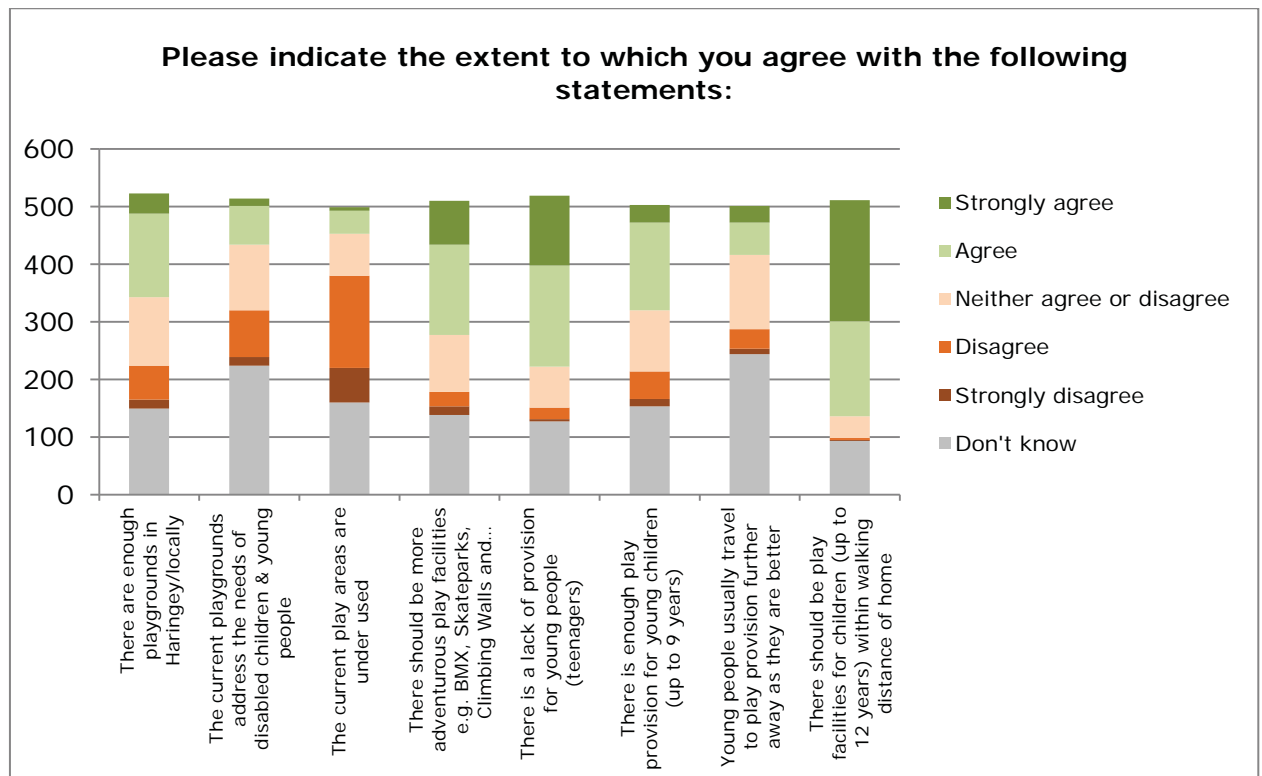


Figure 4.10: Extent of agreement with statements on play provision

- 4.34 As shown in **Figure 4.10**, excluding those who answered 'don't know', 48% of respondents either agree or strongly agree that there are enough playgrounds in Haringey locally. Including all respondents, only 16% either agree or strongly agree that the current provision addresses the needs of disabled children and young people. 46% of respondents feel that there should be more adventurous play facilities within the borough, and 57% feel that there is a lack of provision for young people. Just 36% feel that there is enough play provision for younger children (under 9 years old).
- 4.35 In terms of provision for young people, 65% of respondents think that cleanliness should be improved, 58% that the condition of existing facilities should be improved, and 56% that the play provision should be improved. Other comments suggested by respondents included:
- Provide more challenging climbing provision for older children (e.g. >8 years old), including climbing frames and climbing walls, skate parks and BMX areas;
 - Consider alternative approaches to provision for older children (e.g. free swimming and council gyms for teenagers);
 - Increase amount of natural play provision;
 - Develop areas for teenagers to congregate (positive examples of areas such as this were cited at Lordship Recreation Ground and Markfield Park), but it was also noted that there are few places where teenagers and young adults feel welcome. A number of respondents suggested that young people should be consulted separately, and this is supported by the very few respondents that were aged under 21 for this consultation;
 - Improve security within open space sites to shield children and young people from anti-social behaviour;
 - Some over-use of sites is mentioned and there is suggestion that there is conflict of use between different age groups (e.g. older children using facilities designed for younger children due to a lack of specific provision for them). One respondent noted: "Every green space should have space for children to play and a focal point for the public to meet. Simple additions like mounds and boulders, fallen trees for climbing should be sufficient. These should be designed carefully and for every playground for youngsters there should be

provision for older children in a separate area. These should not be fenced off but separated by design.”

- Provide facilities for children and young people to learn about growing plants and vegetables;
- Improve drainage within sites (to prevent flooding and equipment getting covered in mud).

Overall provision

4.36 As shown in **Figure 4.11**, people value parks and open spaces broadly equally amongst the three categories (as part of the landscape / to look at, for nature and for leisure and recreation). Within each category, over 80% of respondents rated the value of each as ‘highly valued’ (i.e. an 8 or above).

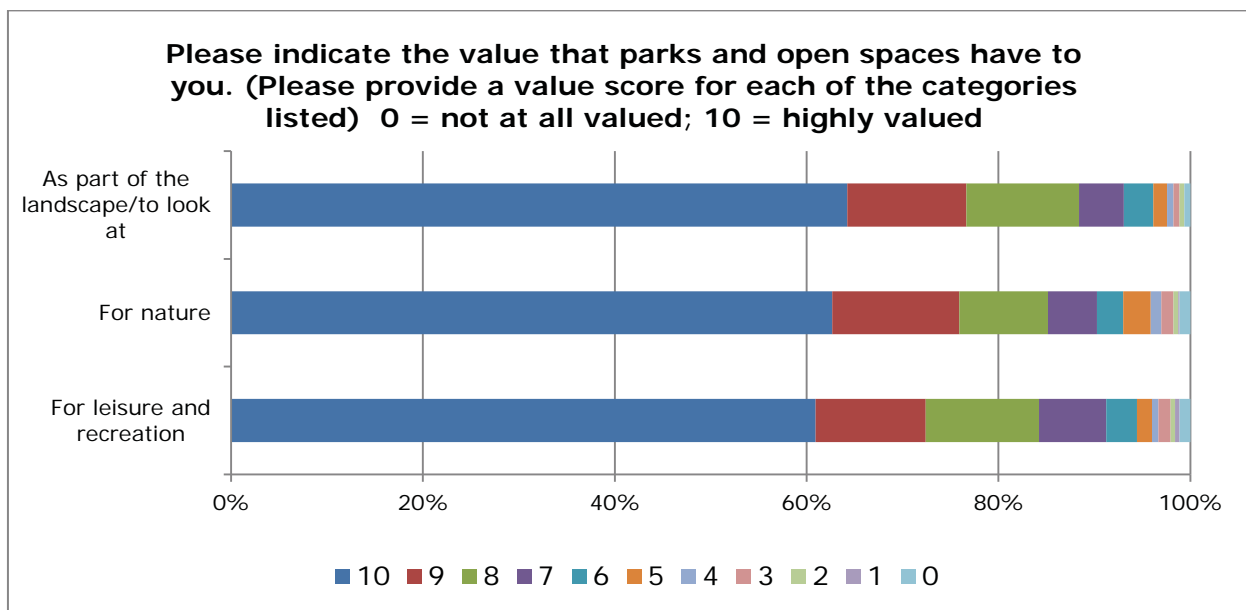


Figure 4.11: The value that parks and open spaces have to you

4.37 Although 74% of respondents felt fairly or very satisfied with the quantity of parks and open space in Haringey, a significant number of respondents went on to suggest that additional open space should be provided, as set out in **Table 4.2**.

Type of space	Percentage responding 'yes'	Percentage suggesting a location	Locations suggested most frequently
Parks and gardens (including urban parks and formal gardens)	29%	17%	Tottenham / Wood Green,
Natural green space (including woodlands, grasslands)	42%	26%	Pinkham Way, wherever possible
Outdoor sports facilities (e.g. tennis courts, bowling greens, sports pitches, golf courses)	22%	11%	East of Haringey, Finsbury Park, Tottenham / Wood Green
Green Corridors (e.g. cycleways, rights of way)	38%	21%	Pinkham Way
Amenity green (informal recreation spaces, green spaces)	30%	14%	Pinkham Way

Type of space	Percentage responding 'yes'	Percentage suggesting a location	Locations suggested most frequently
around housing areas)			
Allotments (including community gardens)	27%	13%	Borough wide, opportunity led
Provision for children and young people (e.g. play areas, skateboard parks, 'hanging' out areas)	29%	14%	Numerous diverse locations suggestions
Civic spaces (e.g. market squares and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians)	27%	14%	Numerous diverse locations suggestions

Table 4.2: Percentage of respondents who felt that new open spaces should be created

- 4.38 Although 74% of respondents said they are fairly satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of parks in the borough, 78% also said they felt that existing parks and open spaces needed improving.
- 4.39 The most significant percentage (64%) said that improvements to appearance and cleanliness should be made (dog fouling and litter, etc.). 58% said that improvements to nature and conservation should be made, and 44% said improvements to safety and security. Other improvements frequently referred to included:
- Resolving dog fouling issues, and possibly providing dedicated dog walking areas;
 - Resolving drainage issues within spaces;
 - Better toilet provision;
 - Better and new café provision within parks;
 - Improve security / parks patrols.
- 4.40 Finally, in terms of other comments made by respondents (a full breakdown is within **Appendix 2**), these include:
- Provide more community food growing spaces;
 - Provide a new green corridor to connect Seven Sisters Tube station and Tottenham Green area to the Marshes;
 - Resolve dog fouling issues;
 - "The Pinkham Way site is important as a green corridor for wildlife, to preserve biodiversity especially rare species, and as a clean green space for the local community to escape to away from the pollution and noise of the North Circular. It is essential to preserve it and I would like to see it opened up again to the public, without ruining its wildness."
 - "Safe and pleasant green and open space with high quality accessible and free facilities are vital for the physical and mental health of Haringey citizens and need to be adequately funded."
 - "Redress the imbalance between the east and west of the borough."
 - "Enhancement and making existing sites more accessible for example the former Frien Barnet Sewage works site has great potential to be an asset to the community and the borough it would be great for local schools to visit as a potential wild life exploration area with possible teaching facilities located at the heart of the site. Possible pathways/nature trails could be created within the site opening up connections to the surrounding areas".

Implications for the study

- 4.41 The following key implications for the study are taken from the summary above:
- Generally the quantity and location of open space is considered to be appropriate – 93% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they live within easy walking distance or a park or open space
 - The security of parks and open spaces could be improved – 23% of people who do not use parks and open spaces in Haringey regularly said that they did not feel safe using them;
 - The quality of playing surfaces should be reviewed – 64% of respondents felt that the quality of playing surfaces should be improved, and drainage issues were raised frequently.
 - Some additional sporting provision may be appropriate, such as outdoor gyms and the Gaelic Football pitch which was previously as Finsbury Park.
 - Additional allotment provision should be a priority – 40% were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the amount of allotment provision in Haringey
 - There should be an increase in provision for older children and young people within the borough, more adventurous climbing facilities for example, and the provision of spaces for young people to congregate (57% feel that there is a lack of provision for young people)
 - Improvements to appearance and cleanliness should be prioritised – 64% of respondents thought that improvements to appearance and cleanliness should be made with regard to dog fouling and litter, etc. and 99% of respondents rated the maintenance of parks (e.g. being free of litter) as ‘fairly important’ or ‘very important’.

Local Authority profile

- 4.42 Haringey is a densely populated London borough. As shown in **Figure 4.12**, the population density varies considerably throughout the borough, with the most densely populated areas being located through the centre and East of the borough.

Figure 4.12: Current population density (by Output Area)

- 4.43 The East-West differences within Haringey become even more apparent when considering deprivation. **Figure 4.13** shows that the whole of the Eastern part of the borough falls within the 40% most deprived areas of the country, with the majority within the 20% most deprived and a significant proportion in the lowest 10% of the country.

Figure 4.13: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (by LSOA)

- 4.44 When considering individual domains with the indices of multiple deprivation, the picture remains similar. The Living Environment domain considers four indicators:
- Social and private housing in poor condition
 - Houses without central heating
 - Air quality
 - Road traffic accidents
- 4.45 Of these indicators, two are of relevance to open space. If there is a considerable amount of social and private housing in poor condition, the importance of access to good quality open space becomes even greater. If air quality is poor, open space can act as a buffer against road derived air pollution, providing much needed ‘breathing spaces’ to absorb air pollution⁴.
- 4.46 As shown in **Figure 4.14** with the exception of a few pockets in the west of the borough, the entire borough is within the most deprived 40% nationwide. A fifth of the Lower Level Super

⁴ Improving Air Quality – Benefits of Green Infrastructure Evidence Note ([http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/urgp_evidence_note_006_improving_air_quality.pdf/\\$file/urgp_evidence_note_006_improving_air_quality.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/urgp_evidence_note_006_improving_air_quality.pdf/$file/urgp_evidence_note_006_improving_air_quality.pdf))

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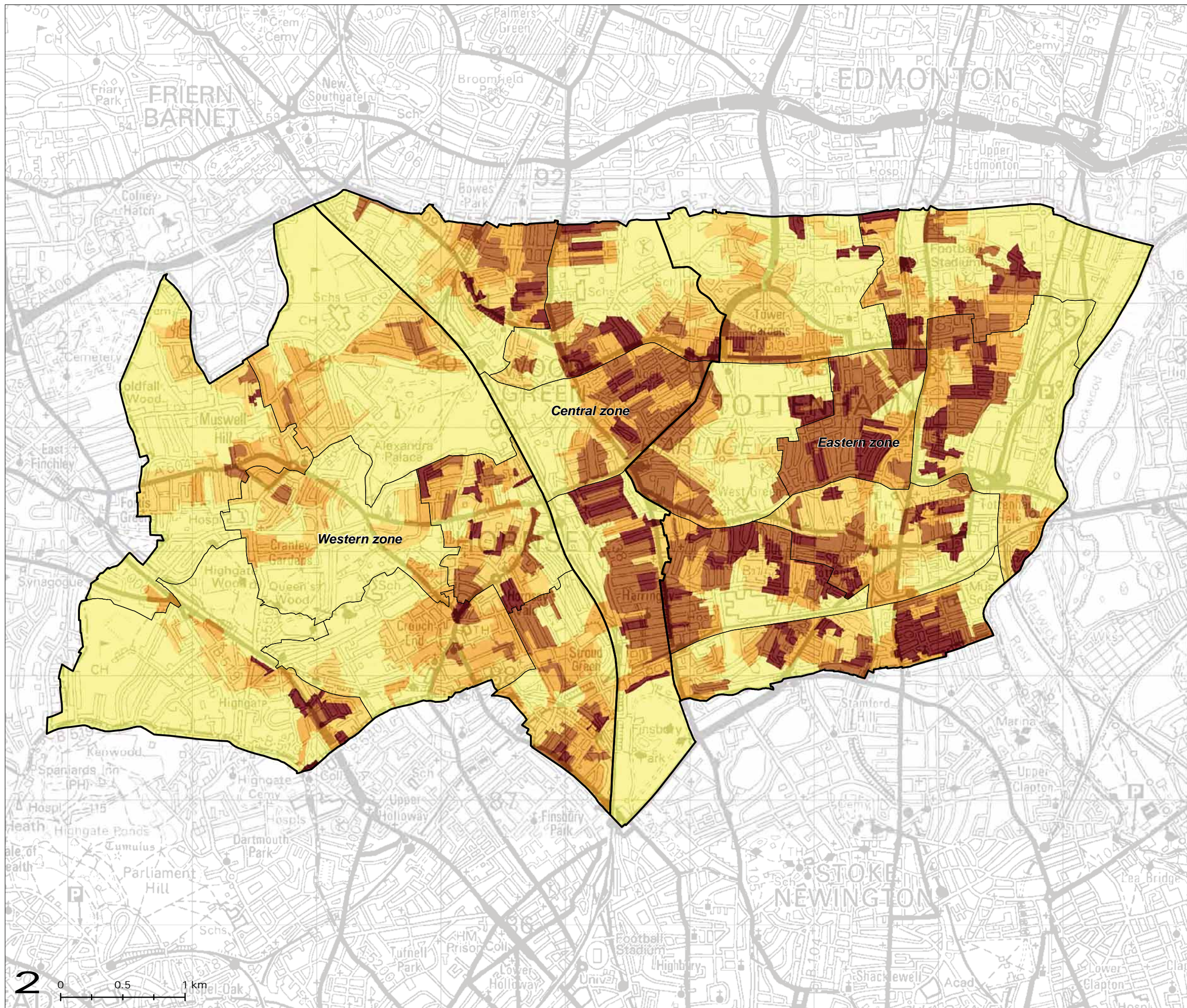
Figure 4.12

Current population density (by Output Area)

- Analysis areas
- Wards

Number of people per hectare

- 3.5 - 80.0
- 80.1 - 110.0
- 110.1 - 140.0
- 140.1 - 180.0
- 180.1 - 1190.0



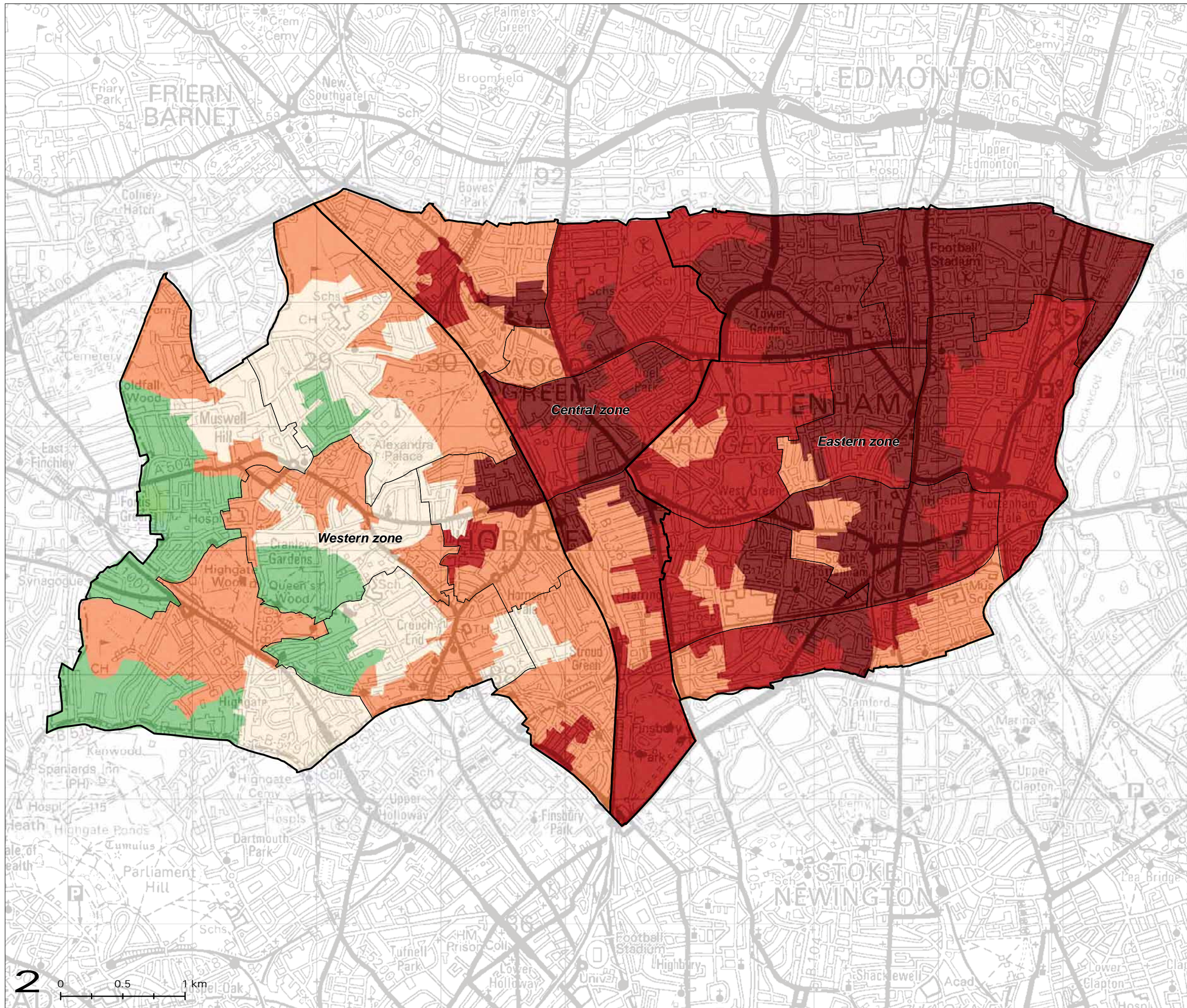
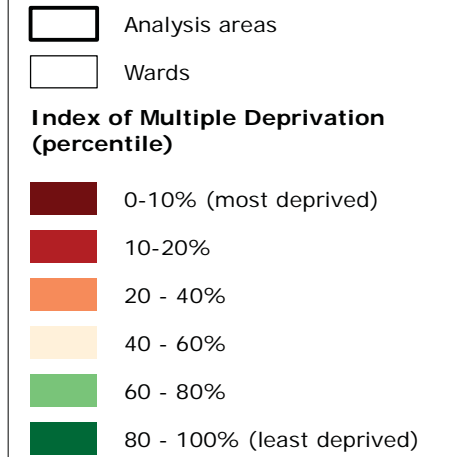
Map Scale @ A3:1:30,000



Haringey Open Space and Biodiversity Assessment

Figure 4.13

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (by LSOA)



Map Scale @ A3:1:30,000



Output Areas in the borough are within the most deprived 10% nationwide in terms of living environment.

Figure 4.14: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 – Living Environment Indicator (by LSOA)

- 4.47 The Health domain refers to morbidity, disability, premature mortality and mental health. There is considerable evidence to link activity and exercise to an improvement in many of these things, and open space provides an important facility for such activity⁵.
- 4.48 As shown in **Figure 4.15** the majority of the eastern part of the borough falls within the most deprived 40% nationwide.

Figure 4.15: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 – Health Indicator (by LSOA)

- 4.49 Using Census 2011 data it is possible to use housing type as a proxy for the proportion of households which are unlikely to have access to a private garden. Housing type is differentiated into the following three main categories:
- Whole house or bungalow (including detached, semi-detached and terraced)
 - Flat, maisonette or apartment (including purpose built flats, converted or shared houses and flats within commercial properties)
 - Caravans or other mobile or temporary structure
- 4.50 We have worked on the assumption that most whole houses or bungalows will have access to a private garden, and that other housing types (flats, maisonettes, apartments and caravans or other mobile or temporary structures) will not.
- 4.51 **Figure 4.16** shows the distribution of households unlikely to have access to a private garden. In the borough as a whole, almost 60% of the households (62,707) are unlikely to have access to a private garden.

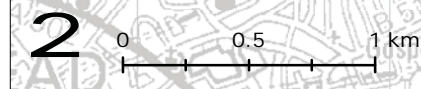
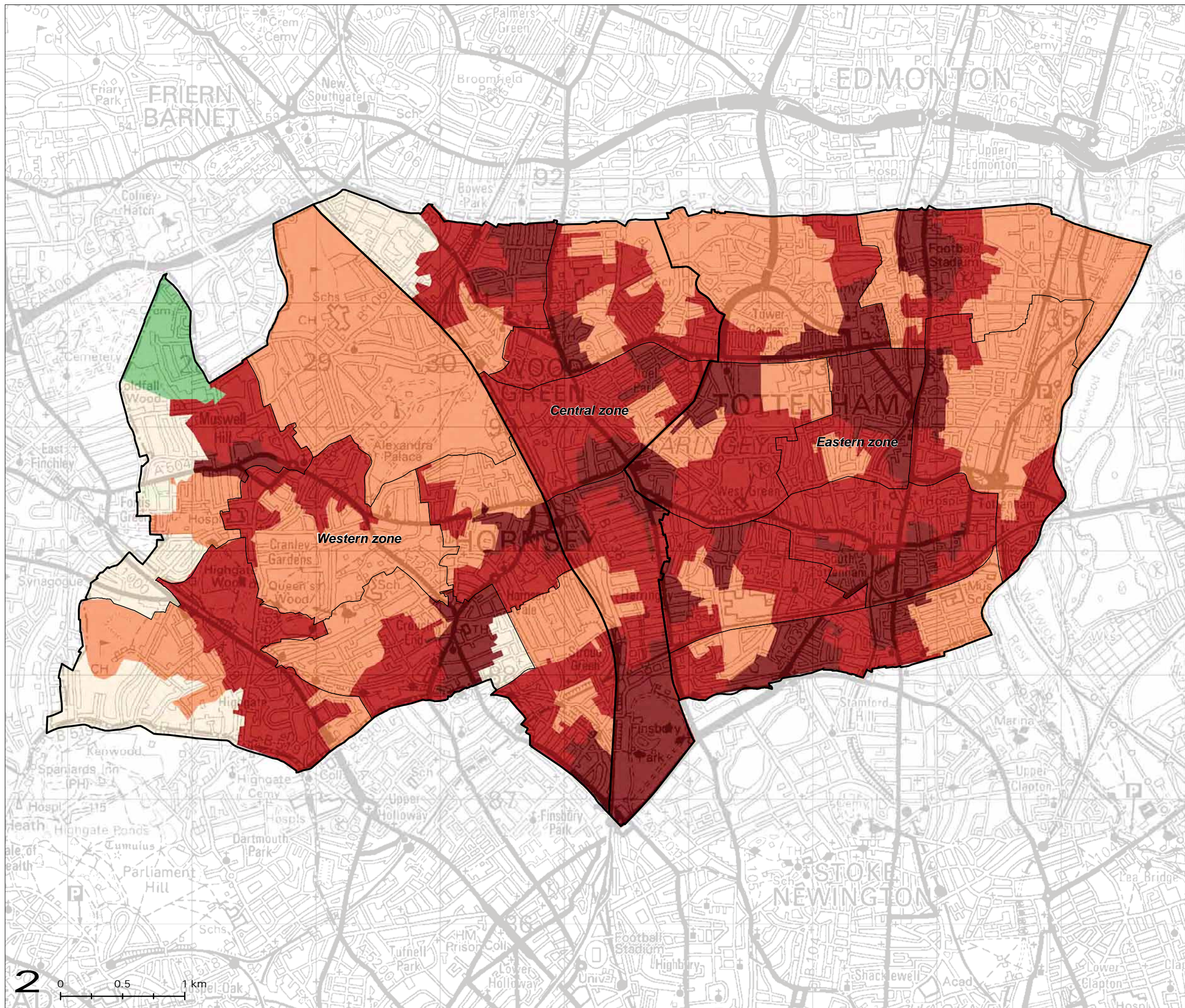
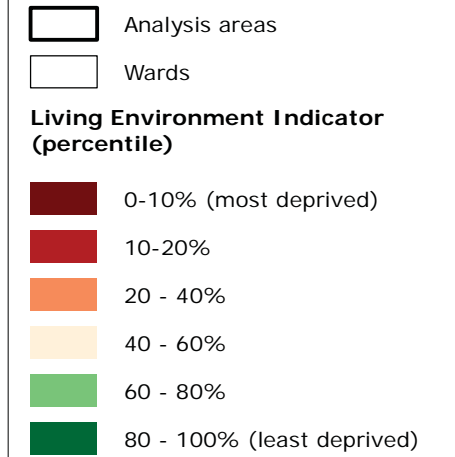
Figure 4.16 Proportion of households unlikely to have access to a private garden

- 4.52 The population of the borough is set to increase over the coming years. As set out in Section 2 (Context) the population is projected to grow to 284,377 by 2026; this is an increase of 11.5% based on the current population. The areas allocated for significant growth in the borough over this period are illustrated in **Figure 2.7**.
- 4.53 The Public Health England Profile for Haringey (2013) echoes the diverse picture painted by the Index of Multiple Deprivation. According to the Health Profile, around 17,300 (one third of) children in the borough live in poverty. Haringey also has a higher than average number of homeless people. Positively, the borough has fewer obese adults than the national average, and a greater number of physically active adults than the national average. Among the priorities listed for Haringey is the need to reduce childhood obesity and the need to improve mental health.
- 4.54 Recent interest in allotments has increased due to public awareness of 'green issues', concerns over links between food and health and the economic benefits of growing your own food. Modern housing developments have smaller gardens which may also stimulate the demand for community gardens and allotments. Demographic changes with a larger number of older, healthy adults also stimulates demand for allotment plots, as allotments participation is highest amongst the over 50s. It is also noticeable in Haringey that the larger allotment sites attract users from geographic communities seeking plots together. It is anticipated that an increase in population will result in an increased demand for allotments, intensifying the existing lack of allotment provision to meet demand.

