



Hackney Open Space Assessment

Prepared by LUC

March 2018



Project Title: Hackney Open space Assessment

Client: London Borough of Hackney

Version	Date	Version details	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
1	20 March 2018	Final report	Inez William Katie Stenson Matthew Parkhill	Matthew Parkhill	Philip Smith

Contents

1	Introduction and local context	1
	Study objectives	1
	National, regional and local framework	2
	Relevant local strategies	4
	Hackney context	4
	Management and ownership	16
2	Methodology	20
	Steps 1 and 2: Understanding the context and consultation	20
	Step 3: Audit	21
	Step 4: Analysis of findings	22
	Step 5: Development and application of standards	23
	Step 6: Conclusions and recommendations	23
3	Existing open space provision in Hackney	24
	Current provision	24
	Characteristics of open space provision in Hackney	28
	Summary of findings from the open space audit	36
	Summary of feedback from public consultation	38
4	Development and application of standards	42
	Development of standards	42
	Application of proposed standards	47
5	Conclusions and recommendations	76
	Key findings	76
	Recommendations for open space planning	81
	Bibliography	83
	Appendix 1:	84
	Planning policy context review	84
	Appendix 2:	93
	Quantity standards adopted by surrounding local authorities	93
	Appendix 3:	95
	Open space audit form	95
	Appendix 4:	96
	Site lists with quality and value ratings*	96
	Appendix 5:	105
	Quality and value ratings for sites containing play*	105
	Appendix 6:	109
	Open space below relevant quality and value standards and located within Wards below proposed quantity standards	109
	Appendix 7:	112
	Play space in areas falling below the quantity standard	112
	Appendix 8:	115

Online consultation questionnaire and responses	115
---	-----

Appendix 9:	117
Detailed site proformas: see separate document	117

Tables

Table 1.1: Parks and open spaces owned and/or managed by London Borough of Hackney	17
Table 2.1: Green Flag Award Criteria	21
Table 2.2: Open space typology	22
Table 3.1: Open space by hierarchy in Hackney	24
Table 3.2: Accessibility of open spaces in Hackney	25
Table 3.3: Equipped play provision by primary typology	34
Table 3.4: Play provision within Hackney by age group and primary typology	35
Table 3.5: Type of play provided within each type of open space	35
Table 3.6: Other play provision by primary typology	35
Table 4.1: Quantity standards to guide future provision of open space in Hackney	43
Table 4.2: Accessibility standards for open space provision in Hackney	44
Table 4.3: Accessibility standards for open spaces with areas for play	44
Table 4.4: Accessibility standards for site with provision for teenagers	44
Table 4.5: Quality standards for open space in Hackney	46
Table 4.6: Value standards for open space in Hackney	46
Table 4.7: Quality and value standards for sites containing play in Hackney	47
Table 4.8: Quality and value matrix	47
Table 4.9: Application of open space quantity standard for 2016 and 2041	48
Table 4.10: Application of open space quantity standard by ward for 2016	48
Table 5.1: Open space quantity standards for Hackney	77
Table 5.2: Comparison of quantity of open space by Ward	78
Table 5.3: Accessibility standards for Hackney	79

Figures

Figure 1-1: Planning designations	6
Figure 1-2: Nature conservation designations	7
Figure 1-3: Estimated population growth 2001-2041	8
Figure 1-4: Population density	10
Figure 1-5: Index of multiple deprivations	12
Figure 1-6: Living environment deprivation	14
Figure 1-7: Health deprivation and disability	15
Figure 1-8: Percentage of dwellings in Hackney by type	16
Figure 2-1: Study method	20

Figure 3-1: Division of publicly accessible open space by overall area	25
Figure 3-2: Open spaces in Hackney	27
Figure 3-3: Satisfaction with quantity and quality of open space	38
Figure 3-4: Preferred typology of new open space provision	39
Figure 3-5: Current allotment use and level of interest in allotments	39
Figure 3-6: Frequency of use of equipped play provision	40
Figure 3-7: Mode of travel to equipped play facilities	40
Figure 3-8: Level of satisfaction with quantity and quality of equipped play facilities	41
Figure 3-9: Level of satisfaction with quantity and quality of other facilities for young people	41
Figure 4-1: Accessibility of metropolitan parks and gardens in Hackney	52
Figure 4-2: Accessibility of district parks and gardens in Hackney	53
Figure 4-3: Accessibility of local parks and gardens in Hackney	54
Figure 4-4: Accessibility of small local Parks and gardens in Hackney	55
Figure 4-5: Accessibility of local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces in Hackney	56
Figure 4-6: Accessibility of small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces in Hackney	57
Figure 4-7: Accessibility of amenity green spaces in Hackney	58
Figure 4-8: Accessibility of local open spaces in Hackney: parks and gardens, natural and semi-natural green space, amenity green space	59
Figure 4-9: Accessibility of small local open spaces in Hackney: parks and gardens, natural and semi-natural green space, amenity green space	60
Figure 4-10: Combined deficiency in access to publicly accessible open space	61
Figure 4-11: Quality and value of linear open space/ green corridors	62
Figure 4-12: Accessibility of allotments, community gardens and city farms in Hackney	63
Figure 4-13: Quality and value of cemeteries and churchyards	64
Figure 4-14: Quality and value of civic spaces/ pedestrianised areas	65
Figure 4-15: Accessibility of sites containing LAPs	66
Figure 4-16: Accessibility of sites containing LEAPs	67
Figure 4-17: Accessibility of sites containing NEAPs	68
Figure 4-18: Accessibility of sites containing teen play	69
Figure 4-19: Accessibility catchment for all open space containing play	70
Figure 4-20: Open space containing multi-use games areas (MUGA)	71
Figure 4-21: Open spaces containing water play	72
Figure 4-22: Open spaces containing skate parks	73
Figure 4-23: Open spaces containing BMX	74
Figure 4-24: Open spaces containing other teen play	75

1 Introduction and local context

- 1.1 LUC was commissioned by the London Borough of Hackney (Hackney Council) to assess the borough's open space provision. The report will form part of the evidence base to inform the Local Plan Review.
- 1.2 The study assesses the quantity, accessibility, quality and value of open spaces within the borough and makes recommendations on levels of future provision during the plan period up to 2033 based on projected population growth.
- 1.3 The Hackney Local Plan Core Strategy was adopted in 2010. Since then the Government has published its National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Mayor of London has published a new London Plan and subsequent alterations. As required by the NPPF, the borough's new Local Plan, covering the period 2018-2033 (known as the LP33), will be based on up-to-date and relevant evidence about the economic, social and environmental characteristics and prospects of the area (including open space, sport and the recreation facilities).
- 1.4 The Development Management Local Plan (DMLP) sets out detailed, generally criteria-based, planning policies which is used together with the London Plan, the Core Strategy and other supplementary planning documents, to assess planning applications. The Council formally adopted the DMLP, including the policies map in July 2015. The new Hackney Local Plan is currently at the pre-production evidence gathering stage and the plan is expected to be adopted in December 2018.
- 1.5 The study has been carried out in line with national guidance on planning for open space and health infrastructure, provided in the National Planning Practice Guidance, and the Mayor of London's guidance on preparing open space studies in London. More detail on the policy context for this study is provided below.

Study objectives

- 1.6 The objectives are to:
 - Evaluate the quantity, quality, value and accessibility of open space for all areas of the borough;
 - Identify any specific needs or deficiencies in the borough now and in the future;
 - Determine the impact of population growth on provision of open space;
 - Identify how new development should address existing open space deficiencies in the borough;
 - Assess the level of need in all areas of the borough based upon a number of objective demographic and socio-economic indicators;
 - Identify mechanisms to meet future needs including recommendations for appropriate, locally-derived standards of provision by new development;
 - Provide a robust and comprehensive evidence base to underpin the development and implementation of detailed planning policies, and facilitate the future management of open space;
 - Provide information to justify the collection of developer contributions and to help inform the spending of Community Infrastructure Levy;
 - Provide an updated set of maps to support the study and aid the interpretation of the findings.
- 1.7 This report sets out the findings of the open space assessment and provides recommendations for how open space deficiencies could be addressed and areas in greatest need of investment.

National, regional and local framework

- 1.8 The key national and regional policies that have influenced the approach to this study are set out below. These should be considered when interpreting the study's findings for the purpose of the Hackney Local Plan. A summary of the relevant policy context is provided in **Appendix 1**.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 1.9 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) includes a specific requirement for planning policy *'to be based on a robust and up to date assessment of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision'* (para. 73). This study provides that evidence base for the purpose of the Hackney Local Plan.
- 1.10 The NPPF (para. 74) sets out the only circumstances in which an open space can be developed for different uses. It clarifies that existing open space should not be built on unless:
- An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space to be surplus to requirements; or
 - The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
 - The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.
- 1.11 In the Hackney context, open spaces can only be lost if an equal or better open space can be provided elsewhere within the local catchment area (London Plan, policy 7.18), although this definition of the term 'local catchment area' is left for individual boroughs to determine.

London Plan

- 1.12 The London Plan states that areas of open space deficiency should be identified, and new open space provided in places that are likely to experience substantial development.
- 1.13 The provision of open spaces should conform to green infrastructure strategies and deliver multiple benefits (Policy 7.18). The London Plan also supports development proposals that strengthen links between public spaces and parks (Policy 7.5). In the case of Hackney, reference should be made to the borough's strategic contribution to the northern, eastern and central area sub-regional planning initiatives. Particularly relevant are the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and Legacy. Other strategic planning initiatives include the transport proposals including the East London Line (London Overground) and Crossrail together with the strategic Thames Gateway and the London Stansted Cambridge growth corridors.

Hackney Core Strategy (2010) and Development Management Local Plan (2015)

- 1.14 Core Strategy Policy 26 seeks to protect, enhance and provide new open space.
- 1.15 The Development Management Local Plan was formally adopted in 2015 and sets out detailed planning policies to guide assessments of planning applications within the borough. It sits alongside the Core Strategy (2010) and supports the 'Growth Area' strategy of the Core Strategy for sustainable development in the areas of:
- Dalston
 - Hackney Central
 - Shoreditch
 - The City Fringe
 - 'Kingsland Corridor'
 - Manor House
- 1.16 The Plan aims to balance sustainable development in these areas through ensuring proposals are appropriate in terms of design and the impact on neighbouring occupiers. Development proposals should also be supported by adequate physical and social infrastructure.
- 1.17 The Plan includes several policies which relate to open space. These include:

- Policy DM3 - Promoting health and well-being in Hackney;
- Policy DM4 – Community Infrastructure Levy and planning contributions;
- Policy DM5 – Protection and delivery of social and community facilities and places of worship;
- Policy DM31 – Open space and living roofs;
- Policy DM32 – Protection and enhancement of existing open space and the Lee Valley Regional Park;
- Policy DM33 – Allotments and food growing;
- Policy DM34 – Sites of Nature Conservation and/or Geodiversity Value, Walthamstow Reservoirs Special Protection Area and Walthamstow Marshes Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- Policy DM35 – Landscape and tree management.

1.18 Policy DM31 states:

“Development proposals proposing 10 or more residential units and / or more than 1,000m2 of commercial floor space, will be expected to provide the following levels of communal amenity open space:

- *10m2 per person from residential development schemes;*
- *4m2 per employee from commercial development schemes”.*

Local Plan 2033

- 1.19 Local Plan 2033 will combine and replace the Core Strategy, DMLP and Site Allocation Local Plan (SALP) to provide the spatial strategy for the borough up to 2033. The Plan will set out policies for parkland, playgrounds, playing fields, public squares, amenity green spaces and extensive water areas, and habitats/natural areas.
- 1.20 The London Plan sets a housing target of 1,599 dwellings for Hackney covering the period 2015 - 2025, which is subject to adjustment against any future revised London housing targets. Hackney aims to ensure that 50% of housing on major schemes should be ‘affordable’ in accordance with its Core Strategy Policy 20. This level of housing delivery will increase pressure on the borough’s open space resource.

Delivering multifunctional open space

- 1.21 The management of Hackney’s open space resource could increase the borough’s contribution to the London-wide target of increasing green surface area by 5% by 2030 and a further 5% by 2050 (Policy 5.1). The importance of multifunctional open space is recognised by the recommendations of the All London Green Grid and ‘Natural Capital’ the recent report of the GLA’s London Green Infrastructure Task Force.
- 1.22 The Hackney’s network of open spaces should be regarded as integral infrastructure which will contribute to the ‘London-wide Green Grid’ (London’s Foundations: Protecting the Geodiversity of the Capital SPG, March 2012).

Protecting, maintaining and enhancing open space

- 1.23 The NPPF provides a mechanism by which local authorities can protect some open spaces under a ‘Local Green Space’ designation (paras.76-77), and provides high level criteria for such a designation. In addition, the London Plan states that Local Plan preparation should support the creation, protection and enhancement of open spaces, optimising environmental and social qualities (Policy 2.18).
- 1.24 To be in line with the London Plan, any new housing developments in Hackney should incorporate:
- Open spaces that meet the needs of local people, including the elderly and children (Policy 3.5);
 - Areas for children’s formal and informal play which should reflect the predicted child population of the scheme and future needs (Policy 3.6).

Play

- 1.25 The London Borough of Hackney Local Plan Core Strategy (2010) recognises that parts of Hackney are deficient in access to open space, such as Dalston, and outlines the role of planning contributions from development to address this. When allocating investment in play space within the borough, reference should be made to the findings of this study which outlines where there is scope for investment, or deficiency exists.

Relevant local strategies

- 1.26 As well as relevant national and regional policy documents, the following key London Borough of Hackney documents have informed the preparation of this report:

A Profile of Hackney its People and Place (2016)

- 1.27 'A Profile of Hackney its People and Place' was produced in 2016 by Hackney Council's Policy team. The document provides a profile of the London Borough of Hackney and the people living and working within the borough. It contains a summary of the key facts and figures to the borough profile.

A Strategy for Parks in Hackney (2008)

- 1.28 The strategy for parks in Hackney outlined the strategic role and use of Hackney's parks, and underlined their importance in the everyday life of local people. It aimed to enable the long-term strategic and structured planning and management of the borough's parks. Consideration was given to the use of the parks for organised and informal leisure activities by individuals and groups, as well as environmental and heritage considerations.
- 1.29 The Parks Strategy formed a pillar of the overarching open spaces strategy and was focused on those parks and open spaces managed by the Council's Libraries, Leisure and Green Spaces Service. The remaining open spaces in Hackney were covered by the Open Spaces Strategy (2005) led by the Neighbourhoods and Regeneration Directorate.

Social Spaces: A Park Strategy for Hackney, Indicative Action Plan (2008 to 2013)










- 1.30 The Social Spaces: A Park Strategy for Hackney provided an indicative action plan which set out strategic themes, actions, aims and objectives for the enhancement of parks and open spaces. This document continues to inform the identification and delivery of individual projects and improvements.
- 1.31 In April 2004 Hackney Council completed an assessment of open space and sports facilities within the borough. The study provided a qualitative and quantitative audit and analysis of the supply of, and demand for, open space, indoor and outdoor sports provision in the borough to inform subsequent Open Space Strategy (2005).

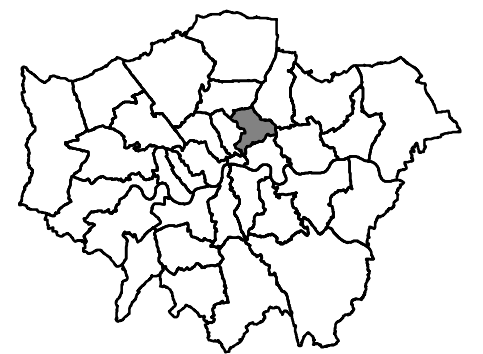
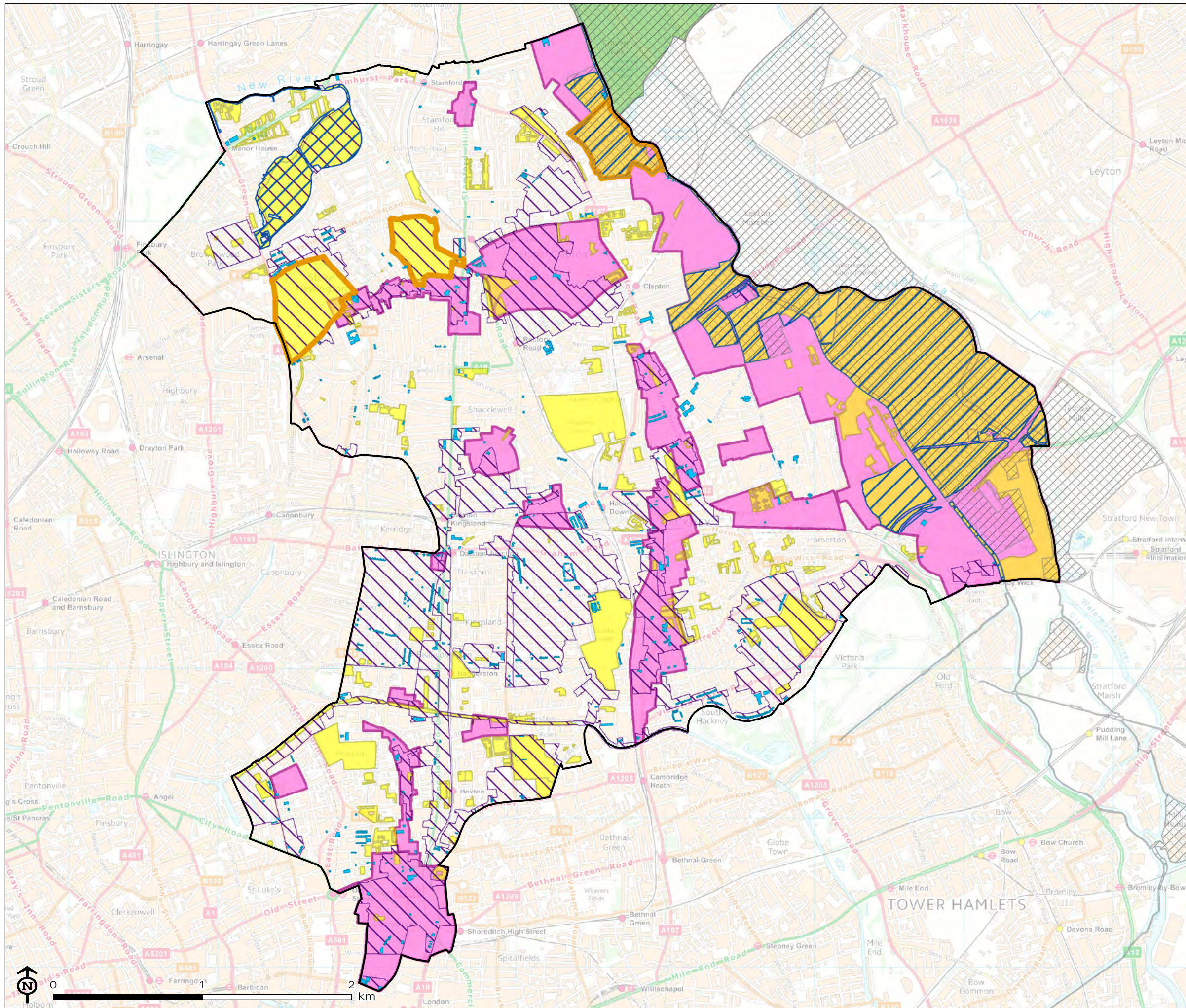
Hackney context

- 1.32 Hackney is on the fringe of one of the world's most important financial districts (the City of London) and close to Canary Wharf and Docklands. The 2012 Olympics and Paralympics Games provided unrivalled prospects for sport, culture, employment and business growth for the borough's residents and businesses.
- 1.33 Previous park policy has been led by the *A Strategy for Parks in Hackney (2008)*, which acknowledges the very the valuable contribution made by parks and park user groups. The strategy aimed to deliver a detailed indicative action plan which contributed to the delivery of *Hackney's Community Strategy, Mind the Gap* and *Local Area Agreement Outcomes*. This strategy recognises that parks have no cultural boundaries and positively encourage social interaction and a sense of inclusion. They also go a long way to improve the environmental quality of the borough by making Positive contribution to air and water quality.

- 1.34 *A Strategy for Parks in Hackney* (2008) defined seven key priority areas, which were shaped by previous consultations and research:
- Children and young people
 - Planning for the future
 - Conservation and biodiversity
 - Tree preservation and management
 - Activities and events
 - Feeling safe
 - Green corridor
- 1.35 Hackney is densely populated but is also one of the greenest inner London boroughs. It contains a network of over 201 open spaces ranging from the expanse of Hackney Marshes and Hackney Downs, the celebrated parks of Clissold and Haggerston, and the historic London Squares of Hoxton and De Beauvoir. In 2016 21 open spaces secured the Green Flag Award and two open spaces won (and still hold in 2017) the Green Flag Community Awards (St Mary's Secret Garden and the Hackney Community Tree Nursery and Edible Forest Garden).
- 1.36 Within Hackney there are three open spaces included on Historic England's Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Interest and two areas designated as Metropolitan Open Land incorporating 25 open spaces. **Figure 1-1** shows the relevant planning designations that affect open space. **Figure 1-2** shows the relevant nature conservation designations.

Figure 1.1: Planning Designations

-  London Borough of Hackney boundary
-  Open space
-  Metropolitan open land
-  Lee Valley Regional Park
-  Green belt
-  Listed buildings
-  Registered parks and gardens
-  Areas of archaeological priority
-  Conservation areas

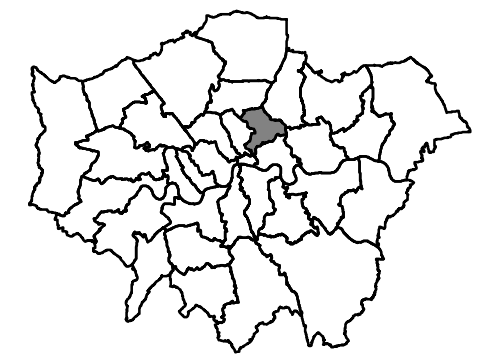
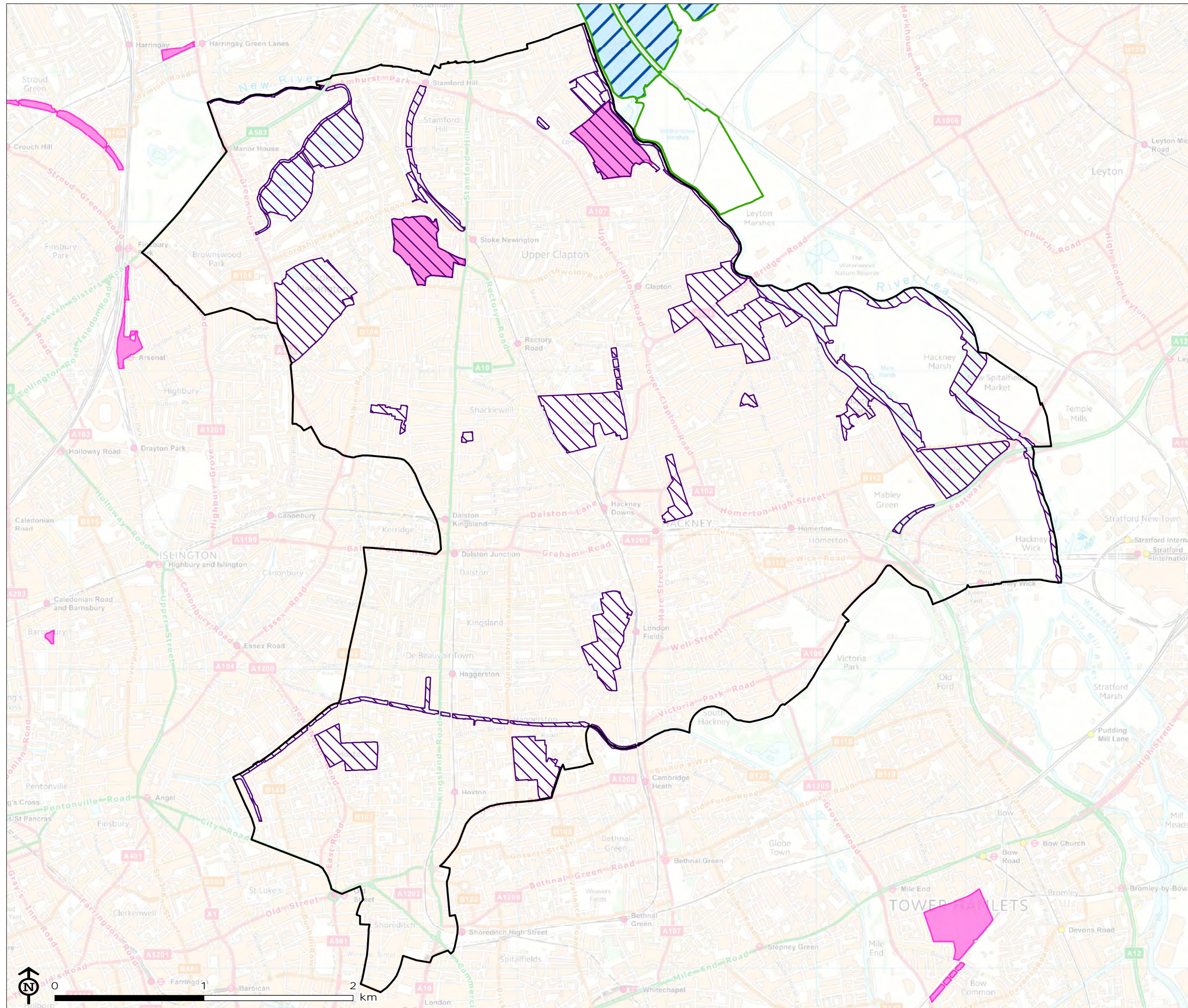


Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



Figure 1.2: Nature Conservation Designations

-  London Borough of Hackney boundary
-  Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)
-  Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
-  Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
-  Special Protection Area (SPA)
-  Ramsar



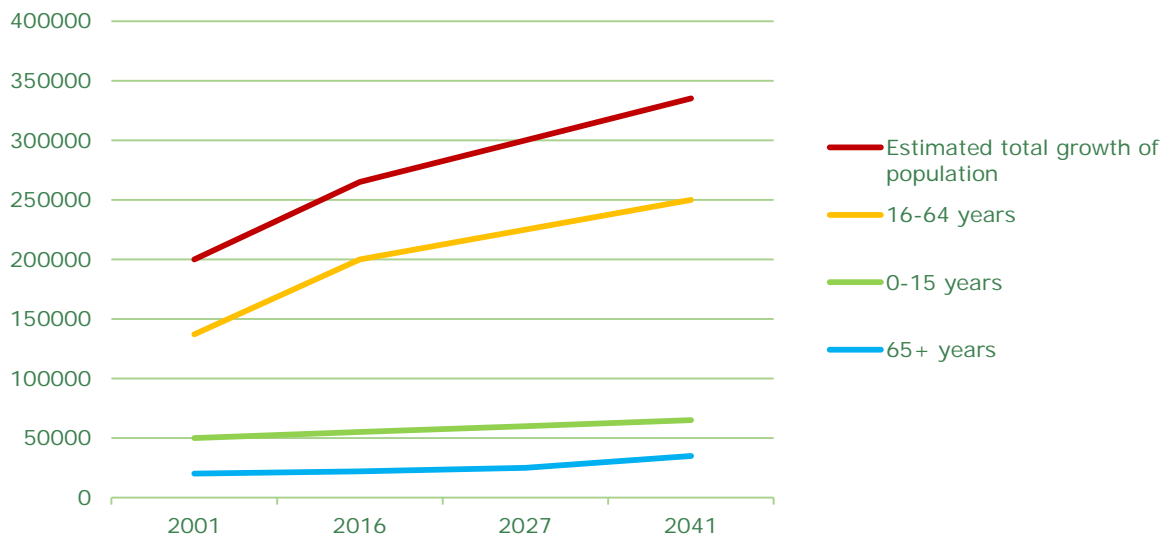
Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



Hackney's population

- 1.37 Hackney's current population is estimated at 263,150 people, as of January 2016, an increase of 43,500 (21%) since the 2011 Census. Hackney's population is likely to exceed 300,000 people by 2027 and is expected to exceed 335,000 people by 2041.
- 1.38 Hackney is a relatively young borough with a quarter of its population under 20. The proportion of residents between 20-29 years has grown in the last ten years and now stands at 21%. People aged over 55 make up only 18% of the population. The majority of the forecast growth is expected to take place in the working age (16-64) age band, particularly within the 40-64 age group. More modest growth is expected in the numbers of children, with the majority of this due to take place before 2025.
- 1.39 Nearly 16,000 new homes are expected to be built in the borough in the next ten years with development most heavily concentrated around the Wards of Woodberry Down and Dalston in the West, Hoxton and Shoreditch in the South, and Hackney Central and Hackney Wick in the East.
- 1.40 **Figure 1-3** indicates the anticipated population growth in Hackney between the years 2001 – 2041. These projections are based on the Census 2011 and the results of A Profile of Hackney, its People and Place (2016).