⁵ <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/enjoying/linkingpeople/health/default.aspx>

Figure 4.14

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 - Living Environment Indicator (by LSOA)



Map Scale @ A3:1:30,000



Haringey Open Space and Biodiversity Assessment

Figure 4.15

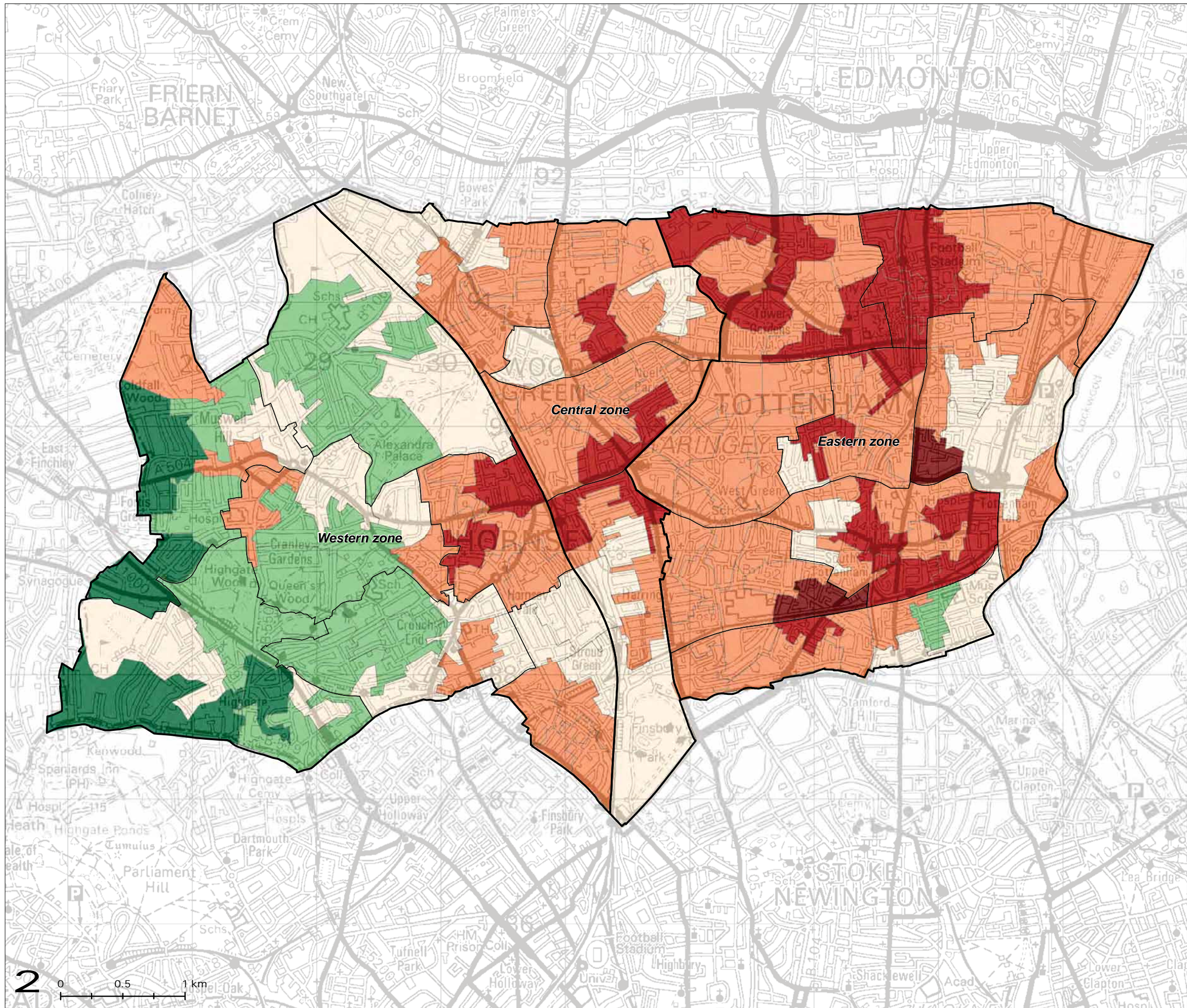
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 - Health Indicator (by LSOA)

Analysis areas

Wards

Health Indicator (percentile)

- 0-10% (most deprived)
- 10-20%
- 20 - 40%
- 40 - 60%
- 60 - 80%
- 80 - 100% (least deprived)





Map Scale @ A3:1:30,000







Haringey Open Space and Biodiversity Assessment

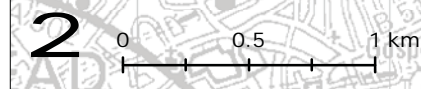
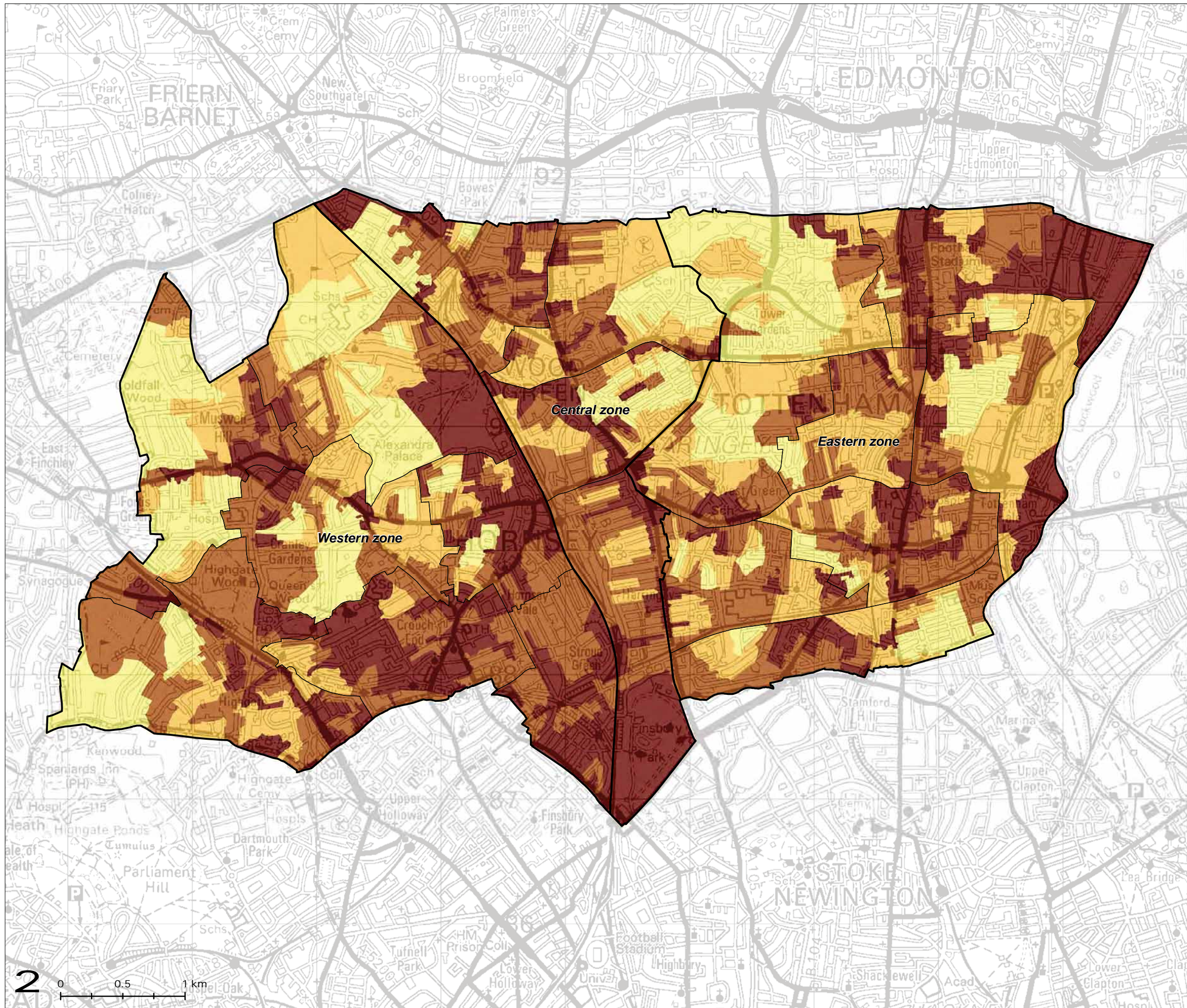
Figure 4.16

Proportion of households unlikely to have access to a private garden

-  Analysis areas
-  Wards

Proportion of households(%)

-  0.8 - 25.0
-  25.1 - 50.0
-  50.1 - 75.0
-  75.1 - 100.0



Map Scale @ A3:1:30,000



5 Assessment of current provision

- 5.1 This section of the report presents the results of the audit of Haringey's open spaces. The completed audit forms can be seen in the supporting Access database and in **Appendix 4**. As set out in Table 3.2, a total of 90 sites were included in the audit, covering all typologies set out in PPG17⁶. Of these sites, four sites were found to have a primary typology of Outdoor Sports Provision and were excluded from the assessment. Two sites have been combined into one large site. This resulted in 85 sites being included in the assessment that follows. Whilst it is recognised that many spaces will serve a variety of functions the PPG17 Companion Guidance recommends that open spaces are categorised by its 'primary' typology. The results of the open space audit will be used to develop provision standards by typology for Haringey.
- 5.2 The open space categories are set out in **Table 5.1** below, and shown on **Figure 3.2**. Within these typologies, there is potential for secondary typologies to exist. For example, many Parks and Gardens will contain play areas for children, or outdoor sports pitches. These secondary typologies have been identified and are taken into account when analysing each of the primary typologies.

Type of open space	Primary purpose
A. Parks and gardens	Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events. More multi-functional than other open space, offering space for quiet relaxation as well as a range of amenities and activities for visitors. In particular parks and gardens often include children's play, youth and/or outdoor sports facilities.
B. Natural and semi-natural green space	Wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education awareness.
C. Green corridor	Walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel, and opportunities for wildlife migration.
D. Amenity Green Space	Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work. Amenity Green Spaces provide a less formal green space experience than parks and gardens, and generally provides fewer habitats
E. Allotments	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.
F. Cemeteries and Churchyards	Quiet contemplation and burial of the dead, often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity.
G. Civic Space	Providing a setting for civic buildings and community

⁶ Outdoor sport provision has not been assessed as part of this study

	events. <i>No civic spaces were identified on the list of sites to be audited and on site analysis.</i>
H. Provision for Children/ Young People (within other open spaces)	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters.
I. Outdoor Sports Provision (within other open spaces)	Participation in outdoor sports, such as pitch sports, tennis, bowls, athletics, or countryside and water sports.

Table 5.1: Open space typology

- 5.3 There are a large number of sites which have provision for children/young people (category H) and outdoor sports provision (category I), they are considered to provide 'secondary' provision (e.g. within parks and gardens or within amenity spaces). One standalone children's play area and is included within the study.
- 5.4 Category I outdoor sports provision has not been assessed at the request of the London Borough of Haringey, although a short analysis of the types of sports facilities found within other open spaces has been included. Note that H and I are not primary typologies in this study.

Hierarchy

- 5.5 Open space can also be categorised by size. People are likely to view smaller sites as more 'local' provision, and are likely to travel further to visit larger sites. Having reviewed the size and features of the open spaces in Haringey, it was considered that hierarchical levels identified in the London Mayor's Guidance for open space strategies are appropriate for the Borough. Small sites and Pocket parks have been combined into a 'small local' level as shown below:
- 1 Metropolitan sites (60-400ha)
 - 2 District sites (20-60ha)
 - 3 Local sites (2-20ha)
 - 4 Small local sites (<2ha)
- 5.6 Given that type and hierarchy are strongly linked, we have categorised each space by size and by type, as shown in **Table 5.2**. There are two exceptions to the categorisation by size, these are for amenity green space and cemeteries and churchyards where there is only one level of the hierarchy. There is a reduced range in sizes for amenity green space. Due to the nature of passive recreation and subsequent similar facility requirements (regardless of size) for cemeteries and churchyards it is deemed inappropriate to further categorize by size. It is also considered that people are likely to travel further to visit cemeteries and churchyards e.g. to pay their respects, and therefore these sites have been categorised accordingly.

Typology	Metropolitan (60-400ha)	District (20-60ha)	Local (2-20ha)	Small local (<2ha)
A. Parks and gardens	A1. Metropolitan Parks and Gardens	A2. District Parks and Gardens	A3. Local Parks and Gardens	A4. Small Local Parks and Gardens

Typology	Metropolitan (60-400ha)	District (20-60ha)	Local (2-20ha)	Small local (<2ha)
B. Natural and semi-natural green space	N/A	B1. District Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	B2. Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	B3. Small Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Space
C. Green corridors	N/A	C1. District Green corridors	C2. Local Green Corridors	N/A
D. Amenity Green Space	N/A	N/A	N/A	D. Amenity Green Space
E. Allotments	N/A	N/A	E. Allotments	
F. Cemeteries and Churchyards	N/A	N/A	F. Cemeteries and Churchyards	
H. Provision for Children/ Young People (within other open space)	H1. Neighbourhood play			
	H2. Local play			
	H3. Doorstep play			
I. Outdoor Sports Provision (within other open space)	N/A			

Table 5.2: Open space hierarchy in Haringey

Overview of quantity of open spaces

5.8 **Table 5.3** summarises open space types in Haringey at the borough level. For each category, the extent of current provision (in terms of number of sites and area (ha) per zone) has been set out.

Typology	Classification	Western zone Number of sites (area ha)	Central zone Number of sites (area ha)	Eastern zone Number of sites (area ha)	Haringey Number of sites (area ha)
A Parks and Gardens	A1. Metropolitan Parks and Gardens	1 (76.83)	(0)	(0)	1 (76.83)
	A2. District Parks and Gardens	(0)	1 (47.82)	1 (23.45)	2 (71.27)
	A3. Local Parks and Gardens	4 (25.07)	4 (13.37)	6 (43.11)	14 (81.55)
	A4. Small Local Parks and Gardens	2 (1.77)	12 (8.64)	7 (7.21)	21 (17.63)
B Natural and Semi-Natural Green Space	B1. District Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	2 (52.39)	(0)	1 (43.45)	3 (95.84)
	B2. Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	1 (13.46)	(0)	3 (15.05)	4 (28.51)
	B3. Small Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	7 (5.46)	2 (1.54)	1 (0.31)	10 (7.3)
C Green Corridors	C1. District Green corridors	(0)	1 (58.91)	(0)	1 (58.91)
	C2. Local Green Corridors	2 (16.87)	2 (4.99)	1 (1.99)	5 (23.86)
D Amenity Green Space	D. Amenity Green Space	4 (1.31)	7 (4.3)	9 (3.67)	20 (9.27)
E Allotments	E. Allotments	10 (18.72)	5 (7.04)	15 (15.24)	30 (41)
F Cemeteries and Churchyards	F. Cemeteries and Churchyards	1 (0.73)	1 (2.4)	1 (18.97)	3 (22.1)
H Provision for children and young people (within other	H1. Neighbourhood play	5 (2.04)	4 (2.75)	12 (3.58)	21 (8.37)
	H2. Local play	4 (0.36)	6 (0.37)	1 (0.18)	11 (0.91)

Typology	Classification	Western zone Number of sites (area ha)	Central zone Number of sites (area ha)	Eastern zone Number of sites (area ha)	Haringey Number of sites (area ha)
open space)	H3. Doorstep play	0	0	2 (0.21)	2 (0.21)
I Outdoor sports facilities (within other open space)	I Outdoor sports facilities (within other open space)	7	8	11	26

Table 5.3 Summary of current provision of open space (number and area of sites)

- 5.9 There is a relatively consistent number of open spaces within the three zones with parks and gardens forming over 33% of the total open space within the borough which reflects the different levels of hierarchy of parks and gardens provided. Central and eastern zone provide the greatest number of open spaces at 35 and 45 respectively (including allotments) covering a total of over 321 ha. The western zone provides the greatest coverage of open space with 34 sites extending over 212 ha. Central zone offers the least number of quantity and coverage of open spaces with which cover an area of just over 149 ha. The eastern zone has the second least number of open spaces which extend just over 172 ha.

Overview of quality and value of open spaces

- 5.10 **Table 5.4** summarises the overall quality and value scores of open space in Haringey at the borough level.

Typology	Number of sites audited	Value score range		Quality score range	
		Lowest score	Highest score	Lowest score	Highest score
A. Parks and gardens	38	15	129	33	134
B. Natural and semi-natural green space	17	2	90	2	89
C. Green corridors	6	7	44	3	46
D. Amenity green space	20	2	28	17	54
E. Allotments	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
F. Cemeteries and churchyards	3	13	28	41	50

Table 5.4: Summary of Value and Quality scores for all open spaces

Summary of the audit by typology

- 5.11 A summary of the open space audits with Haringey are set out by typology below, which includes an overview of the amount of provision (in terms of number of sites, the total area and geographic distribution) and the key features of each typology.

A: Parks and gardens

- 5.12 The primary purpose of parks and gardens is to provide accessible open space with high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events. Parks and gardens are usually more multi-functional than other open space, offering space for quiet relaxation as well as a range of amenities and activities for visitors. In particular parks and gardens often include children's play, youth and/or outdoor sports facilities. The key characteristics of Haringey's Parks and Gardens are summarised in **Table 5.5** below.
- 5.13 A summary of the key characteristics of this type of site.

	A1. Metropolitan Parks and Gardens	A2. District Parks and Gardens	A3. Local Parks and Gardens	A4. Small Local Parks and Gardens
Size	>60ha	>20ha	2 to 20ha	0 to 2ha
Essential characteristics	Attract visitors from both outside and inside the borough May include landmark features and heritage value	Attract visitors from both outside and inside the borough May include features of heritage value	Serves local needs and predominantly visited by local residents May include features of heritage value	Serves local needs and predominantly visited by local residents May include features of heritage value
	Formal, active, informal and passive recreation	Formal, active, informal and passive recreation	Active and passive recreation	Passive recreation/thoroughfare
	Broad range of habitats	Broad range of habitats	Limited range of habitats	Limited range of habitats
	Wide range of uses	Wide range of uses	Limited range of uses	Limited range of uses
	Sufficient facilities to enable long stays e.g. toilets/refreshments	Sufficient facilities to enable long stays e.g. toilets/refreshments	Basic amenities include seating, litter bins and entrance signs	Limited provision of basic amenities e.g. bench and litter bin
Value score range (of audited sites)	94	96-129	19-89	15-57

	A1. Metropolitan Parks and Gardens	A2. District Parks and Gardens	A3. Local Parks and Gardens	A4. Small Local Parks and Gardens
Quality score range (of audited sites)	115	114-134	35-95	33-66

Table 5.5: Key characteristics of parks and gardens in Haringey

- 5.14 There are 38 parks and gardens in Haringey as set out below and illustrated on **Figure 5.1**. There is one metropolitan-scale site (Alexandra Palace and Park). The majority of sites of this typology are less than 20ha in size. **Table 5.6** highlights the current provision of parks and gardens.

Site category	Number of sites	Total Area (ha)
A1. Metropolitan Parks and Gardens	1	76.83
A2. District Parks and Gardens	2	71.27
A3. Local Parks and Gardens	14	81.55
A4. Small Local Parks and Gardens	21	17.63

Table 5.6: Current provision of parks and gardens

Figure 5.1 Typology A Parks and gardens

A1: Metropolitan Parks and Gardens

- 5.15 Metropolitan parks and gardens should be between 60 and 400ha in size drawing visitors from across Haringey and beyond. Alexandra Palace and Park is freely accessible to the public and is located in the western zone straddling Alexandra and Muswell Hill wards. It provides a range of facilities and features including a bar, restaurant and an ice rink within the historic Alexandra Palace with surrounding dramatic viewpoints over London. Within the wider grounds there is a soft play adventure playground, skate park, pitch and putt, deer park, boating lake and sports pitches. Alexandra Palace and Park provides facilities for community events as well as formal play areas and it contains community facilities particularly in relation to sports (cricket and football) and the iconic Alexandra Palace (known as The People's Palace). It is also equipped with a wide range of amenities such as bins, toilets, signage and seating throughout its grounds.
- 5.16 There are a large number of wider green infrastructure benefits that Alexandra Palace and Park provide including and not limited to economic growth and investment through adjacent land and property values, increased community cohesion, interaction and health, improved air quality and a range of wildlife habitats which act as a wildlife corridor within the urban area of the western zone.

Quantity and accessibility

- 5.17 There is no provision of this scale of park and garden in the central or eastern zones in Haringey. Alexandra Palace and Park accounts for 2.6% of all parks and gardens in Haringey and is freely accessible. **Table 5.7** shows the quantity and accessibility of metropolitan parks and gardens by zone.

Zone	Freely accessible to public		Restricted access		No public access	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area

Zone	Freely accessible to public		Restricted access		No public access	
		(ha)		(ha)		(ha)
Western zone	1	76.83	-	-	-	-
Central zone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Zone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haringey	1	76.83	0	-	0	-

Table 5.7: Quantity and accessibility of Metropolitan parks and gardens by zone

Quality and value

- 5.18 Alexandra Palace and Park is recorded as having a value score of 94 and a quality score of 115. **Table 5.8** shows the quality and value of metropolitan parks and gardens by zone.

Zone	Value Score range		Quality Score range	
	Lowest score	Highest score	Lowest score	Highest score
Western zone	94	94	115	115
Central zone				
Eastern Zone				

Table 5.8: Quality and Value of Metropolitan parks and gardens by zone

A2: District Parks and Gardens

- 5.19 District parks and gardens should be at least 20 ha and up to 60 ha in size drawing visitors from across the London Borough of Haringey with occasional visitors from outside the borough attracted to larger scale events and specific recreation opportunities including outdoor sports facilities and playing fields, children's play for different age groups and more informal recreation pursuits. The two district parks and gardens offer green infrastructure benefits particularly natural features and habitat opportunities within densely populated areas.

Quantity and accessibility










- 5.20 There are two district parks and gardens in Haringey. There are no sites of this size and typology in the western zone of the borough. The two sites (Finsbury Park and Lordship Recreation Ground) are both freely accessible to the public. Finsbury Park is generally open from dawn to dusk and Lordship Recreation Ground has unrestricted access in terms of opening times.
- 5.21 Provision at this level of the hierarchy accounts for 5.2% of all parks and gardens in Haringey. **Table 5.9** shows the quantity and accessibility of district parks and gardens by zone.

Zone	Freely accessible to public		Restricted access		No public access	
	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)
Western zone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central zone	1	47.82				

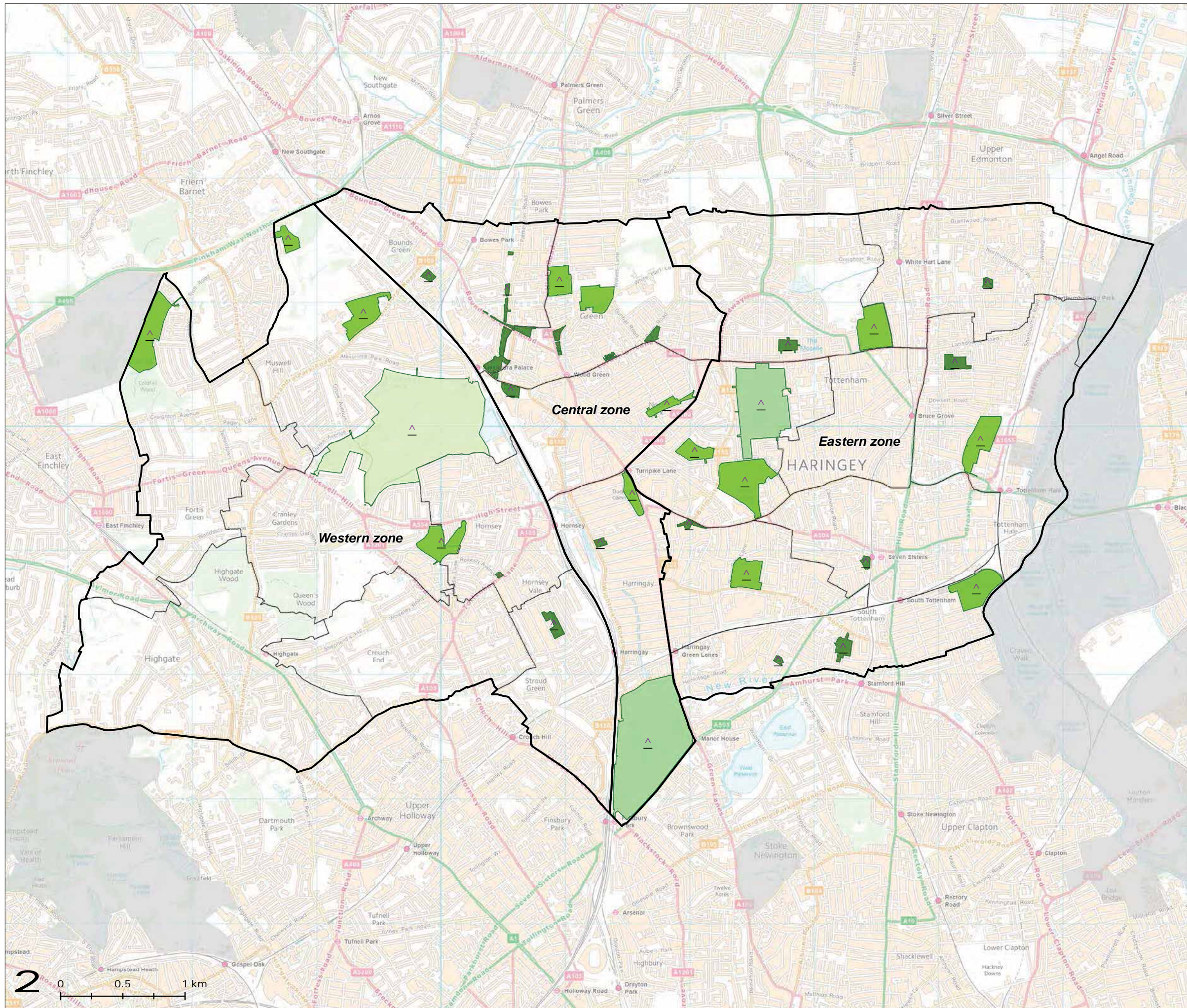
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Figure 5.1

Typology A: Parks and gardens

-  Analysis areas
-  Wards
- A. Parks and gardens**
-  A1. Metropolitan Parks and Gardens
-  A2. District Parks and Gardens
-  A3. Local Parks and Gardens
-  A4. Small Local Parks and Gardens
-  Site contains play facilities for children and young people
- Site access**
-  Publicly accessible*
-  Significant open spaces outside the borough

* Includes sites that have restricted opening hours or where only part of a site has limited access



Map Scale @ A3:1:30,000



Zone	Freely accessible to public		Restricted access		No public access	
	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)
Eastern zone	1	23.45				
Haringey	2	71.27	0	-	0	-

Table 5.9: Quantity and accessibility of District parks and gardens by zone

Quality and value

5.22 **Table 5.10** below records the range in Quality and Value scores of district parks and gardens within each zone.

Zone	Value Score range		Quality Score range	
	Lowest score	Highest score	Lowest score	Highest score
Western zone				
Central zone	129	129	114	114
Eastern zone	96	96	134	134

Table 5.10: Quality and Value of District parks and gardens by zone

5.23 Lordship Recreation Ground is a good example of a good quality and good value district park and garden in Haringey. Finsbury Park is a good example of a district park and garden which offers high value. Whilst Finsbury Park offers the highest value for this type of site, its quality score is not as high as Lordship Recreation Ground.

A3: Local Parks and Gardens

5.24 Local parks and gardens are predominately visited by local residents and will be 2 ha to 20 ha in size. Generally they will offer smaller scale provision for court games, children's play, dog walking, sitting-out areas and nature conservation areas. They have good provision of basic amenities, including entrance signs, seating and litter bins.

Quantity and accessibility

5.25 There are 14 local parks and gardens in Haringey. The eastern zone has the largest number and combined area. Whilst the majority of local parks and gardens are freely accessible to the public, there are three which have restricted opening hours, between dusk and dawn (Belmont Recreation Ground, Priory Park and Russell Park).

5.26 Sites at this level of the hierarchy account for 36.8% of all parks and gardens in Haringey. **Table 5.11** shows the quantity and accessibility of local parks and gardens by zone.

Zone	Freely accessible to public		Restricted access		No public access	
	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)
Western zone	3	18.67	1	6.40		
Central zone	3		1			

Zone	Freely accessible to public		Restricted access		No public access	
		11.32		2.05		
Eastern zone	5	40.00	1	3.11		
Haringey	11	69.99	3	11.56	0	-

Table 5.11: Quantity and accessibility of Local parks and gardens by zone

Quality and value

- 5.27 **Table 5.12** below records the range in Quality and Value scores of local parks and gardens within each zone.
- 5.28 The range of value scores across the borough is high, with the site with the lowest value score being found in the central zone (White Hart Lane Recreation Ground). The highest value scores are found in the eastern zone and western zones.
- 5.29 White Hart Lane Recreation Ground additionally had the lowest quality score. Markfield Park in the eastern zone had the highest quality score and a high value score for this type of site. Priory Park in the western zone achieved the highest quality score.

Zone	Value Score range		Quality Score range	
	Lowest score	Highest score	Lowest score	Highest score
Western zone	37	76	43	92
Central zone	19	56	35	70
Eastern zone	38	89	53	95

Table 5.12: Quality and Value of Local parks and gardens by zone

- 5.30 Particularly good examples of good quality local parks and gardens in Haringey include:
- Markfield Park (site 60)
 - Priory Park (site 13)
 - Bruce Castle Park (site 69)
 - Albert Road Recreation Ground (site 19)
- 5.31 Local parks and gardens which offer high value include:
- Markfield Park (site 60)
 - Albert Road Recreation Ground (site 19)
 - Bruce Castle Park (site 69)
 - Chestnuts Park (site 63)
- 5.32 Local parks and gardens of a lower quality and lower value include:
- White Hart Lane Recreation Ground (site 39)
 - Hollickwood Park (site 17)
 - Belmont Recreation Ground (site 65)

A4: Small Local Parks and Gardens

5.33 Small local parks and gardens are under 2 ha and provide basic amenities for the local communities within Haringey. Typically there will be minimal signage, bench and litter bin provision alongside pedestrian connecting routes, ornamental planted borders and play areas. Understandably there is less habitat diversity compared to the larger parks but they provide an important role in bringing local communities together and enhancing the urban environment.

Quantity and accessibility

5.34 There are 21 small local parks and gardens in Haringey. There is very little provision of this size Park and Garden in the western zone, which has a good supply of larger parks, whilst the majority of these sites can be found in the Central zone. A third of these sites (33.3%) have restricted opening hours, but the rest are otherwise freely accessible to the public.

5.35 Provision at this level of the hierarchy accounts for 55.2% of all parks and gardens in Haringey. **Table 5.13** shows the quantity and accessibility of small local parks and gardens by zone.

Zone	Freely accessible to public		Restricted access		No public access	
	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)
Western zone	1	0.17	1	1.60		
Central zone	7	6.34	5	2.30		
Eastern zone	6	5.88	1	1.33		
Haringey	14	12.40	7	5.23	0	-

Table 5.13: Quantity and accessibility of Small local parks and gardens by zone

Quality and value

5.36 **Table 5.14** below records the range in Quality and Value scores of small local parks and gardens within each zone.

Zone	Value Score range		Quality Score range	
	Lowest score	Highest score	Lowest score	Highest score
Western zone	16	57	46	66
Central zone	15	44	33	63
Eastern zone	30	55	43	62

Table 5.14: Quality and Value of Small local parks and gardens by zone

5.37 The lowest value scores are found within the central zone and the highest in the western zone. The lowest quality scores were recorded in the central zone as well, with the highest quality site being found in the Western zone.

5.38 Particularly good examples of good quality small local parks and gardens in Haringey include:

- Stationers Park (site 55)

- Fairland Park (site 50)
- Paignton Park (site 61)
- The same three parks have the highest value scores.

5.39 Small local parks and gardens of a lower quality and lower value include:

- Wood Green Crown Court (site 32)
- Crescent Gardens (site 37)
- Bowes Park Community Garden (site 23)
- Rokesley Gardens (site 89)
- Trinity Gardens (site 28)

B: Natural and semi-natural green space

5.40 Natural and semi-natural green spaces will support a range of habitats and promote access to nature.

5.41 The key characteristics of Haringey's natural and semi natural green spaces at the district, local and small local levels are summarised in **Table 5.15** below.

	B1. District Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	B2. Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	B3. Small Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Space
Size	>20 ha	2 to 20ha	0 to 2ha
Essential characteristics	Attract visitors from both outside and inside the borough	Serves local needs and predominantly visited by local residents	Serves local needs and predominantly visited by local residents
	Broad range of habitats	Limited range of habitats	Limited range of habitats
	Marked walking routes	Provision for informal recreation	Provision for informal recreation
	Sufficient facilities to enable long stays e.g. toilets / car park and litter bins	Basic amenities include seating, litter bins and entrance signs	Basic amenities include seating, litter bins and entrance signs
Value score range (of audited sites)	30-90	5-23	2-29
Quality score range (of audited sites)	55-89	2-43	11-47

Table 5.15: Key characteristics of natural and semi-natural green space in Haringey

- 5.42 There are 17 natural and semi-natural green spaces in Haringey as set out below and illustrated in **Figure 5.2**. The majority of sites of this typology are less than 2 ha in size. **Table 5.16** shows the current provision of natural and semi-natural green space.

Site category	Number of sites	Total Area (ha)
B1. District Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	3	95.84
B2. Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	4	28.51
B3. Small Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	10	7.30

Table 5.16: Current provision of natural and semi-natural green space

Figure 5.2: Typology B Natural and semi-natural green space

B1: District Natural and Semi-natural Green Spaces

- 5.43 District natural and semi-natural green spaces should be at least 20 ha and up to 60 ha in size drawing visitors from across the London Borough of Haringey with occasional visitors from outside the borough attracted to larger scale events and children’s play for different age groups and more informal recreation pursuits including observing wildlife. The three district natural and semi-natural green spaces offer green infrastructure benefits particularly natural features and habitat linkages within densely populated areas. They have good provision of basic amenities, including entrance signs, seating and litter bins.

Quantity and accessibility

- 5.44 There are three district natural and semi-natural green spaces in Haringey. There are no sites of this size and typology in the central zone of the borough. There is one site (Highgate Wood) which is restricted in terms of opening hours, but the other two sites are otherwise freely accessible to the public.
- 5.45 Provision at this level of the hierarchy accounts for 17.6% of all natural and semi-natural green spaces in Haringey. **Table 5.17** shows the quantity and accessibility of district natural and semi-natural green space by zone.

Zone	Freely accessible to public		Restricted access		No public access	
	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)
Western zone	1	21.65	1	30.73		
Central zone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern zone	1	43.45				
Haringey	2	65.10	1	30.73	0	-

Table 5.17: Quantity and accessibility of District natural and semi-natural green space by zone

Quality and value

5.46 **Table 5.18** below records the range in Quality and Value scores of district natural and semi-natural green spaces within each zone.

Zone	Value Score range		Quality Score range	
	Lowest score	Highest score	Lowest score	Highest score
Western zone	39	90	66	89
Central zone				
Eastern zone	30	30	55	55

Table 5.18: Quality and Value of District natural and semi-natural green space by zone

5.47 Highgate Wood and Queens Wood are good examples of good quality district natural and semi-natural green space in Haringey which also provide good value. District natural and semi-natural green space of a lower quality and least value include Tottenham Marshes.

B2: Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Spaces

5.48 Local natural and semi-natural green spaces are predominately visited by local residents and will be 2 ha to 20 ha in size. Generally they will offer smaller scale provision for more informal recreation including dog walking, sitting-out areas and nature conservation areas. They have basic provision of amenities, including entrance signs, seating and litter bins.

Quantity and accessibility

5.49 There are four local natural and semi-natural green spaces in Haringey. The eastern zone has the largest number and combined area and there are none in the central zone. There is one local natural and semi-natural green space which is freely accessible to the public (Coldfall Wood), but there is one which has restricted access due to access to particular areas of the site (The Paddock) and two with no public access due to the railway line (Plevna Crescent/Ermine Road and West Junction, Markfield Railway Triangle).










5.50 Sites at this level of the hierarchy account for 23.5% of all natural and Semi-natural Green Spaces in Haringey. **Table 5.19** shows the quantity and accessibility of local natural and semi-natural green space by zone.

Zone	Freely accessible to public		Restricted access		No public access	
	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)
Western zone	1	13.46				
Central zone	-		-	-	-	-
Eastern zone			1	3.31	2	11.74
Haringey	1	13.46	1	3.31	2	11.74

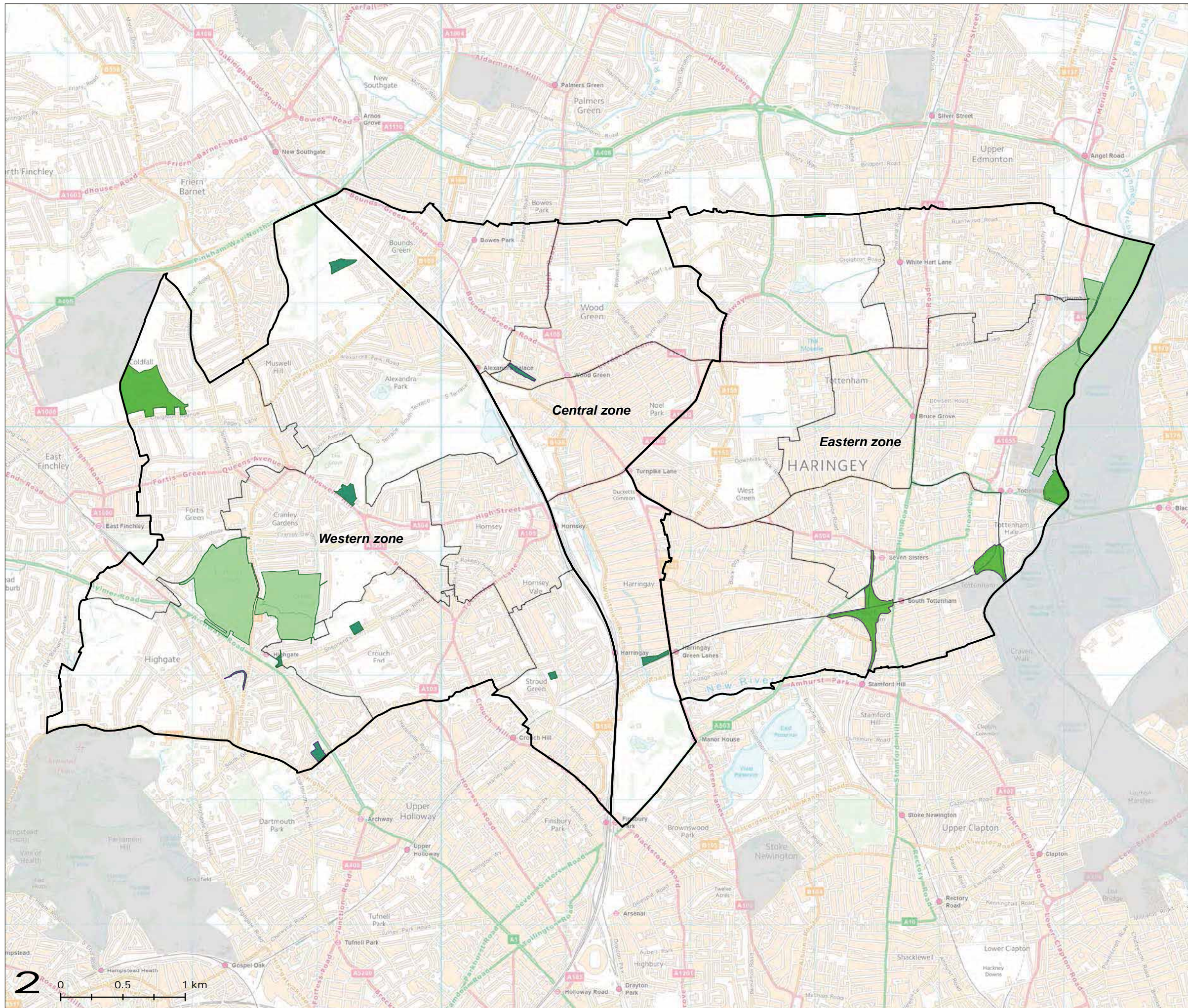
Haringey Open space and Biodiversity Assessment

Figure 5.2

Typology B: Natural and semi-natural green space

-  Analysis areas
-  Wards
- B. Natural and semi-natural green space**
-  B1. District natural and semi-natural green space
-  B2. Local natural and semi-natural green space
-  B3. Small local natural and semi-natural green space
-  Site contains play facilities for children and young people
- Site access**
-  Publicly accessible*
-  No public access
-  Significant open spaces outside the borough

* Includes sites that have restricted opening hours or where only part of a site has limited access



Map Scale @ A3:1:30,000



Table 5.19: Quantity and accessibility of Local natural and semi-natural green space by zone

Quality and value

5.51 **Table 5.20** below records the range in Quality and Value scores of local natural and semi-natural green spaces within each zone.

Zone	Value Score range		Quality Score range	
	Lowest score	Highest score	Lowest score	Highest score
Western zone	23	23	43	43
Central zone				
Eastern zone	5	19	2	14

Table 5.20: Quality and Value of Local natural and semi-natural green space by zone

5.52 Coldfall Wood is a good example of a good quality and good value local natural and semi-natural green space in Haringey. A local natural and semi-natural green space of a lower quality and least value are Plevna Crescent/Ermine Road and West Junction, Markfield Railway Triangle.

B3: Small Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Space

5.53 Small local natural and semi-natural green spaces are under 2 ha and provide basic amenities and wildlife appreciation and interpretation for the local communities within Haringey. Typically there will be minimal signage, bench and litter bin provision alongside natural areas and areas maintained to enhance wildlife. Understandably there is less habitat diversity compared to the larger parks but they provide an important role in bringing local communities together and enhancing the urban environment.

Quantity and accessibility

5.54 There are 10 small local natural and semi-natural green spaces in Haringey. There is very little provision of this size small local natural and semi-natural green space in the central and eastern zones, whilst the majority of these sites can be found in the Western zone. A large proportion of these sites (60%) are freely accessible to the public with 30% having no public access and 10% having restricted access (fenced off).

5.55 Provision at this level of the hierarchy accounts for 29.4% of all natural and semi-natural green spaces in Haringey. **Table 5.21** shows the quantity and accessibility of small local natural and semi-natural green space by zone.

Zone	Freely accessible to public		Restricted access		No public access	
	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)
Western zone	5	4.14			2	1.32
Central zone			1	0.86	1	0.68
Eastern zone	1	0.31				
Haringey	6		1		3	

Zone	Freely accessible to public		Restricted access		No public access	
		4.44		0.86		2.01

Table 5.21: Quantity and accessibility of Small local natural and semi-natural green space by zone

Quality and value

5.56 **Table 5.22** below records the range in Quality and Value scores of Small Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Spaces within each zone.

Zone	Value Score range		Quality Score range	
	Lowest score	Highest score	Lowest score	Highest score
Western zone	2	15	11	40
Central zone	3	29	13	47
Eastern zone	6	6	16	16

Table 5.22: Quality and Value of Small local natural and semi-natural green space by zone

5.57 Particularly good examples of good quality small local natural and semi-natural green spaces in Haringey include:

- Railway Fields Nature Reserve (site 47)
- Granville Spinney (site 54)
- Shepherds Hill Gardens (site 9)

5.58 Small local natural and semi-natural green spaces which offer high value include:

- Shepherds Hill Adjacent to Library (site 8)
- Grove Lodge Gardens (site 11)
- Railway Fields Nature Reserve (site 47)

5.59 Small local natural and semi-natural green spaces of a lower quality and lower value include:

- Tile Kiln Lane Covered Reservoir (site 4)
- Station Road (Palace Gates Embankment) (site 34)
- The Park / Southwood Lane Wood (site 7)

C: Green corridors

5.60 Green corridors provide green routes along transport routes and public rights of way. They may support a range of habitats important for nature conservation or provision for informal recreation.

5.61 The key characteristics of Haringey's green corridors are summarised in **Table 5.23** below.

	C1. District Green Corridors	C2. Local Green Corridors

	C1. District Green Corridors	C2. Local Green Corridors
Size	>20 ha	1.99 to 20ha
Essential characteristics	Attract visitors from both outside and inside the borough	Attracts local residents
	Broad range of habitats	Limited range of habitats
	Provision for informal recreation	Provision for informal recreation
	Situated alongside canals and other waterways, paths, disused railways, nature conservation areas, and other routes that provide opportunities for informal recreation	Situated alongside canals and other waterways, paths, disused railways, nature conservation areas, and other routes that provide opportunities for informal recreation
Value score range (of audited sites)	17	7-44
Quality score range (of audited sites)	9	3-46

Table 5.23: Key characteristics of green corridors in Haringey

5.62 There are six green corridors in Haringey as set out below and illustrated in **Figure 5.3**. The majority of sites of this typology are between 1.99 ha to 20ha in size. **Table 5.24** shows the current provision of green corridors in Haringey.

Site category	Number of sites	Total Area (ha)
C1. District Green corridors	1	58.91
C2. Local Green Corridors	5	23.86

Table 5.24: Current provision of green corridors in Haringey

Figure 5.3: Typology C Green corridors

C1: District Green Corridors

5.63 District green corridors should be at least 20 ha in size and primarily support wildlife within established, naturalised and self-seeded vegetation. The Railway Line does not provide public access due to health and safety reasons but provides important green infrastructure benefits in terms of linking wildlife habitats and buffering adverse pollution from the railway to the surrounding occupied land. They subsequently have few provisions of basic amenities but provide an important open space resource.

Quantity and accessibility

- 5.64 There is no provision of this scale of park and garden in the western or eastern zones in Haringey. The Railway Line accounts for 16.6% of all green corridors in Haringey and there is no public access. **Table 5.25** shows the quantity and accessibility of district green corridors by zone.

Zone	Freely accessible to public		Restricted access		No public access	
	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)
Western zone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central zone					1	58.91
Eastern zone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haringey	0	-	0	-	1	58.91

Table 5.25: Quantity and accessibility of District green corridors by zone

Quality and value

- 5.65 The Railway Line is recorded as having a value score of 17 and a quality score of 9.

Zone	Value Score range		Quality Score range	
	Lowest score	Highest score	Lowest score	Highest score
Western zone				
Central zone	17	17	9	9
Eastern zone				

Table 5.26: Quality and Value of District green corridors by zone

C2: Local Green Corridors

- 5.66 Local green corridors are predominately visited by local residents and will be 1.99 ha to 20 ha in size. Generally they will offer smaller scale provision for children’s play, dog walking, sitting-out areas and nature conservation areas. They have basic provision of amenities, including entrance signs and seating. Brief description or reference to table above

Quantity and accessibility

- 5.67 There are five local green corridors in Haringey. The western zone has the largest combined area with a fairly even distribution of number of sites throughout the zones. Whilst the majority of local green corridors are freely accessible to the public, there is one site with restricted access to particular areas of the site (New River Path) and one site with no public access due to its proximity to the railway line (Cranford Way).
- 5.68 Sites at this level of the hierarchy account for 83.3% of all green corridors in Haringey. **Table 5.27** shows the quantity and accessibility of local green corridors by zone.

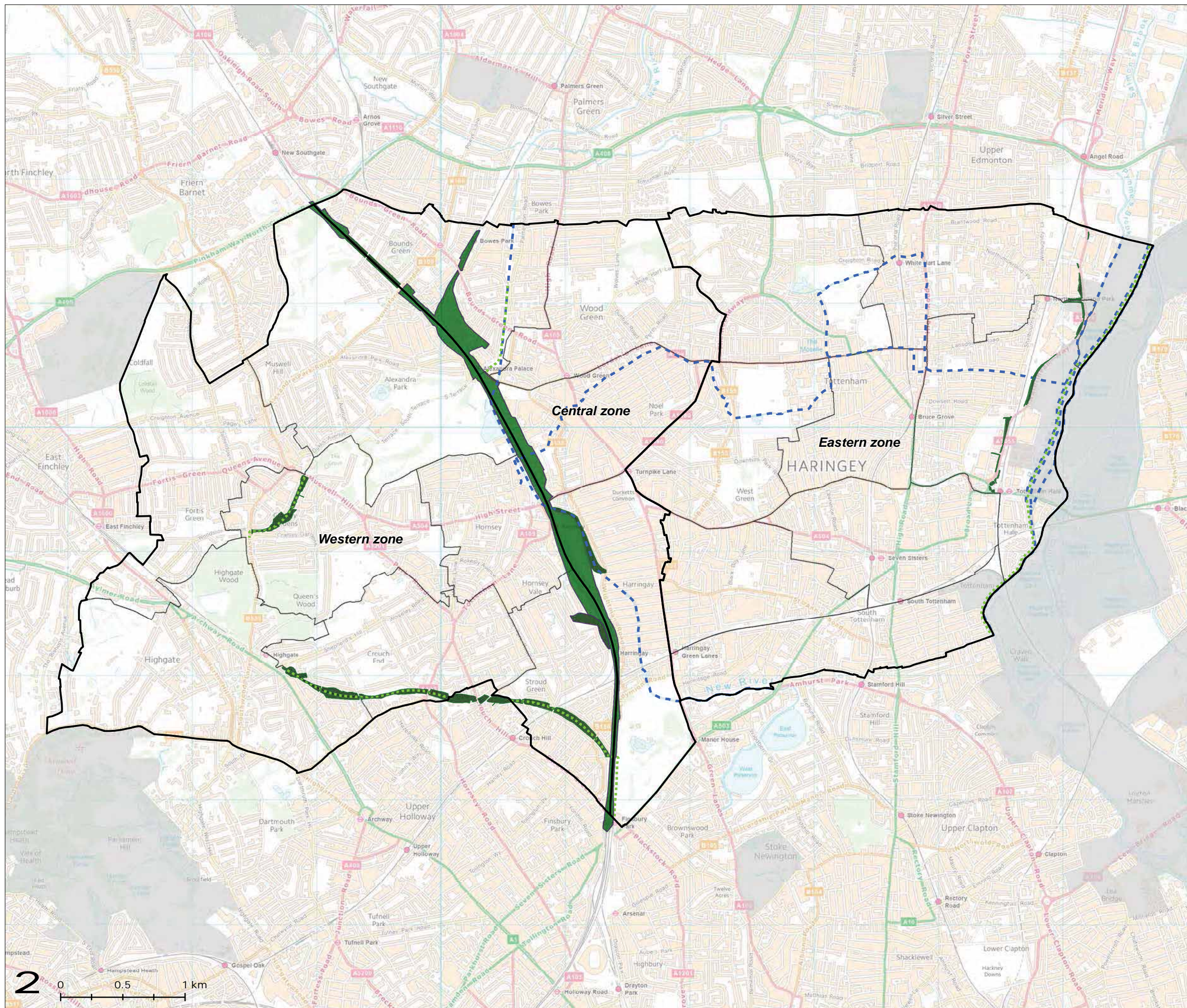
Zone	Freely accessible to public		Restricted access		No public access	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area

Figure 5.3

Typology C: Green corridors

- Analysis areas
- Wards
- C. Green corridors**
- C1. District green corridors
- C2. Local green Corridors
- Site contains play facilities for children and young people
- Site access**
- Publicly accessible*
- No public access
- Green chains
- Blue ribbon network
- Significant open spaces outside the borough

* Includes sites that have restricted opening hours or where only part of a site has limited access



Map Scale @ A3:1:30,000



Zone	Freely accessible to public		Restricted access		No public access	
		(ha)		(ha)		(ha)
Western zone	1	14.58			1	2.30
Central zone	1	2.40	1	2.60		
Eastern zone	1	1.99				
Haringey	3	18.97	1	2.60	1	2.30

Table 5.27: Quantity and accessibility of Local green corridors by zone

Quality and value

5.69 **Table 5.28** below records the range in Quality and Value scores of local green corridors within each zone.

Zone	Value Score range		Quality Score range	
	Lowest score	Highest score	Lowest score	Highest score
Western zone	7	44	3	46
Central zone	9	11	16	24
Eastern zone	20	20	25	25

Table 5.28: Quality and Value of Local green corridors by zone

5.70 A particularly good example of a good quality local green corridor which is also of high value is Parkland Walk. The other four sites including Cranford Way and Tunnel Gardens are below quality and value within Haringey

D: Amenity green space

5.71 Amenity Green Spaces provide a less formal green space experience than parks and gardens, and generally provides fewer habitats. However the sites provide important spaces for informal recreation close to where people work and live.

5.72 The key characteristics of Haringey's amenity green space are summarised in **Table 5.29** below.

D. Amenity Green Space	
Size	Variable
Essential characteristics	Attracts local residents

D. Amenity Green Space	
	Limited range of habitats
	Basic provision for informal recreation (seating and bins).
	Good access
Value score range (of audited sites)	2-28
Quality score range (of audited sites)	17-54

Table 5.29: Key characteristics of amenity green space in Haringey

5.73 All sites of this typology are less than 2 ha in size and predominately visited by local residents. Generally they will offer smaller scale provision for children's play, dog walking, sports provision and sitting-out areas. They have basic provision of amenities, including entrance signs, bins and seating.







Quantity and accessibility

5.74 There are 20 amenity green spaces in Haringey with over 90% being freely accessible. These sites are illustrated in **Figure 5.4**. Tewkesbury Close has limited access to particular areas of the site and Manchester Gardens has restricted opening hours. Whilst the majority of these sites can be found in the eastern zone there is a fairly good distribution within each zone. **Table 5.30** shows the quantity and accessibility of amenity green space by zone.

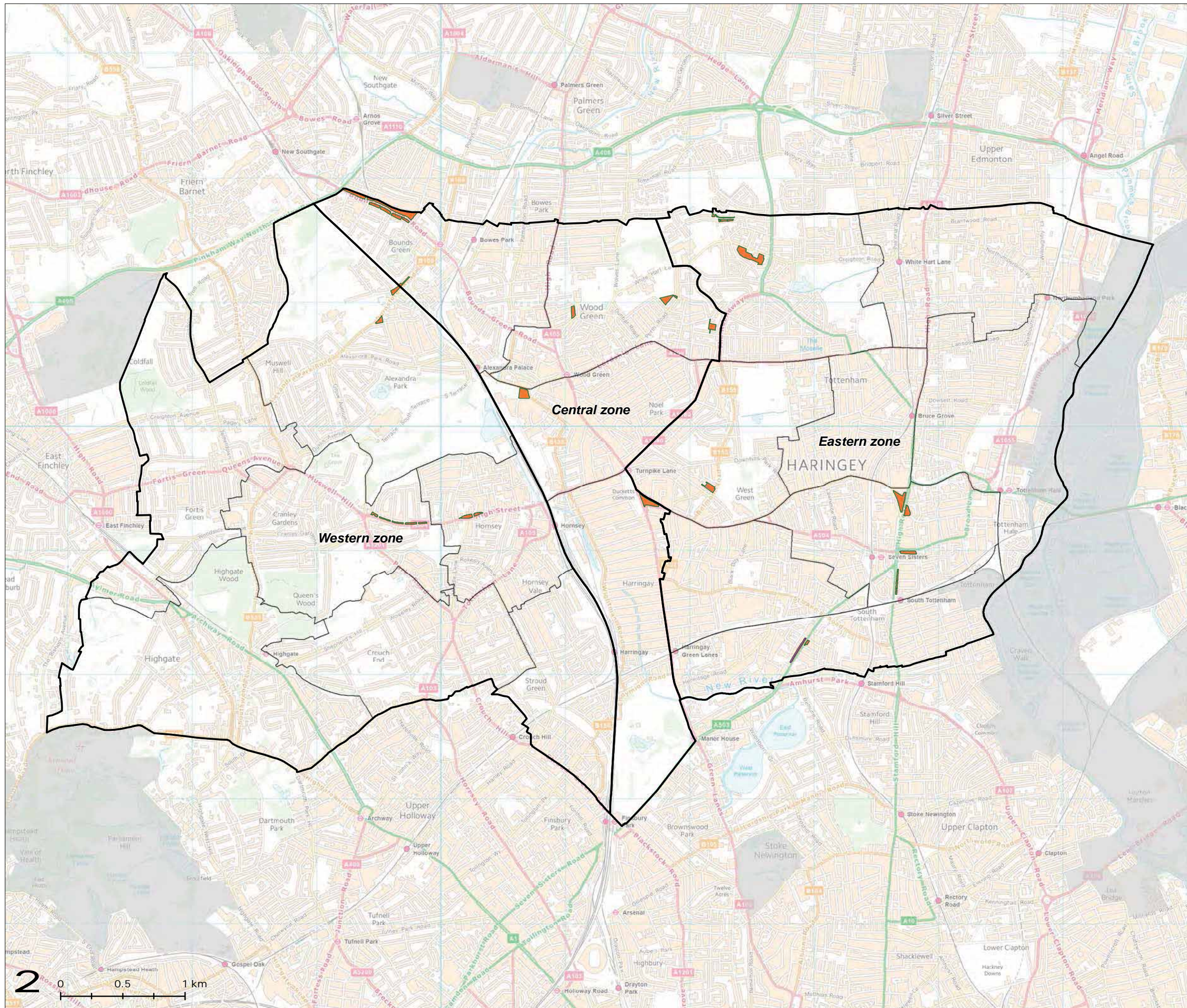
Zone	Freely accessible to public		Restricted access		No public access	
	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)
Western zone	4	1.31				
Central zone	7	4.30				
Eastern zone	7	3.35	1	0.07	1	0.24
Haringey	18	8.96	1	0.07	1	0.24

Figure 5.4

Typology D: Amenity green space

-  Analysis areas
-  Wards
- D. Amenity Green Space**
-  D. Amenity Green Space
- Site access**
-  Publicly accessible*
-  No public access
-  Significant open spaces outside the borough

* Includes sites that have restricted opening hours or where only part of a site has limited access



Map Scale @ A3:1:30,000



Table 5.30: Quantity and accessibility of amenity green space by zone

Figure 5.4: Typology D Amenity green space

Quality and value

5.75 **Table 5.31** below records the range in Quality and Value scores of amenity green spaces within each zone.

Zone	Value Score range		Quality Score range	
	Lowest score	Highest score	Lowest score	Highest score
Western zone	12	15	30	45
Central zone	8	24	17	50
Eastern zone	2	28	24	54

Table 5.31: Quality and Value of amenity green space by zone

5.76 A particularly good example of both a good quality and good value amenity green space in Haringey would be Tottenham Green West. An amenity green space of a lower quality and lower value include Dairy Fields and Tottenham Green East (due to the lack of features and amenities and problems with litter and the poor condition of landscape areas).

E. Allotments

5.77 Allotments should provide some basic facilities (e.g. litter bins etc.) as well as space for green waste composting. They should have well-presented entrances complete with signs providing contact and membership details. Allotments offer opportunities for the local community to come in contact with food production. The sites contribute to the well-being of Haringey's residents through enabling outdoor exercise and community interaction, and enabling the production of sustainable, healthy food. However, allotments typically have restricted access to the public.

5.78 Data on allotment supply and demand has been provided via Alex Fraser, London Borough of Haringey's Allotment officer, who was interviewed by LUC on 8th November 2013. An individual audit of each allotment was not carried out in agreement with Haringey Council, where data on quantity, quality and value was provided by Haringey Council's allotment officer. The main concern for the open space study regarding allotments is the provision that allotments make to the overall quantity and accessibility of open space and future demand for allotments as part of the overall provision of open space within Haringey.

Quantity- allotment supply and demand

Supply

5.79 There are 27 allotments in Haringey that are managed by Haringey Council, a further three allotment sites are managed by others. Of the allotments managed by Haringey, there are nine in the western zone, four in the central zone and 14 in the eastern zone, providing a total of 36.26 hectares of actively Haringey managed allotment land in Haringey. The 27 Haringey Council managed allotment sites contain 1793 plots.

Zone	Allotments (HBC managed)		Allotments (non-HBC managed)	
	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)

Zone	Allotments (HBC managed)		Allotments (non-HBC managed)	
	No of sites	Area (ha)	No of sites	Area (ha)
Western zone	9	17.77	1	0.94
Central zone	4	6.29	1	0.75
Eastern zone	14	12.19	1	3.05
Total	27	36.26	3	4.74

Table 5.32 Quantity and Size of Allotments per zone



- 5.80 The **Table 5.32** above and map of the location of the allotments (**Figure 5.5**) shows that although allotments exist in many parts of the Borough there are fewer sites located in the central and south-east corner. The allotment sites that do exist here are relatively small compared to those in the west and north-east of the Borough.
- 5.81 Overall across the Borough 1691 allotment plots are currently occupied, this represents an occupancy rate of 89%. However, 20 allotments sites are at occupancy levels of more than 90% and as such are at capacity. There are a total 102 vacant plots across all allotment sites.