Figure 1-3: Estimated population growth 2001-2041¹



- 1.41 The north of the borough will receive a significant increase in population, particularly in the Wards of Woodberry Down and Brownswood through continuing regeneration of the Woodberry Down Estate. Other areas of planned growth include Haggerston, Hoxton West, Hoxton East and Shoreditch, all of which are in the south of the borough. Locations such as Hackney Central, Dalston and Hackney Wick are also expected to experience housing development as part of the on-going Olympic legacy.
- 1.42 Hackney is a culturally diverse borough with residents describing themselves as White British, other White ethnic groups, Black or Black British, Asian or Asian British. There are also strong Turkish communities. People from Australia, US and Western European countries like Spain, France and Italy make up the largest groups who have recently come to live in Hackney.
- 1.43 Just over a third of Hackney's residents are Christian. This is a lower percentage than the London and England averages. Hackney has significantly higher population of the Jewish and Muslim faiths together with a higher proportion of people with no religion or those who did not state a

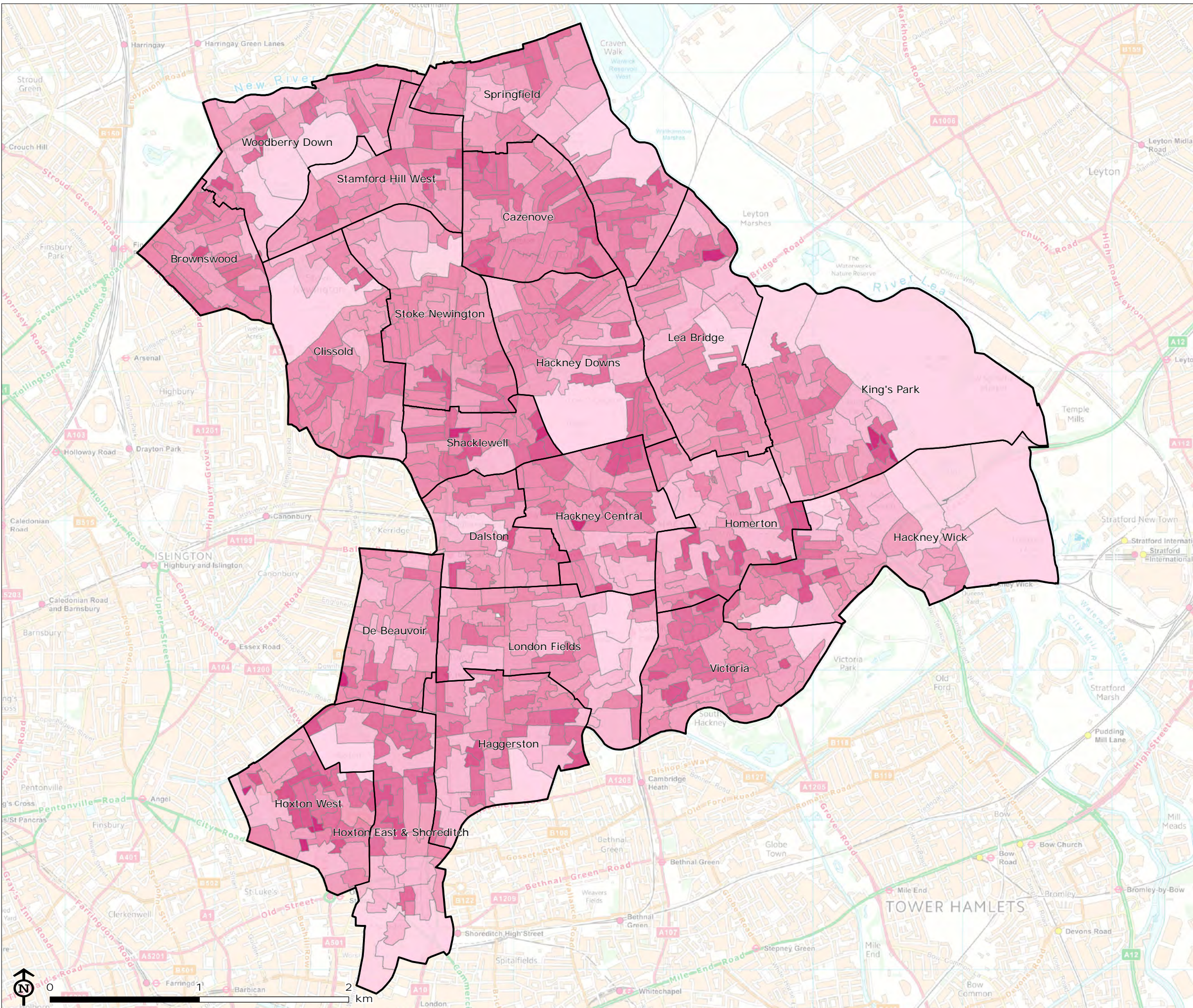
¹ Based on the 2011 Census and results of A Profile of Hackney, its People and Place (2016).

religion than the averages for London and England. The Charedi Jewish community is concentrated in the North East of the borough and is growing.

- 1.44 Future provision and management of the open space network in Hackney will need to reflect the needs and desires of the borough's changing population balancing the need for active recreation and informal play with opportunities quiet contemplation and access to nature.

Figure 1.4: Population Density (2011 census data)

London Borough of Hackney boundary
 Hackney wards
 Persons per hectare
 0 - 50
 51 - 100
 101 - 150
 151 - 200
 201 - 300
 301 - 500
 >500



Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



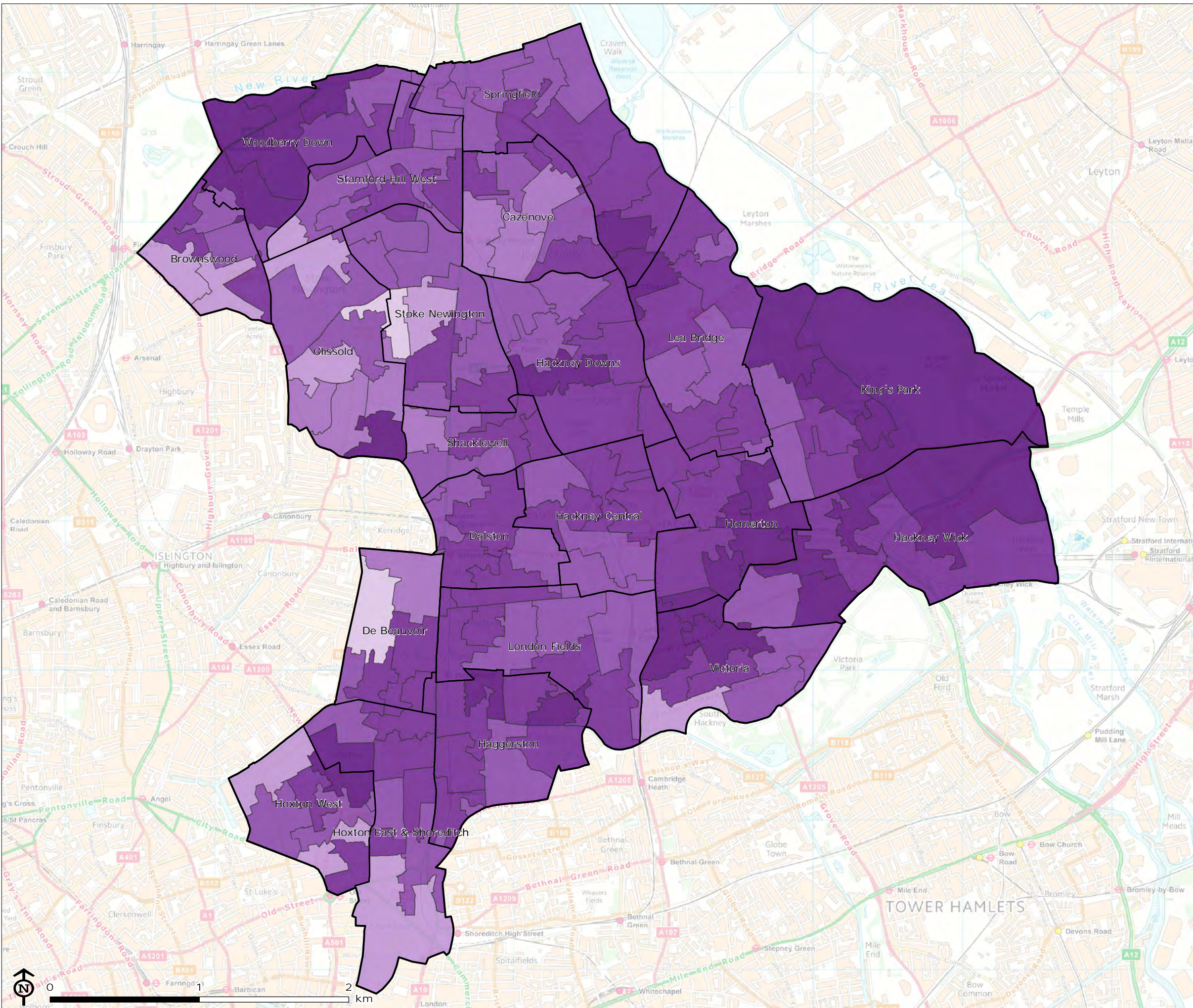
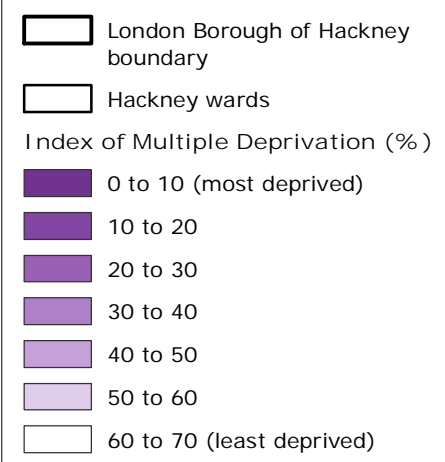
Index of Multiple Deprivation

- 1.45 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a UK government qualitative study of deprived areas in English local councils. The study takes into account income, employment and health deprivation together with disability, education skills and training, barriers to housing and services, crime, and living environment. The IMD ranks every small area in England (Super Output Area) from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area).
- 1.46 **Figure 1-5** shows the IMD for Hackney. Hackney is becoming less deprived relative to other local authorities in England. The latest IMD data reveals that Hackney is the eleventh most deprived local authority in England. In 2010 Hackney was ranked second. 17% of the borough's Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are within the top 10% most deprived areas. This equates to 24 of Hackney's 144 LSOAs. In 2010, 42% of the LSOAs were in the top 10% most deprived areas.
- 1.47 Since 2010, Hackney has also reduced the level of deprivation in relation to income, employment, housing and services and living environment together with deprivation affecting children. However there has been an increase in deprivation in relation to crime. Unemployment levels, although reducing, are still higher in Hackney than the London average.
- 1.48 There are a few notable pockets of deprivation in Hackney including the following Wards:
- Homerton
 - Woodberry Down
 - King's Park
 - Hackney Wick
- 1.49 However, Woodberry Down, King's Park and Hackney Wick also have large areas of open space (such as Hackney Marshes, East Reservoir and Wick Woodland) and consequently low population density. These factors make the deprivation in the Wards appear to cover larger areas than is likely in reality.
- 1.50 The borders of Victoria and Homerton Wards also fall into the most 10% deprived areas in England.
- 1.51 The borough largely falls within the bottom 20% most deprived areas in England based on IMD scores, these are generally more towards the east of the borough. The north-west of the borough shows slight improvement on the average IMD score falling within the most 30-50% most deprived areas in England
- 1.52 Hackney has high rates of relative child poverty. This is despite a reduction in the percentage of children living in poverty and Hackney experiencing one of the greatest reductions in children poverty compared to its statistical neighbours, dropping from 48.6 % in 2007 (the fourth highest rate of child poverty in London and above the London rate of 22% and the England rate of 18%) to 36.8% in 2011.
- 1.53 There are large differences in rates of child poverty between Wards with Hackney Wick and Haggerston showing child poverty rates of around 44% (significantly higher than the borough average of 36.8 %). Clissold Ward experiences a significantly lower rate of 24%.

Living environment

- 1.54 In the living environment domain Hackney ranks as the sixth most deprived local authority in England, and 39% of Hackney LSOAs are in the top 10% most deprived nationally.
- 1.55 **Figure 1-6** illustrates the levels of living environment deprivation across the Hackney.

Figure 1.5: Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015)



Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000









Health deprivation

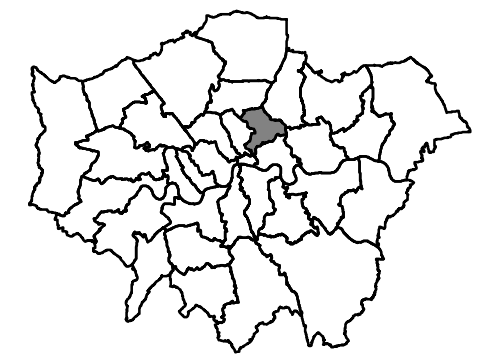
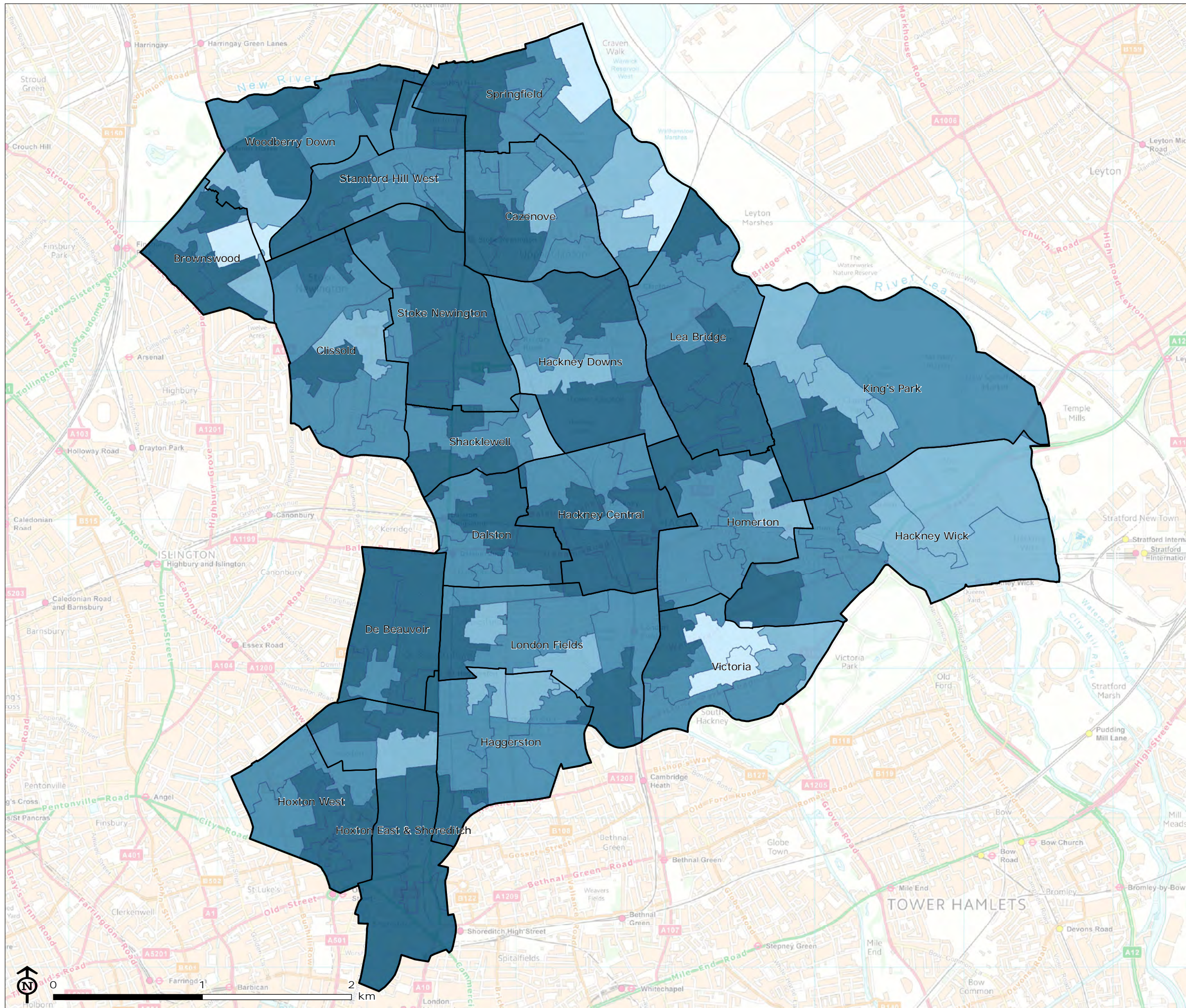
- 1.56 Hackney health deprivation percentage ranks as the 61st most deprived local authority in England, in addition 8% of Hackney's LSOAs rank in the top 10% most deprived nationally. There are particular concentrations of health deprivation in the south of the borough and in the north around Woodberry Down.
- 1.57 **Figure 1-7** illustrates the level of health deprivation and disability across the borough.

Health data

- 1.58 The health and wellbeing profile 2011/12 indicates the health of people in the borough is generally poor. Residents experience higher rates of infant mortality, coronary heart disease, cancer and diabetes than the national average.
- 1.59 The life expectancy for the population of Hackney is 78.5 years for men and 83.3 years for women. Cardiovascular disease forms the second highest number of premature deaths in the borough, with heart disease and stroke forming the largest groups in this category.
- 1.60 Hackney's resident population has one of the highest rates of smoking in the country. 20.8% of Hackney's population smoke, although this has fallen from 29% in 2011. Hackney's adults are less likely to be obese than average; however, the population has one of the highest proportions of people living with long-term health conditions in London. In 2011, 14.5% of Hackney residents said they were disabled or had a long-term limiting illness.
- 1.61 In 2014/15 it was estimated that around 30% of Hackney residents were affected by a common mental health condition. When looking specifically at anxiety and depression, around 16% of the population were affected by these disorders. A further 3.7% of the population was affected by a severe mental illness (a term covering bipolar disorders, schizophrenia and other psychosis). General Practitioners' estimate that only approximately 50% of people experiencing mental illnesses are known to health services.
- 1.62 Hackney has one of the highest percentage rates of childhood obesity. In the 2014/ 2015 school year, 26% of reception class children in both the City and Hackney's state schools were obese or overweight. This is the fourth highest rate of overweight and obese children in London, with the London average being 24.1%. In addition, 41% of Year 6 pupils in the City and Hackney state schools were obese or overweight in the 2014/2015, the seventh highest rate of overweight and obese children in London, with the London average being 37.2%.

Figure 1.6: Living Environment Deprivation (2015)

-  London Borough of Hackney boundary
-  Hackney wards
- Living environment deprivation (%)
 -  0 to 10 (most deprived)
 -  10 to 20
 -  20 to 30
 -  30 to 40 (least deprived)

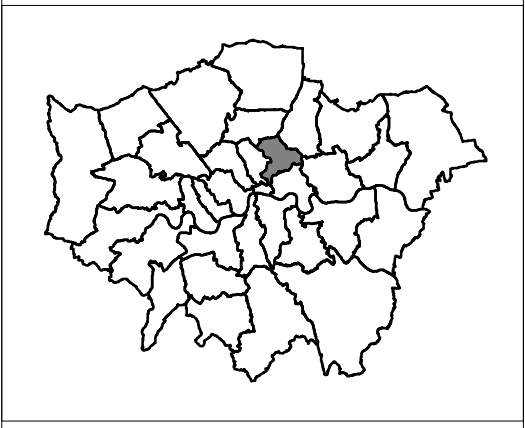
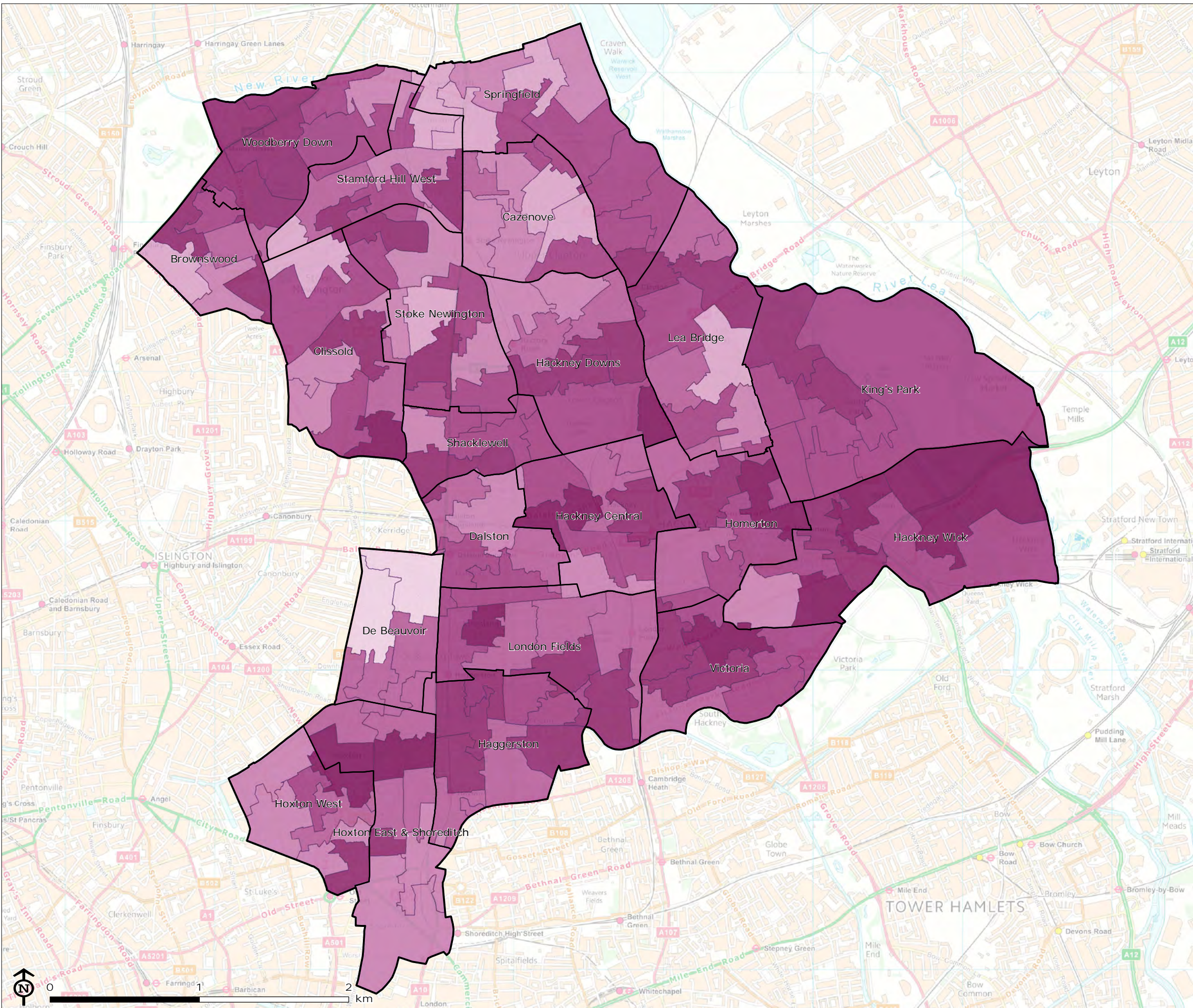


Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



Figure 1.7: Health Deprivation and Disability (2015)

London Borough of Hackney boundary
 Hackney wards
Health deprivation and disability (%)
 0 to 10 (most deprived)
 10 to 20
 20 to 30
 30 to 40
 40 to 50
 50 to 60
 60 to 70
 80 to 90 (least deprived)



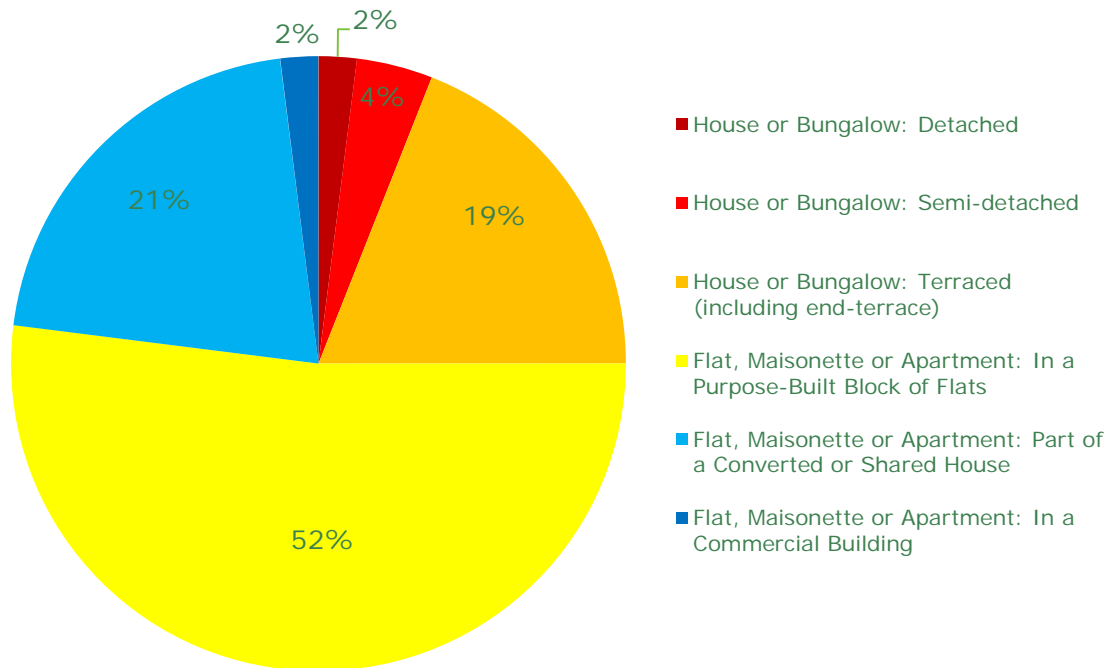
Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000

LUC
Hackney

Access to private gardens

- 1.63 Census data from 2011 makes it possible to use housing type as a proxy for the proportion of households which are likely to have access to a private garden. **Figure 1-8** illustrates the percentage of dwellings in Hackney by type.
- 1.64 For the purpose of this assessment we have worked on the assumption that most whole houses and bungalows will have access to a private garden, with other housing types deemed not to have access to a private garden. It can be seen from **Figure 1-8** that only around a quarter of Hackney dwellings fall into these categories, leaving three quarters without access to a private garden.

Figure 1-8: Percentage of dwellings in Hackney by type



- 1.65 Nearly 45% of all households in Hackney rent from a social landlord. These households tend to have higher unemployment and lower average incomes than people living in other tenures.

Management and ownership

- 1.66 This open space assessment covers all parks and open spaces which are publicly accessible. The key organisations responsible for the management of the public open spaces are discussed below.

London Borough of Hackney

- 1.67 The London Borough of Hackney is responsible for managing the majority of open spaces in the borough. This is carried out under the Housing and Neighbourhoods Directorate, by the Libraries, Leisure and Green Spaces Service who manage the maintenance teams. The London Borough of Hackney is also responsible for the maintenance of the amenity green space within their social housing areas.

All publicly accessible open spaces are named in this report. Where open spaces with duplicate names are referenced in this report, the unique site ID has been added in brackets.

- 1.68 Table 1.1 lists the parks and open spaces managed by the London Borough of Hackney's Libraries, Leisure and Green Spaces Service.

Table 1.1: Parks and open spaces owned and/or managed by London Borough of Hackney

Name	Ward	Area (ha)
Albion Parade	Clissold	0.04
Albion Square	London Fields	0.16
Allens Gardens	Stamford Hill West	1.08
Aske Gardens	Hoxton West	0.30
Broadway Market Green	London Fields	0.23
Butterfield Green	Clissold	1.57
Cassland Road Gardens	Hackney Wick	0.16
Charles Square	Hoxton West	0.15
Church Street Garden	Clissold	0.04
Clapton Common	Springfield	2.77
Clapton Pond	Lea Bridge	0.33
Clapton Square	Homerton	0.72
Clissold Park	Clissold	23.08
Daubeney Fields	King's Park	4.36
De Beauvoir Square	De Beauvoir	0.70
East Marsh	King's Park	16.17
Fasset Square	Dalston	0.06
Goldsmith Square Recreation Ground	Haggerston	0.29
Hackney Downs	Hackney Downs	16.67
Hackney Marshes	King's Park	72.13
Fairchilds Garden	Haggerston	0.18
Haggerston Park	Haggerston	7.19
Homerton Grove	Homerton	0.43
Hoxton Square	Hoxton East & Shoreditch	0.24
Kynaston Gardens	Stoke Newington	0.05
Levy Memorial Garden	Stoke Newington	0.02
London Fields	London Fields	12.73
Mabley Green	Hackney Wick	13.27
Mark Street Garden	Hoxton East & Shoreditch	0.19
Millfields	Lea Bridge	22.97
Quaker Burial Ground	Stoke Newington	0.01
Robin Hood Community Garden	Springfield	0.14
Rowley Gardens	Woodberry Down	1.74
Shacklewell Green	Shacklewell	0.10
Shepherdess Walk	Hoxton West	0.88
Shore Gardens	Homerton	0.15
Shoreditch Park	Hoxton East & Shoreditch	7.52
Spring Hill Recreation Ground	Springfield	3.97
Springfield Park	Springfield	14.90
St John of Jerusalem Churchyard	Victoria	0.49
St John's at Hackney Churchyard	Homerton	2.81
St John's Hoxton Churchyard	Hoxton West	0.80
St Leonard C of E Churchyard	Hoxton East & Shoreditch	0.58
St Mary's Old Church	Clissold	0.31
St Thomas Long Burial Ground	Victoria	0.35
St Thomas Recreation Ground	Victoria	0.27

Name	Ward	Area (ha)
St Thomas Square Gardens	Victoria	0.36
Stoke Newington Common	Hackney Downs	3.04
Stonebridge Gardens (including Stonebridge Common)	London Fields	1.44
Town Hall Square	Hackney Central	0.15
Ufton Gardens	De Beauvoir	0.13
Well Street Common	Hackney Wick	8.62
West Hackney Recreation Road	Stoke Newington	0.91
Wick Woodland	Hackney Wick	11.45
Windsor Terrace Open Space	Hoxton West	0.08
Woodberry Downs Park	Woodberry Down	4.09

Lee Valley Regional Park

- 1.69 The Lee Valley Regional Park covers an area of 4,460 ha, stretching for 26 miles from Ware in Hertfordshire to the River Thames. The park was created by an Act of Parliament to provide a “green lung” for London, Essex and Hertfordshire. The Hackney section of the Lee Valley Park includes the Hackney Marshes and Springfield Park which form a green corridor with the Queen Elizabeth Park, Leyton Marshes and Warwick Reservoirs.
- 1.70 The park is managed by the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority which is a statutory body responsible for conserving the linear park. In April 2015 the Lee Valley Leisure Trust came into operation as part of the Authority’s commitment to further establish Lee Valley Regional Park as world class destination. The Trust runs the Authority’s three London 2012 legacy venues and other major sports and visitor sites to ensure they continue to deliver economic, sporting and social benefits for the residents of London, Essex and Hertfordshire.
- 1.71 The Park aims to enhance and protect the natural biodiversity of the area, provide specialist leisure and recreation facilities and become an accessible and permeable, integrated visitor attraction.

Canal and River Trust

- 1.72 The Canal and River Trust is a charitable organisation entrusted with the care of over 2,000 miles of waterways across the UK, including the care and maintenance of the River Lee North, Lee Navigation and the Regents Canal which fall partly within Hackney. The Canal and River Trust promotes access to the waterways under their management, providing guides and advertising events.
- 1.73 The Trust manages all aspects of the care and maintenance of the waterways including litter picking, low level vegetation management on near-side, weeding, as well as the maintenance of the hard landscape features and site furniture.

The Allotment Society

- 1.74 The Hackney Allotment Society, founded in 1979, is a registered charity managed by a voluntary committee. The aim of the Society is to promote horticulture in the London Borough of Hackney. The society manages nine sites across the borough with a total of 128 full plots. The sites are:
- Leaside Road (17 plots)
 - Overbury Street (11 plots)
 - Spring Hill (38 plots)
 - Spring Lane (17 plots)
 - Aden Terrace (26 plots)
 - Church Walk (8 plots)
 - Springdale Road (4 plots)

- Queens Bridge Road (2 plots)
- St. Kilda's Road (4 plots)

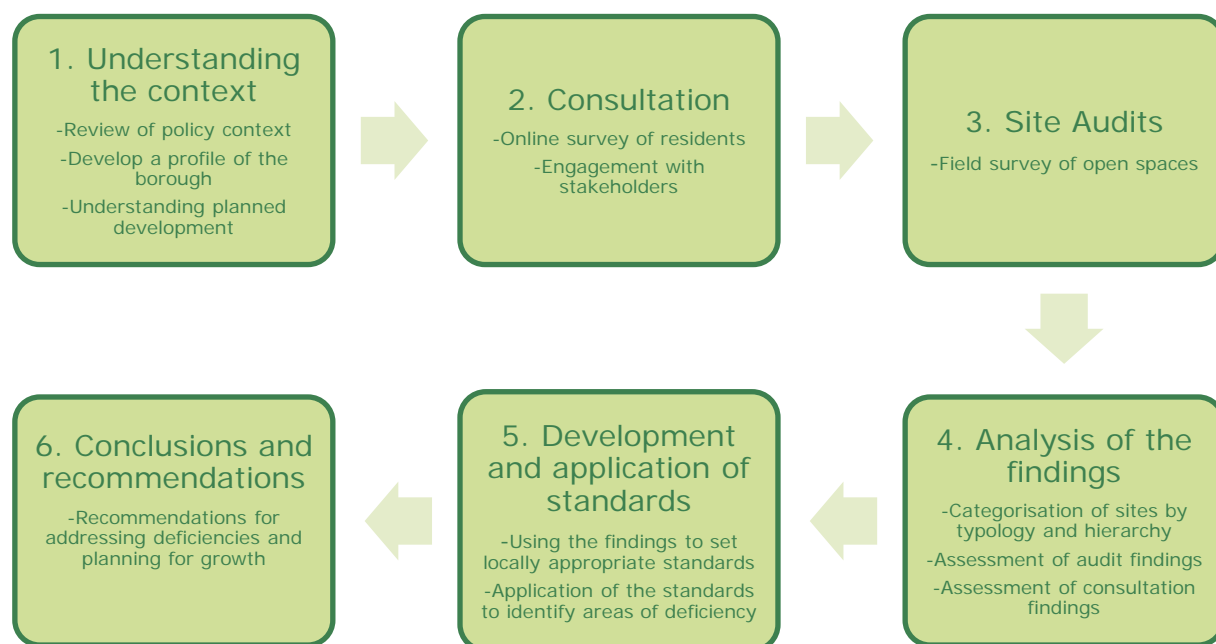
Other land managers

- 1.75 There are also a number of other organisations managing open spaces in Hackney for the benefit of the public, these include:
- Lee Valley Regional Park Authority
 - Geffrye Museum of the Home
 - London Wildlife Trust
 - The London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) (Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park)
- 1.76 Many sites offering opportunities for children and teenagers (e.g. adventure play areas) are in the care of charitable organisations.

2 Methodology

- 2.1 The method for this assessment reflects the requirements of the NPPF and draws on the quality evaluation guidelines developed through the Green Flag Award scheme. The method is further informed by the Mayor of London's guidance on the preparation of open space strategies² and is aligned to the six step process as shown in **Figure 2-1**.

Figure 2-1: Study method



Steps 1 and 2: Understanding the context and consultation

- 2.2 The 'need' for open space was assessed by reviewing current population patterns, the socio-economic deprivation and other demographic indicators together with future development and population forecasts. Baseline information on open space in the borough was obtained from Hackney Council in GIS. This data was based on the previous open space strategy undertaken in 2005 with some revisions having been made by borough in the intervening period.
- 2.3 A review of national, regional and local policy and guidance was also completed, and this has been interpreted in terms of the relevance to the study (See Chapter 1).
- 2.4 The Mayor of London's guidance on the preparation of open space strategies recommends taking an inclusive approach to understanding demand and need. Community consultation is a useful way to inform the evidence base on need and demand including:
- Local people's attitudes to existing provision;
 - Local expectations and needs which are currently 'invisible' because there is no current provision;
 - A qualitative 'vision' for the type of open space communities would like to see in Hackney.

² CABE Space/Mayor of London (2009) Open Space Strategies – Best Practice Guidance

- 2.5 An online public survey was carried out to gather residents views (See Chapter 3). This covered topics such as parks used most frequently, users' satisfaction with current provision, and modes of travel to parks and open spaces and distances travelled.
- 2.6 A number of internal and external stakeholders who are involved in the maintenance and management of elements of Hackney's open spaces were consulted (See Chapter 3). Information on the open space standards of neighbouring boroughs was gathered to understand the extent of provision in those boroughs.

Step 3: Audit

- 2.7 An audit of current provision was undertaken gathering detailed information on open spaces in Hackney with the exception of sport facilities. The audit was undertaken using GIS-enabled tablets for data collection. An audit form was agreed, based around the Green Flag Award criteria, which enabled detailed data to be gathered on each site and the scoring of the site for quality and value. The Green Flag Award Criteria is shown in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2.1: Green Flag Award Criteria

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

- 2.8 The form provided an effective way of gathering information about sites, enabling benchmarks to be established, and finally measuring the success of sites against those benchmarks. The key themes are similar to the themes used for the Park Strategy (2008). A GIS-linked database (a geodatabase) was created to capture and collate survey data.
- 2.9 **Appendix 6** contains the audit forms for the open spaces.

Step 4: Analysis of findings

- 2.10 An assessment of the existing quantity of publicly accessible open space in Hackney has been provided for the whole of the borough. This has been calculated based on the quantity of open space per 1,000 head of current population. Open spaces which are not accessible to the public were excluded from this calculation. The quantity of publicly accessible open spaces in Hackney has then been compared to provision in surrounding boroughs and reviewed against the results of the public consultation.
- 2.11 Analysis has also been undertaken of how provision levels will change if Hackney receives the anticipated growth in population as set out in “A Profile of Hackney, its People and Place” (2016).

Categorisation of open spaces by typology

- 2.12 Whilst many open spaces serve a variety of functions, it is helpful to categorise open spaces by their primary ‘typology’. Categorising open spaces by typology enables the assessment and analysis of sites of comparative type.
- 2.13 **Table 2.2** set out the open space categories used for this assessment. These reflect the Mayor of London’s guidance on open space strategies³. Within these typologies, there is potential for secondary typologies to exist, for example, many parks and gardens will contain play areas.

Table 2.2: Open space typology

Type of open space	Primary purpose
A. Parks and gardens	Open spaces providing opportunities for recreation and community events. More multi-functional than other open space, they may offer space for quiet relaxation as well as a range of amenities and facilities for visitors. Parks and gardens often include features for play.
B. Natural and semi-natural urban green space	Informal open spaces supporting a range of wildlife habitats and contributing to the biodiversity and environmental education awareness.
C. Linear open spaces/ green corridor	Linear open spaces providing walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel, and opportunities for wildlife migration.
D. Amenity green space	Incidental open spaces providing 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 provide fewer habitats
E. Allotments, community gardens and urban farms	Open spaces providing opportunities for local community to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion.
F. Cemeteries and churchyards	Spaces which contribute to the open space network through providing opportunities for quiet contemplation often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation.
G. Civic space	Providing a setting for civic buildings and community events.
H. Provision for children/ young people	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters.

Categorisation of open spaces by hierarchy

- 2.14 The size of an open space can greatly affect how it is used and the range of people who are likely to visit it. The Mayor of London recommends that open space provision with parks and gardens, and natural/ semi-natural green space typologies are assessed in terms of the following hierarchy:
- Regional (size 400ha+)
 - Metropolitan (size guideline: 60ha)

³ Mayor of London (2009) Open space Strategies – Best Practice Guidance

- District (size guideline: 20ha)
 - Local (size guideline: 2ha)
 - Small (size guideline: under 2 ha)
 - Pocket (size guideline: under 0.4ha)
- 2.15 Due to the similarities of the functionality and use of open spaces which fall within small sites and pocket parks categories, these two levels of the hierarchy have been combined into a 'small local' level. There are no sites within Hackney that are large enough to fall into the regional level of the hierarchy.
- 2.16 Open spaces within the parks and gardens, and natural/ semi-natural green spaces typologies were organised into the following levels of the hierarchy:
- Metropolitan sites (60-400ha)
 - District sites (20-59ha)
 - Local sites (2-19ha)
 - Small local sites (<2ha)
- 2.17 Sites outside of the parks and gardens and natural/ semi- natural urban green space typologies have not been divided into size bands.

Step 5: Development and application of standards

- 2.18 This step draws together the information from the site audits and the consultation to develop locally appropriate standards for the quantity, quality, value and accessibility of open space in Hackney (See Chapter 4).

Quantity of open spaces in Hackney

- 2.19 Quantity standards have been set based on current provision levels and informed by consultation with residents and assessment of provision in surrounding authorities. These standards provide a baseline of provision in Hackney and will guide future open space provision.

Access to open spaces in Hackney

- 2.20 In order to understand the distribution and accessibility of open spaces within Hackney, accessibility catchment areas have been applied to each type of open space. Differing catchment areas have also been applied by hierarchies for parks and gardens, and natural/ semi-natural green spaces.

Quality and value of open spaces in Hackney

- 2.21 The quality and values scores for each open space by typology and hierarchy have been reviewed to set benchmarks for future provision. Using known 'good quality' and 'well valued' sites within the borough, a 'quality benchmark score' and a 'value benchmark score' have been calculated.
- 2.22 The ranges of scores have been mapped to identify any areas of the borough that have pockets of relatively low scoring sites. The results have been overlain with catchment areas to gain an understanding of the quality of provision that is enjoyed by residents and visitors.

Step 6: Conclusions and recommendations

- 2.23 This final stage of the assessment involved the translation of the findings of the previous stages into a set of clear priorities and principles to guide future policy within the emerging the Local Plan (See Chapter 5). Recommendations are based on a robust understanding of open space provision in Hackney and will seek to guide both the delivery of new open spaces as well as prioritisation for the enhancement of existing sites.

3 Existing open space provision in Hackney

3.1 This Chapter sets out the existing open space provision in Hackney. It begins by setting out the types of open space in Hackney before describing their key characteristics and accessibility.

Current provision

3.2 **Table 3.1** sets out the quantity of open space in Hackney by typology and hierarchy, paragraph 2.16 outlines how the hierarchy of parks and gardens and natural or semi-natural urban green spaces were categorised.

Table 3.1: Open space by hierarchy in Hackney

Typology	Hierarchy	Number of open spaces	Area (Ha)	Area (Ha) per 1,000 head of population (2016)
A. Parks and gardens	Metropolitan	2	93.61	0.36
	District	2	46.05	0.18
	Local	14	127.45	0.48
	Small local	24	10.50	0.04
B. Natural or semi-natural urban green space	Local	4	42.93	0.16
	Small local	2	1.06	0.00
C. Linear open space/green corridors		4	21.58	0.08
D. Amenity green space*		96	36.97	0.14
E. Allotments and community gardens		12	4.05	0.02
F. Cemeteries and churchyards		16	7.56	0.03
G. Civic spaces/pedestrianised area		6	1.33	0.01
H. Provision for children and teenagers		16	2.54	0.01
Total		198	395.62	1.50

*including greenspaces within grounds of institutions

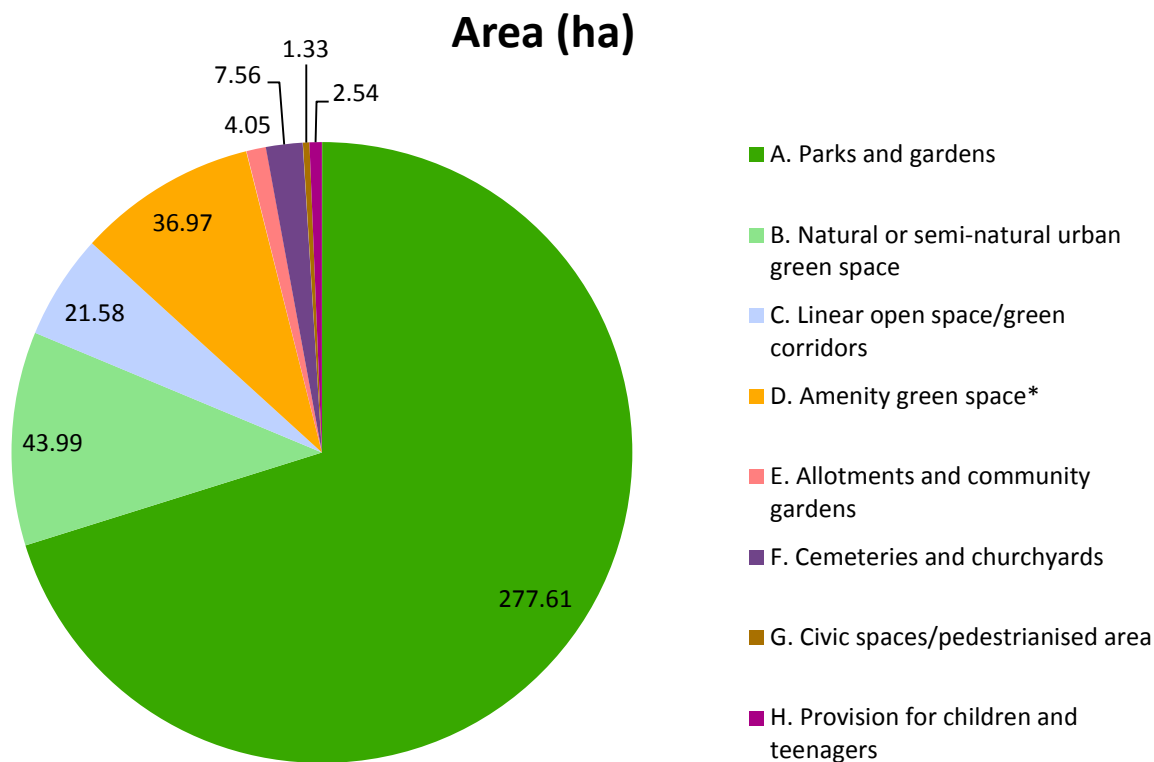
3.3 **Figure 3-1** shows the breakdown of open space by overall area (ha). The vast majority of open space in terms of area falls within the parks and gardens typology covering 277.61 ha. Amenity green space accounts for the largest number (96) of open spaces covering an area of 36.97 ha. **Figure 3-2** shows the spatial distribution of open spaces by typology.

3.4 There are relatively few open spaces which fall within the primary typology of natural or semi-natural urban green space (6 open spaces) covering an area of 43.99 ha. However, sites within other typologies also contain features of nature conservation importance including the linear open space/ green corridors which cover an area of 21.58 ha and cemeteries and churchyards which cover an area of 7.56 ha.

3.5 Sixteen open spaces are recorded within the provision for children and teenagers typology. However, many open spaces in other typologies also contain elements to support informal play. There are also likely to be standalone play provision within housing estates which have not been fully captured within this assessment.

3.6 There are just six civic spaces/ pedestrianised areas recorded in this assessment. These sites cover just over 1 ha.

Figure 3-1: Division of publicly accessible open space by overall area



3.7 Not all of the open spaces in Hackney are accessible to the public. For the purposes of this assessment, sites categorised as publicly accessible are those that are freely accessible or those that are accessible with opening hours restrictions. Sites are considered to be 'not publicly accessible' if they are completely closed to the public. An example of such a site is Lauriston Road Jewish Cemetery. Some sites are restricted to members only and are not considered to be freely publicly accessible.

3.8 Table 3.2 shows the accessibility of open space within each typology.

Table 3.2: Accessibility of open spaces in Hackney

Typology	Freely accessible to public	No public access	Restricted public access			
			Opening hours	Limited to particular areas	Members / tenants only	Other
Parks and gardens	216.09	0.06	48.67		12.79	
Natural or semi-natural urban green space	12.50		31.48			
Linear open space/green corridors	18.46					3.12
Amenity green space*	17.18		3.42	1.96	12.08	2.32
Allotments, community gardens and city farms			2.45	0.80	0.58	0.22
Cemeteries and churchyards	4.26	0.39	1.37	1.25	0.25	0.04

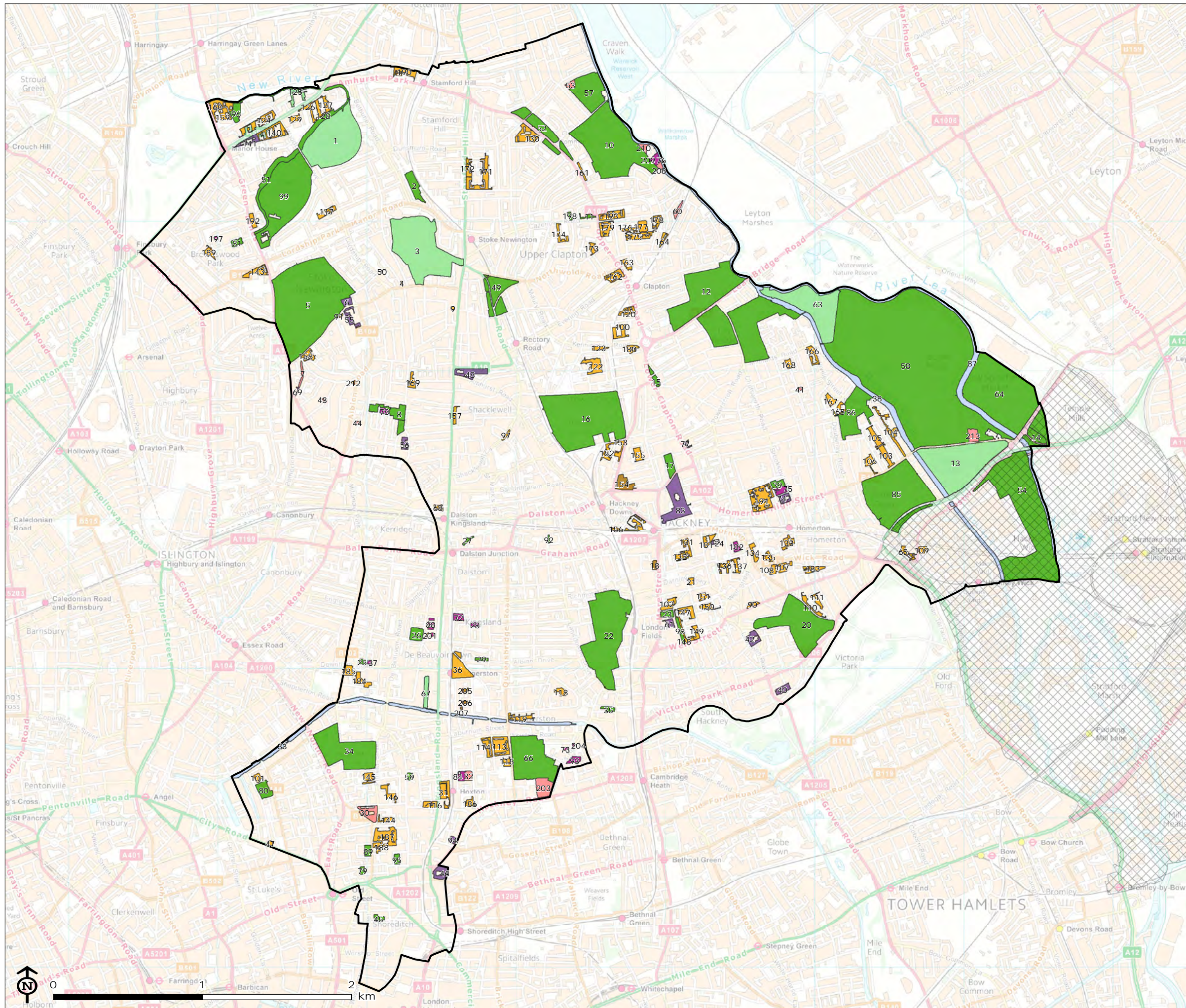
Civic spaces/pedestrianised area	1.25				0.09	
Provision for children and teenagers	1.05		1.48			
Total	270.79	0.45	88.87	4.02	25.79	5.71

*including greenspaces within grounds of institutions

- 3.9 **All further analysis of open space includes only open space considered publicly accessible, this includes open space 'freely accessible to public' and open space with 'restricted public access' under the 'opening hours' category. The total amount of open space considered publicly accessible is 359.66 ha.**

Figure 3.2: Open Space Typologies

-  London Borough of Hackney boundary
-  London Legacy Development Corporation
-  Parks and gardens
-  Natural or semi-natural urban green space
-  Linear open space/green corridors
-  Amenity green space
-  Allotments, community gardens and city farms
-  Cemeteries and churchyards
-  Civic spaces/pedestrianised area
-  Provision for children and teenagers



Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



Characteristics of open space provision in Hackney

3.10 The following text describes the open space provision in Hackney by typology and hierarchy.

A: Parks and gardens

3.11 Parks and gardens in Hackney provide a wide range of amenities and features for public use and enjoyment. There are 42 parks and gardens in Hackney covering an area of 277.61 ha. This equates to approximately 70% of all publicly accessible open space in Hackney. 45.9% of the total amount of parks and gardens (127.45 ha) falls within the local level of the hierarchy (see paragraph 2.15 for details on hierarchy).