Site ID	Name	Area (ha)	Zone	Management	No of plots	No of vacant plots / on probation	Capacity %
100	Rectory Farm Allotments	2.68	Eastern zone	HBC	100	17	83%
101	Risley Avenue Allotments	0.34	Eastern zone	HBC	27	4	85%
102	Salisbury Road Allotments	0.11	Central zone	HBC	16	1	94%
103	Golf Course Allotments	4.55	Western zone	HBC	211	14	93%
104	Ranelagh Road Allotments	0.17	Central zone	HBC	9	2	78%
105	Quernmore Allotments	0.12	Western zone	HBC	9	0	100%
106	The Grove & Railway Bank	0.22	Western zone	HBC	21	0	100%
107	Shepherds Hill Allotments	3.81	Western zone	HBC	221	7	97%
108	White Hart Lane Allotments	1.84	Eastern zone	HBC	81	5	94%



Haringey Open space and Biodiversity Assessment

Figure 5.5

Typology E: Allotments

-  Analysis areas
-  Wards

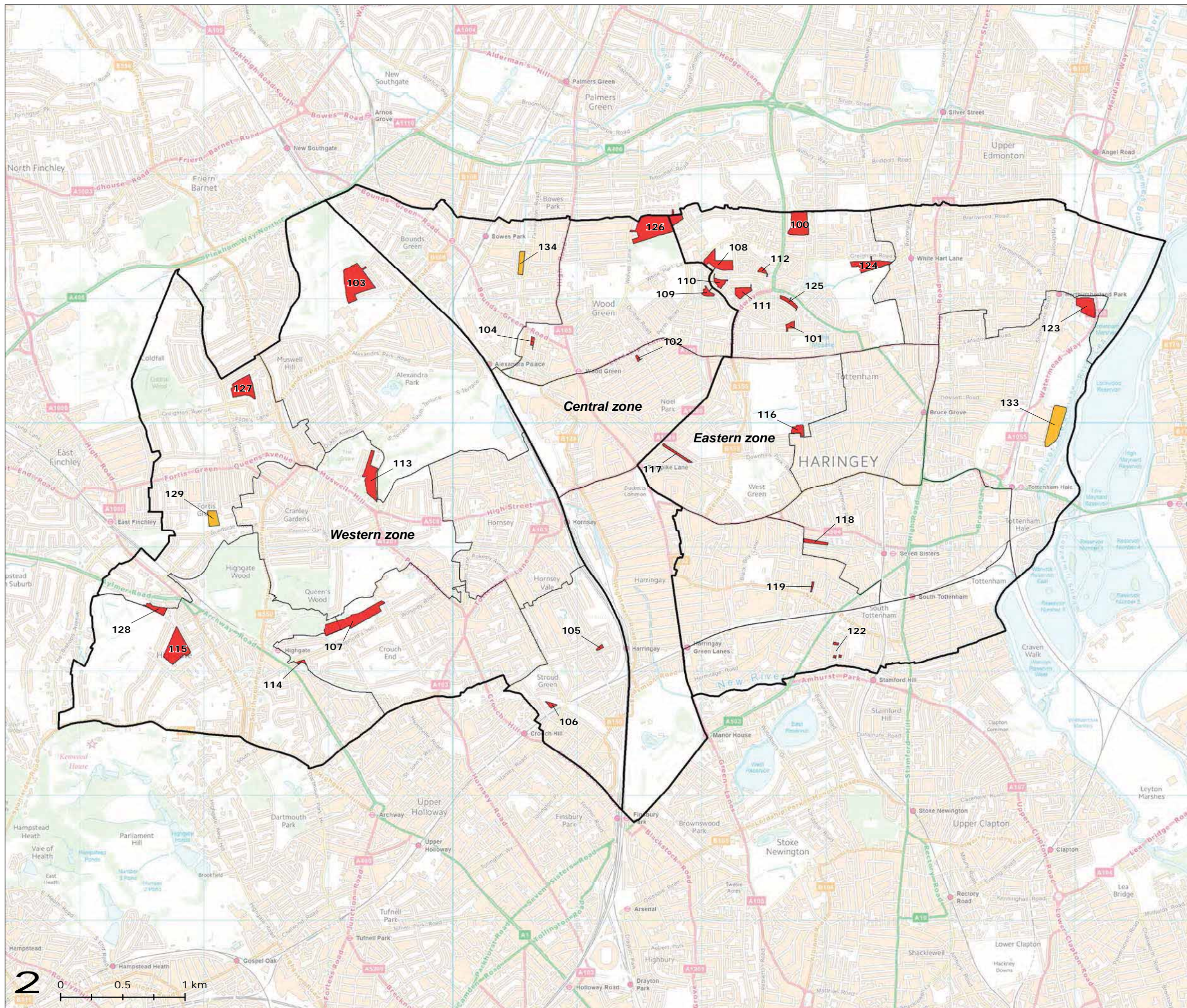
Allotments

-  Managed by Haringey
-  Not managed by Haringey

Map numbers/names

- 100: Rectory Farm Allotments
- 101: Risley Avenue Allotments
- 102: Salisbury Road Allotments
- 103: Golf Course Allotments
- 104: Ranelagh Road Allotments
- 105: Quernmore Allotments
- 106: The Grove & Railway Bank
- 107: Shepherds Hill Allotments
- 108: White Hart Lane Allotments
- 109: Gospatrick Road Allotments
- 110: Stockton Road Allotments
- 111: Courtman Road Allotments
- 112: Rivulet Road Allotments
- 113: Alexandra Park/Grove Lodge Meadow
- 114: Shepherds Hill Railway Allotments
- 115: Highgate Allotments
- 116: Higham Road Allotments
- 117: Mannock Road Allotments
- 118: Elmar Road Allotments
- 119: South Grove Allotments
- 122: Franklin Street Allotments
- 123: Marsh Lane Allotments
- 124: Creighton Road Allotments
- 125: De Quincey Road Allotments
- 126: Wolves Lane Allotments
- 127: Creighton Ave Allotments
- 128: Aylmer Road Allotments
- 129: Fortis Green
- 133: East Hale
- 134: Thorold Road

Map Scale @ A3:1:30,000



Site ID	Name	Area (ha)	Zone	Management	No of plots	No of vacant plots / on probation	Capacity %
109	Gospatrick Road Allotments	0.41	Central zone	HBC	21	1	95%
110	Stockton Road Allotments	0.46	Eastern zone	HBC	19	3	84%
111	Courtman Road Allotments	0.80	Eastern zone	HBC	33	2	94%
112	Rivulet Road Allotments	0.22	Eastern zone	HBC	11	2	82%
113	Alexandra Park/Grove Lodge Meadow	2.55	Western zone	HBC	159	3	98%
114	Shepherds Hill Railway Allotments	0.17	Western zone	HBC	21	1	95%
115	Highgate Allotments	3.27	Western zone	HBC	163	5	97%
116	Higham Road Allotments	0.64	Eastern zone	HBC	23	1	96%
117	Mannock Road Allotments	0.47	Eastern zone	HBC	24	1	96%
118	Elmar Road Allotments	0.47	Eastern zone	HBC	25	1	96%
119	South Grove Allotments	0.11	Eastern zone	HBC	8	0	100%
122	Franklin Street Allotments	0.15	Eastern zone	HBC	35	1	97%
123	Marsh Lane Allotments	1.78	Eastern zone	HBC	71	0	100%
124	Creighton Road Allotments	1.80	Eastern zone	HBC	74	1	99%
125	De Quincey Road Allotments	0.42	Eastern zone	HBC	23	5	78%
126	Wolves Lane Allotments	5.61	Central zone	HBC	213	12	94%

Site ID	Name	Area (ha)	Zone	Management	No of plots	No of vacant plots / on probation	Capacity %
127	Creighton Ave Allotments	2.38	Western zone	HBC	135	5	96%
128	Aylmer Road Allotments	0.70	Western zone	HBC	40	8	80%
129	Fortis Green	0.94	Western zone	Fortis Green Allotment Trust	49	Not known	Not known
133	East Hale	3.05	Eastern zone	Lee Valley Country Park	123	Not known	Not known
134	Thorold Road	0.75	Central zone	Not HBC	Not known	Not known	Not known
Total		41.00			1,965	102	94%*

Table 5.33: Capacity of allotments

* Does not include non-HBC allotments as capacity at these sites is not known

Demand

- 5.82 There are 1460 tenants occupying 1793 allotment plots managed by Haringey Council. 200 of these tenants occupy more than 1 plot. 1212 of the tenants are Haringey residents of which 407 are pensioners/disabled. The larger sites tend to attract communities from the same ethnic background, where plots are sought and maintained together in groups, e.g. Wolves Lane attracts Portuguese communities.
- 5.83 In addition to the number of occupied allotments there is also demand from individuals who would like to rent an allotment but are unable to do so and this is indicated by existing allotment sites waiting lists. **Table 5.34** shows the number of people currently on allotment waiting lists by site. Since 2010, three allotments; Riseley Avenue, Salisbury Road and Gospatrick Road have been brought back into use due to the high demand for allotments.
- 5.84 On 1 January 2013 there were 963 people on the Council's allotment waiting list, although this figure fluctuates throughout the year with the greatest demand in the summer months. The sites with the highest waiting lists (i.e. over 90 people on the waiting list) include Alexandra Park and Shepherds Hill in the western zone and Elmar Road and Mannoek Road in the eastern zone.

Site ID	Name	Zone	No of tenants	No LBH residents	No of Non LBH residents	No on waiting list (beg 2013)
100	Rectory Farm	Eastern	61	46	15	35

Site ID	Name	Zone	No of tenants	No LBH residents	No of Non LBH residents	No on waiting list (beg 2013)
	Allotments	zone				
101	Risley Avenue Allotments	Eastern zone	23	23	0	30
102	Salisbury Road Allotments	Central zone	15	15	0	
103	Golf Course Allotments	Western zone	172	143	29	20
104	Ranelagh Road Allotments	Central zone	7	5	2	
105	Quernmore Allotments	Western zone	9	9	0	19
106	The Grove & Railway Bank	Western zone	16	15	1	
107	Shepherds Hill Allotments	Western zone	185	165	20	93
108	White Hart Lane Allotments	Eastern zone	59	49	10	
109	Gospatrick Road Allotments	Central zone	20	18	2	
110	Stockton Road Allotments	Eastern zone	7	7	1	20
111	Courtman Road Allotments	Eastern zone	26	23	3	59
112	Rivulet Road Allotments	Eastern zone	10	8	2	
113	Alexandra Park/Grove Lodge Meadow	Western zone	144	118	17	201
114	Shepherds Hill Railway Allotments	Western zone	19	19	0	
115	Highgate Allotments	Western zone	129	70	59	

Site ID	Name	Zone	No of tenants	No LBH residents	No of Non LBH residents	No on waiting list (beg 2013)
116	Higham Road Allotments	Eastern zone	22	21	1	
117	Mannock Road Allotments	Eastern zone	24	24	0	84
118	Elmar Road Allotments	Eastern zone	25	25	0	109
119	South Grove Allotments	Eastern zone	7	7	0	49
122	Franklin Street Allotments	Eastern zone	28	26	2	54
123	Marsh Lane Allotments	Eastern zone	71	58	13	
124	Creighton Road Allotments	Eastern zone	60	47	13	19
125	De Quincey Road Allotments	Eastern zone	17	17	0	
126	Wolves Lane Allotments	Central zone	175	150	26	20
127	Creighton Ave Allotments	Western zone	105	83	23	76
128	Aylmer Road Allotments	Western zone	24	21	3	75
129	Fortis Green	Western zone	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known
133	East Hale	Eastern zone	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known
134	Thorold Road	Central zone	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known
Total			1,460	1,212	242	963

Table 5.34: Demand for allotments

Quality

- 5.85 The Arboriculture and Allotments Department is responsible for managing and administering allotments. A team of three officers inspect the sites four times a year. An allotment forum is organised by the individual allotment associations who meet four times per year. A recent asset

survey resulted in £180, 000 being spent on allotments to improve water supply, fencing and access paths. Currently, Haringey Council do not have an allotment strategy.

- 5.86 Most of the allotments function as typical allotment sites with individual plots providing a water supply, community sheds and fenced boundaries. Recently, Homes for Housing has included growing plots in the outdoor space, which are schemes run by tenants paying an annual rent. The Haringey Council allotment officer has noted an increase in demand from allotment holders and community plots for growing fruit trees, edible nut trees and requesting raised beds.
- 5.87 Allotments are important havens and corridors for wildlife. Ten allotments managed by Haringey are SINC sites. These sites are listed in **Table 5.35**.

Site ID	Name	Area (ha)	Zone	Management
107	Shepherds Hill Allotments	3.81	Western zone	HBC
108	White Hart Lane Allotments	1.84	Eastern zone	HBC
109	Gospatrick Road Allotments	0.41	Central zone	HBC
110	Stockton Road Allotments	0.46	Eastern zone	HBC
111	Courtman Road Allotments	0.80	Eastern zone	HBC
113	Alexandra Park/Grove Lodge Meadow	2.55	Western zone	HBC
115	Highgate Allotments	3.27	Western zone	HBC
123	Marsh Lane Allotments	1.78	Eastern zone	HBC
126	Wolves Lane Allotments	5.61	Central zone	HBC
127	Creighton Ave Allotments	2.38	Western zone	HBC
133	East Hale	3.05	Eastern zone	Lee Valley Country Park
134	Thorold Road	0.75	Central zone	Not HBC

Table 5.35: Allotments that are designated SINCs

Figure 5.5: Typology E Allotments

F: Cemeteries and churchyards

- 5.88 As well as fulfilling their original, primary purpose of a burial ground, the sites in this category also provide spaces for informal recreation, in terms of walking through routes, places to sit and as places of quiet reflection. They impart a sense of place, providing a setting for the churches and memorials they contain, which are land marks of local importance.
- 5.89 The key characteristics of Haringey’s cemeteries and churchyards are summarised **Table 5.36** below.

F. Cemeteries and churchyards	
Size	Variable
Essential characteristics	Attract visitors from both outside and inside the borough
	Limited range of habitats
	Passive recreation
	Good access
Value score range (of audited sites)	13-28
Quality score range (of audited sites)	41-50

Table 5.36: Key characteristics of cemeteries and churchyards in Haringey

- 5.90 All three sites of this typology vary in size and are predominately visited by local residents. Generally they will offer smaller scale provision for walking routes and sitting-out areas. They have basic provision of amenities, including entrance signs, bins and seating. These sites are illustrated in **Figure 5.6**.

Figure 5.6: Typology F Cemeteries and churchyards

Quantity and accessibility

- 5.91 There are three cemeteries and churchyards in Haringey which are evenly distributed over each zone. One site is freely accessible in the western zone (Hornsey Churchyard and Garden of Remembrance). Each site in the central and eastern zone has restricted opening hours (Wood Green Cemetery and Tottenham Cemetery). **Table 5.37** shows the quantity and accessibility of cemeteries and churchyards by zone.

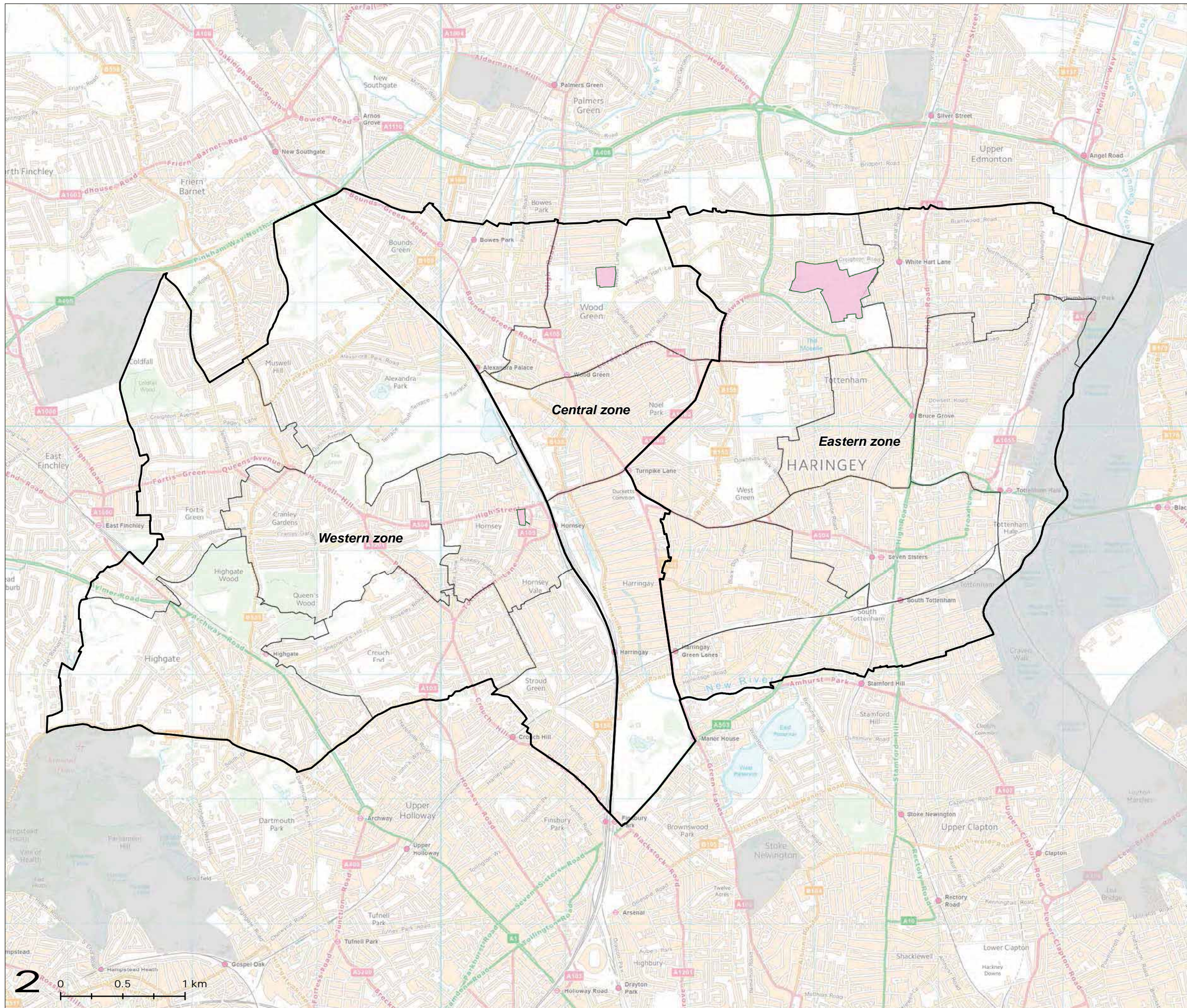


Figure 5.6

Typology F: Cemeteries and churchyards

- Analysis areas
- Wards
- F. Cemeteries and churchyards**
- F. Cemeteries and churchyards
- Site access**
- Publicly accessible*
- Significant open spaces outside the borough

* Includes sites that have restricted opening hours or where only part of a site has limited access

Map Scale @ A3:1:30,000



Zone	Freely accessible to public		Restricted access		No public access	
	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)
Western zone	1	0.73				
Central zone			1	2.40		
Eastern zone			1	18.97		
Haringey	1	0.73	2	21.37	0	-

Table 5.37: Quantity and accessibility of cemeteries and churchyards by zone

Quality and value

5.92 **Table 5.38** below records the range in Quality and Value scores of cemeteries and churchyards within each zone.

Zone	Value Score range		Quality Score range	
	Lowest score	Highest score	Lowest score	Highest score
Western zone	28	28	50	50
Central zone	13	13	46	46
Eastern zone	27	27	41	41

Table 5.38: Quality and Value of cemeteries and churchyards by zone

5.93 Hornsey Churchyard and Garden of Remembrance is a good example of a good quality and good value cemetery and churchyard in Haringey. Tottenham Cemetery is of good value and lower quality and conversely Wood Green Cemetery is of lower value and good quality. There are no cemeteries and churchyards of low value and quality.

G: Civic spaces

5.94 There have been no civic spaces identified following the provided list of sites to be audited and on site analysis. For reference these are sites are generally hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians and use as a thoroughfare with basic amenities.

H: Provision for Children/ Young People (within other open spaces)

5.95 Children's play areas in Haringey are usually provided within an open space setting, this enables children to make use of both dedicated equipment and the informal opportunities that the open space offers.

5.96 Only play areas within audited open spaces have been assessed in this study. As such, play provision is a secondary typology. Within each open space, there may be more than one play area

(e.g. Finsbury Park has a number of discrete play areas and facilities for young people). For the purpose of this assessment, the combined play provision within the park has been assessed.

- 5.97 The sites have broadly been categorised according to the types set out in the Mayor of London's 2012 Supplementary Planning Guidance *Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation*⁷ and the key characteristics of Haringey's play areas are summarised in **Table 5.39** below. There were no standalone 11+ sites (youth spaces) identified in the audits.
- 5.98 The audit established the range of ages that are catered for at each site (0-5 years, 5-11 years or 11+ years) and the equipment available at each site. The audit also noted opportunities for informal play at each site.

	H1. Neighbourhood play provision	H2. Local play provision	H3. Doorstep play provision
Size	500 m ²	300 m ²	100m ²
Essential characteristics	<p>About 8 types of equipment.</p> <p>A varied natural space with secluded and open areas, landscaping and equipment.</p> <p>Carers can sit and talk, with some youth facilities.</p> <p>Flexible use</p> <p>May include youth space</p> <p>May be supervised</p>	<p>About 5 types of equipment.</p> <p>A landscaped space with landscaping and equipment</p> <p>Children and carers can sit and talk.</p> <p>Flexible use</p> <p>No formal supervision</p>	<p>Small low key games area which should be flat, well drained with a grass or hard surface (may include "demonstrative" play features)</p> <p>A landscaped space including engaging play features for young children, and places for carers to sit and talk.</p> <p>Parental/guardian supervision</p>
	For indicative age groups 0-11+	For indicative age groups 0-11	For indicative age groups 0-5
	<p>Example facilities:</p> <p>MUGA's</p> <p>Youth shelters</p> <p>Bike, skate and skateboard facilities</p> <p>Equipment for swinging, sliding, climbing and other physical activity</p> <p>Separate area for carers/congregating</p> <p>Natural play features</p>	<p>Example facilities:</p> <p>MUGA's</p> <p>Kickabout area</p> <p>Equipment for swinging, sliding and climbing</p> <p>Separate area for carers</p> <p>Natural play features</p>	<p>Example facilities:</p> <p>Climbable objects</p> <p>Seating for carers</p> <p>Fenced play area</p>
	800m (walking distance)	400m (walking distance)	100m (walking distance)

⁷ The Mayor of London, 2012. Supplementary Planning Guidance: Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation. Greater London Authority: London

	H1. Neighbourhood play provision	H2. Local play provision	H3. Doorstep play provision
Value score range (of audited sites)	10-19	4-15	12-13
Quality score range (of audited sites)	2.5-5	1-5	1-5

Table 5.39: Key characteristics of provision for children and young people in Haringey⁸

- 5.99 There are 34 open spaces in Haringey that include provision for children and young people as set out below and illustrated in **Figure 5.7**. The vast majority of play provision is found within parks and gardens (28 sites), but there is additional provision found within some natural and semi-natural spaces (3 sites) and green corridors (1 site) and amenity green spaces (1 site). One site (Brook Street Playground) was found to have a primary play function, but has been included in this assessment alongside the sites where play is the secondary typology.
- 5.100 As can be seen from **Table 5.40**, the majority of these cater for all three age groups and have been categorised as Neighbourhood play spaces.

Classification	Number of sites	Area (ha)
H1. Neighbourhood	21	8.37
H2. Local	11	0.91
H3. Doorstep	2	0.21
Total	34	9.49

Table 5.40: Play provision within open spaces

Figure 5.7: Typology H Provision for children and young people (within other open spaces)

H1: Neighbourhood play provision

- 5.101 Neighbourhood play areas provide for children and young people across a range of age groups – namely:
- 0-5 years
 - 5-11 years
 - 11+ years
- 5.102 Neighbourhood playable spaces are a more extensive play space offering a greater range of facilities for a larger range of age groups. The landscape space should be diverse offering a separate space for carers, adults and children to sit and relax. The play equipment should offer a larger number of play activities above and beyond swinging, sliding and climbing. Other facilities such as multi-use games areas (MUGA's), bike, skate and skateboard facilities could be provided.

⁸ Based upon playable space typology in *The Mayor of London, 2012. Supplementary Planning Guidance: Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation*. Greater London Authority: London

Quantity and accessibility

- 5.103 As illustrated in **Table 5.41**, there are 21 open spaces in Haringey that have neighbourhood-scale play provision. 20 of these play areas are found within parks and gardens and one within a natural and semi-natural green space. The largest of the play areas is almost 2ha (Finsbury Park) and the smallest 800m²(Brunswick Open Space). A range of formal and informal facilities are offered in these sites.
- 5.104 The majority of sites are found in the Eastern zone, but the average size of these sites (2980m²) is smaller in this zone compared to those in the Western (4073m²) and Central zones (6885m²).

Zone	Freely accessible to public	
	No.	Area (ha)
Western zone	5	2.04
Central zone	4	2.75
Eastern zone	12	3.58
Haringey	21	8.37

Table 5.41: Quantity and accessibility of Neighbourhood play provision by zone

Quality and value

- 5.105 **Table 5.42** below records the range in Quality and Value scores of neighbourhood playable spaces within each zone.

Zone	Value Score range		Quality Score range	
	Lowest score	Highest score	Lowest score	Highest score
Western zone	14	18	3	5
Central zone	13	18	2.75	5
Eastern zone	10	19	2.5	5



Table 5.42: Quality and Value of Neighbourhood play provision by zone

- 5.106 Particularly good examples of neighbourhood playable spaces of good quality and value in Haringey include:
- Alexandra Palace and Park (site 14)
 - Lordship Recreation Ground (site 67)
 - Albert Road Recreation Ground (site 19)
 - Bruce Castle Park (site 69)
 - Downhills Park (site 66)
- 5.107 Neighbourhood playable spaces which offer high value include the above in addition to:
- Finsbury Park (site 51)






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Figure 5.7





Typology H: Provision for children and young people

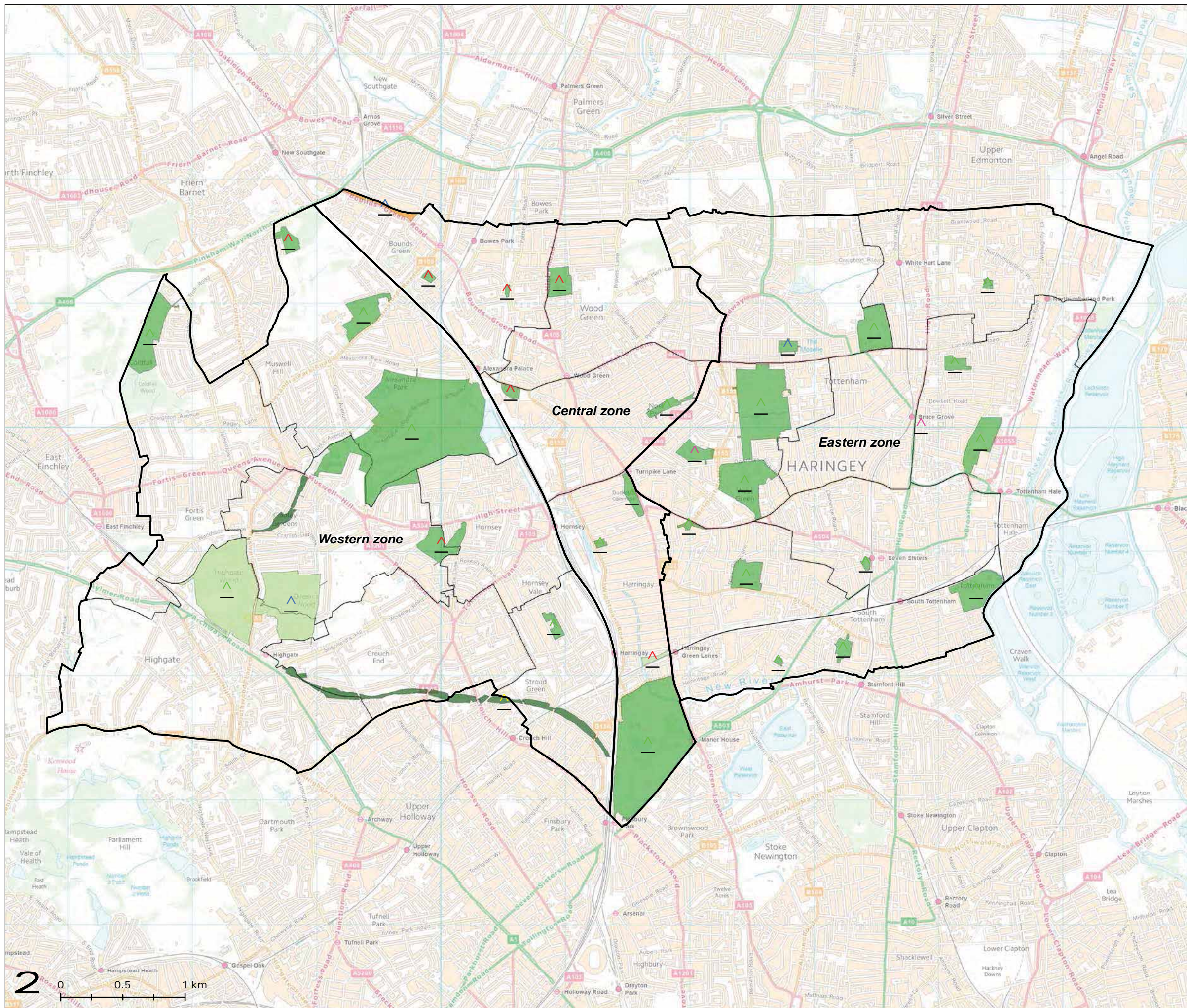
-  Analysis areas
-  Wards

Play provision

-  Caters for 0-5 years (Doorstep)
-  Caters for 5-11 years (Local)
-  Caters for 0-11 years (Local)
-  Caters for 5-11+ years (Local)
-  Caters for all age groups (0-11+) (Neighbourhood)

Open spaces with play provision

-  A. Parks and gardens
-  B. Natural and semi-natural green space
-  C. Green corridors
-  D. Amenity green space



Map Scale @ A3:1:30,000



- Down Lane Park (site 81)

5.108 Neighbourhood playable spaces of a lower value but good quality include:

- Russell Park (site 45)
- Ducketts Common (site 49)
- Hartington Park (site 82)

5.109 There are no neighbourhood playable spaces of lower quality and value.

H2: Local play provision

5.110 Local play provision is taken to include those play spaces that provide for up to two age categories:

- 0-5 and 5-11 years

5.111 Local playable spaces offer a greater range of facilities compared with the smaller doorstep playable spaces. The landscape space should offer a separate space for carers to sit and relax. The play equipment should offer swinging, sliding and climbing facilities alongside other play provision including kickabout areas and multi-use games area (MUGA) provision.

Quantity and accessibility

5.112 **Table 5.43** shows that there are 11 sites of this nature within Haringey's open spaces. The majority of these are found in the central and Western zones with only a single such site in the Eastern zone.

5.113 The average size of local play areas in the Western zone is 900m² and 623m² in the Central zone. The single site in the Eastern zone (Tower Gardens) is one of the largest of these play areas at 1807m².

5.114 Whilst the majority of local play provision is found in parks and gardens, they can be found in a variety of open space types including:

- Local and small local parks and gardens (7 sites)
- District and local natural and semi-natural green space (2 sites)
- Local green corridors (1 site)
- Amenity green space (1 site)

Zone	Freely accessible to public	
	No.	Area (ha)
Western zone	4	0.36
Central zone	6	0.37
Eastern zone	1	0.18
Haringey	11	0.91

Table 5.43: Quantity and accessibility of Local play provision by zone

5.115 The sites and the range of ages that they cater for are shown in Table 5.44.

Open space name	Open space primary typology	Zone	Area of play (sqm)	0-5 years	5-11 years	11+ years
Hollickwood Park	A3. Local Parks and Gardens	Western zone	784.37	✓	✓	x
Priory Park	A3. Local Parks and Gardens	Western zone	1,717.45	✓	✓	x
Woodside Park	A3. Local Parks and Gardens	Central zone	524.49	✓	✓	x
Finsbury Gardens	A4. Small Local Parks and Gardens	Central zone	587.20	✓	✓	x
Springfield Community Park	A4. Small Local Parks and Gardens	Central zone	333.73	✓	✓	x
Tower Gardens	A4. Small Local Parks and Gardens	Eastern zone	1,806.76	x	✓	x
Wood Green Common	A4. Small Local Parks and Gardens	Central zone	1,890.57	✓	✓	x
Queens Wood	B1. District Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	Western zone	56.53	x	✓	x
Railway Fields Nature Reserve	B3. Small Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	Central zone	286.73	✓	✓	x
Parkland Walk	C2. Local Green Corridors	Western zone	1,044.81	x	✓	✓
Tewkesbury Terrace	D. Amenity Green Space	Central zone	116.19	x	✓	x

Table 5.44: Range of ages catered for within local play areas

Quality and value

5.116 **Table 5.45** below records the range in Quality and Value scores of local playable spaces within each zone.

Zone	Value Score range		Quality Score range	
	Lowest score	Highest score	Lowest score	Highest score
Western zone	9	12	1	5
Central zone	4	15	3	5
Eastern zone	11	11	5	5

Table 5.45: Quality and Value of Local play provision by zone

- 5.117 The majority local playable spaces are of lower value but of good quality in Haringey including:
- Priory Park (site 13)
 - Railway Fields Nature Reserve (site 47)
 - Tewkesbury Terrace (site 30)
- 5.118 There is one local playable space which is of lower quality and value:
- Queens Wood (site 6)

H3: Doorstep play provision

- 5.119 Doorstep play provision is taken to include those sites that only cater for the youngest age category (0-5 years).
- 5.120 Doorstep playable spaces are generally located close to home and suitable for younger children. They can be situated in smaller areas and provide basic equipment for climbing. There should be seating areas for carers and the play space should ideally be fenced off for child safety.

Quantity and accessibility

- 5.121 There are two such sites in this category, both of which are found in the Eastern zone. These sites vary in size with the larger of the two (Belmont Recreation Ground) being a little over 2000m² and the other (Brook Street Playground) at only 56m².

Zone	Freely accessible to public	
	No.	Area (ha)
Western zone		
Central zone		
Eastern zone	2	0.21
Haringey	2	0.21

Table 5.46: Quantity and accessibility of Doorstep play provision by zone

Quality and value

- 5.122 **Table 5.47** below records the range in Quality and Value scores of doorstep playable spaces within each zone.

Zone	Value Score range		Quality Score range	
	Lowest score	Highest score	Lowest score	Highest score
Western zone				
Central zone				
Eastern zone	12	13	1	5

Table 5.47: Quality and Value of Doorstep play provision by zone

- 5.123 There are two sites providing doorstep play provision. Belmont Recreation ground is of high value and quality and Brook Street Playground is of high value and lower quality.

I. Sports provision within open spaces






- 5.124 'Outdoor sport facilities' represents one of the broadest typologies included within the PPG17 Companion Guide. It includes all natural or artificial surfaces, either publicly or privately owned, used for outdoor sport and recreation. Types of outdoor sports facilities include grass sports pitches, synthetic turf pitches (STPs), tennis courts, bowling greens, multi-use games areas (MUGAs) and golf courses.
- 5.125 There are 26 open spaces in Haringey that provide opportunities for outdoor sports activities. These sites are illustrated in **Figure 5.8**. The majority of these (25 sites) are parks and gardens. Highgate Wood (natural and semi-natural green space) is the only other type of site that has sports provision.

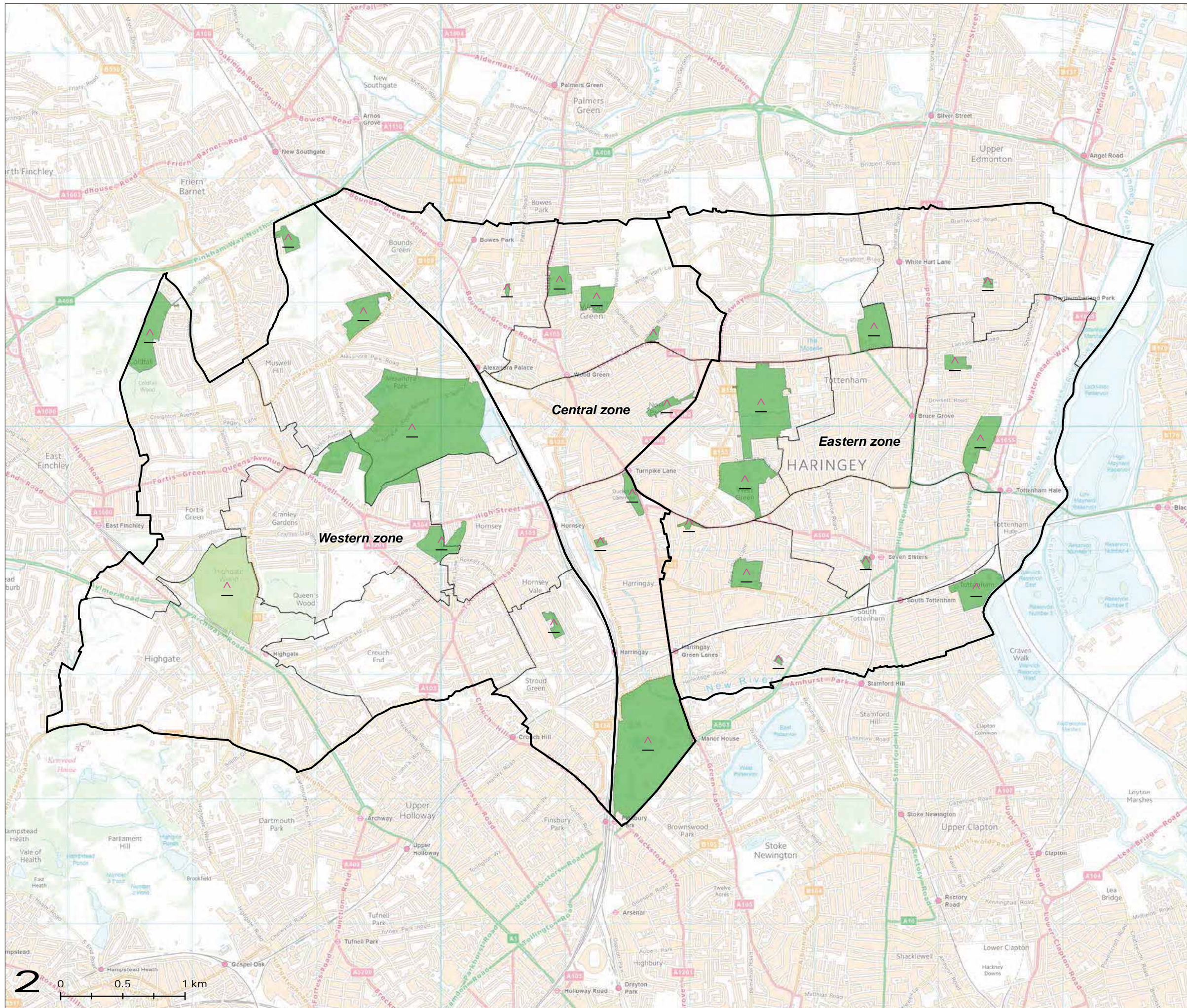
Type of site	Number of sites with sport	Sites
A1. Metropolitan Parks and Gardens	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alexandra Park and Palace
A2. District Parks and Gardens	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finsbury Park Lordship Recreation Ground
A3. Local Parks and Gardens	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priory Park Hollickwood Park Albert Road Recreation Ground White Hart Lane Recreation Ground Woodside Park Chestnuts Park Russel Park Muswell Hill Playing Fields Ducketts Common Markfield Park Downhills Park Bruce Castle Park Down Lane Park
A4. Small Local Parks and Gardens	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Somerford Grove Stationers Park Tiverton Open Space Stanley Road Open Space Chapmans Green Finsbury Gardens Brunswick Open Space Hartington Park Fairland Park
B1. District Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highgate Wood
Total	26	

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Figure 5.8

Typology I: Sports provision within open spaces

-  Analysis areas
 -  Wards
 -  Sites with provision for outdoor sports
- Open spaces with sports provision**
-  A. Parks and gardens
 -  B. Natural and semi-natural green space



Map Scale @ A3:1:30,000



Table 5.48: Open spaces with outdoor sports provision

Figure 5.8: Typology I Outdoor sports provision within open spaces

5.126 There is a wide range of provision of sports facilities within open spaces in Haringey. **Table 5.49** sets out the range of facilities available at each of the open spaces audited. The number in the box shows the count of facilities and the colour of the box indicates the condition (red = poor, yellow = fair, green = good).

Site name	Area (ha)	Athletics	Football pitch (full size)	Football pitch (Junior)	Rugby	Cricket	Outdoor bowls	Other pitch	Golf	Other facilities	Outdoor gym
Alexandra Palace and Park	76.83		1			1		1	1	1	
Finsbury Park	47.82	1	1				1	3		10	1
Lordship Recreation Ground	23.45		4					1		2	
Muswell Hill Playing Fields	9.86		6					1		1	1
Priory Park	6.40						1	6		2	
Hollickwood Park	2.18			1							
Albert Road Recreation Ground	6.63		2	1			1	6		4	
White Hart Lane Recreation Ground	4.79		3								
Woodside Park	4.05						1	1			
Russell Park	2.05			1						1	1
Ducketts Common	2.48									4	1
Markfield Park	7.71		2				1	1		1	

Site name	Area (ha)	Athletics	Football pitch (full size)	Football pitch (Junior)	Rugby	Cricket	Outdoor bowls	Other pitch	Golf	Other facilities	Outdoor gym
Chestnuts Park	5.14							1			
Downhills Park	12.06		2					3		1	
Bruce Castle Park	8.07						1			1	
Down Lane Park	7.02		2				1	1		3	1
Finsbury Gardens	0.30							1			
Chapmans Green	0.76						1			2	
Fairland Park	0.52			1							
Stationers Park	1.60							1		2	
Tiverton Open Space	0.35									1	
Stanley Road Open Space	0.64			1							
Brunswick Open Space	0.57							1			
Hartington Park	1.93							1			
Somerford Grove	0.52							1			
Highgate Wood	30.73		1			1					

Table 5.49: Type and quality of outdoor sports provision within open spaces

6 Proposed standards

Deriving standards

6.1 This section recommends open space provision standards. These were defined through review of the existing provision of open space, alongside the comments received through public consultation, as well as consideration of nationally recognised provision standards, and those adopted by neighbouring boroughs. There are three types of open space standard:

- **Accessibility:** The maximum distance residents should be required to travel to use an open space of a specific typology
- **Quantity:** The provision (measured in m2 or hectares) of each open space typology which should be provided as a minimum per 1000 population
- **Quality and Value:** The quality of the open space provided in each typology, assessed using the Green Flag criteria. The value of the open space provided in each typology.

Benchmarking of quantity and accessibility standards

6.2 Benchmarking was undertaken as part of the analysis, to ensure that the proposed open space standards for Haringey are feasible, and promote a similar approach to that applied elsewhere. A summary of the provision standards in the adjacent boroughs is provided below.

Typology	Standard	Barnet	Enfield	Waltham Forest	Hackney	Islington	Camden
Parks and gardens	Access (max. distance from dwellings)	1.2km (District) 400m (Local)	3.2km (Metropolitan) 1.2km (District) 800m (Local – Pocket)	8km (Regional) 3.2km (Metropolitan) 1.2km (District) 400m (Local – Pocket)	3.2km (Regional) 3.2km (Metropolitan) 1.2km (District) 400m (Local – Small)	1.2km (Strategic) 800m (Major) 400m (Small - Neighbourhood)	8km (Regional) 3.2km (Metropolitan) 1.2km (District) 400m (Local – Pocket)
	Quantity (hectares per 1000 population)	1.55 ha (current)	2.42 (current) 2.37 ha (recommended)	2.85 ha (current 'open space')	1.49 ha (current) 1.36 ha (recommended)	0.312 ha (recommended)	No quantity standard available
Natural green space	Access	1.2km (District) 400m (Local)	3.2km (Metropolitan) 1.2km (District)	8km (Regional)	2km (>20 ha) 300m (2 – 20ha) 300m (<2	1km (Local) 400m (Pocket)	1km 500m

Typology	Standard	Barnet	Enfield	Waltham Forest	Hackney	Islington	Camden
			800m (Local – Pocket)		ha in size)		
	Quantity	2.36 ha (current)	4.87 ha (current) 1.00 ha (recommended)	No quantity standard available	1.45 ha (current) 1 ha (future)	0.019 ha (current)	2.09 ha (current)
Green Corridors	Access	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	1km (Local) 400m (Small Local)	No data available
	Quantity	No quantity standard available	No quantity standard available	No quantity standard available	No quantity standard available	0.022 ha (current)	No quantity standard available
Amenity Green Space	Access	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	400m	No data available
	Quantity	3.63 ha (current)	7.33 ha (current)	No quantity standard available	2.30 ha (current) 2.01 ha (future)	0.011 ha (current)	No quantity standard available
Allotments	Access	No data available	800m	No data available	800m	400m (Small and Neighbourhood)	800m
	Quantity	No quantity standard available	0.36ha (recommended)	No quantity standard available	0.015 ha (future)	No quantity standard available	8.5 plots
Civic space	Access	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
	Quantity	No quantity standard available	No quantity standard available	No quantity standard available	No quantity standard available	No quantity standard available	No quantity standard available
Children and young peoples' space	Access	No data available	400m	No data available	400m	No data available	No data available
	Quantity	0.01 ha (current)	0.8 ha (future) 0.48 sqm per	No quantity standard	No quantity standards	4.771sqm per child. 1 LEAP per	1.88sqm per child

Typology	Standard	Barnet	Enfield	Waltham Forest	Hackney	Islington	Camden
			child (formal children's play) GLA 10sqm per child	available	available	2000 population 1 NEAP per 10,000 population	

Table 6.1 Summary of provision standards in adjacent boroughs

Accessibility

6.3 **Table 6.1** above outlines the key distance (accessibility standard) that each surrounding London borough has applied to each classification of open space where applicable. These have been sourced from similar open space studies. It can be seen there is some variation between London boroughs but the majority conform to the Mayor of London's Open Space Strategies: Best practice guidance⁹ and suggested distance thresholds. Waltham Forest and Camden also take in to account their regional parks and subsequent 8km distance standard.

Quantity

6.4 **Table 6.1** also outlines the suggested ha/1000 population or area of land standard (quantity standard) that each surrounding London borough has applied to each classification. There is a wider spread in variation between quantity and accessibility standards. Some boroughs have highlighted whether they are current or proposed.

6.5 The main national standards relating to open space have traditionally been the National Playing Field Association (NPFA) standards, and Natural England's Accessible Natural Green Space (ANGSt) standards. These standards cover the accessibility and quantity elements of open space. The Fields in Trust (FIT) benchmark standard for outdoor playing space for children and young people is the more widely used standard outside of London. This updated 'The Six Acre Standard' last revised in 2001. The appropriate standard for play will be derived from the latest guidance in the Mayor of London's Supplementary Planning Guidance 'Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation'.

6.6 No quantity or accessibility standards have been proposed for cemeteries and churchyards. This reflects the fact that proximity is not considered to be a requirement of this open space type.

Developing the Quality and Value standards by hierarchy

6.7 Further analysis of the scoring was carried out to identify a benchmark standard for each typology and the level of the hierarchy, in order to assess the performance of open spaces in terms of Quality and Value. The following factors have informed the standards:

- Key characteristics expected of spaces within the different typologies and levels of the hierarchy.
- High quality and/or high value sites within Haringey which provide a 'benchmark' against which to assess sites.
- Ensuring standards are set at such a level to be aspirational, yet achievable based on existing quality and value.

6.8 After reviewing the range of different sites for each hierarchy within Haringey the auditor's professional judgement was used to assess and select the appropriate exemplar site and benchmark scores within the completed value and quality scores range. The final value and quality scores originate from the survey forms and they represent the scores and categories relating to open space and the green flag criteria topics.

⁹ The Mayor of London/CABE Space, 2008. Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance. Greater London Authority: London

Proposed accessibility standards

- 6.9 Local consultation highlighted that 93% of Haringey residents felt that they lived within easy walking distance of an open space.

Parks and gardens

- 6.10 **Table 6.2** below highlights the proposed accessibility standards for parks and gardens with supporting justifications.

Classification	Accessibility standard	Justification
Metropolitan (60-400ha)	3.2km	Guided by GLA guidance for metropolitan parks Consistent with surrounding boroughs
District (20-60ha)	1.2m	Guided by GLA guidance for district parks Consistent with surrounding boroughs
Local (2-20ha)	400m	Guided by GLA guidance for local parks and open spaces Consistent with surrounding boroughs
Small local (<2ha)	280m	Guided by GLA guidance for small open spaces and pocket parks (less than 400m) Smaller than surrounding boroughs, but includes many very small sites and accounts for potential barriers to access.

Table 6.2: Proposed accessibility standards for parks and gardens

Natural and semi-natural green space

- 6.11 **Table 6.3** below highlights the proposed accessibility standards for natural and semi-natural green space with supporting justifications.

Classification	Accessibility standard	Justification
District (20-60ha)	1km	GLA Access to Nature Report suggests Londoners should be within 1km walking distance of contact with nature. Slightly smaller than the GLA guidance for district parks (1.2km)
Local (2-20ha)	400m	Guided by GLA guidance for local parks and open spaces
Small local (<2ha)	280m	Guided by GLA guidance for local parks and open spaces spaces and pocket parks (less than 400m) Accounts for potential barriers to access.

Table 6.3: Proposed accessibility standards for natural and semi-natural green space

Green corridors

- 6.12 Accessibility buffers are not relevant to this type of space. This reflects the purpose of green corridors as access routes, rather than a destination to which residents should have good access.

Amenity green space

- 6.13 **Table 6.4** below highlights the proposed accessibility standards for amenity green space with supporting justifications.

Classification	Accessibility standard	Justification
Small local (<2ha)	400m	Guided by GLA guidance for local parks and open spaces

Table 6.4: Proposed accessibility standards for amenity green space

Allotments

- 6.14 The GLA open space hierarchy estimates that small open spaces less than 2 hectares are likely to have a pedestrian catchment area of 400 meters and that most users will travel from within that area. The average size of allotments within Haringey is 1.37ha. The 2003 Atkins study adopted the policy from Haringey's Unitary Development Plan (1998) to ensure that no resident is more than 800m from an allotment site of a minimum size of 0.81 hectares. Haringey Council's allotment officer states the general catchment area is a 1mile radius from the allotment site. Haringey Council residents are encouraged to use the sites, however where sites are near Haringey Council boundary, people from adjoining Boroughs use Haringey's allotments.
- 6.15 The proposed accessibility standards for allotments in Haringey is 800m. There are no nationally recommended standards for access to allotments, however Haringey Council policy from the Unitary Development Plan (1998) is to ensure that no resident is more than 800m from an allotment site of a minimum size of 0.81 hectares.
- 6.16 **Table 6.5** below highlights the proposed accessibility standards for allotments with supporting justifications.

Classification	Accessibility standard	Justification
Allotments	800m	Guided by surrounding borough standards Some allotments use a 1mile radius catchment

Table 6.5: Proposed accessibility standards for Allotments

Cemeteries and churchyards

- 6.17 It is not seen as appropriate to set an accessibility standard for this type of site. Proximity is not considered to be a requirement of this open space type.

Provision for Children/ Young People (within other open spaces)

- 6.18 **Table 6.6** below highlights the proposed accessibility standards for play provision with supporting justifications.

Classification	Accessibility standard	Justification
----------------	------------------------	---------------

Classification	Accessibility standard	Justification
H1. Neighbourhood play provision	800m	Guided by the Mayor of London's Supplementary Planning Guidance <i>Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation</i>
H2. Local play provision	400m	Guided by the Mayor of London's Supplementary Planning Guidance <i>Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation</i>
H3. Doorstep play provision	100m	Guided by the Mayor of London's Supplementary Planning Guidance <i>Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation</i>

Table 6.6: Proposed accessibility standards for play provision

Outdoor sports provision (within other open spaces)

- 6.19 Setting standards for outdoor sports provision is outside the scope of this study. In setting standards, Sport England should be consulted.

Proposed quantity standards

Open space

- 6.20 **Table 6.7** below highlights the proposed quantity standard for open space with supporting justifications.

Type	Quantity standard (ha/1000 people)	Justification
Open space	1.64	This is the current provision of publicly accessible open space in Haringey. The majority of Haringey residents felt that the quantity of open space in the borough was adequate.

Table 6.7: Proposed quantity standard for open space provision

Allotments

- 6.21 Consultation feedback indicates that there is a lack of adequate provision of allotments. 13% of respondents to the public attitude survey said they used allotments within Haringey. Of those to whom it was applicable, 40% were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the amount of allotment provision in Haringey, suggesting that additional allotment provision may be required.
- 6.22 The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners have suggested a national standard of 0.125 ha per 1000 population based on an average plot size of 250 square metres. The existing provision in Haringey is 0.16 ha/1000 population.

Type	Quantity standard (plots/1000 people)	Justification
------	--	---------------

Type	Quantity standard (plots/1000 people)	Justification
Allotments	0.16 ha (or 6.4 plots per 1000 population)	This is the current provision of allotments adopted as a minimum with consideration of higher standard based on consultation results.

Table 6.8: Proposed quantity standard for allotment provision

- 6.23 The proposed quantity standard for play provision is shown in **Table 6.9**. It is guided by the Mayor of London's Supplementary Planning Guidance *Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation*.

Type	Quantity standard (m2/child)	Justification
Play	10	Guided by the Mayor of London's Supplementary Planning Guidance <i>Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation</i>

Table 6.9: Proposed quantity standard for play provision

Proposed quality and value standards

- 6.24 **Table 6.10** below presents the standards by typology and hierarchy level, which have been applied to each of the sites as part of the audit and analysis work. Sites will exceed the standard where they score more points than the standard score, as calculated through the features on site, and their quality, as measured through the audit form. For example a site will score between 1 and 4 points depending on the quality of entrances, and a point for every play facility present.
- 6.25 There are no exemplar sites for play due to the reduced and less comprehensive criteria. The Mayor of London's 2012 Supplementary Planning Guidance *Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation* has been referred to in determining the expectations for quality and value within each of the three categories and an appropriate benchmark set.

Typology	Hierarchy	Value standard	Quality standard	Value exemplar site	Quality exemplar site
A. Parks and gardens	A1. Metropolitan Parks and Gardens	94	134	Alexandra Palace and Park	Lordship Recreation Ground (please note this is not a Metropolitan Park)
	A2. District Parks and Gardens	94	134	Alexandra Palace and Park (Please	Lordship Recreation Ground

Typology	Hierarchy	Value standard	Quality standard	Value exemplar site	Quality exemplar site
				<i>note this is a Metropolitan Park)</i>	
	A3. Local Parks and Gardens	60	78	Downhills Park	Downhills Park
	A4. Small Local Parks and Gardens	27	63	Springfield Community Park	Fairland Park
B. Natural and semi-natural green space	B1. District Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	39	66	Queens wood	Queens Wood
	B2. Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	23	43	Coldfall Wood	Coldfall Wood
	B3. Small Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	13	38	Shepherds Hill Gardens	Shepherds Hill Gardens
C. Green corridors	C1. District Green corridors	29	44	None (<i>but higher than railway line (Lee Valley Park))</i>	None (<i>but higher than railway line (Lee Valley Park))</i>
	C2. Local Green Corridors	44	46	None (<i>originally Parkland Walk</i>)	None (<i>originally Islington Parkland Walk</i>)
D. Amenity Green Space	D. Amenity Green Space	28	42	Tottenham Green West	Rectory Gardens
E. Allotments	E. Allotments	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
F. Cemeteries and Churchyards	F. Cemeteries and Churchyards	27	46	Tottenham Cemetery	Wood Green Cemetery
Provision for Children/ Young People (within other open spaces)	H1. Neighbourhood play	14	3	None (based on the range and quality of facilities and play experiences expected)	None (based on the range and quality of facilities and play experiences expected)

Typology	Hierarchy	Value standard	Quality standard	Value exemplar site	Quality exemplar site
	H2. Local play	13	3	None (based on the range and quality of facilities and play experiences expected)	None (based on the range and quality of facilities and play experiences expected)
	H3. Doorstep play	9	3	None (based on the range and quality of facilities and play experiences expected)	None (based on the range and quality of facilities and play experiences expected)

Table 6.10: Haringey quality and value standards by typology

- 6.26 For each typology and hierarchy the results from applying the standards are presented on a scale of --/+/++ to show the extent to which each space exceeds or falls below or falls below the relevant standard.

Summary of standards for all typologies

- 6.27 An overview of all standards for all typologies is set out in **Table 6.11**.

Typology	Classification	Accessibility standard	Quantity Standard	Quality/value standard	
				V	Q
A. Parks and gardens	A1. Metropolitan Parks and Gardens	3.2km	1.64ha/1000 people (Open space)	94	134
	A2. District Parks and Gardens	1.2km		94	134
	A3. Local Parks and Gardens	400m		60	78
	A4. Small Local Parks and Gardens	280m		27	63
B. Natural and semi-natural green space	B1. District Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	1km		39	66
	B2. Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	400m	23	43	

Typology	Classification	Accessibility standard	Quantity Standard	Quality/value standard	
				V	Q
	B3. Small Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	280m		13	38
C. Green corridors	C1. District Green corridors	N/A		29	44
	C2. Local Green Corridors	N/A		44	46
D. Amenity Green Space	D. Amenity Green Space	400m		28	42
E. Allotments	E. Allotments	800m	0.16ha/1000 people or 6.4 plots/1000 people	N/A	N/A
F. Cemeteries and Churchyards	F. Cemeteries and Churchyards	N/A	See Open space standard above	27	46
H. Provision for Children/ Young People (within other open spaces)	H1. Neighbourhood play	800m	10 sqm/child	14	3
	H2. Local play	400m		13	3
	H3. Doorstep play	100m		9	3

Table 6.11: Summary of all open space standards for Haringey

6.28 The results of applying these standards are discussed in the next section.

7 Application of local standards

Application of open space standards

Accessibility

Parks and gardens

- 7.1 **Figure 7.1** shows the accessibility standards applied in the form of distance buffers or catchments. The map shows the extent of the borough that has access to parks and gardens at each of the four levels of the hierarchy. It should be noted that parks and gardens in a higher level of the hierarchy are also included in lower levels (with reduced catchment buffers) recognising that they can also provide a more localised function – for example Alexandra Palace and Park is a metropolitan scale park and garden, but can also play the role of a local park for those residents who live in close proximity.
- 7.2 It is notable that whilst there are fewer parks and gardens in the west of the borough than the central and eastern areas, these sites are generally larger in size.

Metropolitan parks and gardens

- 7.3 **Figure 7.1** shows that at this level of the hierarchy, Alexandra Park serves the majority of the borough. The east of the borough does not have easy access to a park of this scale and function. This notably includes the Tottenham Area of Change growth area. Wards that fall outside of the catchment include: Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale and parts of Tottenham Green and Seven Sisters wards.
- 7.4 There are other significant open spaces outside of the borough that contribute to provision of open space at this level of the hierarchy. The Lee Valley to the East of the borough is a notable example of this. Residents in the west of the borough are also able to access Hampstead Heath

District parks and gardens

- 7.5 **Figure 7.1** shows that a large portion of the borough is well served by the parks and gardens at this level of the hierarchy. Residents in the central zone are particularly well served. Large areas in the west of the borough do not have easy access to sites of this scale and function within Haringey, but it must be noted that these parts of the borough have access to Hampstead Heath to the south west of the borough boundary.
- 7.6 To the east of the borough, Lordship Recreation Ground serves about half of the eastern zone. Again, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale and parts of Tottenham Green and Seven Sisters wards do not have easy access to this type and scale of park.
- 7.7 To the north and north east of the borough, areas that do not have access to this type of site within Haringey are partially served by sites outside of the borough (Broomfield Park and Pymmes's Park)

Local parks and gardens

- 7.8 At this level of the hierarchy, **Figure 7.1** shows that the east of the borough is better served than at higher levels of the hierarchy. Provision is not comprehensive across the borough and there are large parts of the west of the borough that are not well served at the local level. Hampstead Heath and Waterlow Park provide some further provision for residents in the west of the borough.
- 7.9 Large sections of the two growth areas in the centre and east of the borough are not within the catchment of local parks and gardens.

Small local parks and gardens

- 7.10 **Figure 7.1** shows that provision of small local parks and gardens is greatest in the central areas of the borough. Provision in the east of the borough is better than at the highest level of the hierarchy. Areas in the west of the borough lack access to these smaller sites.

Figure 7.1: A. Parks and gardens value/quality and accessibility

Natural and semi-natural green space

- 7.11 **Figure 7.2** shows the accessibility standards applied in the form of distance buffers or catchments. The map shows the extent of the borough that has access to natural and semi-natural green space at each of the three levels of the hierarchy. It should be noted that natural and semi-natural green space in a higher level of the hierarchy are also included in lower levels (with reduced catchment buffers) recognising that they can also provide a more localised function – for example Queen’s Wood and Highgate are district scale sites, but can also play the role of a local and small local natural and semi-natural green space for those residents who live in close proximity.

District natural and semi-natural green space

- 7.12 The two district natural and semi-natural green spaces serve residents in the south west and east of the borough. The majority of residents do not have access to sites of this type and function. The Tottenham Area of Change growth area in the east of the borough is largely within the catchment of the Lee Valley.
- 7.13 It should be noted that whilst there are no sites of this scale and function in the centre of the borough, substantial parts of Alexandra Palace and Park are semi-natural and residents in this area are not truly deficient in this type of site.

Local natural and semi-natural green space

- 7.14 **Figure 7.2** again shows that the majority of residents do not have easy access to local natural and semi-natural green space. The sites in the south west of the borough are not accessible to the public. As with district-level provision, parts of Alexandra Palace and Park do provide residents in the west and central parts of the borough with a similar experience to a local natural and semi-natural green space.

Small local natural and semi-natural green space

- 7.15 A large proportion of sites at this level of the hierarchy are not accessible to the public. Residents in the west of the borough are better served than in those in the east and central zones.

Figure 7.2: B. Natural and semi-natural green space value/quality and accessibility

Green corridors

- 7.16 It is not considered appropriate to set an accessibility standard for this type of site. This reflects the purpose of green corridors as access routes, rather than a destination to which residents should have good access. The north-south aligned Railway Line site acts as a useful wildlife corridor, but is largely inaccessible to the public.
- 7.17 As shown in **Figure 7.3**, at the local level, there are accessible green corridors, notably Parkland Walk that provides good access from east to west in the south of the borough.