3.12 The quality and value scores for parks and gardens across all levels of the hierarchy vary greatly. The following paragraphs summarise the standards of provision across the borough.



Metropolitan park: Hackney Marshes



District park: Clissold Park



Local park: Mabley Green



Small local park: Homerton Grove

Metropolitan parks and gardens in Hackney

3.13 Hackney Marshes and Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park are the only metropolitan parks in Hackney and account for the 33.71% of the total area of parks and gardens in the borough. Hackney Marshes is a popular open space with extensive provision for football, rugby and cricket, attracting visitors from across the borough and wider region. Despite its heavy use for sport, the park is considered to be of good quality and offers good access for all.

3.14 However, aside from sport provision, the park offers few facilities and does not contain formal play space. Hackney Marshes achieved the Green Flag Award in 2016.

3.15 The Hackney section of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, known as Hopkins Fields, covers 21.38ha and is managed by the LLDC (see **Figure 3-2**). The whole of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park covers 136.17ha and has therefore has been considered as a metropolitan size site. The Hackney section of the park contains a play area, adult climbing wall and artificial pitches.

District parks and gardens in Hackney

- 3.16 Clissold Park and Millfields are the only two district parks in Hackney, together covering an area of 46.05 ha. Clissold Park is located in the north west of the borough and supports a broad range of uses and activities. It also provides access for all with clear signage and of a good quality. Clissold Park was awarded a Green Flag in 2016.
- 3.17 Millfields is located in the east of the borough and contains a play area, nature conservation area and cricket pitch. It also has tennis courts and basketball courts, football pitches and trim trail. The site received its first Green Flag Award in 2016.

Local parks and gardens in Hackney

- 3.18 Local parks form a third of all open space in Hackney spread across the following 14 sites:
- **Springfield Park**
 - Clapton Common
 - **London Fields**
 - **Hackney Downs**
 - Mabley Green
 - **Haggerston Park**
 - **Shoreditch Park**
 - Daubeney Fields
 - **Well Street Common**
 - East Marsh
 - Spring Hill Recreation Ground
 - Stoke Newington Common
 - West Reservoir (restricted public access)
 - **Woodberry Downs Park**
- 3.19 The importance of these open spaces to the residents of Hackney is acknowledged through seven of the open spaces being awarded Green Flag Awards (shown in bold above).
- 3.20 Spring Hill Recreation Ground received lower scores during the site audit. This site does not contain play equipment, extensive community facilities or was scored lower for lack of variety in vegetation/habitat types.
- 3.21 Woodberry Down Park (also known as the New River Path) provides an even and shared use route between the east and west reservoirs to the south and the extensive redevelopment within Woodberry Downs to the north. It contains high quality planting and seating together with good signage. It also contains play equipment.

Small local parks and gardens in Hackney

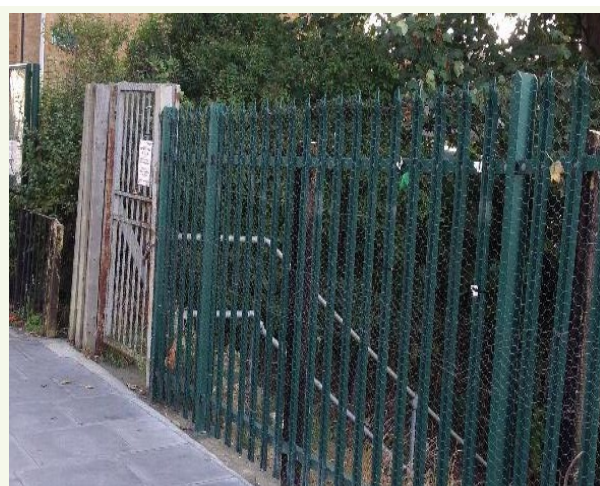
- 3.22 Twenty four open spaces have been recorded within the small local parks level of the hierarchy covering a total area of 10.50 ha. The majority of these open spaces offer a broad range of facilities including play areas and site furniture. Albion Square, Aske Gardens, Clapton Square, Clapton Pond, De Beauvoir Square, Hoxton Square and Mark Street Garden all achieved a Green Flag Award in 2016.

B: Natural or semi-natural urban green space

- 3.23 Six open spaces fall within the natural or semi-natural urban green spaces typology, together covering an area of 43.99 ha. These sites are divided into two levels of the hierarchy - local and small local.



East Reservoir



East Cross Route

Local natural or semi-natural urban green spaces in Hackney

3.24 The following four open spaces fall within the local level of the hierarchy:

- East Reservoir (Woodbury Wetlands)
- Middlesex Filter Beds Nature Reserve
- Wick Woodland
- Abney Park Cemetery

3.25 East Reservoir was constructed in the 1830s and in recent years Lottery funding has allowed the site to be enhanced for wildlife and the public. Silt dredging, reed planting and bird habitat creation on the reservoir and waterways have improved the site for wildlife; whilst investment in site access, a café, community orchard and cycle parking allowed the site to be opened to the public in 2016. The site is managed by the London Wildlife Trust and is freely accessible to the public. East Reservoir received the highest audit score for value (42) and quality (80) within the typology.

3.26 All four sites are designated as SINC and Middlesex Filter Beds Nature Reserve supports community groups.

3.27 Abney Park Cemetery is registered as an LNR, a SINC and Registered Grade II on the Historic England Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England.

Small local natural or semi-natural urban green spaces in Hackney

3.28 The following two natural or semi-natural green spaces fall within the small local level of the hierarchy:

- Sherwood House – Pickering House, Woodberry Estate
- Kingsland Basin

3.29 Sherwood House received the highest scores within this level of the hierarchy. This is partly due to the site providing some form of community/education facility which adds value.

C: Linear open spaces/ green corridors in Hackney

3.30 There are four linear open spaces/ green corridors in Hackney covering a total area of approximately 25.58 ha. In Hackney these spaces are associated with one of the waterways which transect the borough. The River Lee flows north to south along the borough's eastern boundary and the Regent's Canal stretches west to east through Haggerston and to the north of Hoxton before heading south to the Thames through Tower Hamlets.



River Lee North



Regents Canal

- 3.31 Regent's Canal is situated within a Conservation Area.
- 3.32 Lee Navigation is located in the east of the borough adjoining Hackney Marshes. This open space provides a range of facilities for communities and offers features of educational interest.
- 3.33 The Regent's Canal received comparatively low scores for quality and value; this is generally due to issues with landscape maintenance and the limited range of features and facilities on offer to the local community.
- 3.34 The River Lee Space and the Lee Navigation all contain some form of graffiti or vandalism. In addition, dog fouling was identified on the River Lee North linear open space; however the site scored highly for the provision of litter and dog bins. Regent's Canal was the only site to receive a lower score on water edge treatment quality.
- 3.35 The River Lee North is the only site with restricted access whereby some parts of river side access is restricted to marina officials, boat owners and water authority for reservoir access.

D: Amenity green spaces in Hackney

- 3.36 There are 96 amenity green spaces (see amenity green space definition in **Table 2.2**) in Hackney. Together these sites contribute approximately 36.97 ha to the open space network (almost 10% of total open space provision in Hackney). Approximately 46% of these sites are freely accessible to the public and 54% of sites have restricted access for the use of members and tenants only.
- 3.37 Amenity green spaces contribute significantly to local communities which are not within walking distance of a park and garden, or natural or semi-natural urban green space. These spaces often play an important role in contributing to the setting of an area as well climate adaptation and biodiversity.



Pembury Road West (site ID 152)



Fellows Court South

- 3.38 Many of the amenity green spaces are located within areas of dense social housing and are managed by Hackney Council. However there are also spaces located within institutions including the green space at the Geffrye Museum. The open space audit revealed that this amenity green space is of high quality.
- 3.39 The open space audit revealed that the majority of amenity green spaces in Hackney offer good access and are considered as being safe with open approaches. Sites are also free of litter although issues with cleanliness were noted at Church Street Garden, Ravens Wood Norwood Children & Family Centre, De Beauvoir Estate, St John's Court and Pembury Road East. In addition, evidence of dog fouling was identified at seven sites and four sites show signs of graffiti and vandalism. Fellows Court South received the lowest score for value whilst Woodberry Down Estate received the lowest score for quality.
- 3.40 There are 33 amenity green spaces which contain play equipment, 32 of those cater for the 0-5 age group, 14 cater for the 5-11 age group and 14 cater for the 11+ age group. Play provision is generally considered of a fair to good quality, with the exception of Stamford Hill Estate, the Wyke Estate, Pembury Road West and Wenlock Road where the quality of provision is considered low.
- 3.41 There are 20 amenity green spaces which provide MUGA facilities; these are generally considered to be of a high quality with the exception of five which include Warwick Grove, St John's Court, Hartlake Road, Northwold Road and Melford Court.
- 3.42 Out of all of the amenity green spaces audited as part of the open space assessment, 10 are noted as containing food growing facilities.

E: Allotments, community gardens and city farms in Hackney

- 3.43 Twelve open spaces have been recorded within the allotment, community gardens and city farm typology. In addition to traditional allotment sites, this includes Hackney City Farm and Hackney Community Tree Nursery and Edible Forest Garden. All the allotment sites in Hackney are restricted to members only. St Mary's Secret Garden, Hackney City Farm and Hackney Community Tree Nursery are accessible during opening times.
- 3.44 St Mary's Secret Garden covers an area of approximately 0.3 ha and offers horticultural therapy and training for people with mental health issues, learning disabilities and other health problems. It also provides a gardening access course for the local community and provides planting workshops. It contains a sensory area, vegetable areas, a small orchard, forest-growing area and glasshouse. The Garden received a Green Flag Community Award in 2016.
- 3.45 The Hackney Community Tree Nursery & Edible Forest Garden is located adjacent to Hackney Marshes and provides opportunities to grow trees from seed and cuttings, for local communities to plant in Hackney's parks, open spaces and estates. It also supports a forest garden and a small apiary.
- 3.46 Hackney City Farm is located within the southern section of Haggerston Park. It provides the local community with an opportunity to experience farming in the heart of the city. The farm contains farm animals and grows vegetables.
- 3.47 The allotment sites in Hackney are managed through the allotment association. These provide basic facilities for community food growing. The Allotment Association has temporarily closed the waiting list for allotment plots due to increased demand.
- 3.48 Food growing was recorded on sites with different typologies. For example, there are growing spaces at Clissold Park and Allens Gardens managed by a community led organisation called Growing Communities.

F: Cemeteries and churchyards in Hackney

- 3.49 Cemeteries and churchyards offer opportunities for quiet contemplation and are often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity. These sites account for 7.56 ha of open space in Hackney (2% of total area). Cemeteries and churchyards often contribute to the setting of a local area, helping to define a sense of place. Such spaces are of importance to communities which may not be within walking distance of an alternative space or for users who want avoid more active sites.



St Thomas Recreation Ground



St Olave's Church

- 3.50 Ten sites are freely accessible to the public. These include Church in Morningside Estate St Luke's, St Leonard C of E Churchyard, Quaker Burial Ground, St Thomas Recreation Ground, St John's at Hackney Churchyard, Fairchilds Garden and St Barnabus Church. Lauriston Road Jewish Cemetery is the only site that does not provide public access. The remaining sites have restricted access.
- 3.51 One site contained a Tree Protection Order (TPO) (St Luke's Church) and nine sites are within a Conservation Area.
- 3.52 Overall cemeteries and churchyards are considered to be clean and well maintained. St Olave Parish Church was the only site to score lower on overall cleanliness whilst dog fouling was identified in St John's at Hackney and graffiti was found in St John's Jerusalem.
- 3.53 Entrances and access through the cemeteries and churchyards were variable often with movement restricted due to uneven surfaces or insufficient footpaths. Road noise, lack of landscape management, pollution and fly tipping (St John's Jerusalem) were all considered key potential threats to the sites.

G: Civic spaces/pedestrianised areas in Hackney

- 3.54 The audit identified six open spaces within the civic space and pedestrianised area typology. Combined, these open spaces cover 1.33 ha and all are accessible to the public. Hackney Town Hall and Gillet Square are within a Conservation Area and make a significant contribution to defining the sense of place within the locality.



Hackney Town Hall



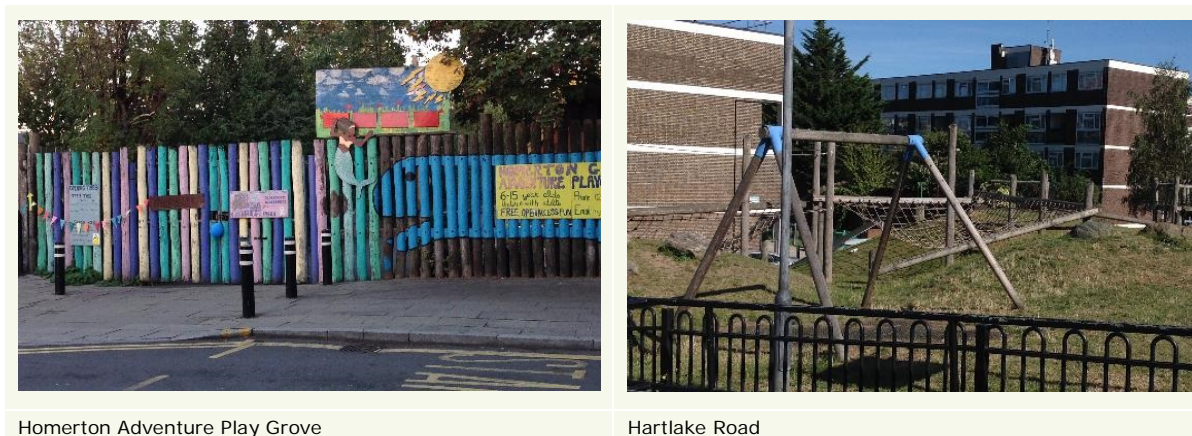
Stonebridge Estate

- 3.55 Open spaces within this typology vary in terms of quality and value, with Hackney Town Hall civic space being of good quality and value, and Stonebridge Estate receiving the lowest scores for quality and value.
- 3.56 The quality of entrances and access through the open spaces were variable, with these open spaces providing very little signage.

- 3.57 Sites are generally clean and well maintained; Gillet Square is the only site with evidence of vandalism. However planting quality is generally lower throughout the typology, except for Stonebridge Estate (site ID 207) which is highlighted as having high quality planting.
- 3.58 Pembury Road East (site ID 154) is the only open space within this typology to contain play facilities, with provision for the 0-11 age bracket. This open space is considered to be of a high quality.

H: Provision for children and teenagers in Hackney

- 3.59 16 sites have a primary typology of provision for children and teenagers, 13 contained equipped play, 3 contain other play provision including multi-use games areas (MUGA) and sports pitches.
- 3.60 Of the sites captured by the open space audit, 77 open spaces included play equipment. These sites range from equipped play areas and natural play spaces for younger children to adventure play areas, MUGA, bmx tracks and skate parks.



- 3.61 **Table 3.3** sets out the number of sites with play equipment by primary typology, not including sites with other play provision such as MUGA, BMX, skate parks and water play.

Table 3.3: Equipped play provision by primary typology

Typology	Number of sites with play equipment
Parks and gardens	23
Linear open space/ green corridors	1
Amenity green space	35
Allotments, community gardens and city farms	1
Cemeteries and churchyards	3
Civic spaces/ pedestrianised area	1
Provision for children and teenagers	13
Total number of sites	77

- 3.62 The majority of play provision in Hackney is aimed at children within the under 5's and 5-11 years age groups. There is less provision for children aged 11+ years.
- 3.63 **Table 3.4** sets out the provision by age group within each type of open space.

Table 3.4: Play provision within Hackney by age group and primary typology

Typology	Count of sites with play by age range		
	under 5yrs	5-11yrs	over 11yrs
Parks and gardens	20	11	11
Linear open space/ green corridors	1	1	1
Amenity green space	32	14	14
Allotments, community gardens and city farms	1	1	1
Cemeteries and churchyards	2	1	1
Civic spaces/ pedestrianised area	1	0	0
Provision for children and teenagers	11	6	6
Total number of sites	68	34	34

3.64 **Table 3.5** sets out the type of play provided within each type of open space. Play sites within Hackney provide a broad range of play experience with climbing, sliding, swinging, rocking, viewing and balancing the most frequent types of play experiences available.

Table 3.5: Type of play provided within each type of open space

Typology	Types of Play										
	Balancing	Rocking	Climbing	Sliding	Social play	Swinging	Rotating	Jumping	Viewing	Counting	Touching
Parks and gardens	22	16	21	20	16	20	10	14	18	5	11
Linear open space/ green corridors	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Amenity green space	20	20	31	30	23	25	9	12	25	9	14
Allotments, community gardens and city farms	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Cemeteries and churchyards	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Civic spaces/pedestrianised area	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Provision for children and teenagers	9	9	11	12	7	9	4	6	7	4	4
Total number of sites	54	47	67	66	50	57	24	33	54	18	30

3.65 **Table 3.6** outlines the quantity of other types of play provision within Hackney. MUGAs form the majority of the other play provision in Hackney with the vast majority of these located within amenity green spaces. Other types of play for +11 age group recorded in Hackney include table tennis, green gyms and trim trails.

Table 3.6: Other play provision by primary typology

Typology	Number of sites				
	MUGA	Waterplay	Skate Park	BMX	Other
Parks and gardens	7	3	3	2	12
Natural or semi-natural urban green space	0	0	0	0	2
Linear open space/ green corridors	0	0	0	0	1
Amenity green space	21	0	0	0	3

Typology	Number of sites				
Cemeteries and churchyards	0	0	0	0	2
Civic spaces/pedestrianised area	0	0	0	0	1
Provision for children and teenagers	5	0	0	0	1
Total number of sites	33	3	3	2	22

- 3.66 The play equipment recorded in Hackney is considered to be in a fair or good condition. Sites generally scored poorly on the quality of signage provided with the exception of Evergreen Square Gardens, Homerton Adventure Play, Evergreen Adventure Play and Broad Way Market Green & Alden House where signage was good.
- 3.67 Sites were generally considered safe; all but four sites offered good levels of natural surveillance (e.g. good visibility from surrounding area). These included Springfield Park, Homerton Grove Adventure Play, Evergreen Adventure Play Grove and Apples and Pears Play Association. However only three sites had lighting within the site boundaries. These included Myddleton Avenue, Mornington Estate and Dove Row.
- 3.68 The cleanliness of sites ranged greatly across the borough. Homerton Adventure Play Grove, Mornington Estate and Evergreen Square Gardens both showed signs of graffiti and vandalism. Dove Row and Lockney Estate both scored poor for the quality of planted areas.

Summary of findings from the open space audit

- 3.69 The key strengths and issues identified during the open space audits are summarised below:
- 3.70 The quality and value of publicly accessible open space across Hackney is relatively good, which is acknowledged by endorsement of 21 Green Flag Award sites. However, there are sites across all typologies which experience issues with condition and functionality.
- 3.71 Hackney contains a greater quantity of open space than surrounding local authorities (Tower Hamlets 260.58 ha (2017) and Islington 86 ha (2009)).
- 3.72 Approximately 70% of open spaces audited in the assessment fall within the parks and gardens typology, covering an area of 277.61 ha.
- 3.73 Amenity green space is the second largest typology of open spaces in terms of site area; however this is spread across 96 sites in Hackney. These sites form approximately 10% of the total quantity of open space covering an area of 36.97 ha. The quality and value of amenity green spaces vary greatly across the borough.
- 3.74 The Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park (metropolitan park) received the highest scores for quality and value, whilst Woodberry Down Estate (amenity green space) scored the least for quality and value.
- 3.75 There are very few large open spaces within the borough, with Hackney Marshes and Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park the only metropolitan sized open spaces, and Clissold Park and Millfields the only two district sized open spaces. Furthermore, large sections of Hackney Marshes are managed for organised sport with the open space supporting as many as 82 football, rugby and cricket pitches. This limits provision for other user groups.
- 3.76 The limited provision of larger open spaces in Hackney highlights the significance of the network of smaller sites to residents. These smaller open spaces should therefore support a range of facilities and should be able to withstand challenges from increased use and changing climate.
- 3.77 Although there are only a few large open spaces in Hackney there are significant large open spaces within surrounding boroughs. The Hackney section of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is part of a much larger open space, the rest of which is in the London Borough of Newham. Victoria Park, a metropolitan park and Finsbury Park, a district park, are also located in close proximity to Hackney (in the London Boroughs of Tower Hamlets and Haringey, respectively).

- 3.78 Just six open spaces fall within the natural or semi-natural urban green space typology. However open spaces within other typologies such including parks and gardens, linear open spaces/ green corridors and churchyards and cemeteries contribute significantly to the borough's biodiversity.
- 3.79 Linear open spaces/ green corridors are a key component of the open space network in Hackney. These sites are predominantly linked to the waterways which have shaped the gradual evolution of the borough. As well as contributing to local character, these sites provide opportunities for recreation, sustainable travel for people, and nature conservation.
- 3.80 Fewer sites offer opportunities for teenagers than provision for those within the 0-5 and 5-11 age groups.
- 3.81 There is an extensive network of community groups within Hackney who are responsible for the management, and support the delivery of open space provision in the borough. Examples of this include:
- Sustainable Hackney
 - St Mary's Secret Garden
 - Dalston Eastern Curve Garden
 - Evergreen Play Association
 - Hackney City Farm
 - Abney Park Trust
 - Friends groups
 - Vandalism was recorded in 13 of the sites audited:
 - Lee Navigation
 - Fairchilds Garden
 - St Thomas Recreation Ground
 - Ravens Wood Norwood Children and Family Centre
 - Mornington Estate
 - Spring Hill Recreation Ground
 - St John's Churchyard
 - Mark Street Garden
 - Hartlake Road
 - Regents Canal
 - Evergreen Square Gardens
 - River Lee North

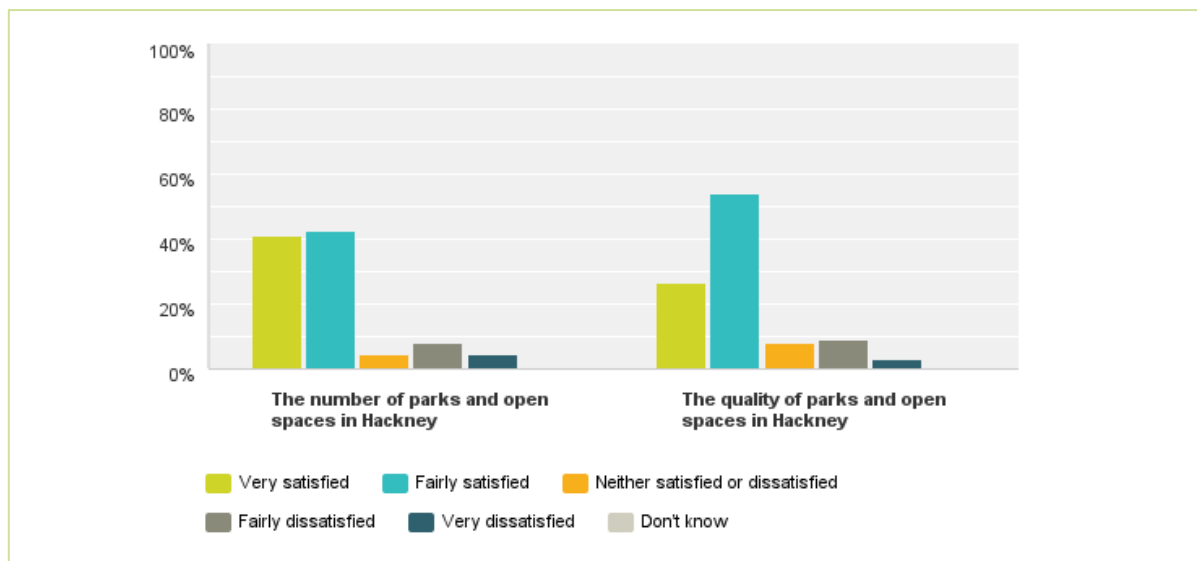
Summary of feedback from public consultation

- 3.82 Public consultation was undertaken through online consultation via a web service called 'SurveyMonkey'. The scope of this questionnaire covered the frequency of use, perceived value and satisfaction with the quality and quantity of open spaces in the Borough. Questions on specialist open space provision such as allotments and play were also included. In addition, a confidential section on the profile of the respondent was included, to enable us to ensure that the survey captured responses from a reasonable sample of the Hackney population.
- 3.83 The survey elicited responses from 162 people, 34% of whom were male and 66% were female.

Headline findings

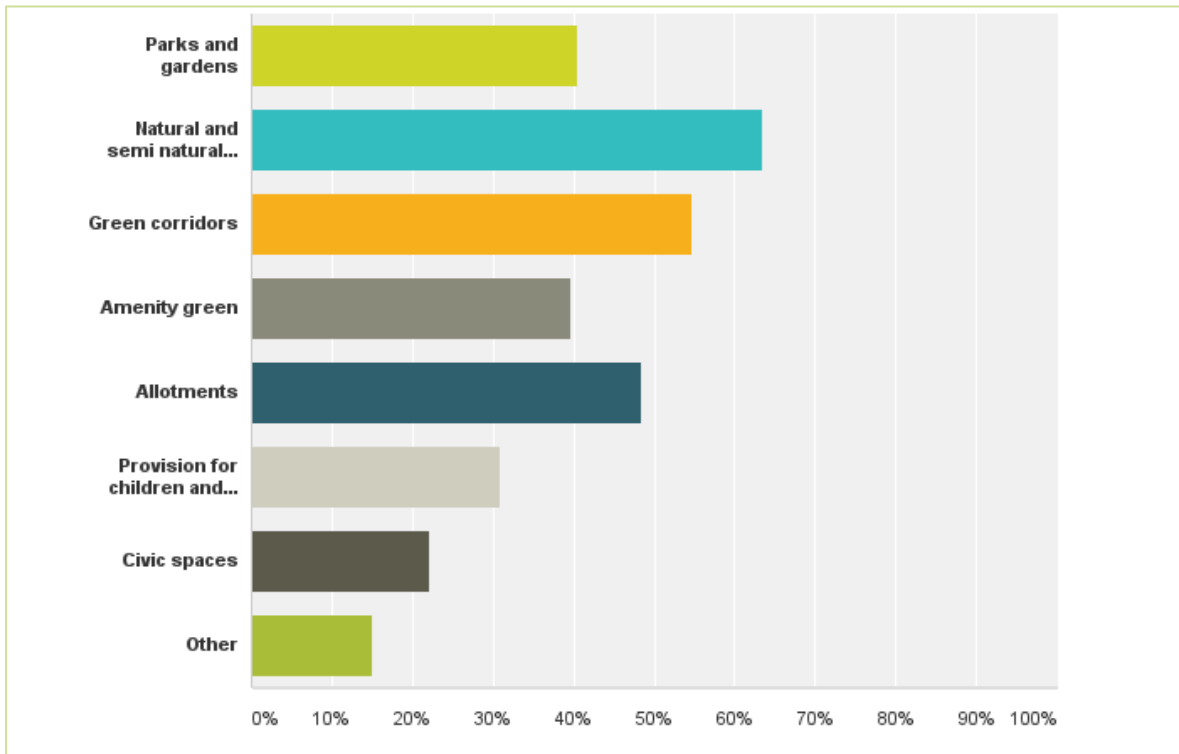
- 3.84 The majority of users travel to their local park or open space on foot, with most respondents taking less than 5 minutes to travel to their local park or open space. Almost 90% of respondents can get to their local park or open space in less than 15 minutes.
- 3.85 The vast majority of respondents felt that there is a park or open space within easy walking distance of their home.
- 3.86 The majority of respondents use their local park or open space to relax/contemplate, with large numbers using them for exercise and to observe the wildlife.
- 3.87 As shown in **Figure 3-3**, generally people are satisfied with the quantity and quality of open spaces in the borough.

Figure 3-3: Satisfaction with quantity and quality of open space



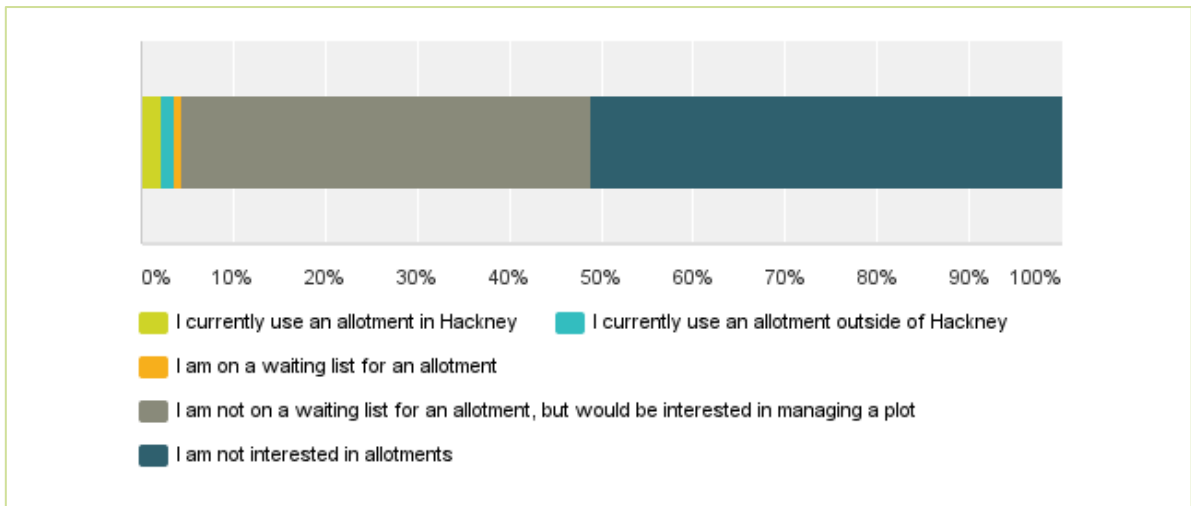
- 3.88 If additional open space were provided in Hackney, respondents would like to see provision of more natural and semi natural urban green space, green corridors and allotments in particular; this is indicated in **Figure 3-4**.

Figure 3-4: Preferred typology of new open space provision



- 3.89 The parks and open spaces that respondents visited most often included: London Fields, Millfields, Clissold Park, Hackney Downs and Hackney Marshes.
- 3.90 Very few respondents are currently using or on a waiting list for an allotment, however 44% showed interest in managing a plot, as shown in **Figure 3-5**.

Figure 3-5: Current allotment use and level of interest in allotments



- 3.91 **Figure 3-6** and **Figure 3-7** show 39% of respondents use equipped play in Hackney; 30% using equipped play 2-3 times a week. The majority of respondents access local play facilities on foot.

Figure 3-6: Frequency of use of equipped play provision

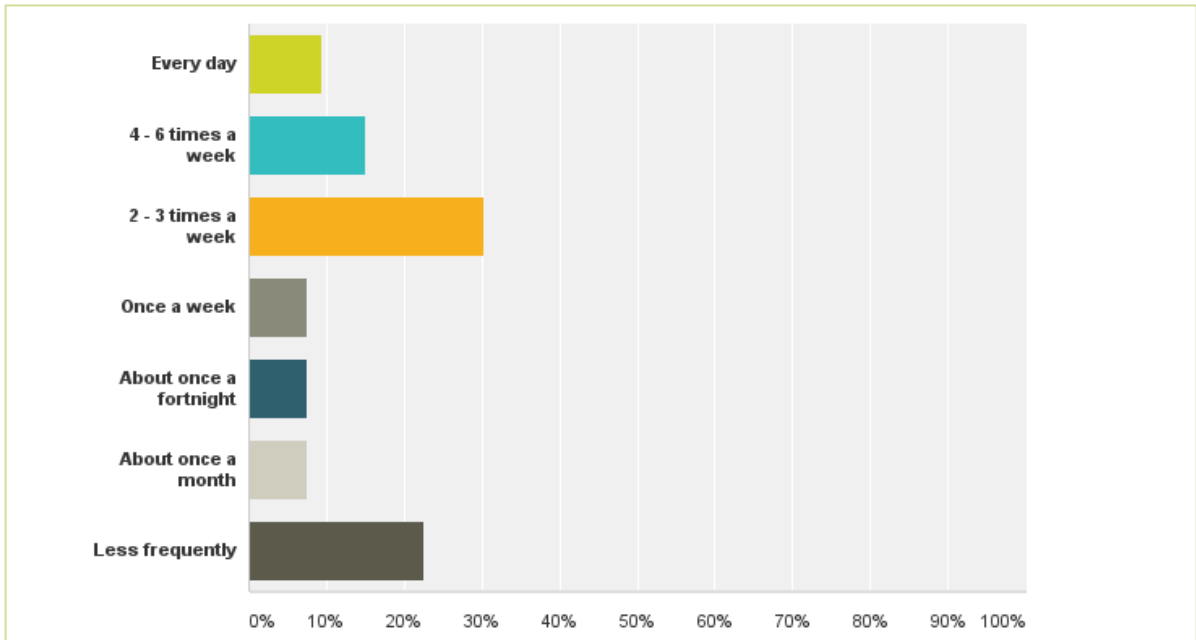
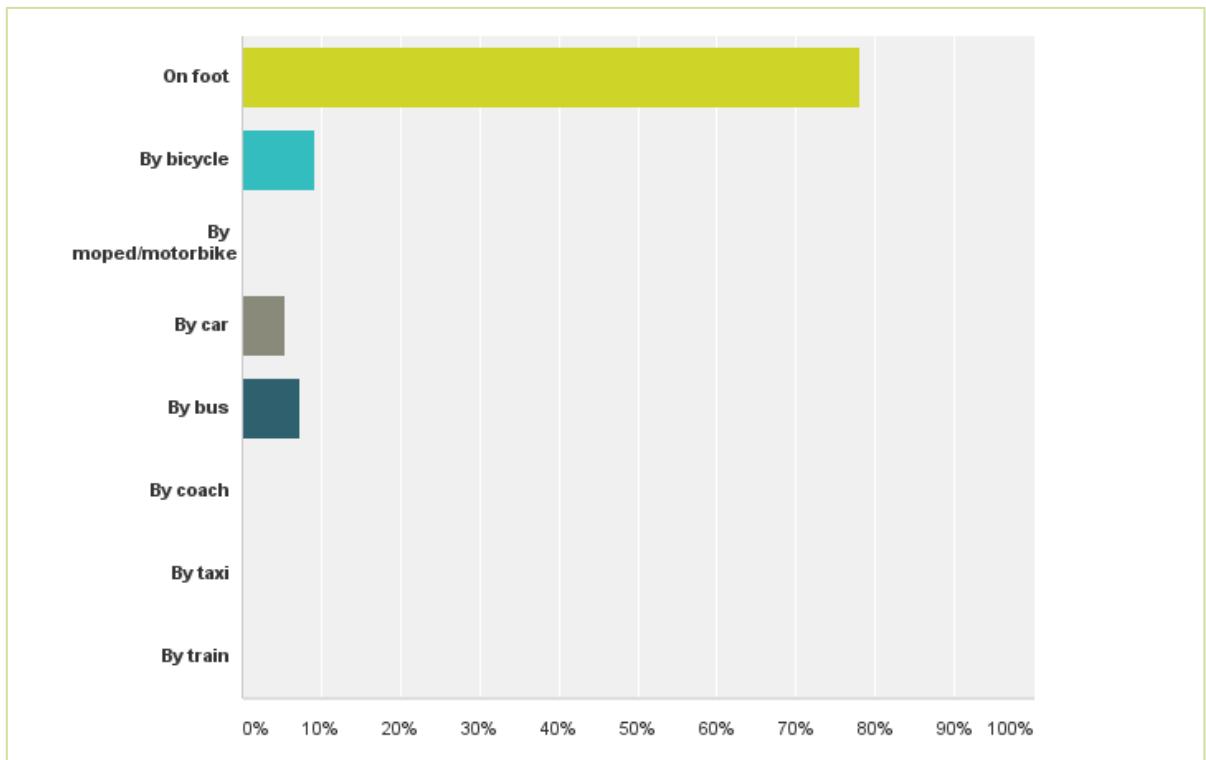


Figure 3-7: Mode of travel to equipped play facilities



3.92 Responses to the survey indicate high levels of satisfaction with the amount and quality of play overall, however responses for play for 11+ years indicates an area for improvement. Details about satisfaction of respondents with play equipment is shown in **Figure 3-8** and **Figure 3-9**.

Figure 3-8: Level of satisfaction with quantity and quality of equipped play facilities

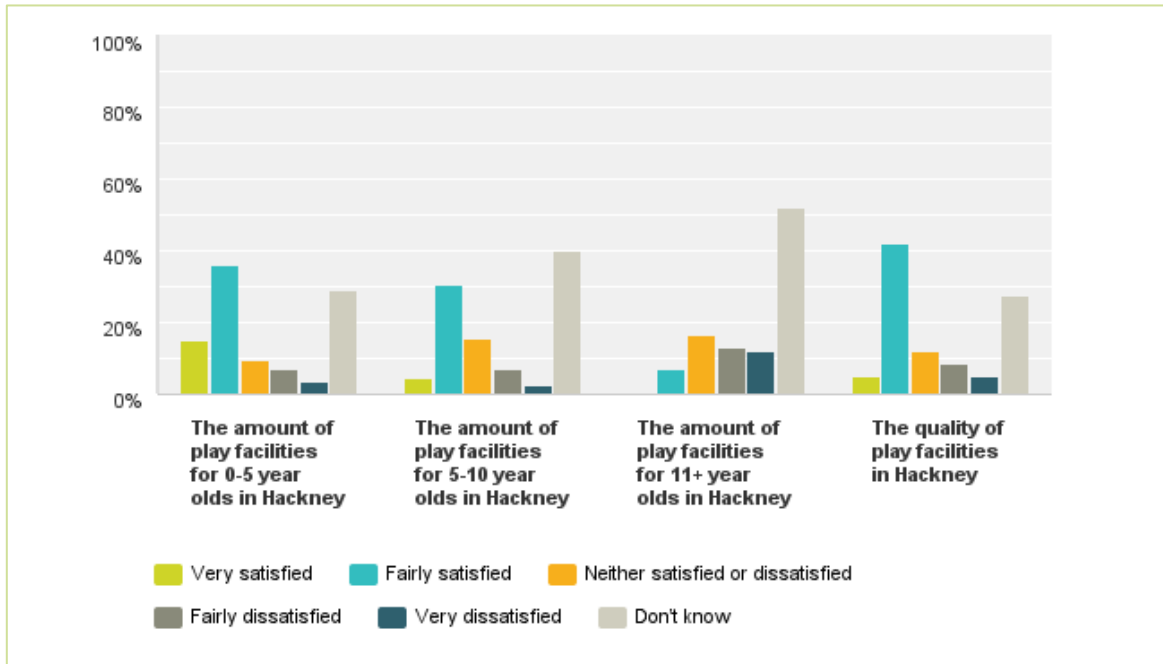
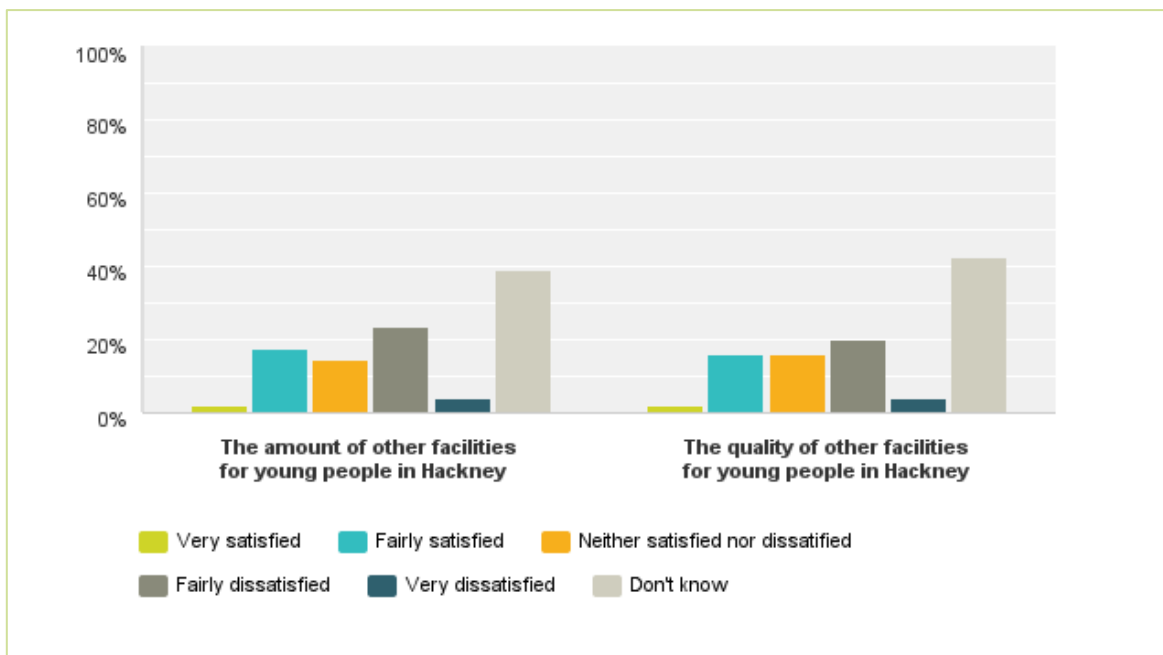


Figure 3-9: Level of satisfaction with quantity and quality of other facilities for young people



4 Development and application of standards

Development of standards

4.1 This Chapter recommends open space standards which will help guide the management and enhancement of the open space network in Hackney. These have been defined through a review of the open space network in the borough, alongside consideration of nationally recognised provision standards, and those adopted by neighbouring boroughs.

4.2 Four types of open space standards have been developed:

Quantity: The amount (measured in m² or hectares) of each open space typology which should be provided as a minimum per 1,000 head of population;

Accessibility: The maximum distance residents should be required to travel to use an open space of a specific typology and size;

Quality: The condition of the open space provided in each typology and, where applicable, hierarchy; and

Value: The functionality of the open space provided in each typology.

4.3 Benchmarking was undertaken as part of the analysis to ensure the proposed open space standards for Hackney are feasible, and promote a similar approach to that applied elsewhere.

Quantity standards

4.4 The quantitative standards define the amount of open space that should be available to the communities of Hackney. The standards offer 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 Hackney, 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.

4.5 The quantity standards have been 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 quantity of combined publicly accessible 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.

4.6 Benchmarking was undertaken as part of the analysis, to ensure that the proposed open space standards for Hackney are feasible, and promote a similar approach to that applied elsewhere (see **Appendix 2**).

4.7 Rather than develop a quantity standard for each typology, the following complementary typologies have been grouped together. These typologies have been grouped to form the quantity standard they are considered as public open space which provide for a broad of range of formal and informal recreation as well as biodiversity.

- Parks and gardens
- Natural and semi-natural urban green space
- Amenity green space

4.8 This enables the delivery of meaningful open space rather than a series of smaller open spaces of differing types.

- 4.9 The Mayor of London’s Supplementary Planning Guidance *Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation*, recommends that there should be a minimum provision of 10m² of play space per child. Future play space should provide a broad range of play features and experience for children and young people of all age groups.
- 4.10 No quantity standards have been proposed for allotment provision. The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG) suggest a national standard of 0.125 ha per 1,000 head of population based on an average plot size of 250 square metres. The current provision of allotments in Hackney is much lower than this standard with just 0.015 ha per 1,000 head of population. Due to demand, the Hackney Allotment Society has closed the waiting list for allotment plots and 44% of respondents to the public survey indicated that they would be interested in managing a plot. The estimated increase in population means the quantity of allotments per 1,000 head population is likely to decrease. However there is little scope for additional provision of allotments within Hackney and the priority will be to promote community gardens and to offer growing spaces within other open space.
- 4.11 No quantity standards have been proposed for cemeteries and churchyards, civic spaces or linear open spaces/ green corridors.
- 4.12 **Table 4.1** sets out the proposed quantity standards for open space provision in Hackney

Table 4.1: Quantity standards to guide future provision of open space in Hackney

Typology	Proposed standard	Justification
Parks and gardens Natural and semi-natural urban green space Amenity green space	1.36 ha/1,000 head of population	This is the current provision of publicly accessible open space in Hackney based on 2016 population data. Open spaces which are not accessible to the public have not been included within this calculation. Setting the standard at this level of provision will ensure that provision should not fall below the existing quantity per 1,000 head of population as the population grows.
Play space	A minimum of 10 square metres of dedicated play space per child.	Guided by the Mayor of London’s Supplementary Planning Guidance <i>Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation</i>

- 4.13 The proposed standard for Hackney for parks and gardens, natural and semi-natural urban greenspace and amenity green space fits in the range of proposed standards set in neighbouring boroughs. Haringey has the highest with 1.64 ha per 1,000 (this includes linear open space/ green corridors), Islington has the lowest with 0.5 ha per 1,000, Tower Hamlets has 0.98 ha per 1,000. Details of standards in neighbouring boroughs are in **Appendix 2**.
- 4.14 The creation of large open spaces is likely to be limited due to the characteristics of the densely populated borough. The quantity standards identified above should therefore be used as a guide for future open space planning. Innovative methods for creating new open space will need to be considered to respond to the anticipated increase in population.

Accessibility standards

- 4.15 The accessibility standard defines the maximum distance that users can reasonably be expected to travel to each type of open space. This can be presented spatially by use of an ‘accessibility catchment’ which is effectively a mapped buffer around facilities and spaces.
- 4.16 The accessibility standards for open space provision in London are set out in the Mayor of London’s guidance on open space strategies. Accessibility standards have not been proposed for linear open spaces/ green corridors, cemeteries and churchyards and civic spaces. This reflects the fact that proximity is not considered to be a requirement of this open space type.
- 4.17 There is no current national standard for the accessibility distances for allotment provision. A standard of 1.2 km has been set for provision in Hackney, which is equivalent to a 5 minute drive/ 15 minute walk and is a similar standard to surrounding boroughs.

4.18 **Table 4.2** sets out the accessibility standards for open space provision in Hackney.

Table 4.2: Accessibility standards for open space provision in Hackney

Typology/ hierarchy	Proposed standard
Parks and gardens	
Metropolitan	3.2km
District	1.2km
Local	400m
Small local	280m
Natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	
Local	400m
Small local	280m
Linear open space/ green corridor	N/A
Amenity green space	280m
Allotments, community gardens and city farms	1.2km
Cemeteries and churchyards	N/A
Civic space	N/A

4.19 **Table 4.3** sets out the criteria for open spaces containing play and the accessibility standards. Open spaces containing play equipment were categorised as a local areas of play (LAP), local equipped areas for play (LEAP) or neighbourhood equipped areas for play (NEAP) dependent on the age of children provided for by the site.

Table 4.3: Accessibility standards for open spaces with areas for play

Play type	Criteria	Proposed standard
Local areas for play (LAP)	Only provides play for children under 5 years old	100 m
Local equipped areas for play (LEAP)	Provides play for children up to 11 years old	400 m
Neighbourhood equipped areas for play (NEAP)	Provides play for children over 11 years old	1 km

4.20 **Table 4.4** sets out the proposed accessibility standard for sites that have provision for teenagers e.g. MUGA, skate park etc.

Table 4.4: Accessibility standards for site with provision for teenagers

Site criteria	Proposed standard
Open space containing MUGA, skate park, BMX or other provision for teenagers	1 km

Quality and value standards

4.21 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;
- Highest quality and/or highest value sites within Hackney which provide a 'benchmark' against which to assess sites; and

- Ensuring standards are set at a level to be aspirational, yet achievable based on existing quality and value.

Quality standard for Hackney

- 4.22 As part of the site audit, each open space was assessed for quality against the Green Flag Award themes, and the condition of the various components of a site rated as very good, good, fair, poor or very poor. This assessment was then transposed through the scoring system into a quality score.
- 4.23 In order to develop a quality standard which is appropriate for the type and function of open spaces in Hackney, the existing quality of provision was reviewed by typology and the associated hierarchy level. Through reviewing the range of quality scores it was possible to establish 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 hierarchy reflecting the ideal score scenario for a good quality site.

Value standard for Hackney

- 4.24 Value is fundamentally different from quality; a space can be valued for a range of reasons even if it is of lower quality. Value mainly relates to the following:

Context: for example 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 highest value to people, similarly spaces with diverse habitats can be well used by wildlife and can be interpreted as having a highest value.

Wider benefits: the benefits a space generates for people, biodiversity and the wider environment including the following – landscape, ecology, education, social inclusion and health benefits, cultural and heritage, amenity benefits, ‘sense of place’ and economic benefits.

- 4.25 The open space audit included information to be evaluated as part of the value assessment 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 Hackney.

Setting benchmark standards for quality and value

- 4.26 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 (see **Appendix 3**). Quality and value are fundamentally different and can be completely unrelated. For example, an open space may be of highest 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 highest value.
- 4.27 When assessing scored sites, it should be noted that the scoring varies according to the complexity of the open space as well as the condition of the open space which limits the extent to which one should directly compare scores across different types (typologies) of space.
- 4.28 The value and quality scoring can be reviewed by total score or by the audit themes (linked to the Green Flag Award Criteria). Each site was audited using a standard form with scores allocated to relevant criteria. 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. This list was then compared to sites with the results from the site audit to identify exemplar sites which could form the basis for a benchmark standard. The approach to scoring the quality and value of open spaces is shown in **Appendix 3**.
- 4.29 **Table 4.5** sets out the quality standards for open space in Hackney. Standards are based upon the total quality score achieved by sites in all audit themes.

Table 4.5: Quality standards for open space in Hackney

Typology/ hierarchy	Proposed standard	Example of a good quality open space
Parks and gardens		
• Metropolitan	95	Hackney Marshes
• District	75	Millfields
• Local	67	Shoreditch Park
• Small local	42	Cassland Road Gardens
Natural and semi-natural urban green spaces		
• Local	48	Middlesex Filterbeds Nature Reserve
• Small local	39	Sherwood House - Pickering House, Woodberry Estate
Linear open space/ green corridor	54	River Lee Space
Amenity green space	35	Pembury Road East (site ID 155)
Allotments, community gardens and city farms	28	Church Walk Allotments
Cemeteries and churchyards	36	St Leonard's Garden
Civic space	37	Pembury Road East (site ID 154)

4.30 **Table 4.6** sets out the value standards for Hackney. Standards are based upon the total value score achieved by sites in all audit themes.

Table 4.6: Value standards for open space in Hackney

Typology/ hierarchy	Proposed standard	Example of a good value open space
Parks and gardens		
Metropolitan	55	Hackney Marshes*
District	69	Millfields
Local	63	London Fields
Small local	34	De Beauvoir Square
Natural and semi-natural green space		
Local	39	Middlesex Filterbeds Nature Reserve
Small local	12	Kingsland Basin
Linear open space/ green corridor	38	River Lee Space
Amenity green space	33	Clapton Way Estate (site IDs 122 and 123)
Allotments, community gardens and city farms	17	Overbury Street Allotments
Cemeteries and churchyards	26	St Leonard's Garden
Civic space	26	Gillet Square

* Although Hackney Marshes only received a score of 55 for value, it is an important open space for formal sport provision serving the residents of Hackney along with residents within the surrounding boroughs and beyond. Hackney Marshes should therefore be considered to be of highest value, which is reflected in it achieving a Green Flag Award.

4.31 **Table 4.7** sets out the quality and value standards for open spaces containing play. Standards are based upon the scores achieved by sites on questions relating to play.

Table 4.7: Quality and value standards for sites containing play in Hackney

Play type	Proposed quality standard	Proposed value standard
LAP	5	16
LEAP	5	21
NEAP	5	26

4.32 Each open space has been rated with a combined quality and value band using the format of +/- symbols to annotate each band (i.e. highest quality/ highest value is shown as ++, highest quality/lower value is shown as +-). A full list of the quality and value scores for open spaces audited through this study is contained within **Appendix 4** and **Appendix 5**.

4.33 **Table 4.8** below suggests the future management approach to open spaces within each band.

Table 4.8: Quality and value matrix

Highest Quality/Highest Value	Highest Quality/ Lower Value
++	+-
<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 standard for these spaces and ensure they continue to meet the requirement of the communities they serve.</p> <p>Ideally all spaces should fit into this category.</p>	<p>These sites have been scored as being of high quality but low value.</p> <p>Wherever possible the preferred management approach to a space in this category should aim to enhance its value in terms of its present primary typology or purpose.</p> <p>If this is not possible, the best policy approach is to consider whether it might be of high value if converted to another typology.</p>
Lower Quality/ Highest Value	Lower Quality/ Lower Value
-+	--
<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>

Application of proposed standards

Quantity

4.34 **Table 4.9** sets out the quantity of provision based on the current population and how provision will change with the projected increase in population. Based upon the proposed provision standards and predicted population growth, Hackney will require an additional 0.29 ha of open space (parks and gardens, natural or semi-natural urban green space, amenity green space) per 1,000 of population (97.88 ha in total) by 2041 to meet the standards.

Table 4.9: Application of open space quantity standard for 2016 and 2041

Publicly accessible open space (ha)	Population 2016	Population 2041	Provision ha per 1,000 people 2016	Provision ha per 1,000 people 2041	Additional quantity of open space required to maintain open space standard in 2041
359.66	263,150	335,000	1.36	1.07	0.29 ha per 1,000 head of population

4.35 **Table 4.10** sets out the provision of open space (parks and gardens, natural or semi-natural urban green space, amenity green space) per 1,000 head of population by Ward⁴. Whilst the provision standard is intended for the borough as a whole, **Table 4.10** can be used to pin point wards which may require focus for improvements to/addition of open space. Six Hackney wards exceed the provision standard, including King's Park with 8.21 ha per 1,000 population, whilst 15 wards do not meet the provision standard.