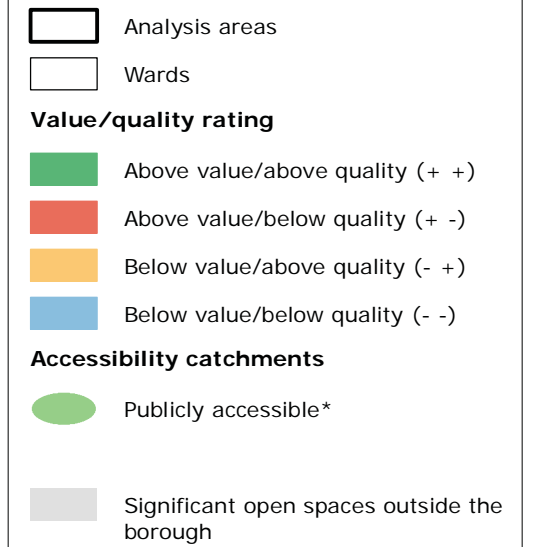
Figure 7.3: C. Green corridors, D. Amenity green space and F. Cemeteries and churchyards value/quality and accessibility

Amenity green space

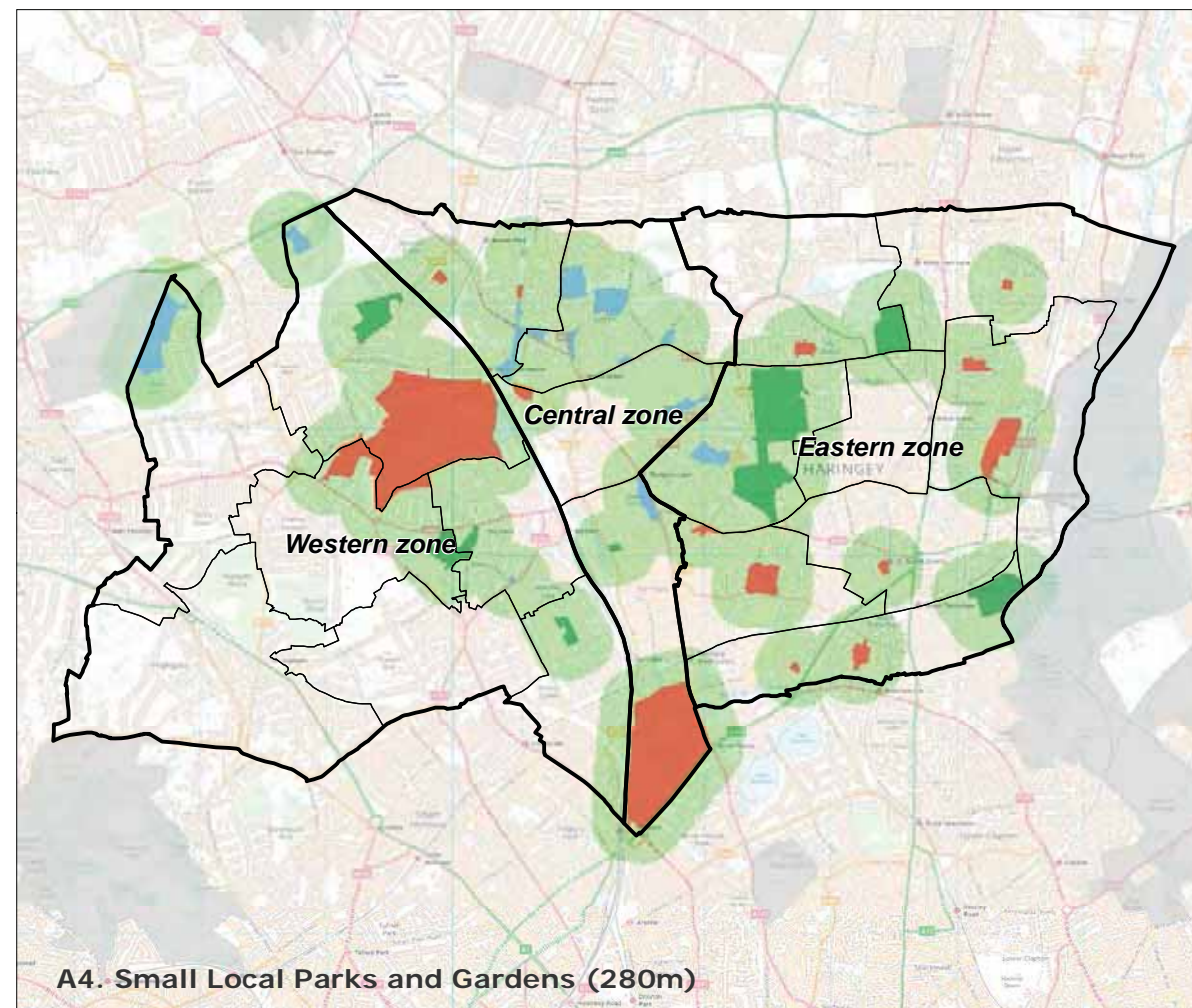
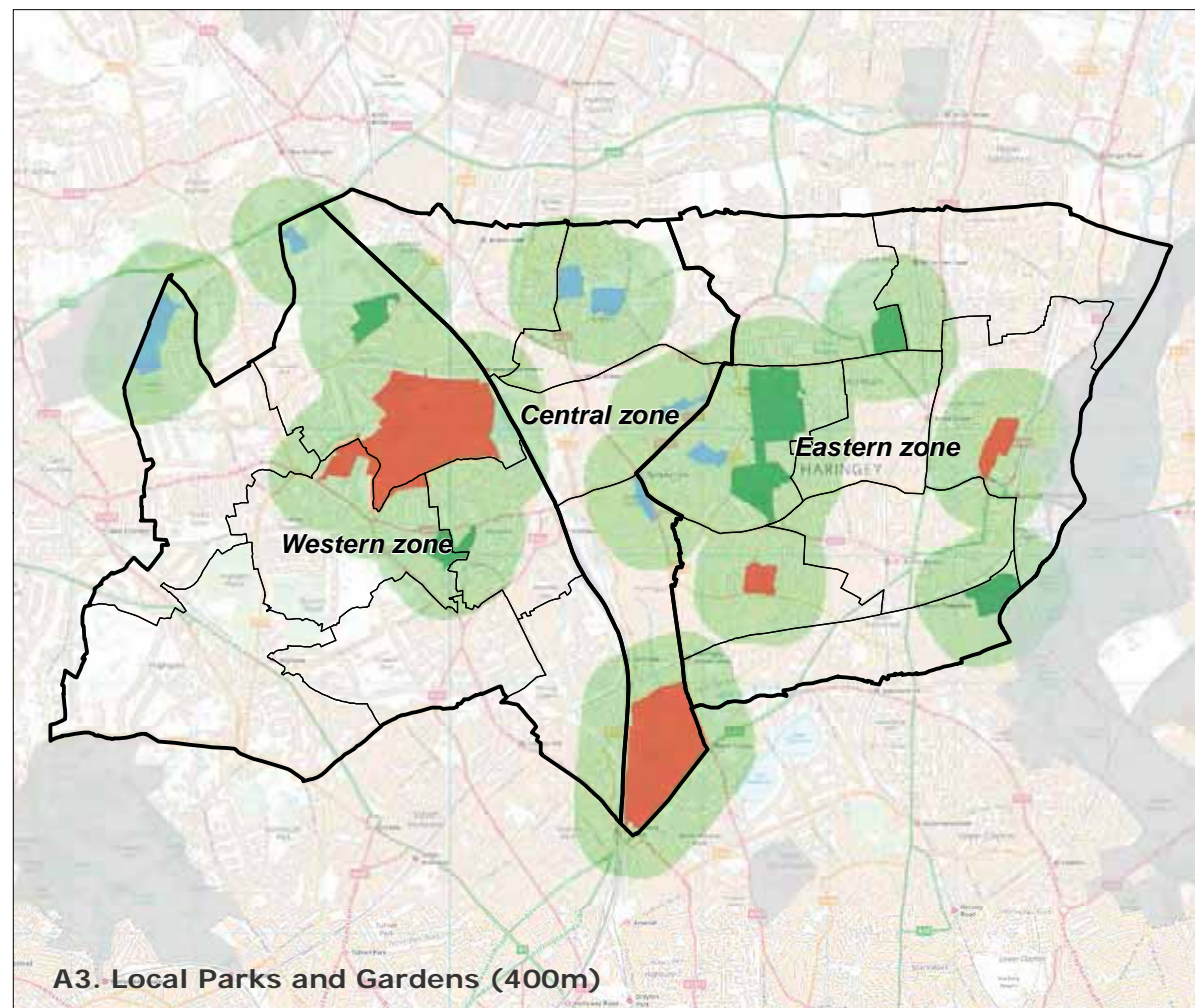
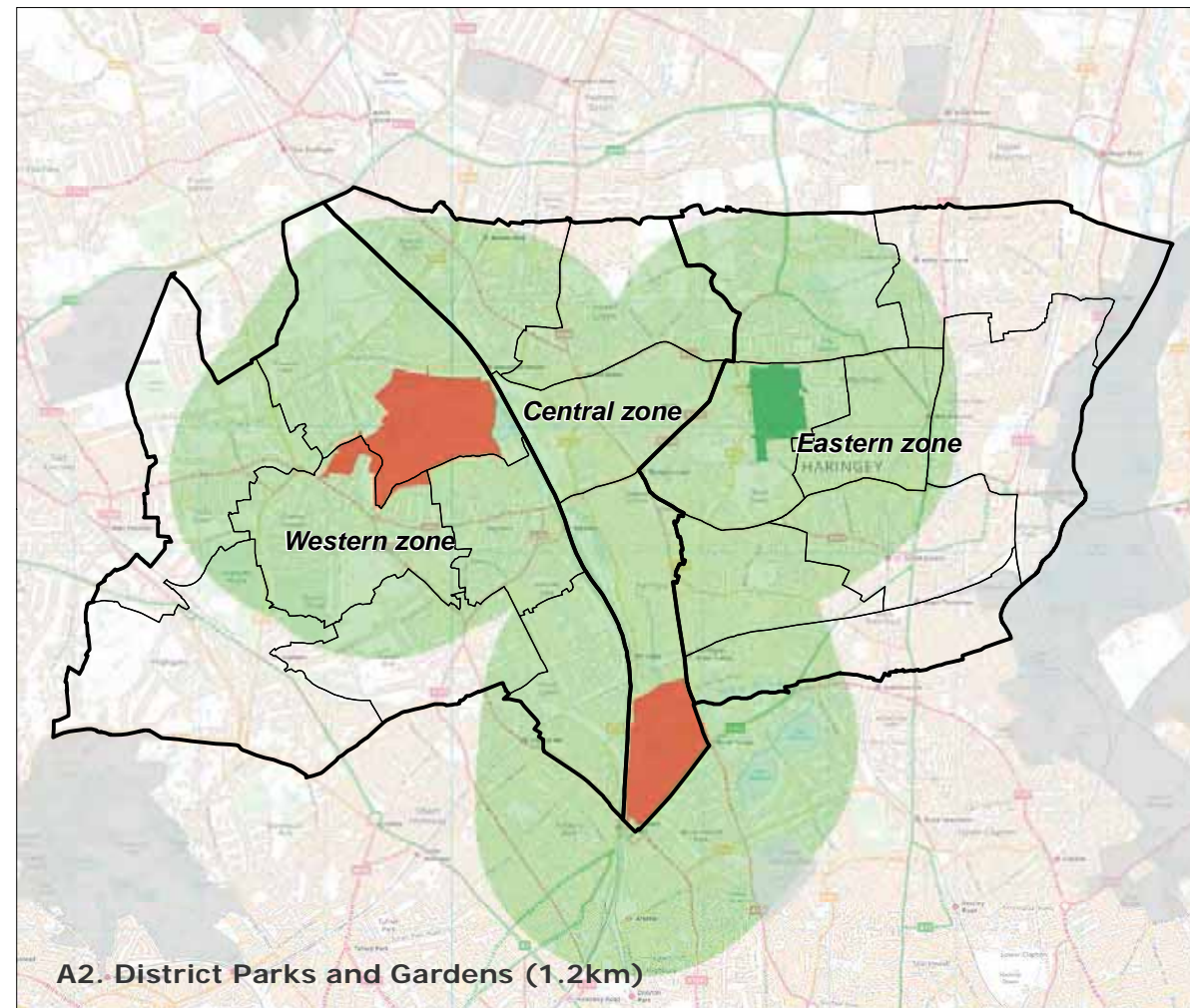
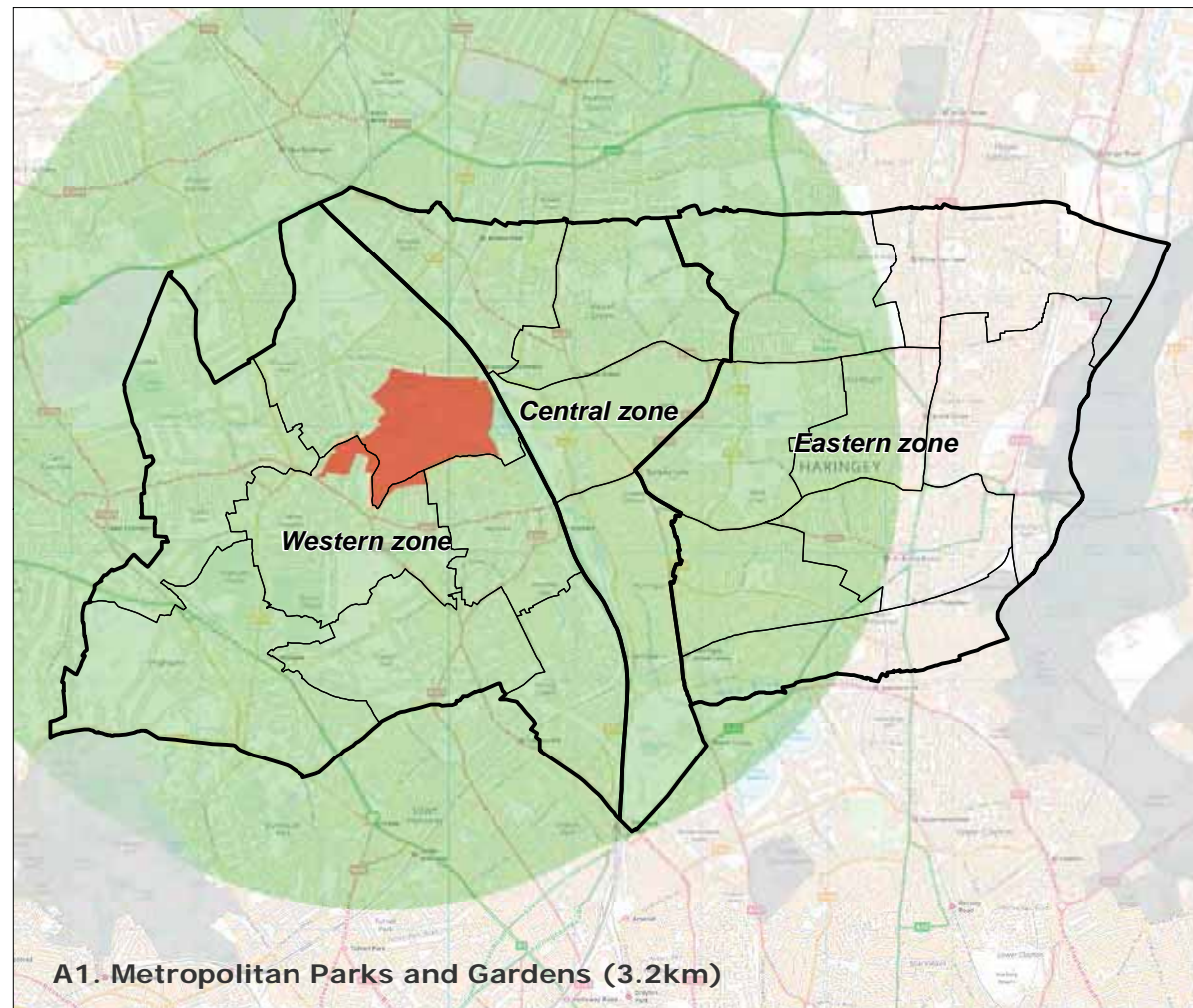
- 7.18 **Figure 7.3** shows that the majority of the borough is well served in terms of amenity green space. Parks and gardens have been added to this map as they can provide a high quality equivalent to an amenity green space. Residents in the south west of the borough have little access to this type of open space. The east and central zones are relatively well served.

Figure 7.1

A: Parks and gardens Value/quality and accessibility



* Includes sites that have restricted opening hours or where only part of a site has limited access

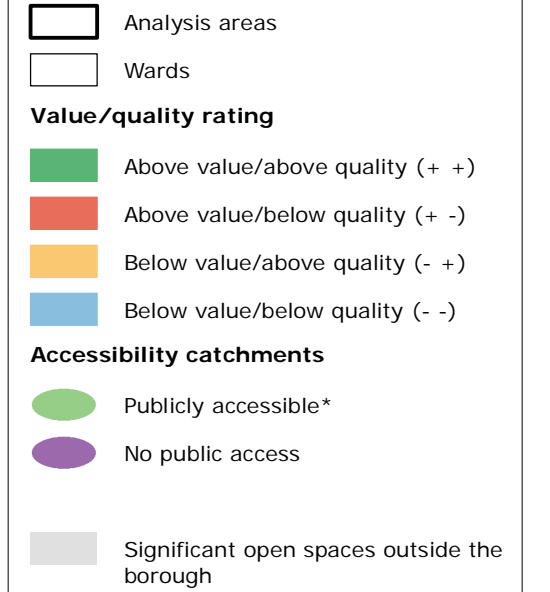


Map Scale @ A3:1:60,000



Figure 7.2

B: Natural and semi-natural green space Value/quality and accessibility



* Includes sites that have restricted opening hours or where only part of a site has limited access

Map Scale @ A3:1:60,000

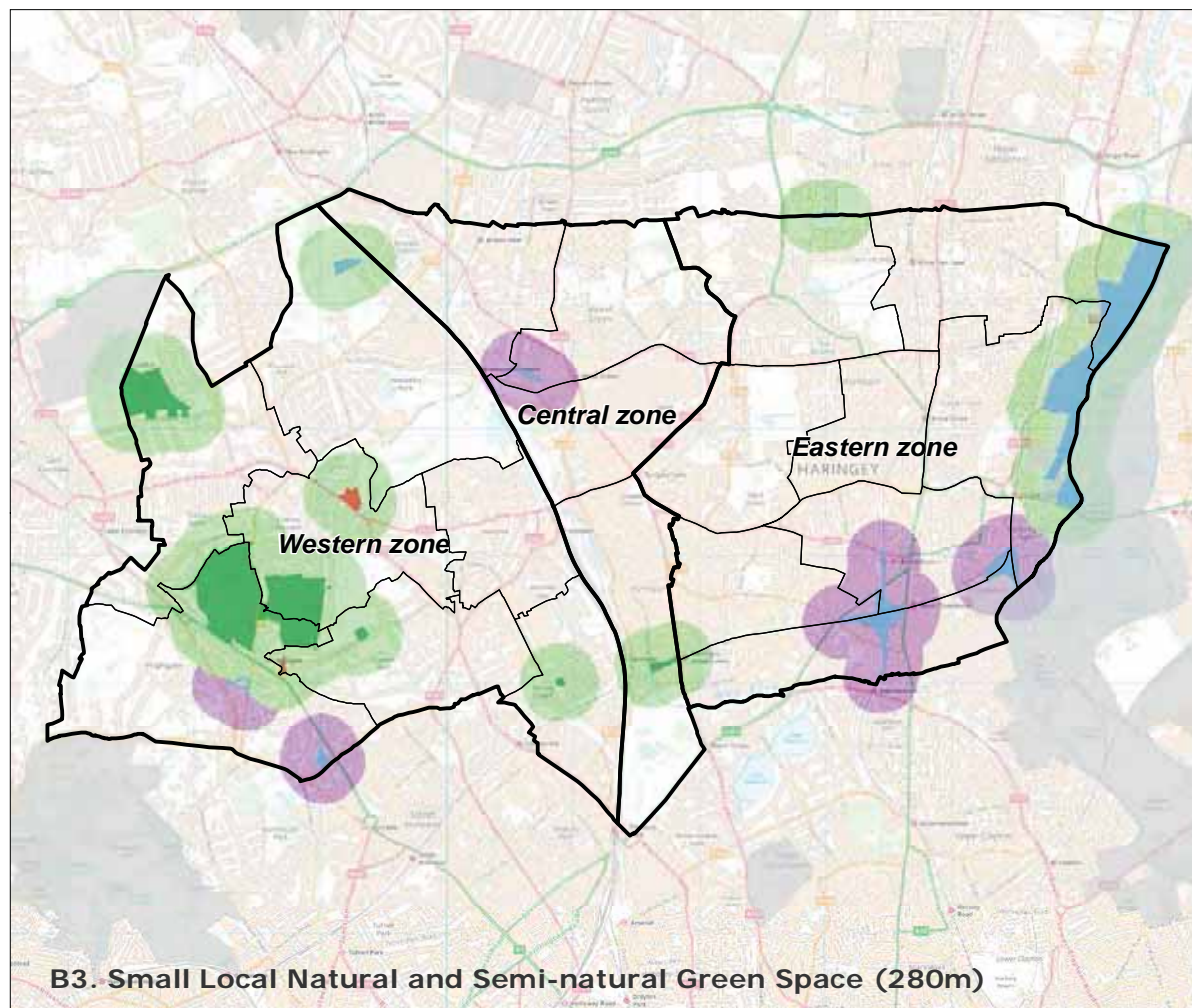
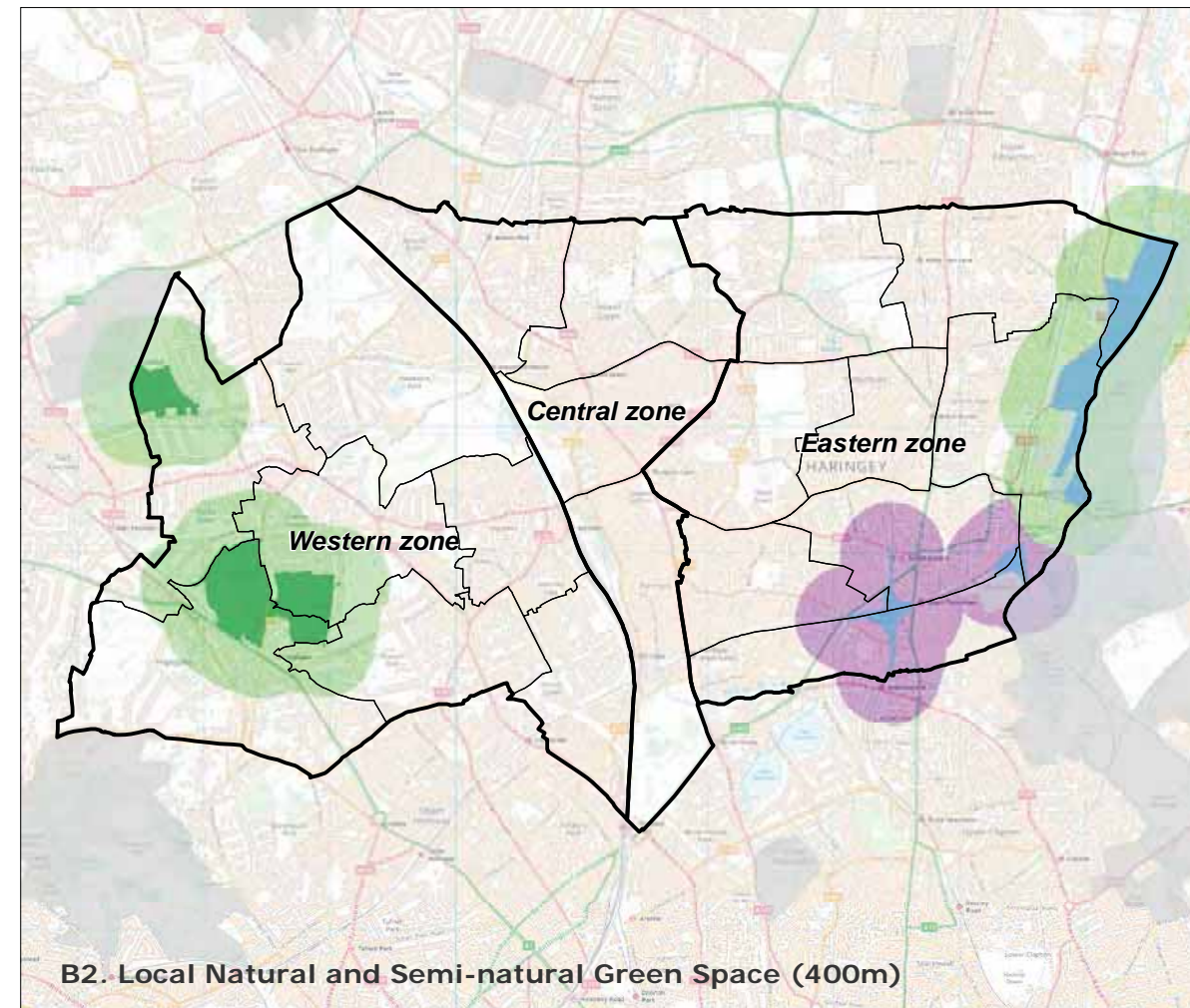
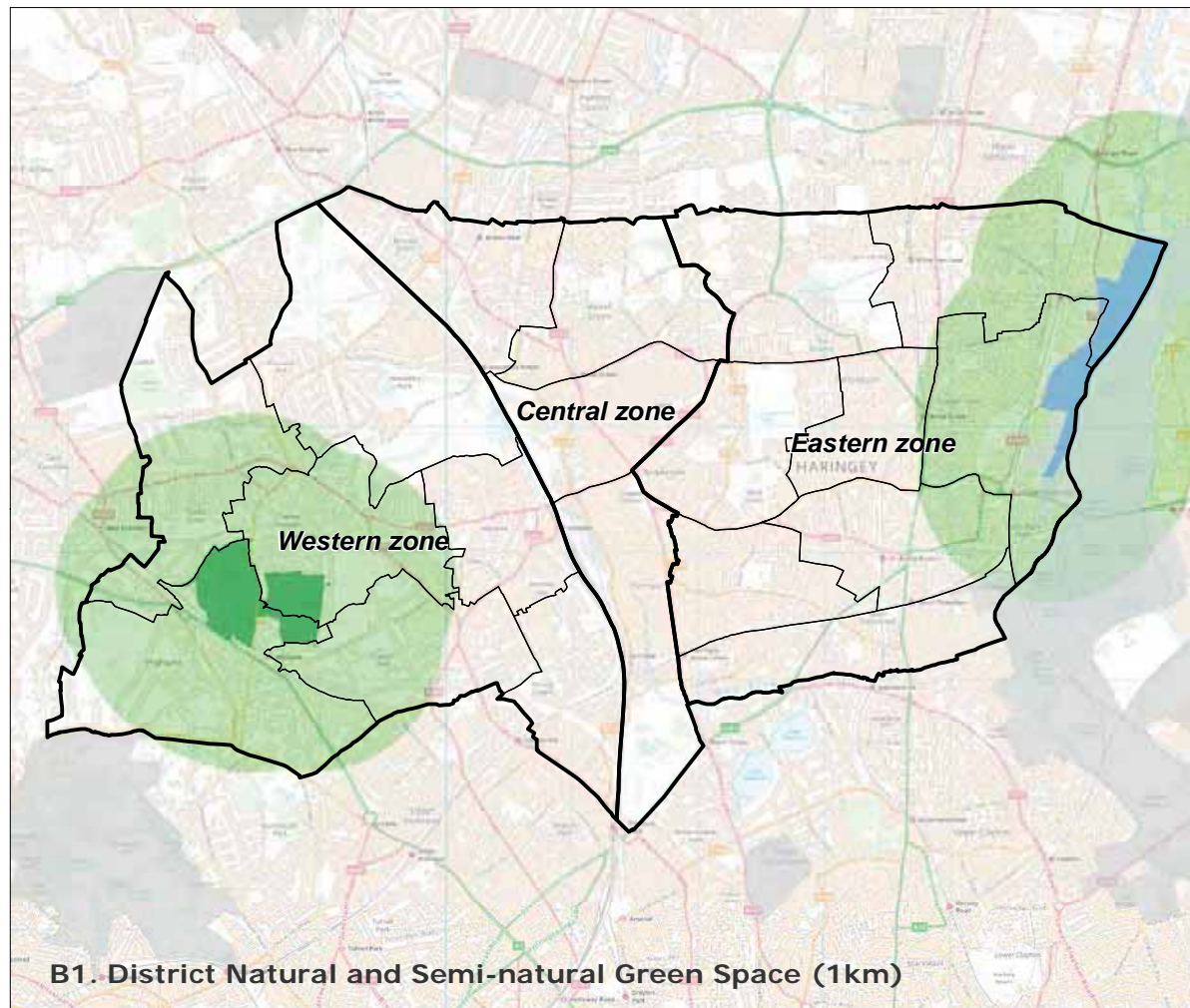
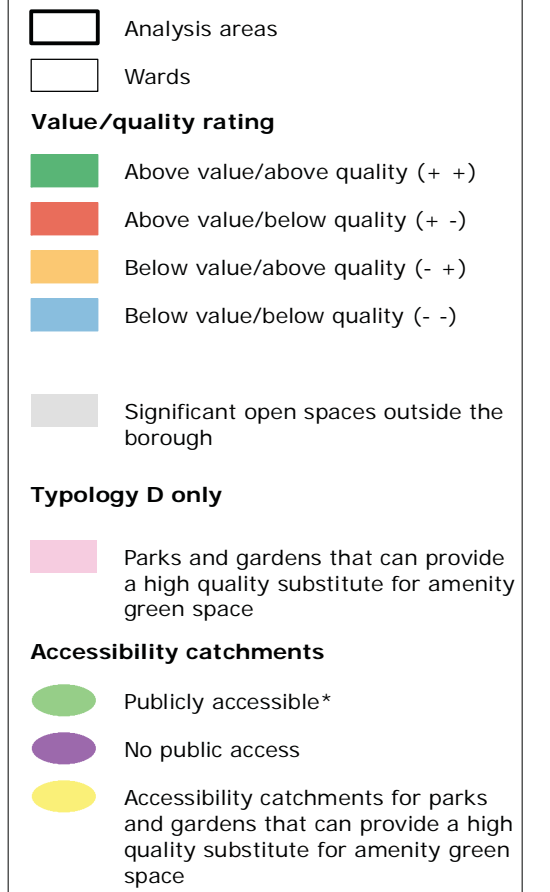