Table 4.10: Application of open space quantity standard by ward for 2016

Ward	Provision (parks and gardens, natural or semi-natural urban green space, amenity green space) ha per 1,000 people in 2016	Quantity of open space provision by Ward compared to quantity standard of 1.36ha per 1,000 head of population
Brownswood	0.11	-1.25ha
Cazenove	0.18	-1.18ha
Clissold	1.84	+0.48ha
Dalston	0.01	-1.35ha
De Beauvoir	0.20	-1.16ha
Hackney Central	0.12	-1.24ha
Hackney Downs	1.59	+0.23ha
Hackney Wick	4.02	+2.66ha
Haggerston	0.81	-0.55ha
Homerton	0.45	-0.91ha
Hoxton East and Shoreditch	0.81	-0.55ha
Hoxton West	0.14	-1.22ha
King's Park	8.21	+6.85ha
Lea Bridge	1.33	-0.03ha
London Fields	1.10	-0.26ha
Shacklewell	0.04	-1.32ha
Springfield	1.48	+0.12ha
Stamford Hill West	0.20	-1.16ha
Stoke Newington	0.94	-0.42ha
Victoria	0.46	-0.9ha
Woodberry Down	2.76	+1.4ha

⁴ The population projection data is sourced from the GLA and is based on Hackney's pre-2014 Ward boundaries which differ to the current Wards. Due to the most recent Census being carried out in 2011, before the Wards were changed, population projection data from the GLA, which is considered to be more accurate at a local level as it accounts for housing growth, is only available based on the pre-2014 ward boundaries. Therefore population projections in this document are based upon the pre-2014 Ward boundaries to make use of the most accurate data available.

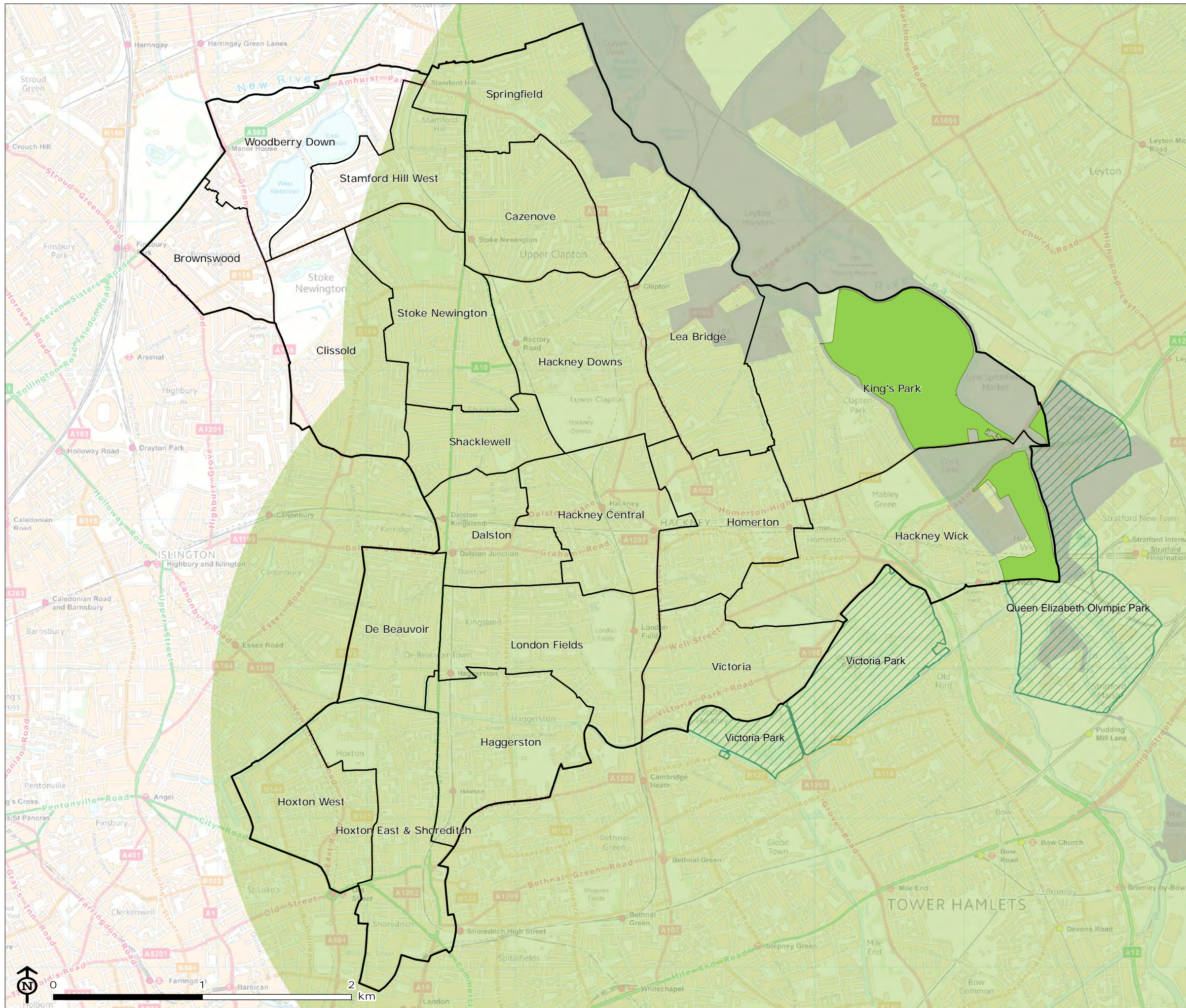
Quality, value and accessibility

- 4.36 **Figures 4.1-4.24** show access to open space and play provision in the borough as well as the quality and value ratings for the sites. Site benchmarking highlights the presence of lower quality and lower value sites across the borough that could benefit from investment.
- 4.37 **Figure 4-1** shows that at the metropolitan level of the hierarchy, Woodberry Down, Brownswood, and the western half of Clissold and Stamford Hill West Wards fall outside of the accessibility catchment of 3.2 km of Hackney's metropolitan open spaces. However, for those areas that have access to sites at this level of the hierarchy, the quality and value of these sites is high.
- 4.38 Accessibility to district level sites is shown in **Figure 4-2**. At the district level of the hierarchy, whilst many Wards have good access to highest quality and highest value open spaces (notably including those Wards mentioned above that do not have access to sites at the metropolitan level of the hierarchy), the following Wards are not within the 1.2 km catchment of district level sites:
- Northern part of Springfield, Cazenove
 - Southern part of Shacklewell
 - Western part of Hackney Central, London Fields, Haggerston
 - De Beauvoir
 - Hoxton East and Shoreditch
 - Hoxton West
 - Dalston
- 4.39 This assessment has included catchments for similar sites in other boroughs that residents of Hackney may be visiting (Finsbury and Victoria Parks).
- 4.40 All Wards have some areas not within the 400 m catchment of a local open space. Homerton, Dalston, De Beauvoir, Hoxton East and Shoreditch, and Shacklewell have the lowest coverage. At the local level there seven sites with lower quality and value and one site with highest quality but lower value. All publicly accessible natural and semi-natural urban green spaces are highest quality and value, in which there is opportunity to increase access from the east and west sides of the Borough. Local level sites are shown in **Figure 4-3** (parks and gardens), **Figure 4-5** (natural and semi-natural urban green space) and **Figure 4-8** (parks and gardens, natural and semi-natural urban green space).
- 4.41 Some parts of Cazenove do not fall within the 400m catchment of local open space for parks and gardens or natural and semi-natural urban green space. Furthermore areas that do are within the catchment for sites with lower quality and value. Large areas of Stoke Newington are only within the catchment of a lower quality and lower value site (Stoke Newington Common). Parts of Woodberry Down and Stamford Hill West are within the 400m catchment for West Reservoir, the site has restricted access. However the neighbouring East Reservoir provides a highest quality and highest value site with full public access.
- 4.42 Access to small local open space is good in the east of Hackney. In the west of Hackney there are areas either outside the access catchment or only within catchment of sites with restricted access. Parts of the following Wards fall outside the 280m access catchment for small local open space (parks and gardens, natural and semi-natural urban green space, amenity green space):
- Springfield
 - Stamford Hill West
 - Lea Bridge
 - Clissold
 - Hackney Central
 - Shacklewell
 - Dalston
 - London Fields

- De Beavoir
 - Hoxton East and Shoreditch
- 4.43 Small local sites are shown in **Figure 4-4** (parks and gardens and amenity spaces), **Figure 4-6** (natural and semi-natural urban greenspace) and **Figure 4-7** (amenity green space). **Figure 4-9** shows all small local sites (parks and gardens, natural and semi-natural urban greenspace, amenity green space) with accessibility. Amenity green spaces have been shown in relation to parks and gardens as these sites offer the greatest opportunity to respond to gaps in more formal open space provision. **Figure 4-10** shows areas which are deficient in publicly accessible open space, broken down in to levels of the hierarchy (see paragraph 2.16 for descriptions of hierarchy). For example, areas deficient in access to two levels of the hierarchy would be lacking in access to 2 of the following hierarchies of open space:
- Small local
 - Local
 - District
 - Metropolitan
- 4.44 Notably the Wards of Dalston, Hackney Central, De Beauvoir, the western part of Stamford Hill West and an area to the south of Lea Bridge, which experience high living environment deprivation, are either outside of the catchments areas for small local open spaces or are only within the catchment for open spaces with restricted access.
- 4.45 Hackney Wick, Woodberry Down, Brownswood and Haggerston are Wards likely to have a significant increase in population due to development and regeneration, these areas have good provision of open spaces however the quality and value of these spaces vary. All amenity green space in Woodberry Down is of lower quality and lower value plans, however the regeneration of the area will help improve poor sites. Hackney Wick contains four parks, two of which are of highest quality and value, however Wick Woodland is of lower quality and value. Well Street Common is considered to be of highest quality but lowest value. Haggerston contains one high quality and high value park and a number of amenity green spaces with varied quality and value.
- 4.46 In addition, King's Park, Victoria, Homerton and Brownswood are also Wards with good provision of open spaces, the quality and value of which vary.
- 4.47 Hoxton West, Hoxton East and Shoreditch, Hackney Central and Dalston are Wards likely to have a significant increase in population due to development and regeneration. These Wards have areas with poor open space provision. Markedly, Hoxton East and Shoreditch, and Hoxton West, which experience highest levels of living environment deprivation, also have limited access to small local sites and no access to district scale sites.
- 4.48 The quality and value scores for linear open space/ green corridors are shown in **Figure 4-11**. There are four linear open spaces/ green corridors. Three of which are fully accessible to the public whilst one has restricted access (River Lee North). Two linear open spaces/ green corridors are of highest quality and value. Lee Navigation, a lower quality but highest value site, crosses Hackney Wick, King's Park and a small part of Lea Bridge. Regents Canal, spanning Hoxton West, De Beauvoir, Haggerston and Hoxton East and Shoreditch Wards is lower quality and lower value.
- 4.49 Provision of allotments, community gardens and city farms in Hackney (shown in **Figure 4-12**) is lowest, with just 12 sites providing 0.015 ha per 1,000 people. Seven of the 12 sites are of high quality and highest value. The remaining sites have lower quality and/or lower value. Large areas of the borough fall outside the accessibility catchment of allotments, community gardens and city farms. Increased demand for allotments was highlighted through the Hackney Allotment Society. 44% of respondents to the public consultation who answered questions about allotments expressed an interest in managing an allotment plot; indicating a significant area for improvement in provision allotments and food growing opportunities.
- 4.50 Quality and value scores for cemeteries and churchyards are shown in **Figure 4-13**. Of the 16 sites categorised as cemeteries or churchyards, only 5 are highest quality and highest value including two Green Flag sites: St John's at Hackney Churchyard and West Hackney Recreation Road.

- 4.51 There are six sites in Hackney categorised as civic spaces/ pedestrianised areas. Two sites have highest quality and value. However three sites are considered to be of lowest quality and value; all of which are part of the Stonebridge Estate (site IDs 205-207) in Haggerston. The quality and value ratings of civic spaces/ pedestrianised areas are shown in **Figure 4-14**.
- 4.52 Play provision in Hackney is predominately located within large open spaces such as parks and gardens or amenity green spaces. Sites containing play are shown in **Figure 4-15** (LAP), **Figure 4-16** (LEAP), **Figure 4-17** (NEAP) and teen sites **Figure 4-18**. Accessibility for all open space containing play is shown in **Figure 4-19** Access to LAPs is poor throughout the borough, however not all play sites within housing estates were not considered in this study. Access to LEAPs is variable throughout the borough with deficiency in the majority of Hoxton East and Shoreditch, good provision in Woodberry Down, and partial deficiency in all other Wards. A small area of Hoxton East and Shoreditch Ward is the only part of Hackney deficient in access to NEAPs and teen play. Despite good borough wide access to NEAPs, sites in Haggerston, London Fields, Victoria, Homerton, Hackney Wick and Hackney Central are of lower quality and/or value.
- 4.53 **Figures 4-20 – 4-24** locates the open spaces containing teen provision in the borough by type.

Figure 4.1: Parks and Gardens: Metropolitan Site Access



- London Borough of Hackney boundary
- Hackney wards
- Quality/Value Rating
 - Higher Quality/Higher Value
 - Metropolitan parks in other boroughs*
 - Lee Valley Regional Park
- 3.2 km accessibility catchment
 - Freely accessible to public

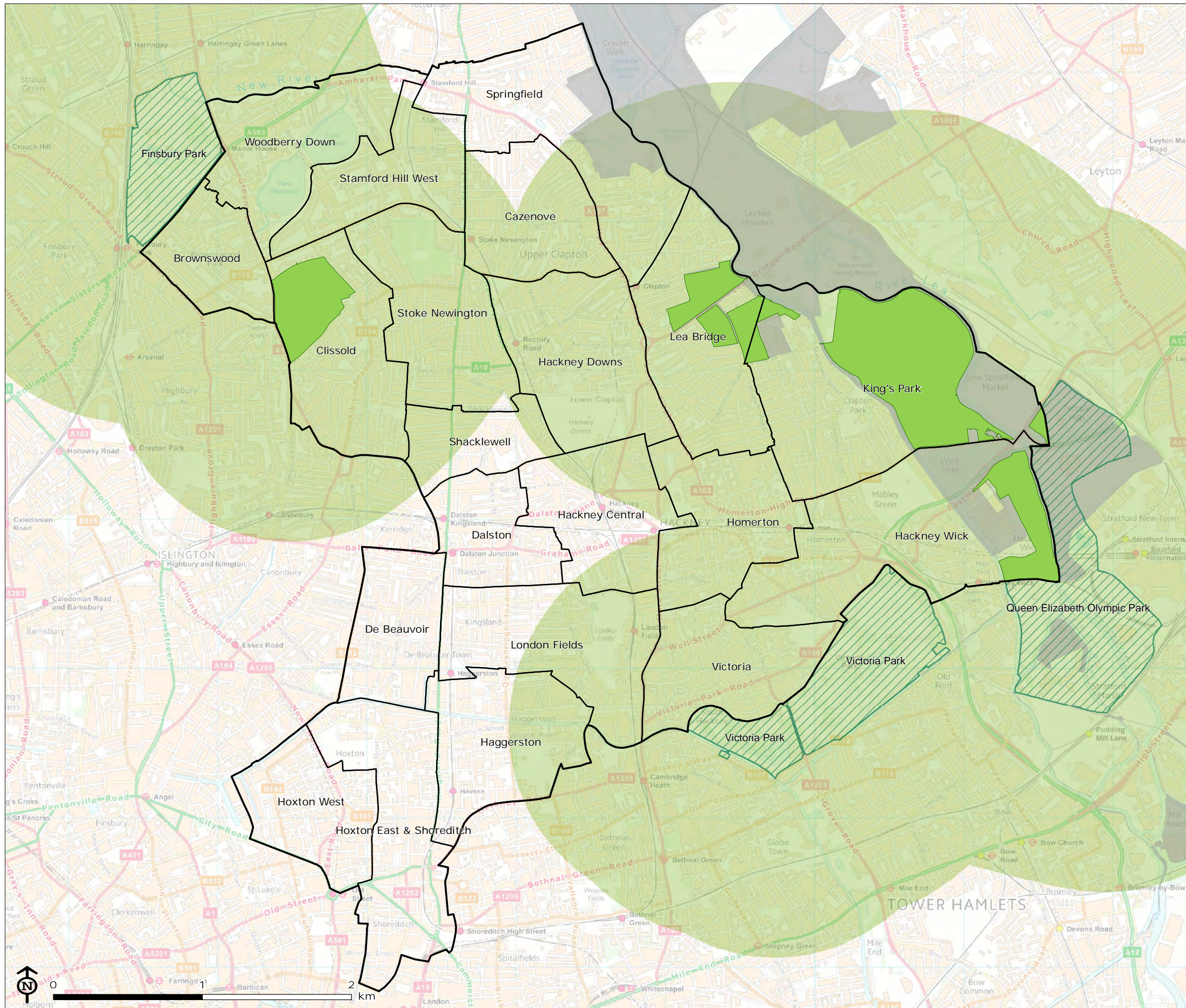
*Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is partly located in the London Borough of Newham and Victoria Park is in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets









Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



Figure 4.2: Parks and Gardens: District Site Access



-  London Borough of Hackney boundary
-  Hackney wards
- Quality/Value Rating
 -  Higher Quality/Higher Value
 -  District parks in other boroughs*
 -  Lee Valley Regional Park
- 1.2 km accessibility catchment
 -  Freely accessible to public

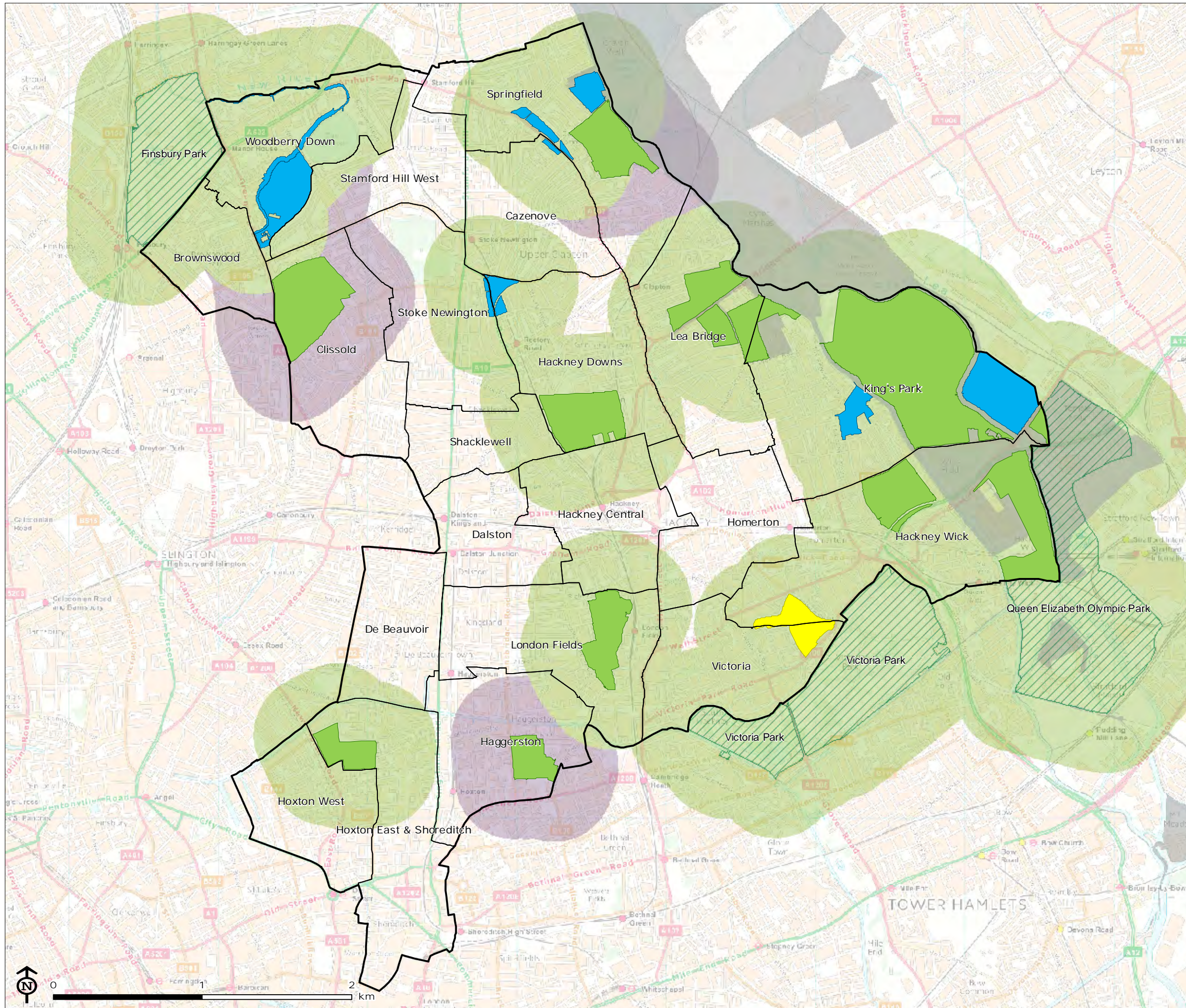
*Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is partly located in the London Borough of Newham, Victoria Park is in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, Finsbury Park is in the London Borough of Haringey



Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000

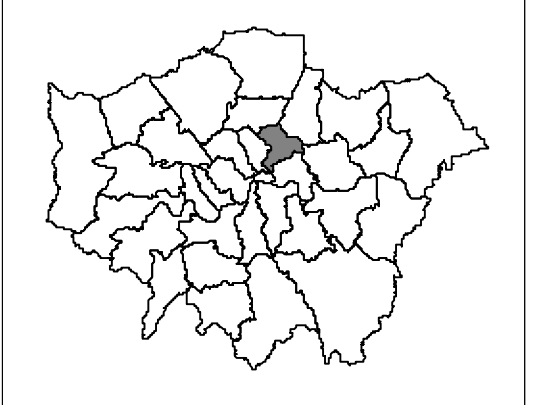


Figure 4.3: Parks and Gardens: Local Site Access



- London Borough of Hackney boundary
- Hackney wards
- Quality/Value Rating
 - Higher Quality/Higher Value
 - Higher Quality/Lower Value
 - Lower Quality/Lower Value
 - Parks in other boroughs*
 - Lee Valley Regional Park
- 400 m accessibility catchment
 - Freely accessible to public
 - Restricted public access

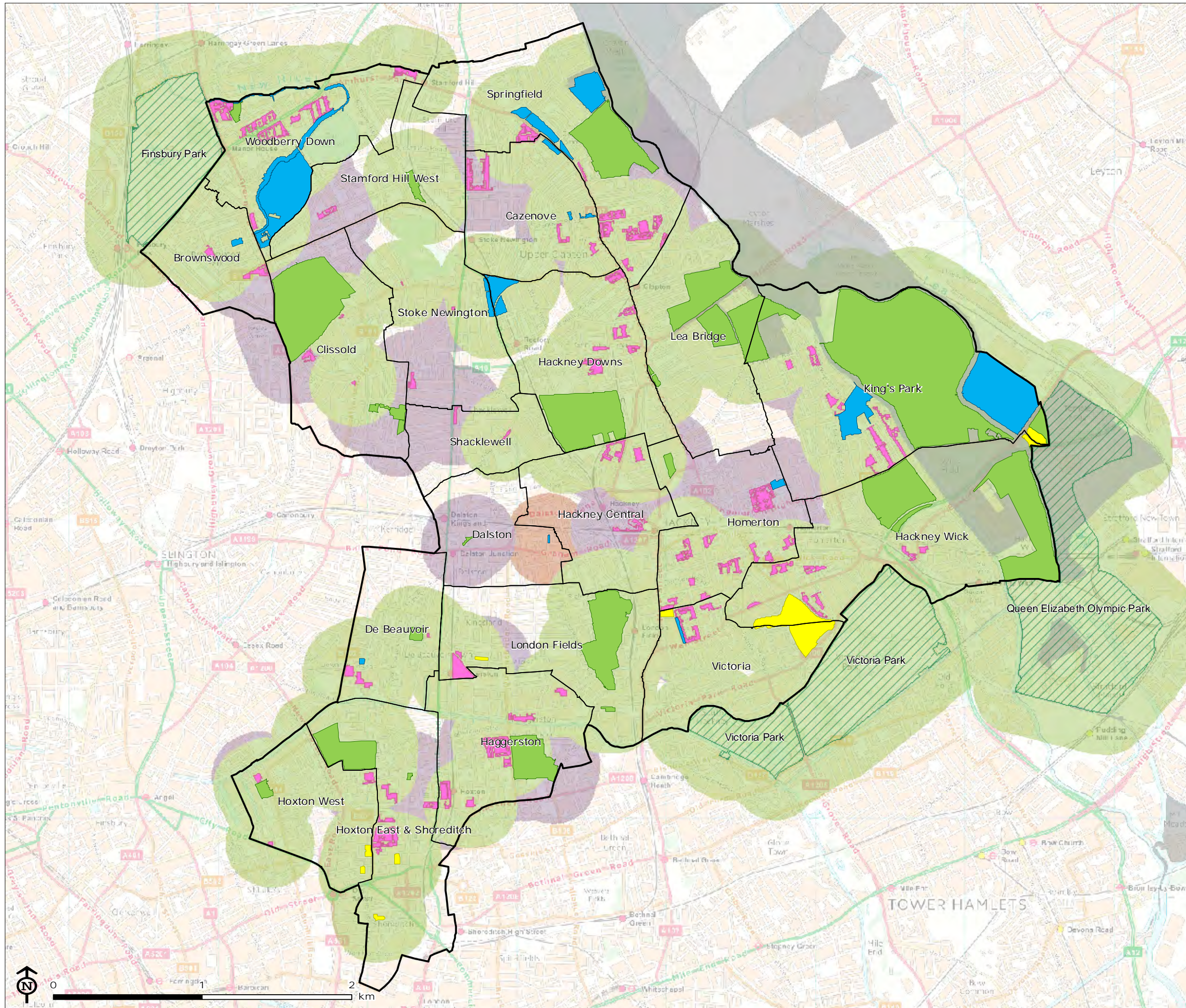
*Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is partly located in the London Borough of Newham, Victoria Park is in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, Finsbury Park is in the London Borough of Haringey



Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000

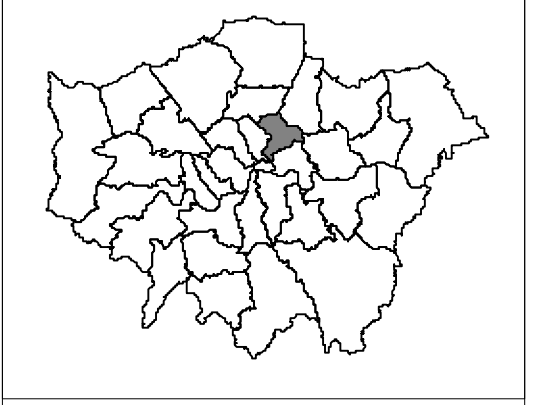


Figure 4.4: Parks and Gardens, and Amenity Green Space: Small Local Site Access



- London Borough of Hackney boundary
- Hackney wards
- Parks and Gardens quality/value rating**
- Higher Quality/Higher Value
- Higher Quality/Lower Value
- Lower Quality/Lower Value
- Parks in other boroughs*
- Lee Valley Regional Park
- Amenity spaces
- 280 m accessibility catchment**
- Freely accessible to public
- Restricted public access
- No public access









*Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is partly located in the London Borough of Newham, Victoria Park is in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, Finsbury Park is in the London Borough of Haringey

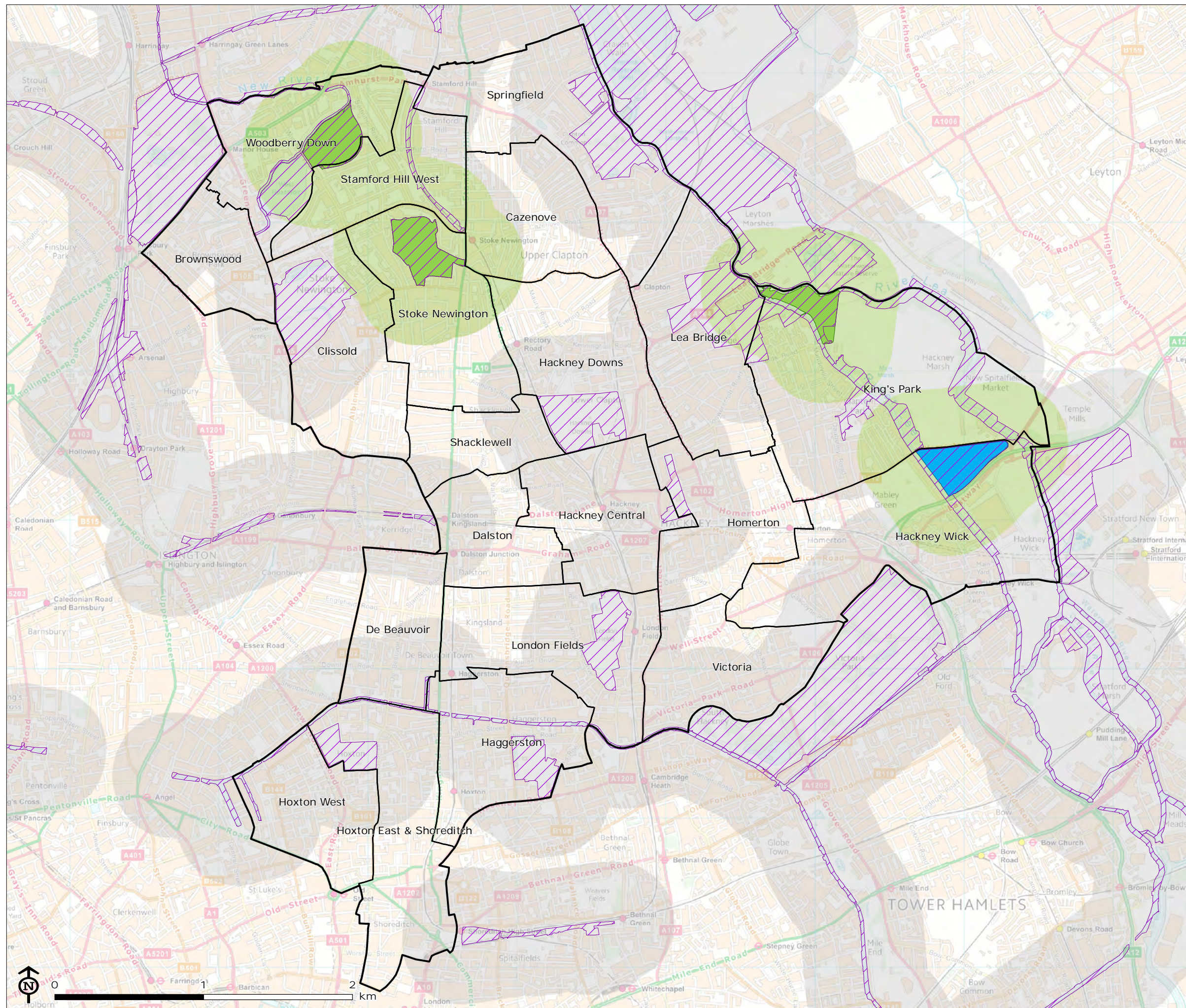


Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



Figure 4.5: Natural or Semi-Natural Urban Green Space: Local Site Access

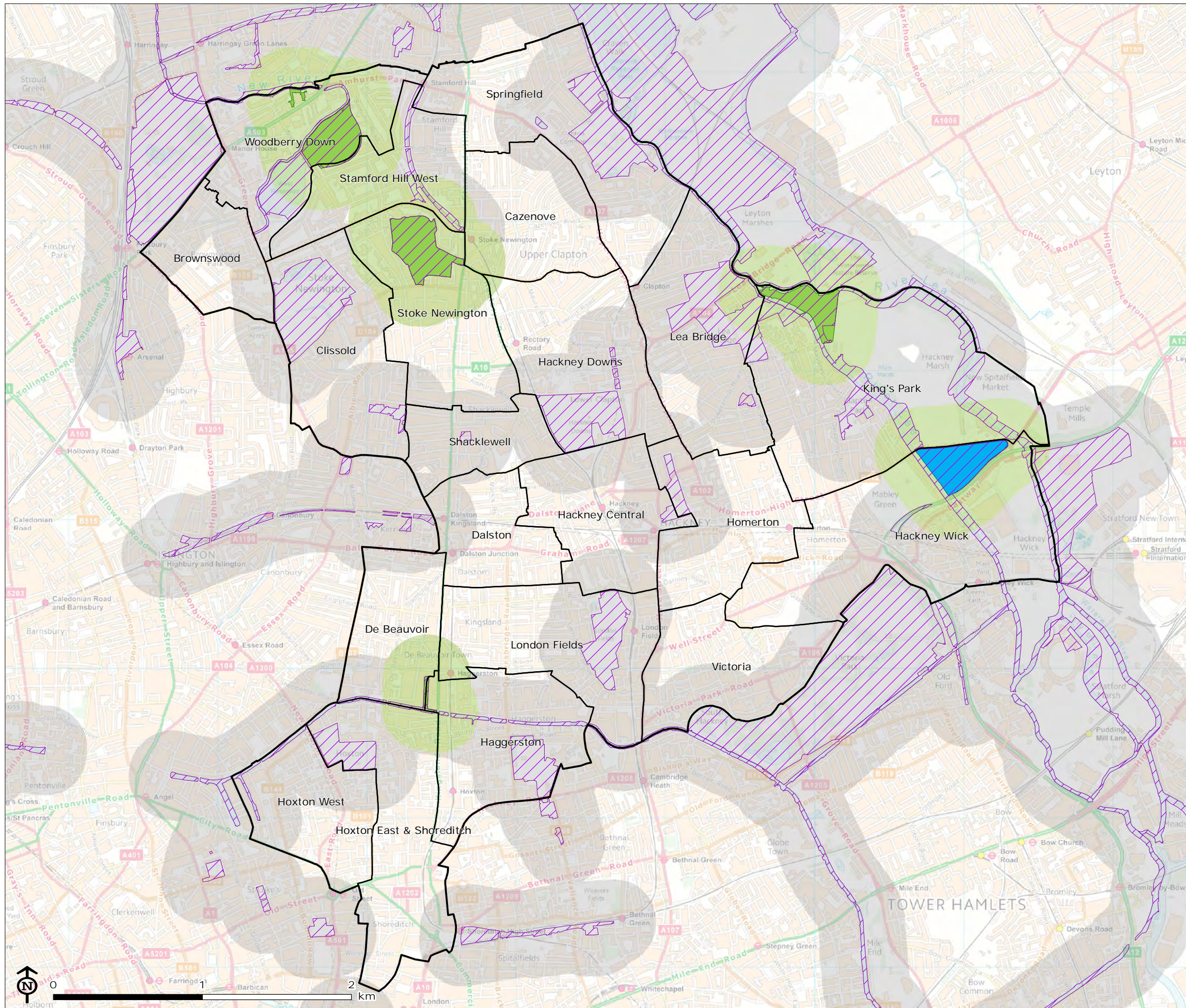
-  London Borough of Hackney boundary
 -  Hackney wards
 -  Higher Quality/Higher Value
 -  Lower Quality/Lower Value
 -  Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) within 400 m of the Hackney boundary
- 400 m accessibility catchment
-  Freely accessible to public
 -  Restricted public access
 -  No access data



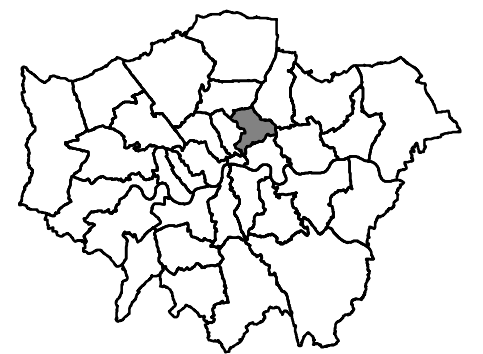
Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



Figure 4.6: Natural or Semi-Natural Urban Green Space: Small Local Site Access












- London Borough of Hackney boundary
- Hackney wards
- Quality/Value Rating
 - Higher Quality/Higher Value
 - Lower Quality/Lower Value
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) within 280 m of the Hackney boundary
- 280 m accessibility catchment
 - Freely accessible to public
 - Restricted public access
 - No public access
 - No access data

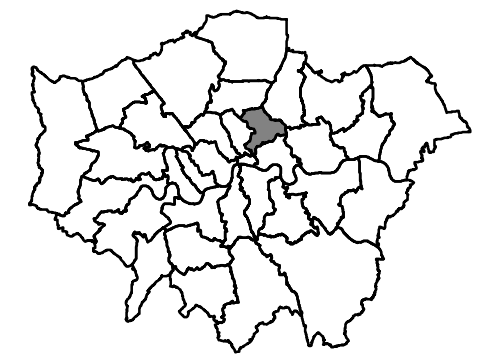
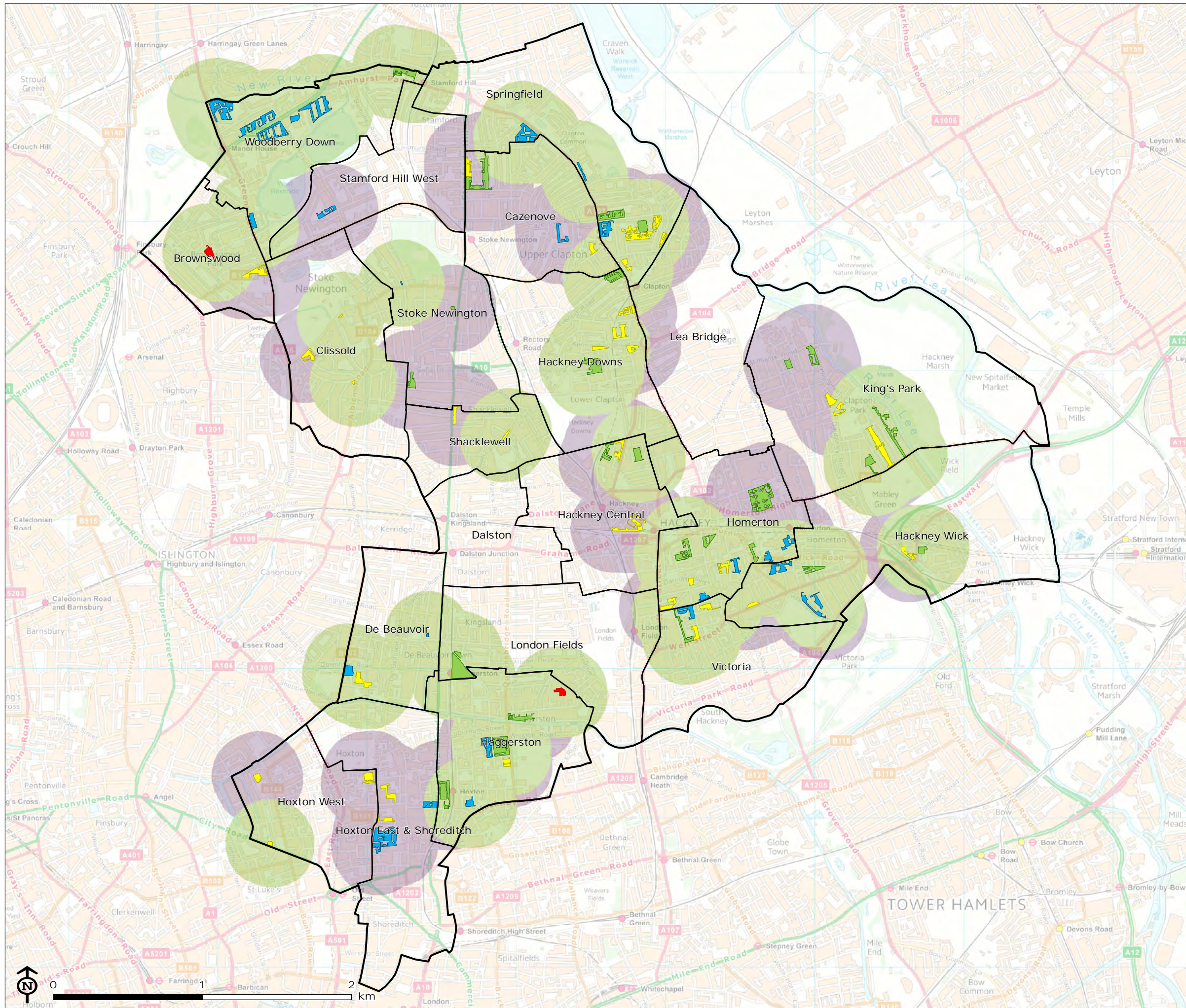


Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



Figure 4.7: Amenity Green Space Access

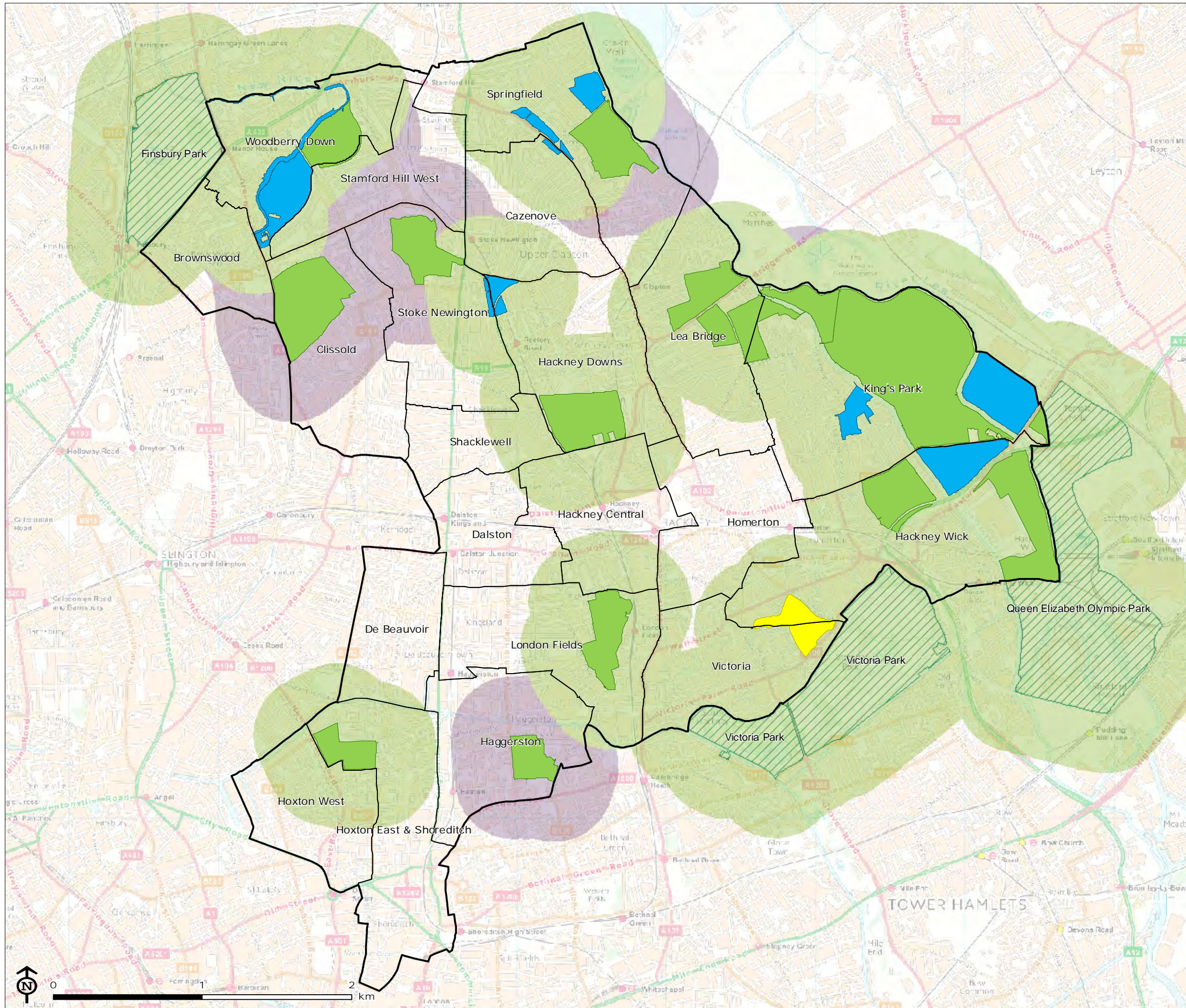
-  London Borough of Hackney boundary
-  Hackney wards
-  Higher Quality/Higher Value
-  Higher Quality/Lower Value
-  Low Quality/Higher Value
-  Lower Quality/Lower Value
-  280 m accessibility catchment
-  Freely accessible to public
-  Restricted public access



Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000

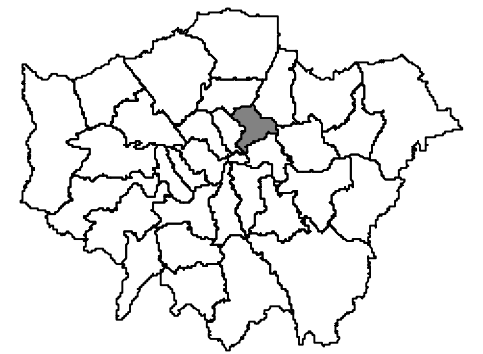


Figure 4.8: Parks and Gardens, Natural and Semi-Natural Urban Greenspace: Local Site Access



- London Borough of Hackney boundary
- Hackney wards
- Quality/Value Rating
 - Higher Quality/Higher Value
 - Higher Quality/Lower Value
 - Lower Quality/Lower Value
 - Parks in other boroughs*
- 400 m accessibility catchment
 - Freely accessible to public
 - Restricted public access

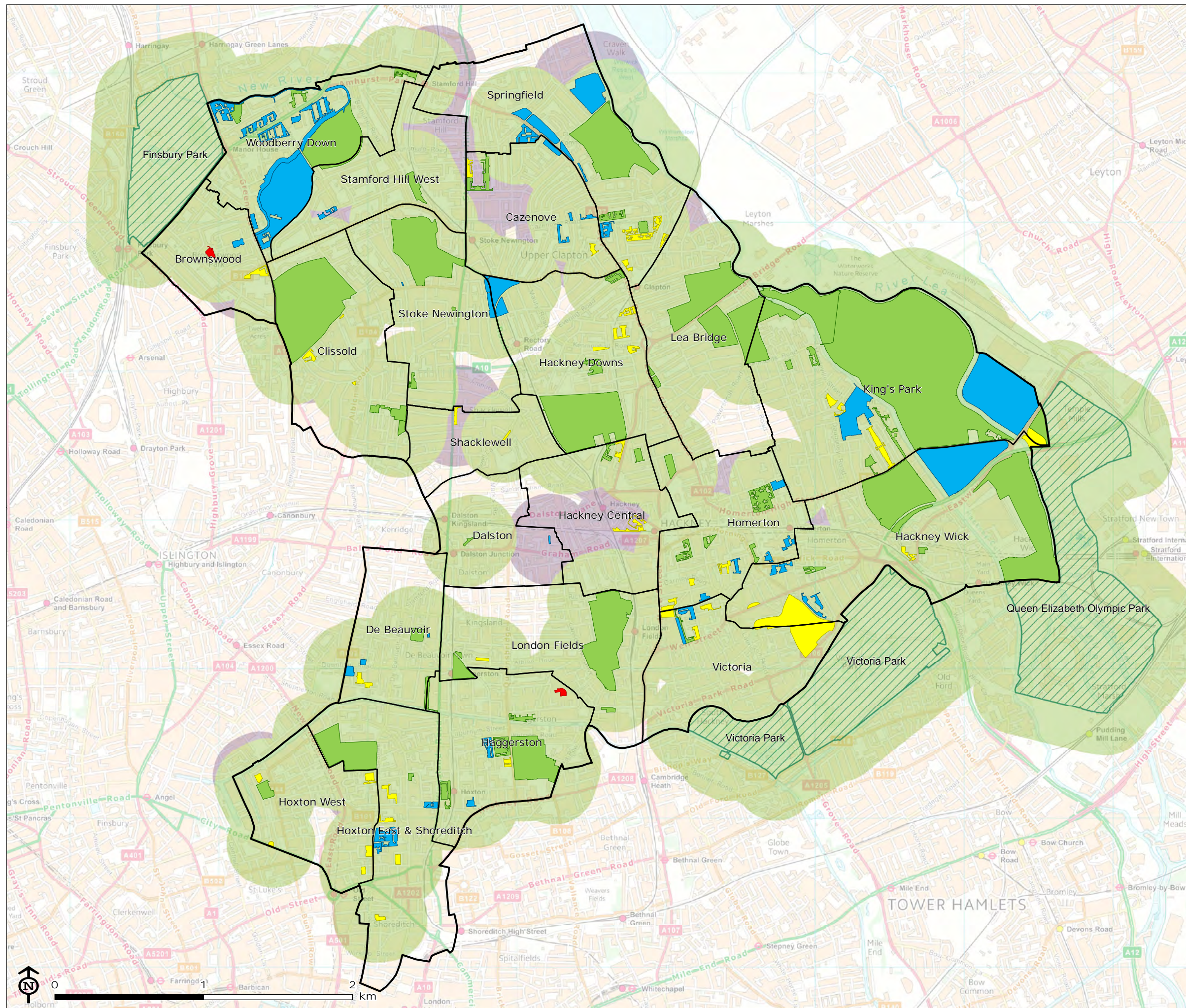
*Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is partly located in the London Borough of Newham, Victoria Park is in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, Finsbury Park is in the London Borough of Haringey



Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



Figure 4.9: Parks and Gardens, Natural and Semi-Natural Urban Greenspace, Amenity Green Space: Small Local Site Access



- London Borough of Hackney boundary
- Hackney wards
- Quality/Value Rating
 - Higher Quality/Higher Value
 - Higher Quality/Lower Value
 - Lower Quality/Higher Value
 - Lower Quality/Lower Value
 - Parks in other boroughs*
- 280 m accessibility catchment
 - Freely accessible to public
 - Restricted public access








*Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is partly located in the London Borough of Newham, Victoria Park is in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, Finsbury Park is in the London Borough of Haringey



Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



Figure 4.10: Deficiency in access to publicly accessible open space

-  London Borough of Hackney boundary
-  Hackney wards
-  Publicly accessible open space*
-  Open space with no public access**
- Deficient in access to:***
 -  Three levels of the hierarchy
 -  Two levels of the hierarchy
 -  One level of the hierarchy

*Includes parks and gardens, natural or semi-natural green space, amenity green space