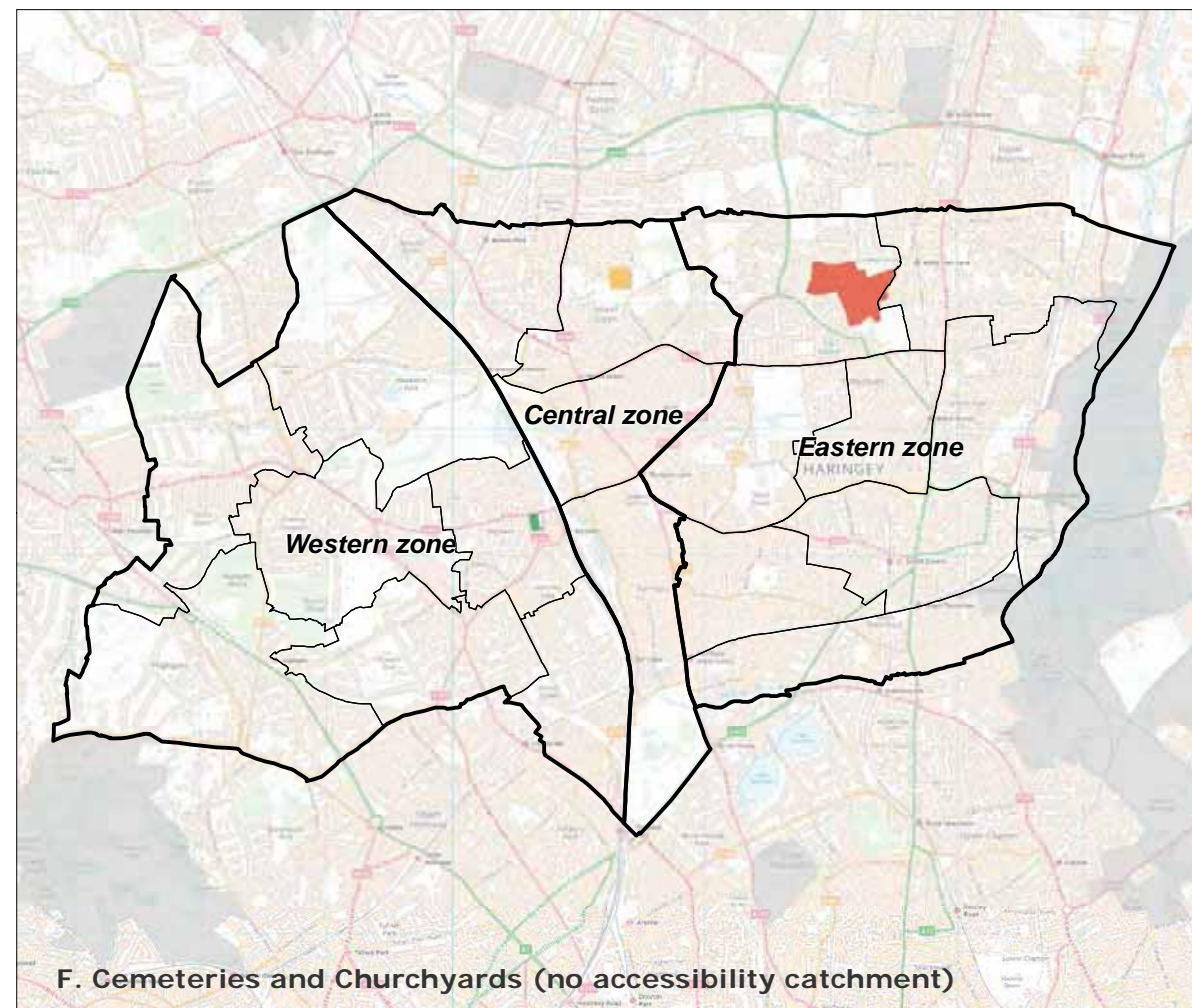
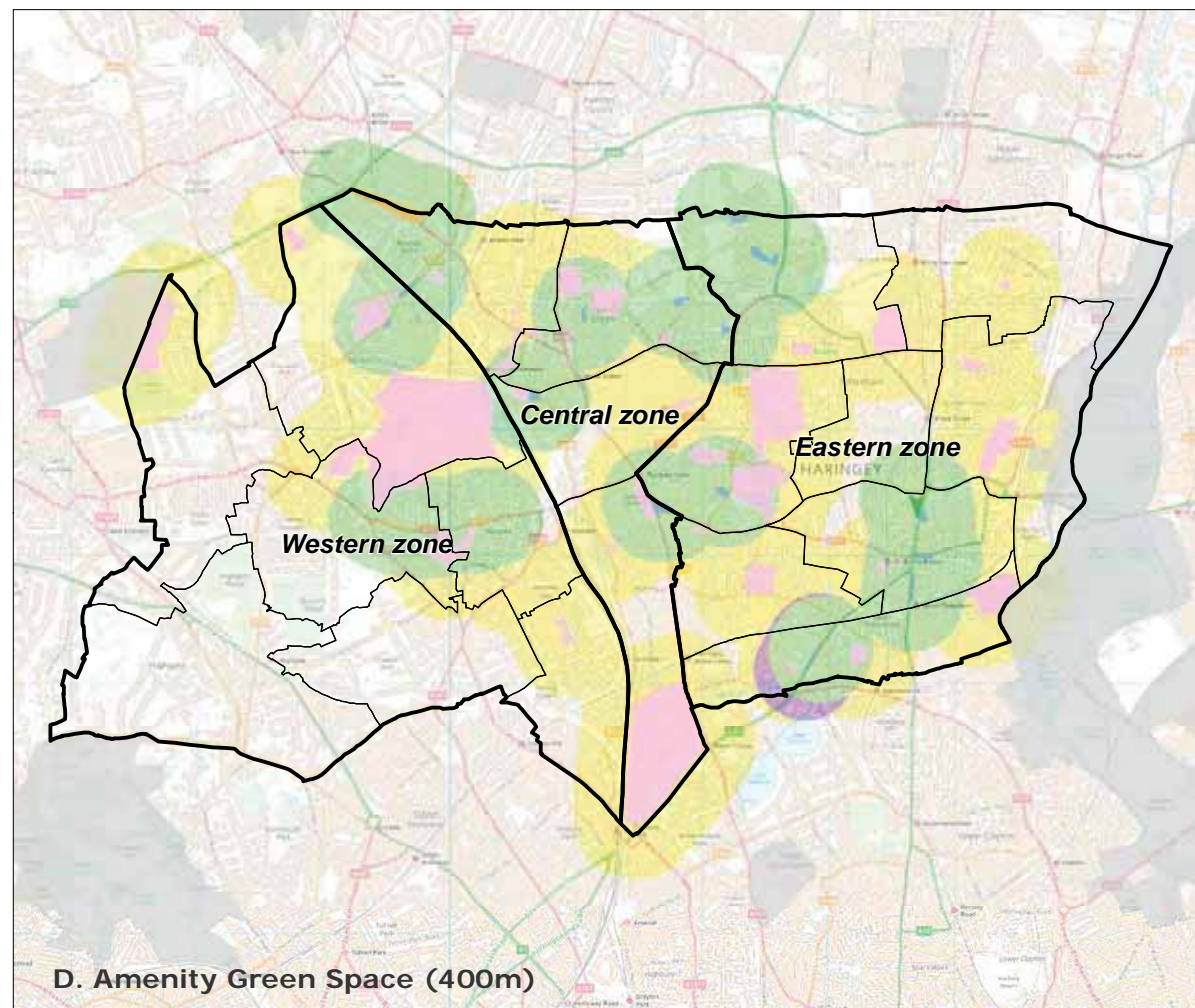
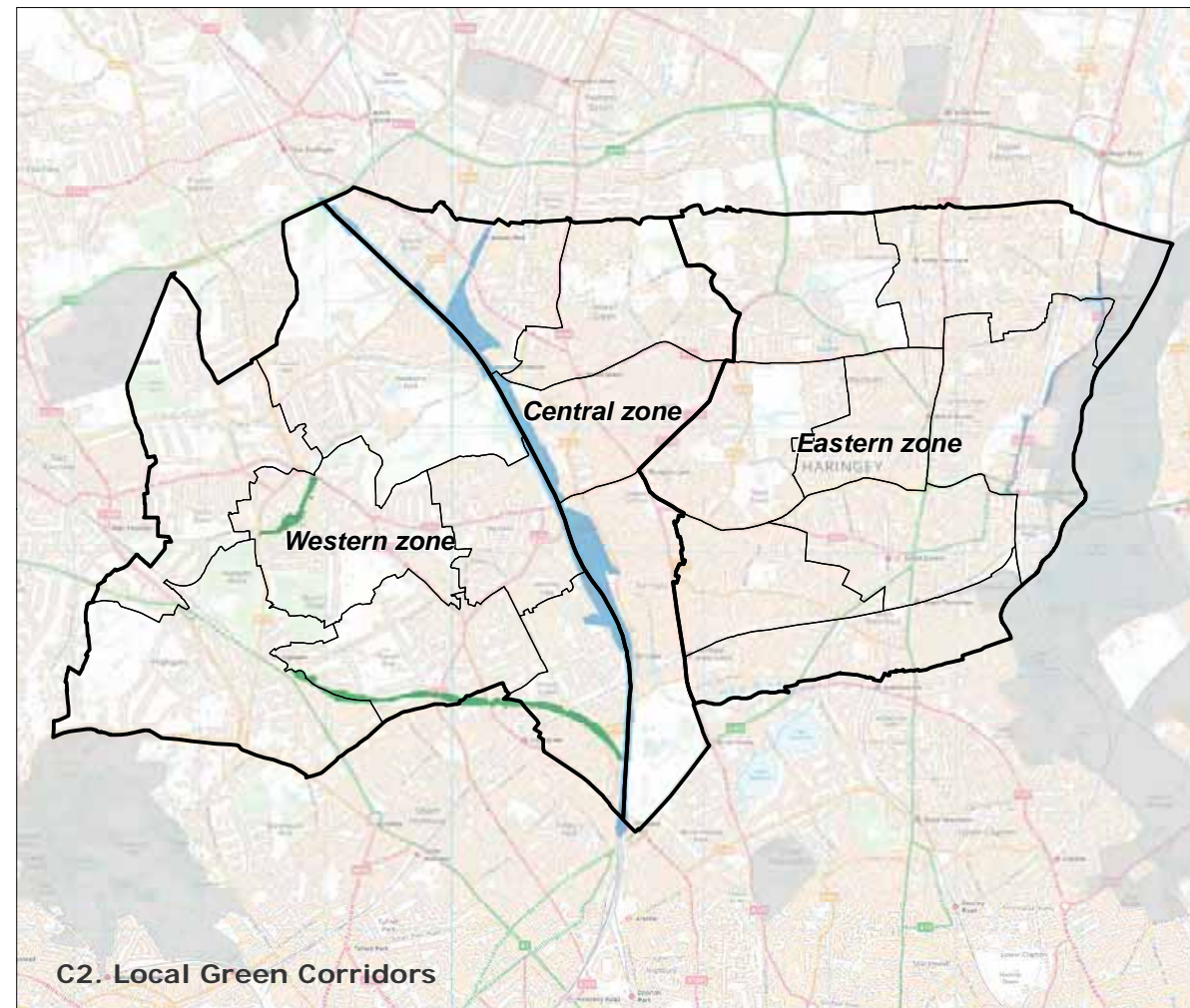
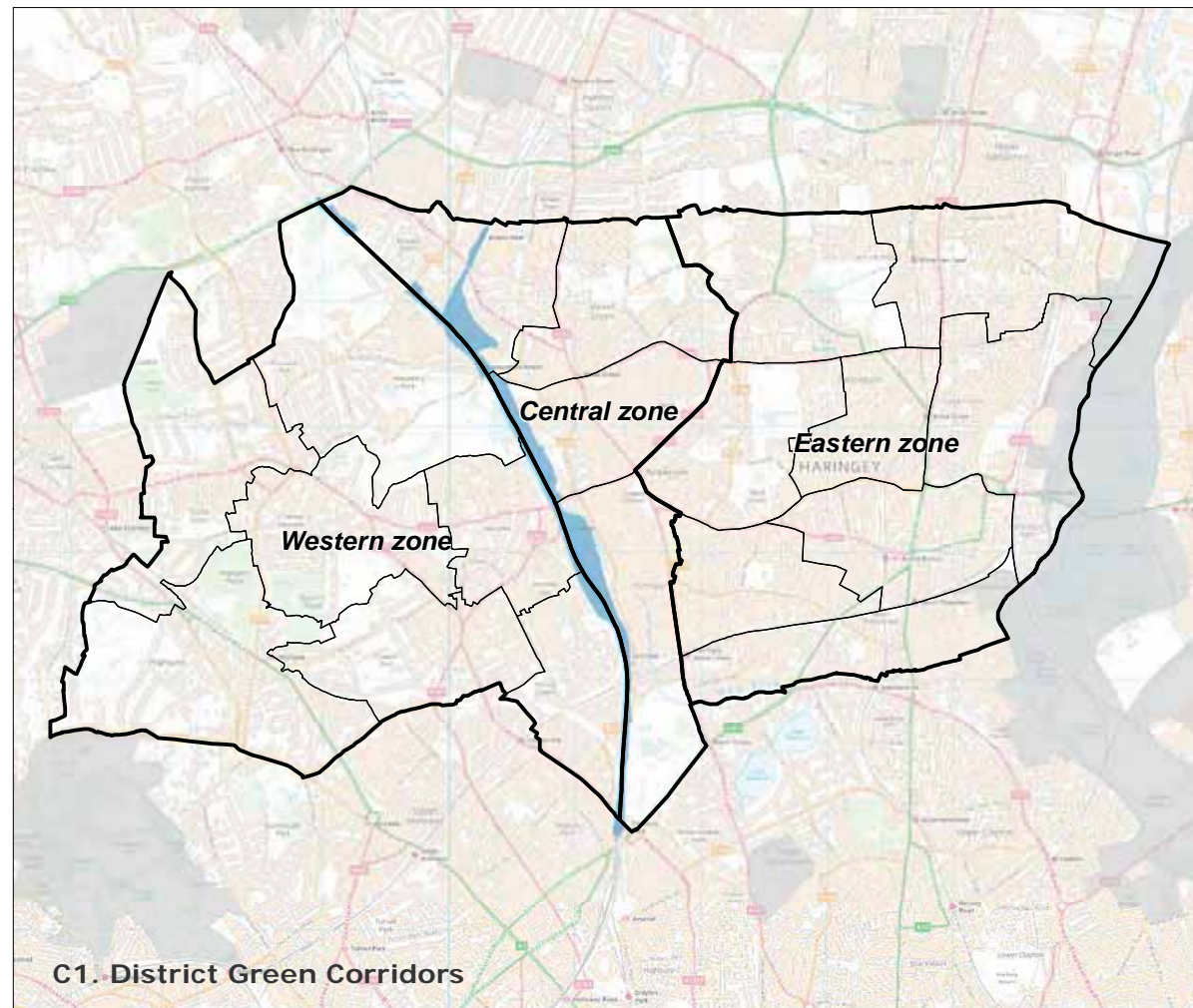
Figure 7.3

C. Green corridors, D. Amenity green space and F. Cemeteries and churchyards Value/quality and accessibility



* Includes sites that have restricted opening hours or where only part of a site has limited access

Map Scale @ A3:1:60,000



Allotments

- 7.19 The proposed accessibility standard is achieved within large parts of the borough, although 18 allotments are smaller 0.81 hectares. The central and eastern sections of the borough are deficient in allotment provision, as well a small section of the south of the Borough close to New River and Hermitage Road where. The central deficiency is centred on the built up retail area including the High Street and Tottenham Lane. The deficiency in the east includes the residential areas for Bruce Grove and South Tottenham.

Figure 7.4: E. Allotments

Cemeteries and churchyards

- 7.20 It is not considered appropriate to set an accessibility standard for this type of site.

Play

- 7.21 **Figure 7.5** highlights the provision for children and young people and the value/quality and accessibility ratings. It can be seen that neighbourhood play provision provides a valuable asset and accessibility throughout the whole of the borough with small deficits to the north of the central zone and to the north west of the western zone. Local play provision is provided in a wide and even distribution throughout all zones with deficits in the north east and south west of the borough. There are also more minimal deficits in the centre of the central zone and the centre of the eastern zone.

Figure 7.5: H. Provision for children and young people Value/quality and accessibility

- 7.22 **Figure 7.6** highlights the provision for children and young people and accessibility by age category. For age groups 0-5 there is an even distribution of publicly accessible space throughout all zones similarly for age groups 5-11. Play for 11+ age groups are well catered for with minimal deficits to the north of the central and eastern zones.

Figure 7.6: H. Provision for children and young people accessibility by age category

Open space accessibility

- 7.23 It is useful to consider accessibility to any type of open space in Haringey to identify where there is limited provision of any open space regardless of typology. **Figure 7.4** shows provision across the following typologies at each level of the hierarchy:
- Parks and gardens
 - Natural and semi-natural green space
 - Green corridors (without accessibility catchments)
 - Amenity green space
 - Cemeteries and churchyards (without accessibility catchments)

Metropolitan open space

- 7.24 There is only one site in the borough at this level of the hierarchy. The majority of the borough lies within the catchment of Alexandra Palace and Park. Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale and parts of Tottenham Green and Seven Sisters wards are deficient in terms of access to sites at this level of the hierarchy. The Lee Valley complex does however provide residents in these wards with some access to a site of this scale.

District open space

- 7.25 There is good access for the majority of residents to district-scale open space. Exceptions to this are parts of Fortis Green Ward. Whilst residents here are within close proximity to St Pancras and Islington Cemetery, it is not considered appropriate to define an accessibility catchment around cemeteries and churchyards.
- 7.26 There is a small area of deficiency in Highgate Ward, but residents here are within close proximity to Hampstead Heath just beyond the borough boundary.

- 7.27 The northern sections of Alexandra and Bounds Green Wards are deficient in access to open space at this level of the hierarchy. Broomfield Park to the north of the borough provides some access to sites at this level of the hierarchy for residents in the northern parts of Woodside Ward.
- 7.28 Residents in the northern parts of Northumberland Park Ward are partially within the catchment of Pymme's Park to the north of the borough.
- 7.29 Residents in the southern parts of Tottenham Green Ward and the eastern parts of Seven Sisters Ward are deficient in access to open space at this level of the hierarchy, but are within reasonably close proximity to the Lee Valley.
- 7.30 A small section of Crouch End Ward is deficient in access to district open spaces.

Local open space

- 7.31 Large parts of the borough are deficient in access to local open space. The Western zone has large areas of deficiencies at this level of the hierarchy.
- 7.32 The following areas in the western zone of the borough are deficient in access to local open space:
- Eastern parts of Alexandra Ward
 - Central parts of Fortis Green Ward
 - Southern parts of Highgate Ward
 - The majority of Crouch End Ward
 - South eastern parts of Hornsey Ward
- 7.33 The following areas in the central zone of the borough are deficient in access to local open space:
- Central parts of Bounds Green Ward
 - Central parts of Noel Park Ward
 - Central parts of Haringey Ward
- 7.34 The following areas in the eastern zone of the borough are deficient in access to local open space:
- Northern parts of White Hart Lane Ward
 - A band stretching from east of Seven Sisters station to the north through the central parts of Bruce Green Ward. This band extends into the north west of Tottenham Hale Ward and covers the majority of Northumberland Park Ward.

Small local open space

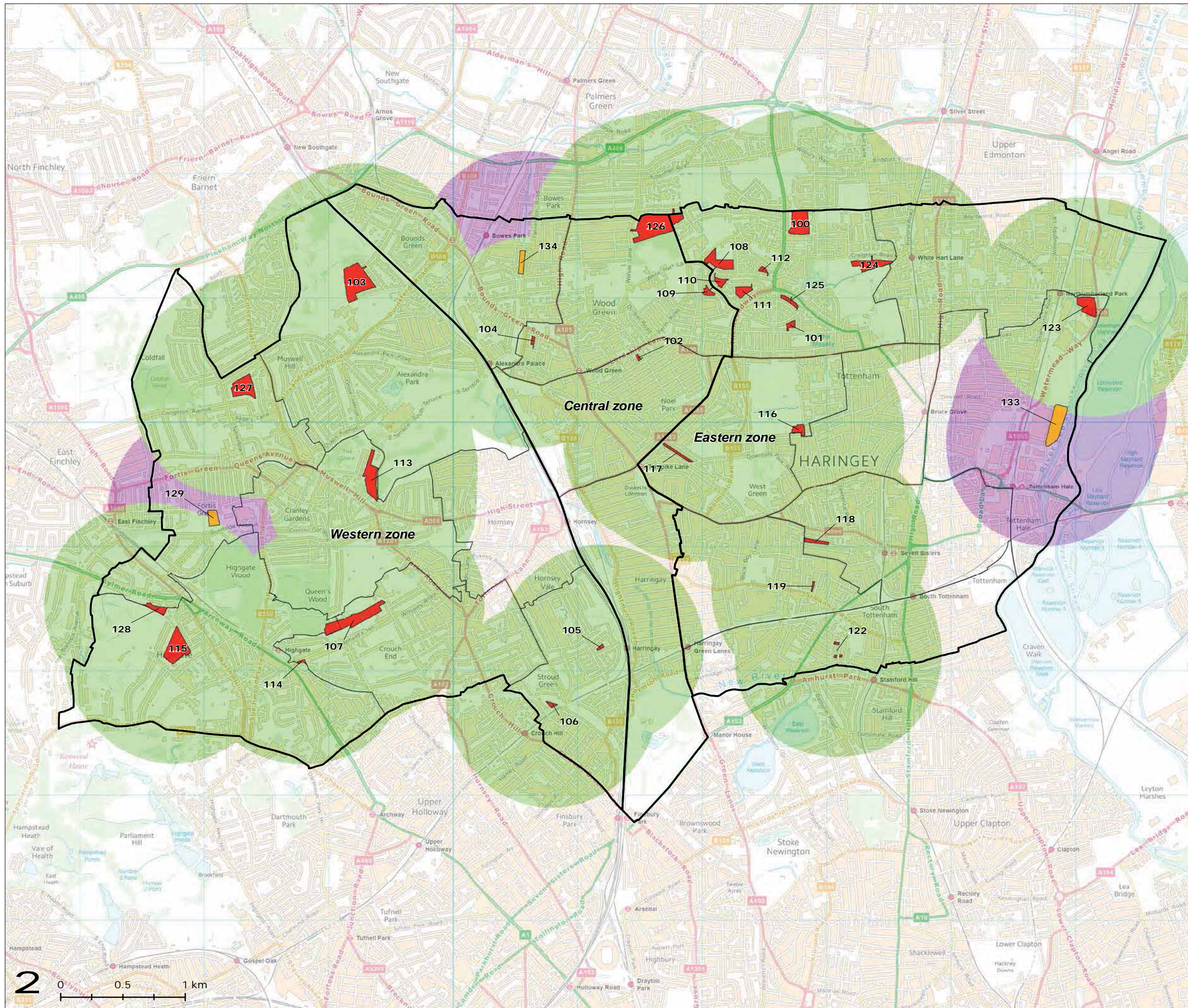
- 7.35 Whilst the majority of the borough enjoys access to small local open spaces, there are pockets that are deficient in terms of access at this level of the hierarchy.
- 7.36 The western zone shows higher levels of deficiencies in terms of access to small local open space. Particular areas of the western zone of the borough that are outside of the catchment area include:
- Western parts of Alexandra Ward
 - Central parts of Fortis Green Ward
 - Southern parts of Highgate Ward
 - Large sections of Crouch End Ward
 - Small sections to the south of Parkland Walk in Stroud Green Ward
- 7.37 The central zone has relatively good access to small local open spaces. Areas that lie outside of the catchments include:
- Small parts in the north of Woodside Ward
 - A large section in central Noel Ward
 - A small section in the centre of Haringay Ward

Haringey Open space and Biodiversity Assessment

Figure 7.4

Typology E: Allotments

- Analysis areas
- Wards
- Allotments**
- Managed by Haringey
- Not managed by Haringey
- Accessibility catchments (800m)**
- Managed by Haringey
- Not managed by Haringey












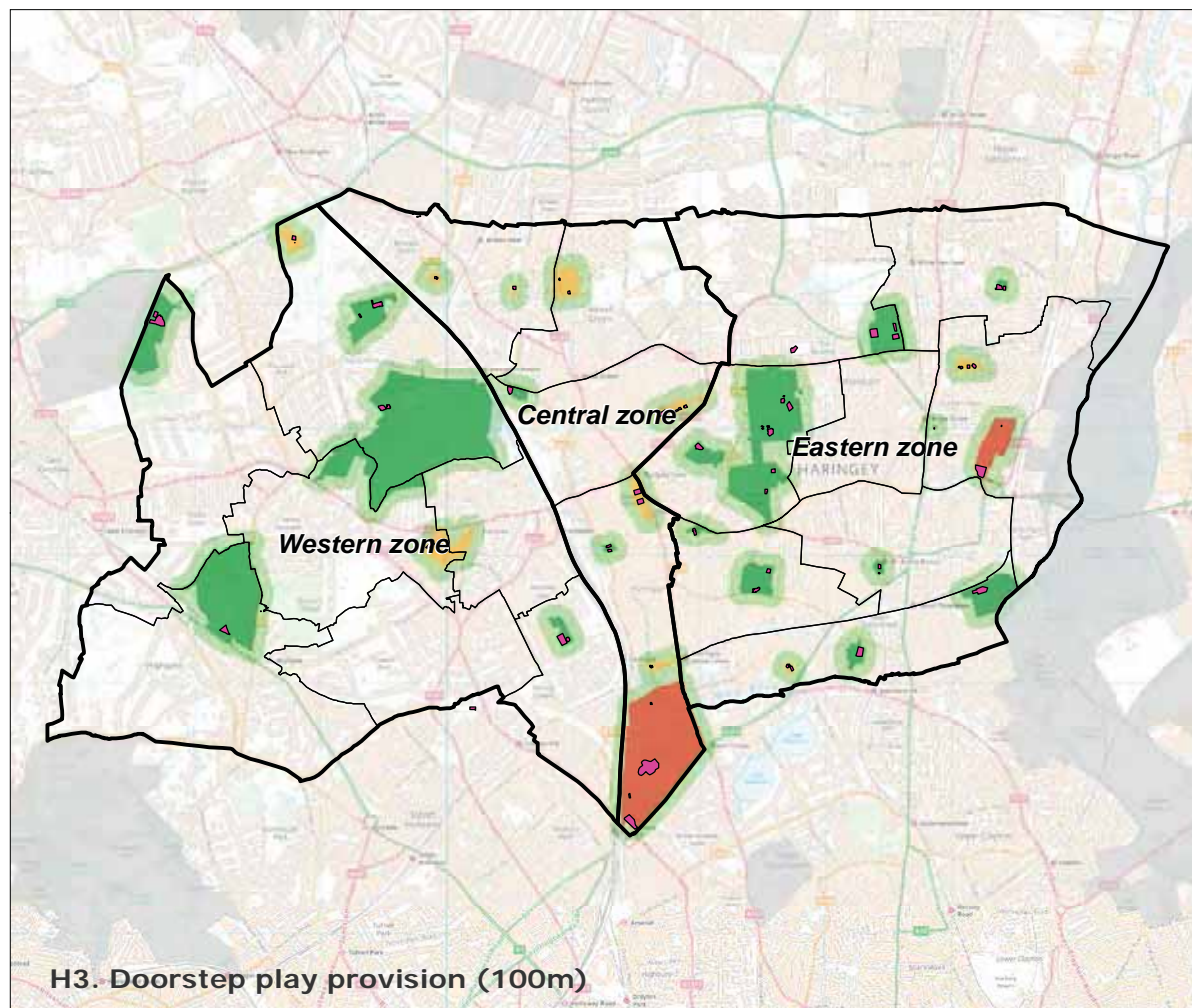
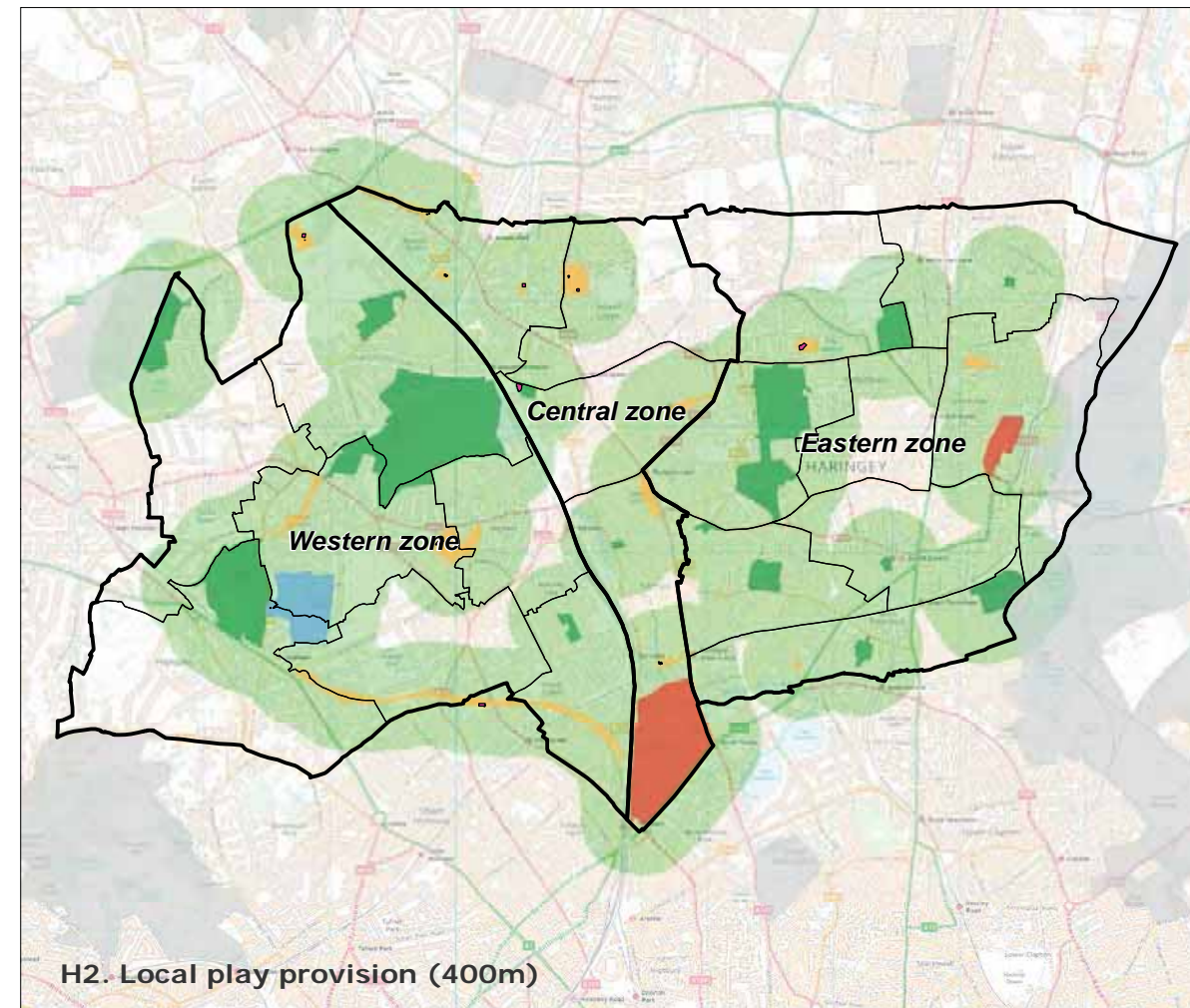
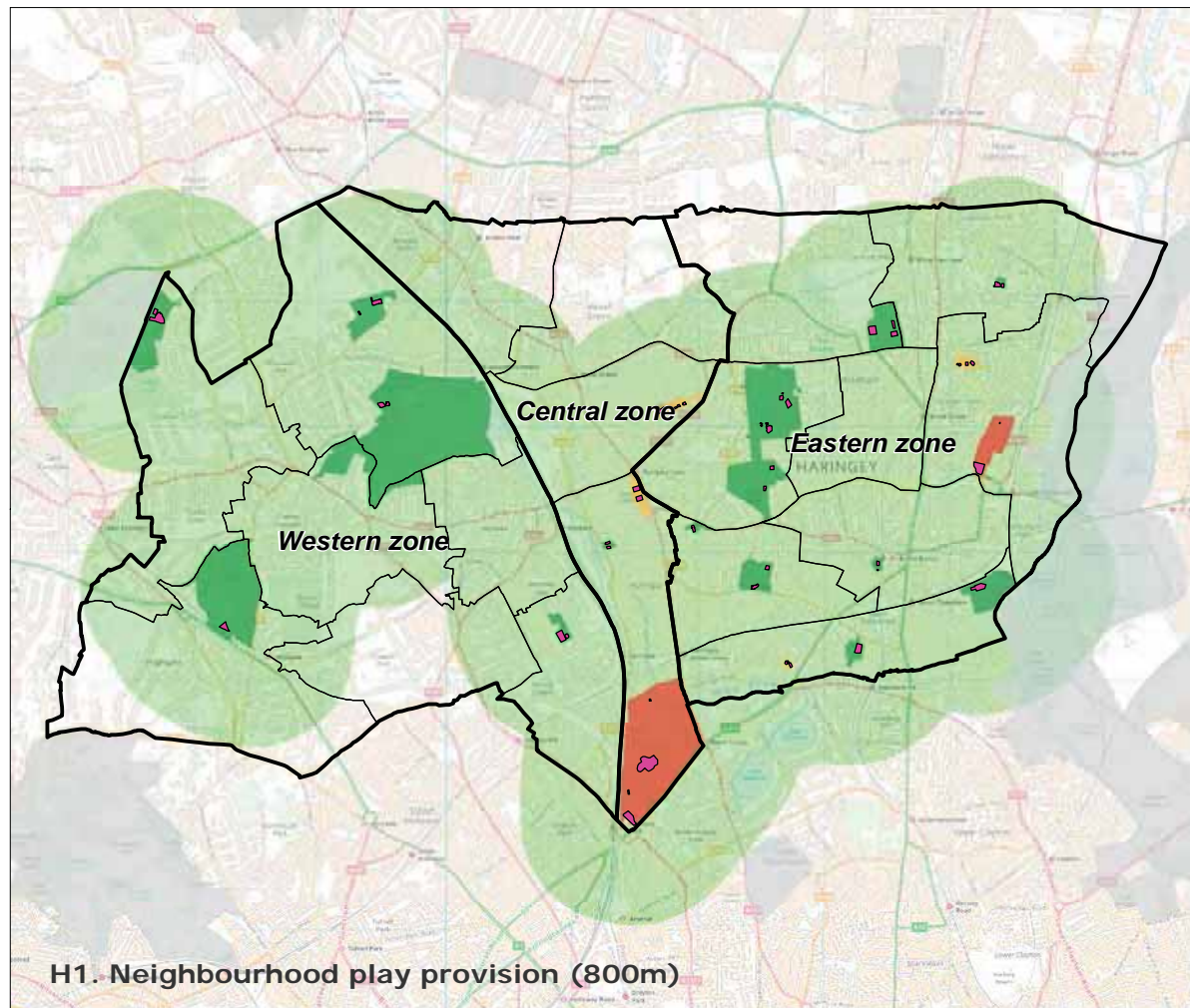
Map Scale @ A3:1:30,000



Figure 7.5

H: Provision for children and young people
Value/quality and accessibility

-  Analysis areas
-  Wards
-  Approximate location of play facilities
- Value/quality rating of play facilities applied to the open space it lies within**
-  Above value/above quality (+ +)
-  Above value/below quality (+ -)
-  Below value/above quality (- +)
-  Below value/below quality (- -)
- Accessibility catchments**
-  Publicly accessible
-  Significant open spaces outside the borough



Map Scale @ A3:1:60,000



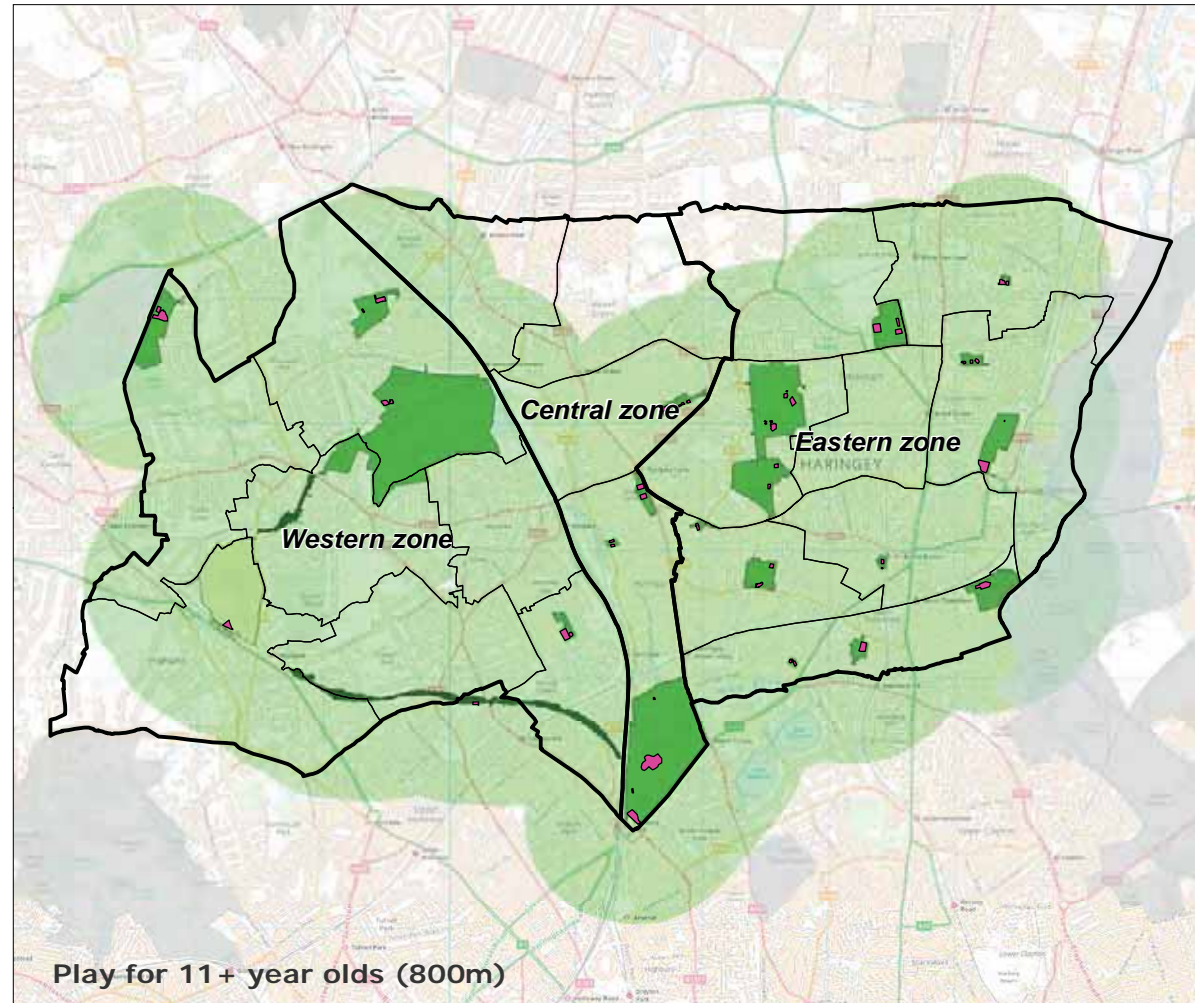
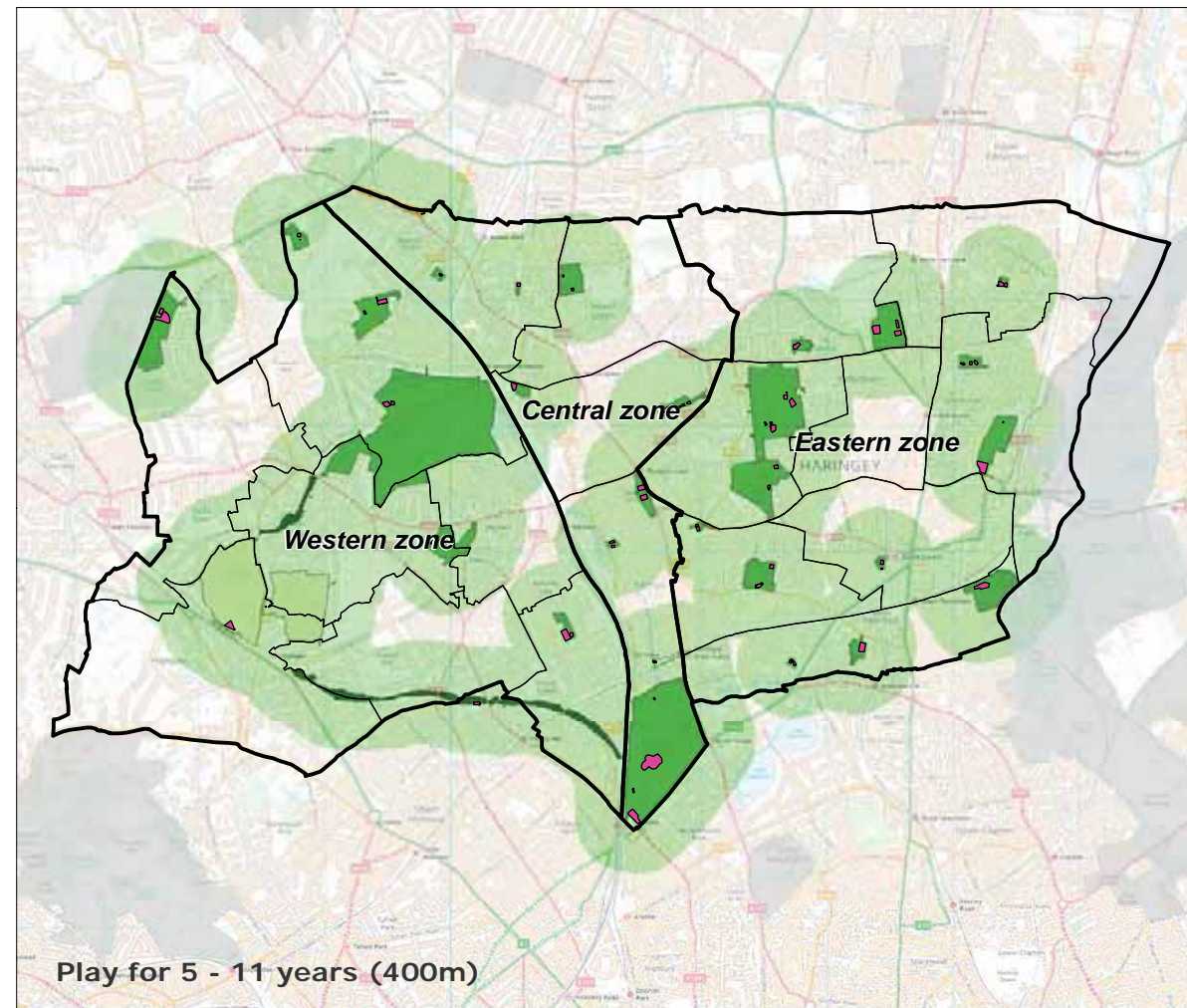
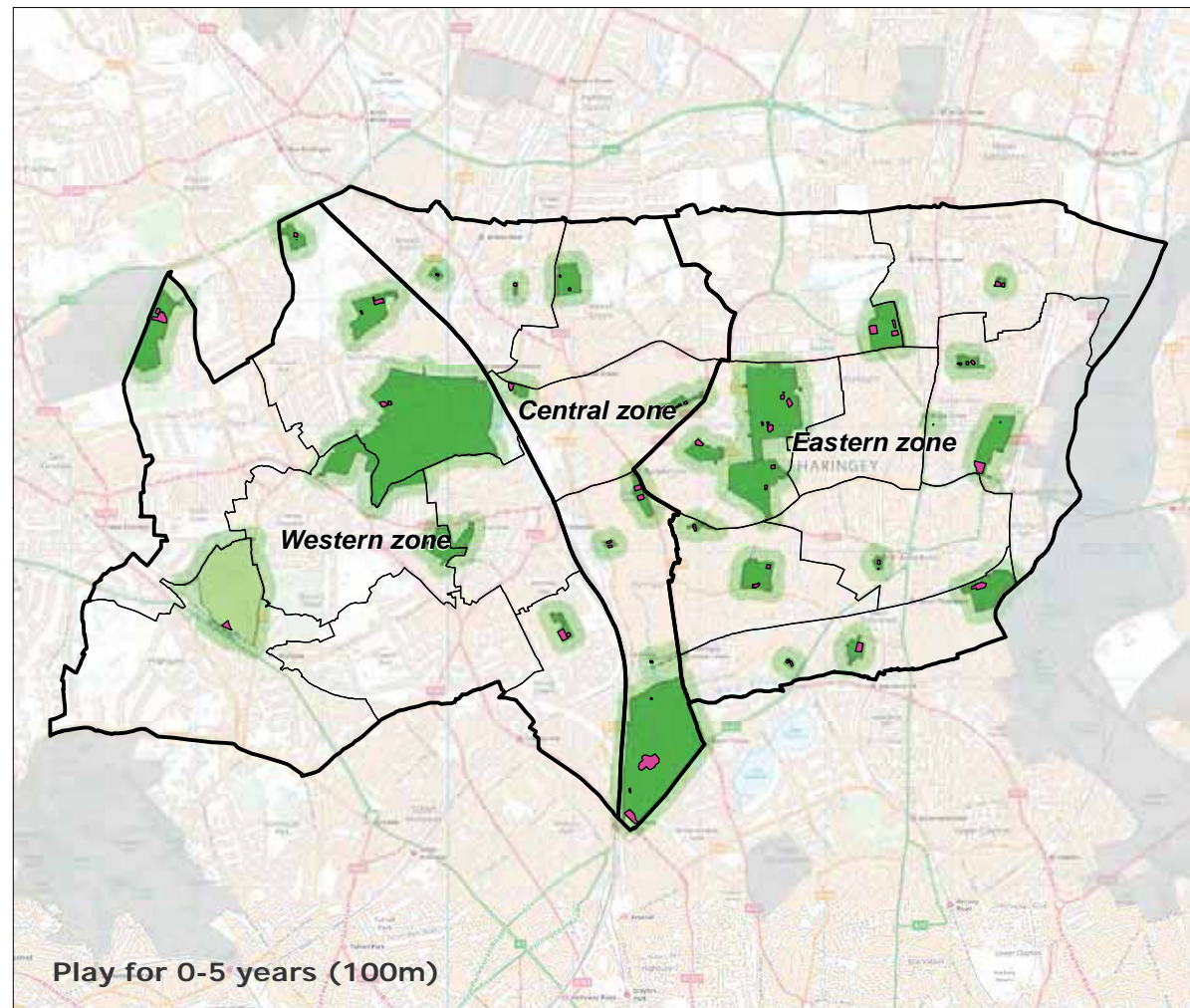


Figure 7.6

**H: Provision for children and young people
Accessibility by age category**

- Analysis areas
- Wards
- Approximate location of play facilities
- Open spaces with play provision**
- A. Parks and gardens
- B. Natural and semi-natural green space
- C. Green corridors
- D. Amenity green space
- Accessibility catchments**
- Publicly accessible
- Significant open spaces outside the borough

Map Scale @ A3:1:60,000



7.38 The eastern zone has pockets that are deficient in access to small local open space. These include:

- Large parts of Northumberland Park Ward and eastern White Hart Lane Ward
- Large sections of Bruce Grove Ward
- Western parts of Tottenham Green Ward
- Parts of western and eastern St Ann's Ward
- Parts of Seven Sisters Ward

Quantity

Open Space provision

7.39 Section 5 detailed the current provision of open space by typology. When assessing the overall quantity of open space, it is useful to understand the total quantity of open space across a range of typologies. This section provides an assessment of the overall quantity of the following types of open space against the quantity standard:

- Parks and gardens
- Natural and semi-natural green space
- Green corridors
- Amenity green space
- Cemeteries and churchyards

7.40 A single 'open space' quantity standard was proposed in Section 6. Table 7.1 below sets out the level of current provision of combined open space against the proposed standard. Orange colouring shows where the provision falls below the proposed standard and green colouring indicates that provision is above the quantity standard.

Zone	Publicly accessible open space (ha)	Population 2011	Population increase 2011-2026 number (%)	Ha/1000 population 2011	Ha/1000 population 2016	Ha/1000 population 2021	Ha/1000 population 2026
Western zone	190.26	83,511	5681 (6.8%)	2.28	2.19	2.17	2.13
Central zone	82.39	55,450	6021 (10.9%)	1.49	1.40	1.37	1.34
Eastern zone	145.13	115,965	17749 (15.3%)	1.25	1.15	1.11	1.09
Haringey	417.79	254,926	29451 (11.6%)	1.64	1.54	1.50	1.47

Table 7.1: Current and future provision of open space against quantity standard

7.41 **Table 7.1** above identifies the benchmark quantity standard of 1.64 ha/1000 population for Haringey in 2011. It can be seen that the western zone exceeds this standard throughout its future population forecasts up to 2026. In contrast the central zone falls slightly short of its standard for open space provision and increasingly throughout its future population forecasts. Similarly and to a greater extent the eastern zone falls below standard for open space provision. For Haringey as a whole from 2016 the standard falls slightly short of its open space provision standard.

Allotments

- 7.42 The standard for allotments is 0.16 ha/1000 population .Due to high occupancy rates we recommend the current level of 0.16 ha/1000 population is adopted ,with consideration of higher standard based on consultation results, which found 40% of people were dissatisfied with allotment provision in Haringey.

Zone	Allotments (area ha)	Allotment plots	2011 population	Population increase	ha/1000 ppl 2011	plots/1000 ppl 2011	ha/1000 ppl 2026	plots/1000 ppl 2026
Western zone	18.72	1029	83,511	5681 (6.8%)	0.22	12.32	0.21	11.54
Central zone	15.24	259	55,450	6021 (10.9%)	0.27	4.67	0.25	4.21
Eastern zone	7.04	677	115,965	17749 (15.3%)	0.06	5.84	0.05	5.06
Haringey	41.00	1965	254,926	29451 (11.6%)	0.16	7.71	0.14	6.91

Table 7.2: Allotment provision and future population growth by zone

- 7.43 **Figure 7.2** shows that the western and central zones exceed the quantity standard of 0.16 ha/1000/population of Haringey in 2011 and that these zones exceed this standard throughout the future population forecasts up to 2026. In contrast the eastern zone falls short of its standard for open space provision and throughout the future population forecasts. The central and eastern zones both fall short of the 6.4 plots per 1000 population standard in 2011 and 2026. For Haringey as a whole from 2011 the standard falls slightly short of its allotment provision standard in terms of ha per 1000 population .

Provision for children and young people

- 7.44 Whilst the standard for play provision has been proposed as 10 square metres per child, it is not considered appropriate to assess provision against the standard based on the information gathered during this assessment as stand-alone play facilities (those outside of the audited open spaces) were not audited.

Zone	Play area (sqm)	2011 child population	2026 child population	Play provision per child 2011 (sqm)	Play provision per child 2026 (sqm)
Western zone	23,967	16620	17449	1.44	1.37
Central zone	31,278	11030	12304	2.84	2.54
Eastern zone	39,664	30020	34358	1.32	1.15
Haringey	94,909	57,670	64,111	1.65	1.48

Table 7.3: Play provision and future population growth by zone

- 7.45 **Table 7.3** above does show that based on the mapped play spaces within open spaces, the average provision per child is significantly less than 10 square metres per child. This will be an underestimate of the actual play provision in Haringey (as stand-alone play areas have not been mapped or audited), and does not include the full extent of informal play areas within open spaces.
- 7.46 The public attitude survey highlighted a general dissatisfaction with the amount of provision for children and young people within the borough. The amount of adventurous play is considered to be insufficient as is provision for teenagers.

Value/quality

Parks and gardens

- 7.47 **Table 7.4** below indicates the total number of sites within each parks and garden hierarchy by zone and their subsequent value and quality ratings.

Metropolitan parks and gardens

Figure 7.1 shows the value and quality ratings of the parks and gardens throughout Haringey through colour coding. It shows that the western zone is dominated by the only metropolitan park and garden Alexandra Palace and Park within its north east quarter in red. This park and garden is of high value but lower quality. This is due in part to some signs litter, graffiti and lack of maintenance to amenities but its prevalent use and availability of facilities is widely acknowledged. This park is situated just west of the Town Centre and Heartlands growth area.

District parks and gardens

Figure 7.1 shows that within the central zone and situated to the south is located district park and garden Finsbury Park and this is similarly of high value and lower quality experiencing similar issues to Alexandra Palace and Park due in part to its heavy use. In contrast in the eastern zone is Lordship Recreation Ground which is an exemplar site of value and quality. This site was maintained to a good standard offering a range of good quality facilities for a range of age groups. This site is located just over 1km east of the Town Centre and Heartlands growth area and approximately 1km west of Tottenham Area of Change and attributed housing allocation sites so it will be an ever important resource for the community.

Local parks and gardens

- 7.48 In reference to **Figure 7.1** and local parks and gardens it can be seen that there is a fairly even distribution in number within each zone but those sites exceeding both the quality and value standard are located in the western and eastern zones. Sites which exceed both standards include Priory Park and Albert Recreation Ground in the west which offer a number of good quality facilities. In the east Downhills Park, Bruce Castle Park and Markfield Park also represent good features and facilities required of within the local park and gardens hierarchy. Down Lane Park and Chestnuts Park in the east exceed their value standard but do not meet their quality standard due to lack of maintenance in some areas which was evident from on site inspection. In the most part it appears that those sites which fall below the quality and value standard are located in the central zone including Woodside Park and White Hart Lane Recreation Ground to the north. These showed signs of some disrepair and lack of upkeep and amenities in some areas. Situated more centrally was Russell Park and Ducketts Common which do not fall far below the quality and value standard but small deficits in lighting, litter clearance, amenities and repairs were the issues identified. These four sites border the Town Centre and Heartlands growth area.

Small local parks and gardens

- 7.49 **Figure 7.1** also highlights that there are only two sites in the small local parks hierarchy which exceed the value and quality standard. These include Stationers Park in the western zone and Fairland Park in the central zone. Fairland Park was an exemplar site showing good examples of use of space to provide a range of facilities and maintenance was to a good standard. There are 10 small local parks and gardens throughout the central and eastern zones which exceed the

value rating but fall below the quality value due to lack of maintenance and repair. Examples include Down Lane Park, Somerford Grove and Hartington Park which are situated within Tottenham Area of Change growth area. Finsbury Gardens and Wood Green Common are also situated in close proximity and within the Town Centre and Heartlands growth area in respective order. There are a relatively large number of sites which fall below the quality and value standards for small local parks and gardens and these are found predominately in the central zone with the exception of Hollickwood Park to the far north west of the western zone. The eight sites in the central zone are within and in close proximity to the Town Centre and Heartlands growth area.

Classification	Zone	VQ rating			
		++ (number of sites)	+- (number of sites)	-+ (number of sites)	-- (number of sites)
A1. Metropolitan Parks and Gardens	Western zone		1		
A2. District Parks and Gardens	Central zone		1		
A2. District Parks and Gardens	Eastern zone	1			
A3. Local Parks and Gardens	Western zone	2			2
A3. Local Parks and Gardens	Central zone				4
A3. Local Parks and Gardens	Eastern zone	3	2		1
A4. Small Local Parks and Gardens	Western zone	1			1
A4. Small Local Parks and Gardens	Central zone	1	3		8
A4. Small Local Parks and Gardens	Eastern zone		7		
Parks and gardens	Haringey	8 (66.43ha)	14 (146.06ha)	0 (0ha)	16 (34.70ha)

Table 7.4: Current Value/Quality rating of parks and gardens

Natural and semi-natural green space

7.50 **Table 7.5** below indicates the total number of sites within each natural and semi-natural green space hierarchy by zone and their subsequent value and quality ratings.

District natural and semi-natural green space

7.51 **Figure 7.2** highlights Queens Wood and Highgate Wood both in the western zone as exceeding their quality and value standard for district natural and semi-natural green space. These sites offered a range of facilities alongside sufficient ecological management and interpretation for the community. In contrast Tottenham Marshes amongst Tottenham Area of Change did not meet its value and quality standard due to a lack of facilities and maintenance on site.

Local natural and semi-natural green space

7.52 In reference to local natural and semi-natural green space **Figure 7.2** shows one exemplar site Coldfall Wood as having a rating which meets the value and quality standard in the north west of the western zone. This site had a good balance between interpretation, amenities and sufficient wet woodland management. In contrast there were three local natural and semi-natural green space sites in the east of the eastern zone amongst Tottenham Area of Change which fell below

the value and quality standard. These sites included Plevna Crescent/Ermine Road, West Junction, Markfield Railway Triangle and The Paddock. There was an evident lack of maintenance in these areas and less provision of amenities for the community.

Small local natural and semi-natural green space

7.53 **Figure 7.1** details the small local natural and semi-natural green space ratings. It can be seen that the western and central zones have three sites which exceed the value and quality rating these include Shepherds Hill Gardens and Granville Spinney in the west and Railway Fields Nature Reserve in the central zone. These offered a recreational and educational resource for the community whilst practicing effective ecological management. There were two sites in the western zone which exceeded its value rating for value but did not meet the standard for quality. These sites included Shepherds Hill Adjacent to Library and Grove Lodge Gardens, they both appeared to lack signage and carry out effective management regimes to enhance ecological and recreational use. All zones had a small local natural and semi-natural green space which did not meet either its value and quality standard although they were predominantly found in the western zone. Tile Kiln Lane Covered Reservoir, The Park/Southwood Lane Wood and Bluebell Wood lacked amenities for visitors and had access issues. In the central zone adjacent to the Town Centre and Heartlands growth area was Station Road (Palace Gates Embankment) which lacked access and amenities for the community. In the eastern zone close to a housing trajectory site was Weir Hall Close Playing Field (northern section) which lacked amenities and management.

Classification	Zone	VQ rating			
		++ (number of sites)	+ (number of sites)	-+ (number of sites)	-- (number of sites)
B1. District Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	Western zone	2			
B1. District Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	Eastern zone				1
B2. Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	Western zone	1			
B2. Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	Eastern zone				3
B3. Small Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	Western zone	2	2		3
B3. Small Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	Central zone	1			1
B3. Small Local Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	Eastern zone				1
Natural and semi-natural green space	Haringey	6 (67.65ha)	2 (1.9ha)	0	9 (62.10ha)

Table 7.5: Current Value/Quality rating of natural and semi-natural green space

Green corridors

7.54 **Table 7.6** below indicates the total number of sites within each green corridor hierarchy by zone and their subsequent value and quality ratings.

District green corridors

7.55 **Figure 7.3** shows the only district green corridor which bisects Haringey is the railway line. This district green corridor rates below its quality and value standard due to its current low maintenance standards and obvious lack of provision for the community in terms of recreational space. This area also crosses through the Town Centre and Heartlands area of change.

Local green corridors

7.56 In terms of local green corridors **Figure 7.3** identifies one site as meeting its value and quality standards which is Parkland Walk which offers useful amenities, recreational resource and ecological management. The majority of local green corridors do not meet the value and quality

standard. There are two in the central zone including Tunnel Gardens and New River Path (adjacent Town Centre and Heartlands area of change) which lack amenities and interpretation for visitors. Within the west Cranford Way did not meet the value and quality standard for local green corridors. This site was situated adjacent to the railway line and lacked signage, amenity provision and general maintenance. Within the east and amongst the Tottenham Area of Change is located the North South Route which did not meet its value and quality standard. This site suffered from widespread litter, graffiti and rubbish tipping issues amongst its roadside and industrial surroundings.

Classification	Zone	VQ rating			
		++ (number of sites)	+- (number of sites)	-+ (number of sites)	-- (number of sites)
C1. District Green corridors	Central zone				1
C2. Local Green Corridors	Western zone	1			1
C2. Local Green Corridors	Central zone				2
C2. Local Green Corridors	Eastern zone				1
Green corridors	Haringey	1 (14.58ha)	0	0	5 (68.19ha)

Table 7.6: Current Value/Quality rating of green corridors

Amenity green space

7.57 **Table 7.7** below indicates the total number of sites within each amenity green space hierarchy by zone and their subsequent value and quality ratings.

Amenity green space

7.58 **Table 7.8** highlights that just Tottenham Green West achieved its value and quality standard within the eastern zone for amenity green space. This was predominately due to its very good transport and accessibility to the site and its good level of maintenance and facilities for the public. There were no sites which achieved its value standard but were of low quality. In contrast there were five sites throughout all three zones which did not meet their value standard but achieved their quality standard. An example site in the western zone is Rectory Gardens which was free of litter and had sufficient grass cutting but would have benefited from further amenities for the public. The majority of sites (70%) did not meet their value and quality standard within each of the zones. The largest proportion were found in the eastern zone including three within the vicinity of the Tottenham Area of Change, these included Tottenham Green East, Page Green Common and Page Green Terrace. These sites experienced litter, some disrepair and lack of amenities. Within the central zone three of the sites were located amongst the Town Centre and Heartlands area of change, these included Kings Road POS, Ducketts Common and Barratt Gardens. These sites would have benefited from further upkeep, interpretation and amenities for the local community. In the western zone two sites which did not meet their value and quality rating included Durnsford Rockery and Harcourt Gardens. These sites had a lack of horticultural maintenance, hard landscape/structural upkeep and litter issues.

Classification	Zone	VQ rating			
		++ (number of sites)	+- (number of sites)	-+ (number of sites)	-- (number of sites)

Classification	Zone	VQ rating			
D. Amenity Green Space	Western zone			2	2
D. Amenity Green Space	Central zone			2	5
D. Amenity Green Space	Eastern zone	1		1	7
Amenity green space	Haringey	1 (0.73ha)	0	5 (3.05ha)	14 (5.49ha)

Table 7.7: Current Value/Quality rating of amenity green space

Allotments

7.59 In terms of improvements to existing allotment provision in the borough, 63% of respondents think that fences and boundaries should be better maintained, and 47% that paths within the sites should be improve, 44% thought that water and power should be provided.

- Additional improvements suggested by respondents included Improve security and safety facilities;
- Provide specific provision for people with disabilities, such as raised beds and wheelchair accessibility;
- Removal of Japanese Knotweed on sites;
- Provide more community food growing spaces;

Cemeteries and churchyards

7.60 **Table 7.8** below indicates the total number of sites within each cemeteries and churchyard hierarchy by zone and their subsequent value and quality ratings.

Cemeteries and churchyards

7.61 **Figure 7.3** identifies Hornsey Churchyard and Garden of Remembrance as achieving its value and quality standard for cemeteries and churchyards in the western zone. The site was maintained to a good horticultural standard and had a good number of amenities and interpretation for the public. Within the eastern zone Tottenham Cemetery achieved its value rating due to the amenity provision for the public but did not meet its quality standard due to basic horticultural upkeep. Tottenham Cemetery is in close proximity to Tottenham Area of Change. Within the central zone Wood Green Cemetery does not meet its value standard but achieves its quality standard due to its lack of amenities but cleanliness and maintenance throughout the site.

Classification	Zone	VQ rating			
		++ (number of sites)	+- (number of sites)	-+ (number of sites)	-- (number of sites)
F. Cemeteries and Churchyards	Western zone	1			
F. Cemeteries and Churchyards	Central zone			1	
F. Cemeteries and Churchyards	Eastern zone		1		

Classification	Zone	VQ rating			
Cemeteries and churchyards	Haringey	1 (0.73ha)	1 (18.97ha)	1 (2.40ha)	0

Table 7.8: Current Value/Quality rating of cemeteries and churchyards

Provision for children and young people

Neighbourhood play provision

7.62 **Table 7.9** below records the range in Quality and Value ratings of neighbourhood playable spaces within each zone.

Classification	Zone	VQ rating			
		++ (number of sites)	+- (number of sites)	-+ (number of sites)	-- (number of sites)
H1. Neighbourhood	Western zone	5			
H1. Neighbourhood	Central zone	1	1	2	
H1. Neighbourhood	Eastern zone	9	1	2	

Table 7.9: Current Value/Quality rating of neighbourhood play provision

Local play provision

7.63 **Table 7.10** below records the range in Quality and Value ratings of local playable spaces within each zone.

Classification	Zone	VQ rating			
		++ (number of sites)	+- (number of sites)	-+ (number of sites)	-- (number of sites)
H2. Local	Western zone			3	1
H2. Local	Central zone	1		5	
H2. Local	Eastern zone			1	

Table 7.10: Current Value/Quality rating of Local play provision

Doorstep play provision

7.64 **Table 7.11** below records the range in Quality and Value ratings of doorstep playable spaces within each zone.

Classification	Zone	VQ rating			
		++ (number of sites)	+- (number of sites)	-+ (number of sites)	-- (number of sites)

Classification	Zone	VQ rating			
		of sites)			
H3. Doorstep	Western zone				
H3. Doorstep	Central zone				
H3. Doorstep	Eastern zone	1	1		

Table 7.11: Current Value/Quality rating of doorstep play

Open Space Deficiency Map

7.65 **Figure 7.7** identifies areas which are deficient in any public open space. Open space deficiency areas have been derived by considering pedestrian access to local and small local any form of public open spaces. Open Spaces where access is restricted to members of the public or requires payment, such as golf courses and other sports grounds, have been excluded from this map.

Figure 7.7: Areas Deficient in access to public open space (local and small local level)

7.66 Areas of the borough which are deficient in access to small local public open space are defined as those which are more than 280m away from any form of public open spaces at the small local level of the hierarchy (generally <2ha in size), these are illustrated in blue hatching on the map. Areas of the borough which are deficient in access to local public open space are defined as those which are more than 400m away from any form of public open spaces at the local level of the hierarchy (generally >2ha in size), these are shown in orange hatching on the map. Those areas which are deficient at both of these levels are shown in red hatching on the map. Haringey residents are likely to access the open space across the borough boundary, therefore **Figure 7.7** includes open spaces which are within 400m of the Haringey's boundary.

Figure 7.7

Areas deficient in access to public open space (local and small local level)



Notes:
 Public open space includes accessible sites from the following typologies:
 -Parks and gardens
 -Natural and semi-natural green space
 -Amenity green space

Map Scale @ A3:1:30,000