**Only one open space has no public access: Fasset Square

***No areas in Hackney are deficient in access to four levels of the hierarchy



Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000

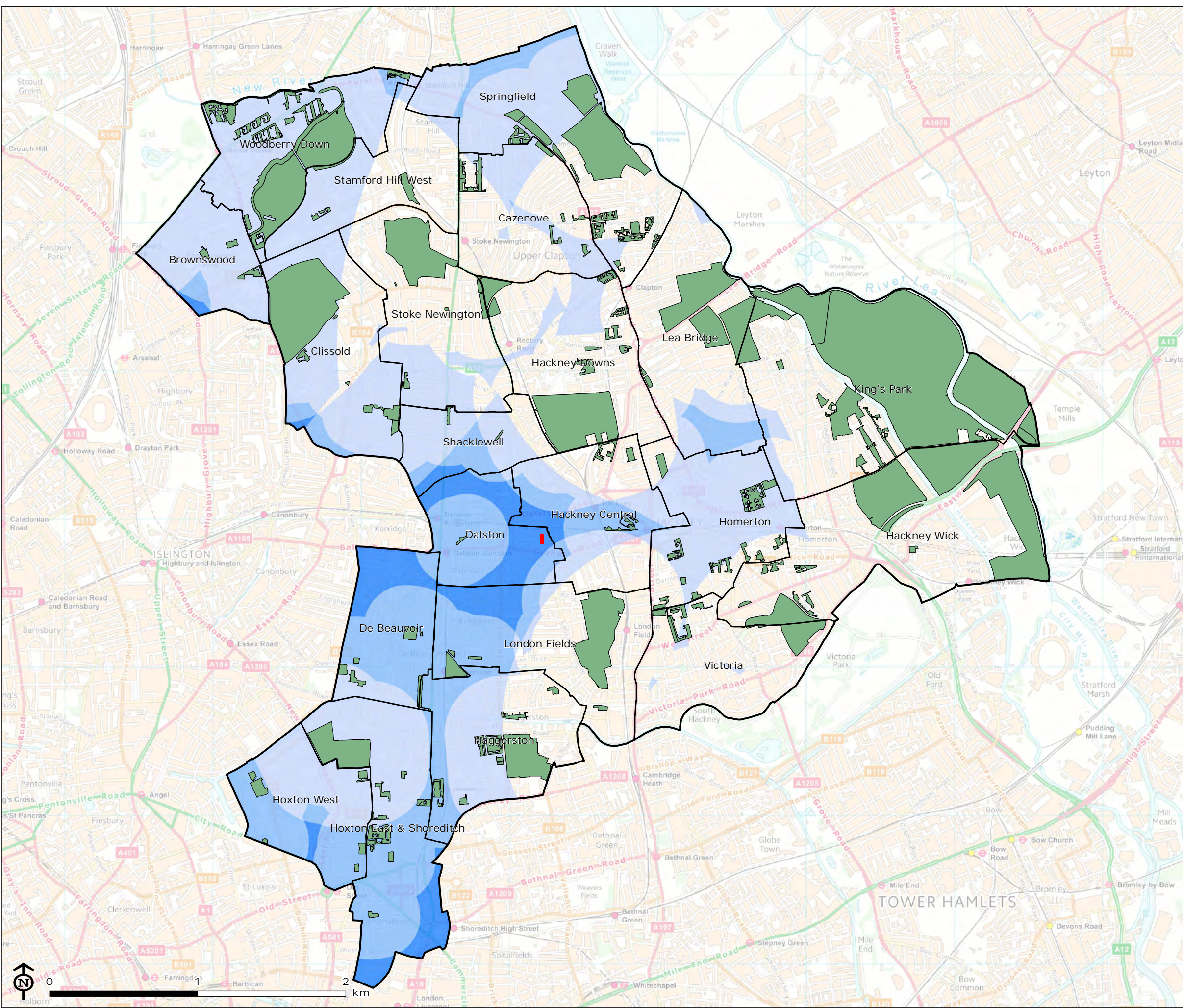





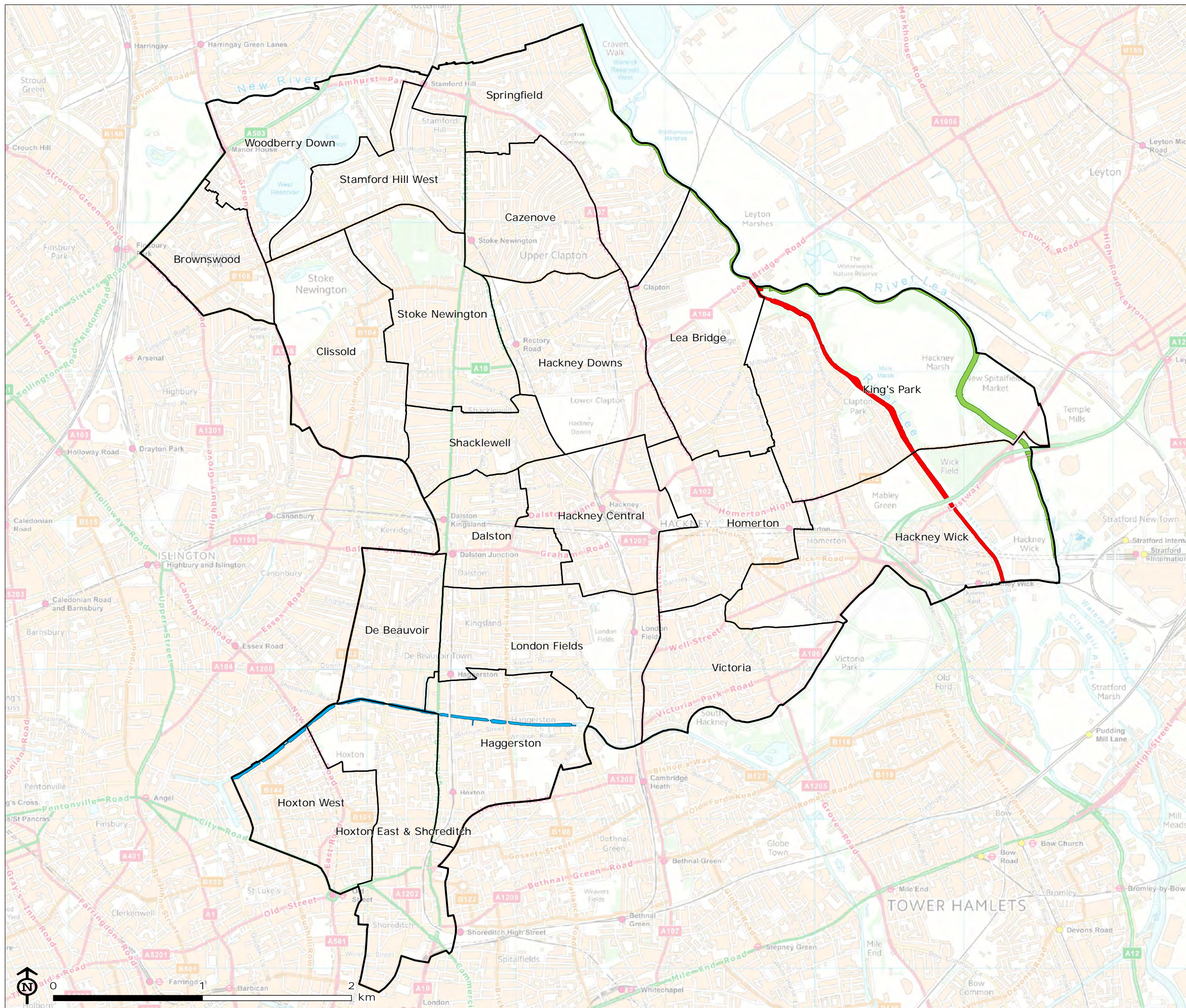


Figure 4.11: Linear Open Space/ Green Corridor Quality and Value

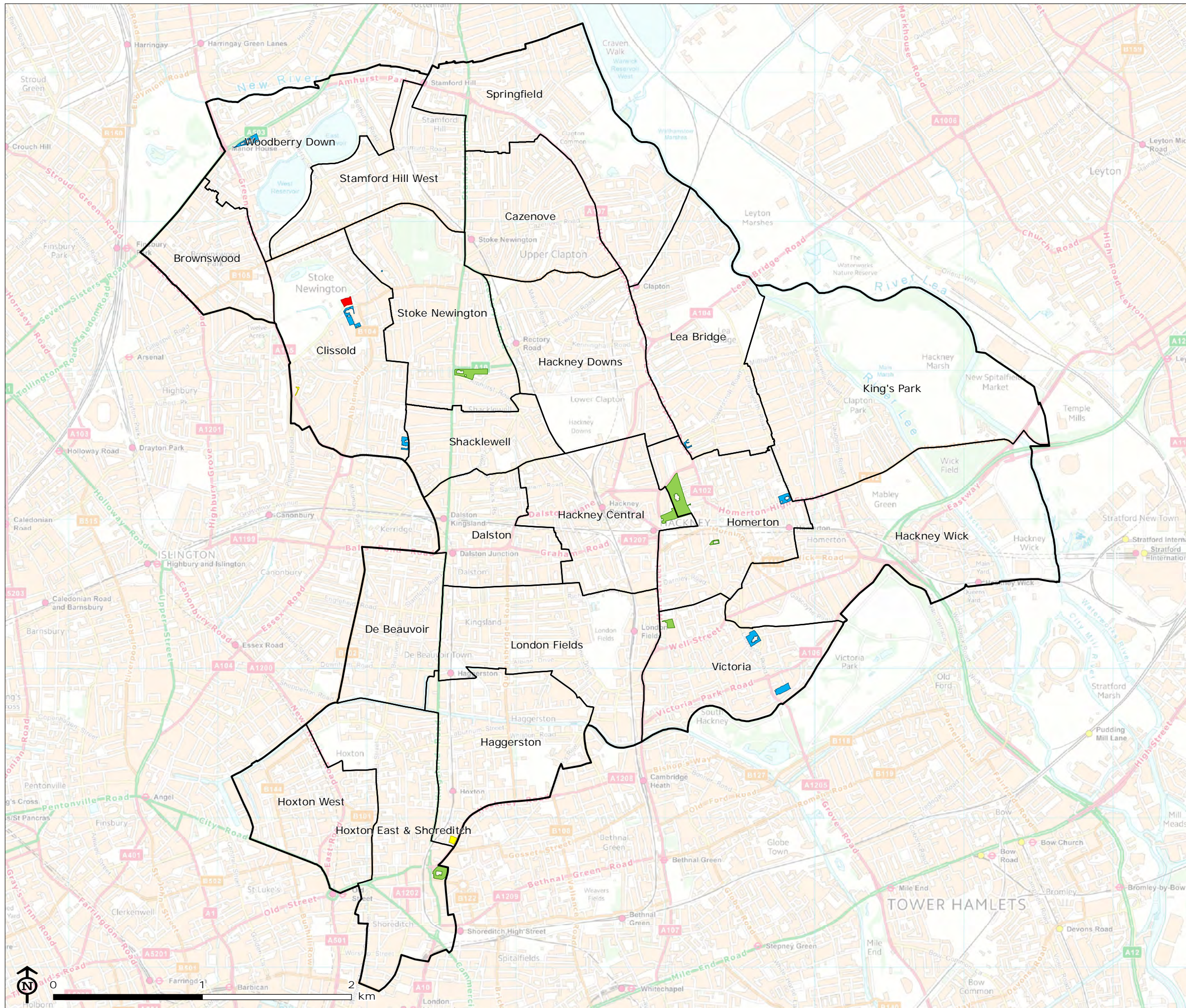
-  London Borough of Hackney boundary
-  Hackney wards
- Quality/Value Rating
 -  Higher Quality/Higher Value
 -  Lower Quality/Higher Value
 -  Lower Quality/Lower Value









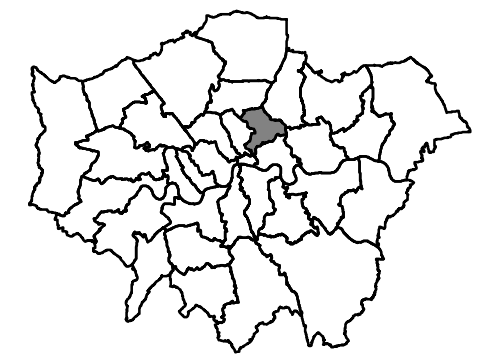
Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



Figure 4.13: Cemeteries and Churchyards Quality and Value








-  London Borough of Hackney boundary
-  Hackney wards
- Quality/Value Rating
 -  Higher Quality/Higher Value
 -  Higher Quality/Lower Value
 -  Lower Quality/Higher Value
 -  Lower Quality/Lower Value

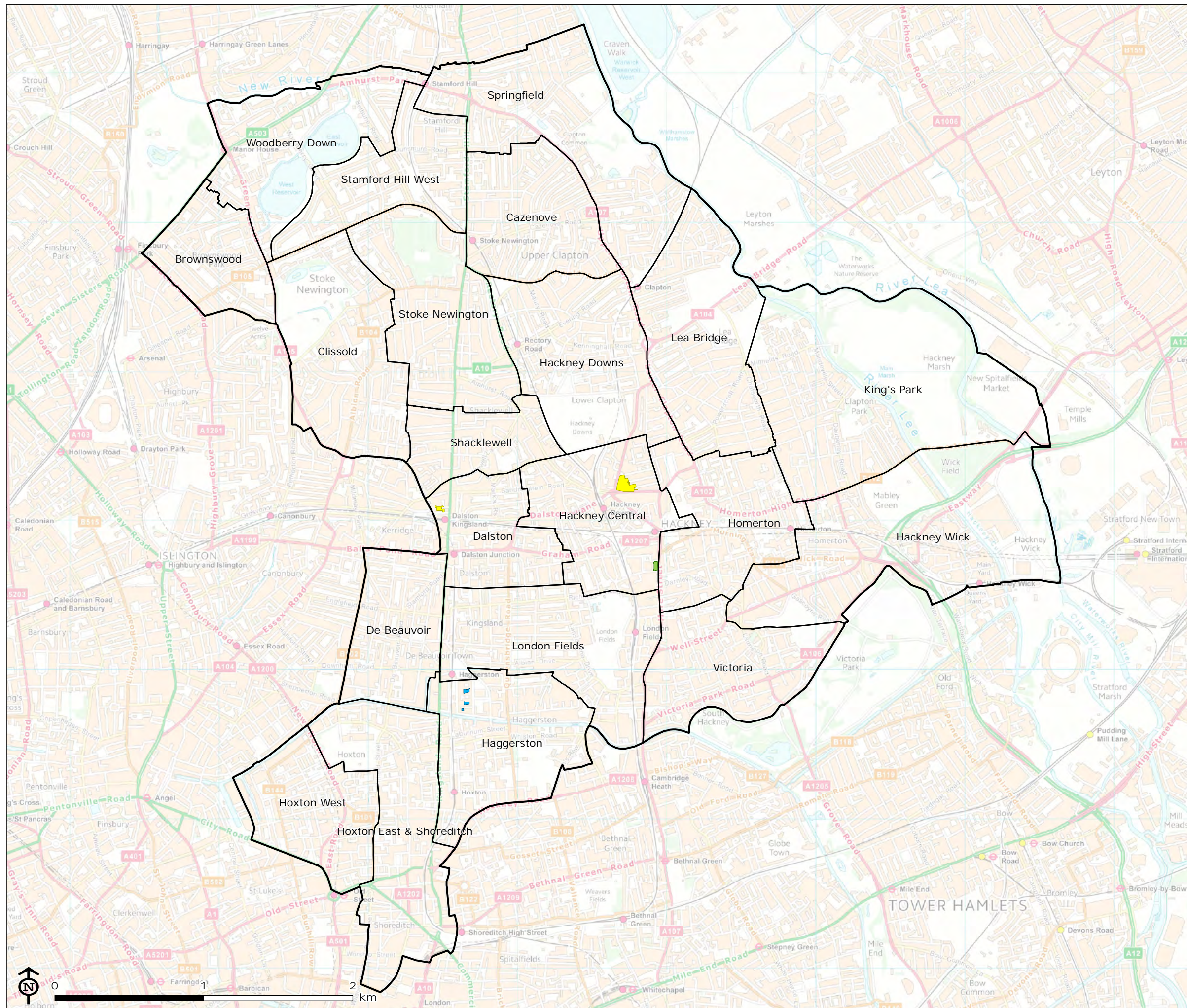


Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



Figure 4.14: Civic Spaces/ Pedestrianised Areas Quality and Value



-  London Borough of Hackney boundary
-  Hackney wards
- Quality/Value Rating
 -  Higher Quality/Higher Value
 -  Higher Quality/Lower Value
 -  Lower Quality/Lower Value

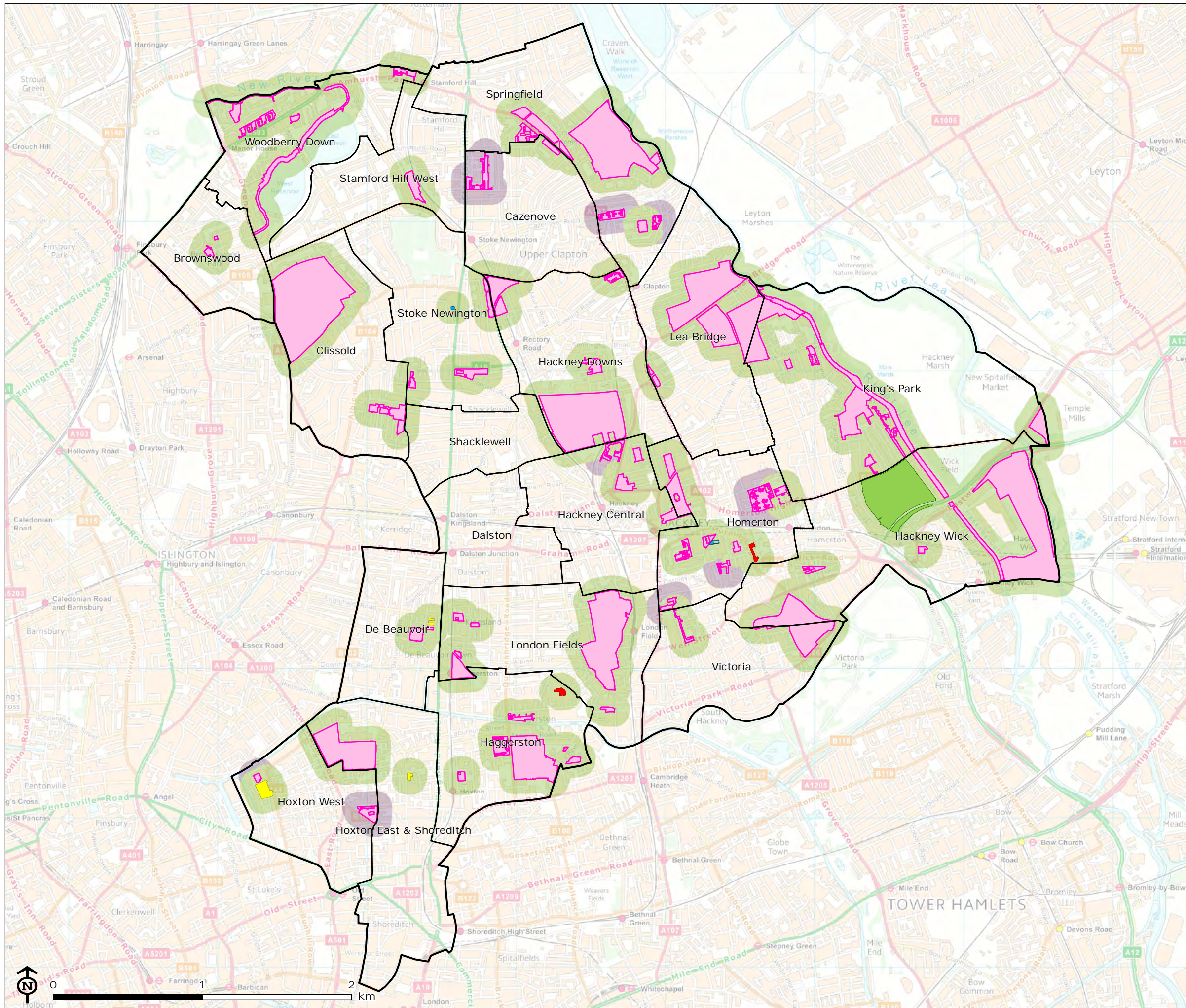


Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



Figure 4.15: Local Areas for Play (LAP) Access

-  London Borough of Hackney boundary
 -  Hackney wards
 -  Additional open space sites with play for children 0-5 years old
- LAP: Quality/Value Rating
-  Higher Quality/Higher Value
 -  Higher Quality/Lower Value
 -  Lower Quality/Higher Value
 -  Lower Quality/Lower Value
- 100 m accessibility catchment
-  Freely accessible to public
 -  Restricted public access

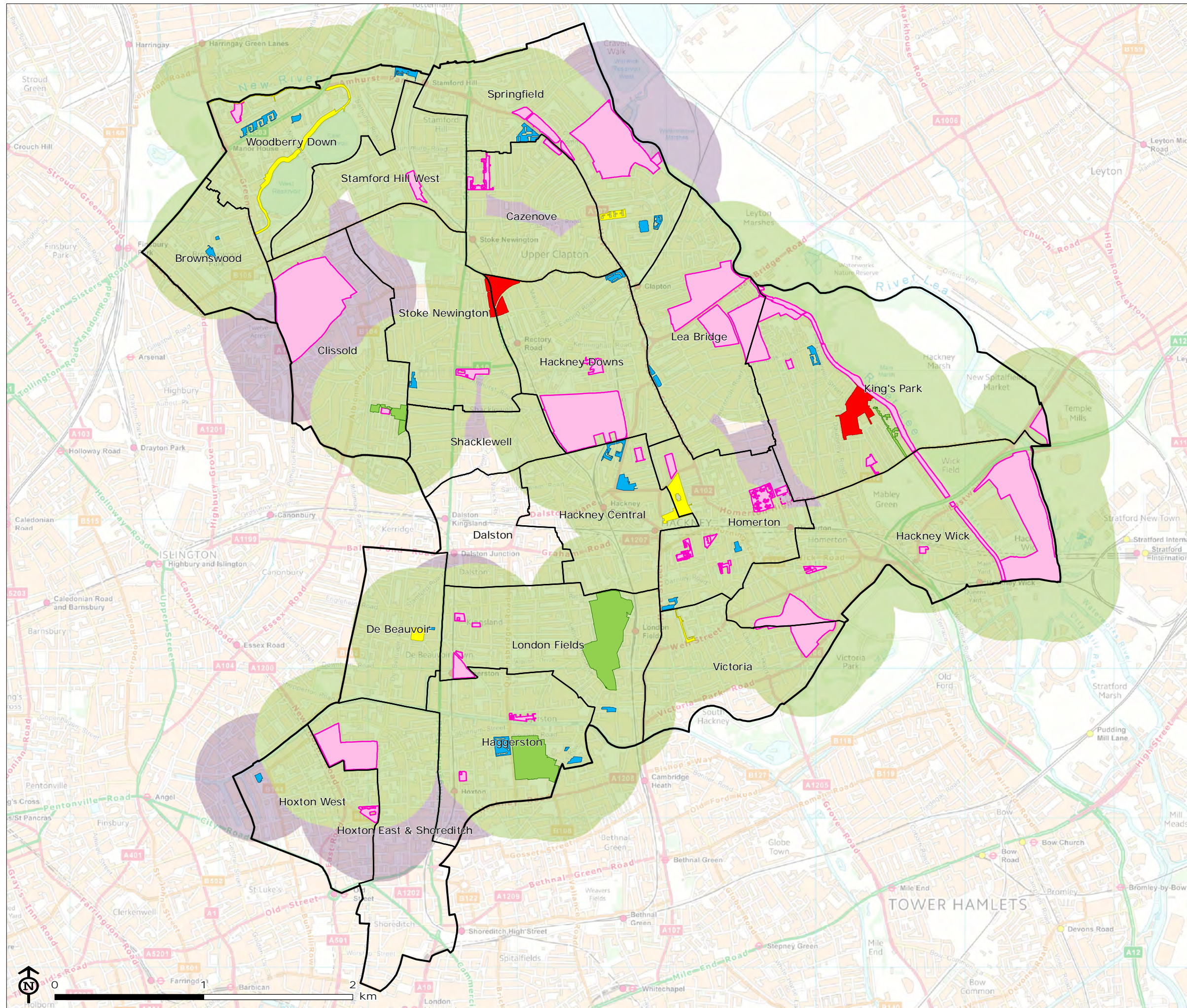


Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



Figure 4.16: Local Equipped Areas for Play (LEAP) Access









-  London Borough of Hackney boundary
 -  Hackney wards
 -  Additional open space sites with play for children 5-11 years old
- Open space sites with LEAP: Quality/Value Rating
-  Higher Quality/Higher Value
 -  Higher Quality/Lower Value
 -  Lower Quality/Higher Value
 -  Lower Quality/Lower Value
- 400 m accessibility catchment
-  Freely accessible to public
 -  Restricted public access

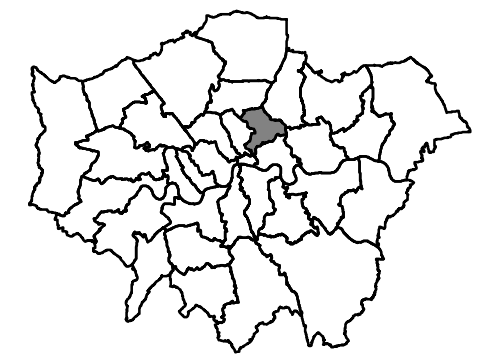
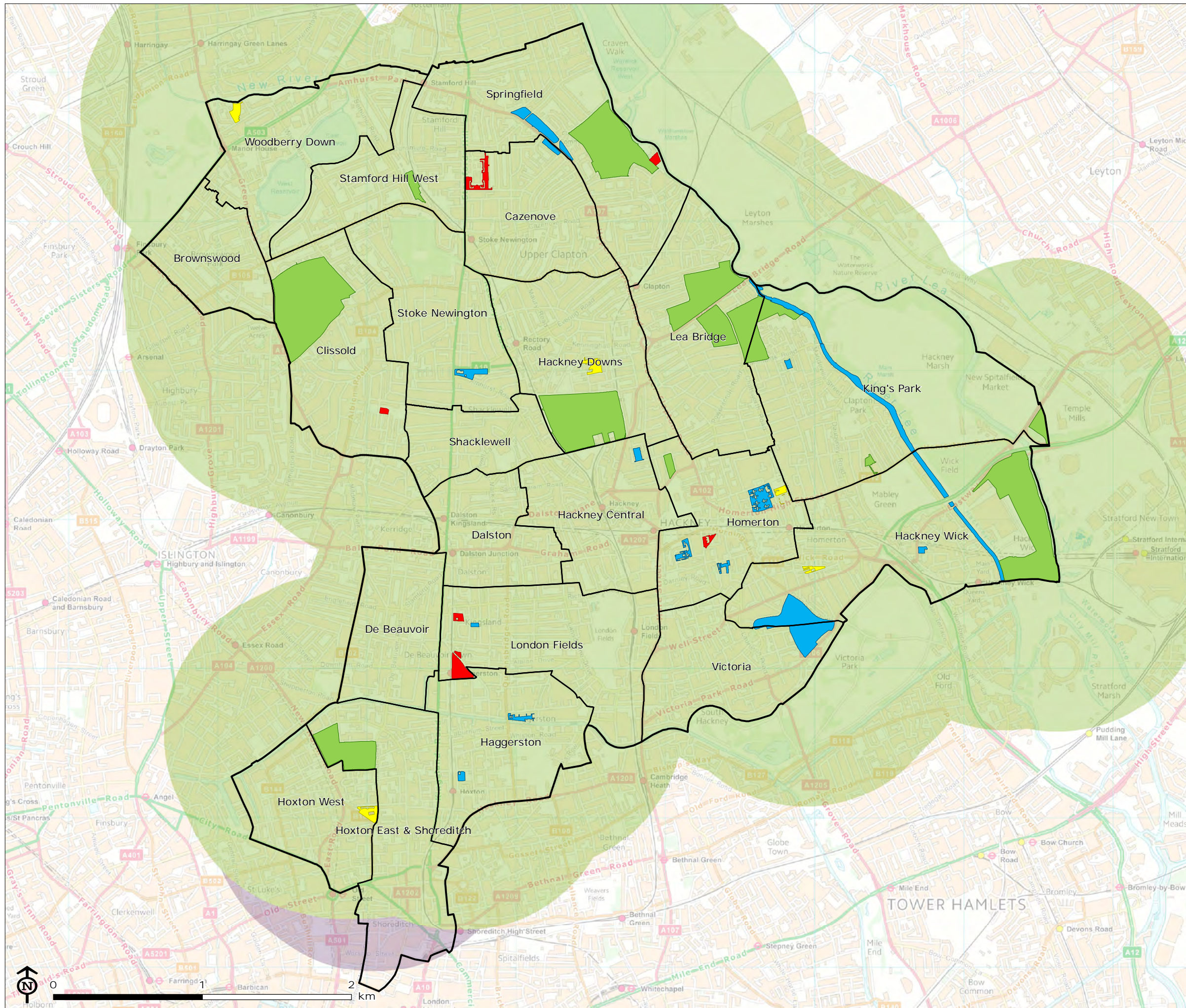


Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



Figure 4.17: Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP) Access







-  London Borough of Hackney boundary
-  Hackney wards
- Open space sites with NEAP: Quality/Value Rating
 -  Higher Quality/Higher Value
 -  Higher Quality/Lower Value
 -  Lower Quality/Higher Value
 -  Lower Quality/Lower Value
- 1 km accessibility catchment
 -  Freely accessible to public
 -  Restricted public access



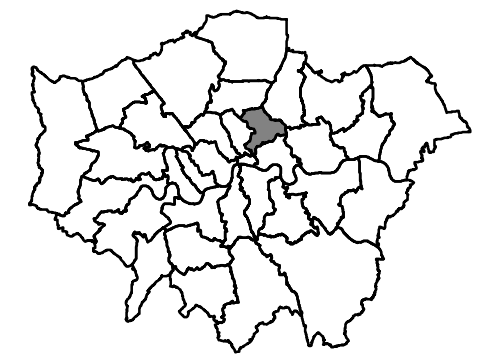
Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



Figure 4.18: Teen Play Access

-  London Borough of Hackney boundary
-  Hackney wards
-  Open spaces with teen play
-  1 km accessibility catchment
-  Freely accessible to public
-  Restricted public access

2	BMX, Other	96	MUGA
3	Other	100	MUGA
5	MUGA, Water play, Skate park	102	MUGA
8	MUGA, Other	104	MUGA
10	Other	113	MUGA
16	MUGA, Water play, Other	119	MUGA
19	MUGA	120	MUGA
20	Other	132	MUGA
22	MUGA, Skate park	150	MUGA
27	Other	155	MUGA
36	Other	156	MUGA
37	Other	157	Other
48	Other	162	MUGA
54	Water play, Other	169	MUGA, Other
57	Other	172	MUGA
58	Other	177	MUGA
63	Other	178	MUGA
66	BMX	181	MUGA
68	Other	182	MUGA
71	MUGA, Other	183	MUGA
76	Other	189	MUGA
80	Other	190	MUGA
84	MUGA	191	MUGA
85	MUGA, Other	193	MUGA
86	Skate park, Other	197	MUGA
89	MUGA	202	MUGA
94	Other	204	MUGA



Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000

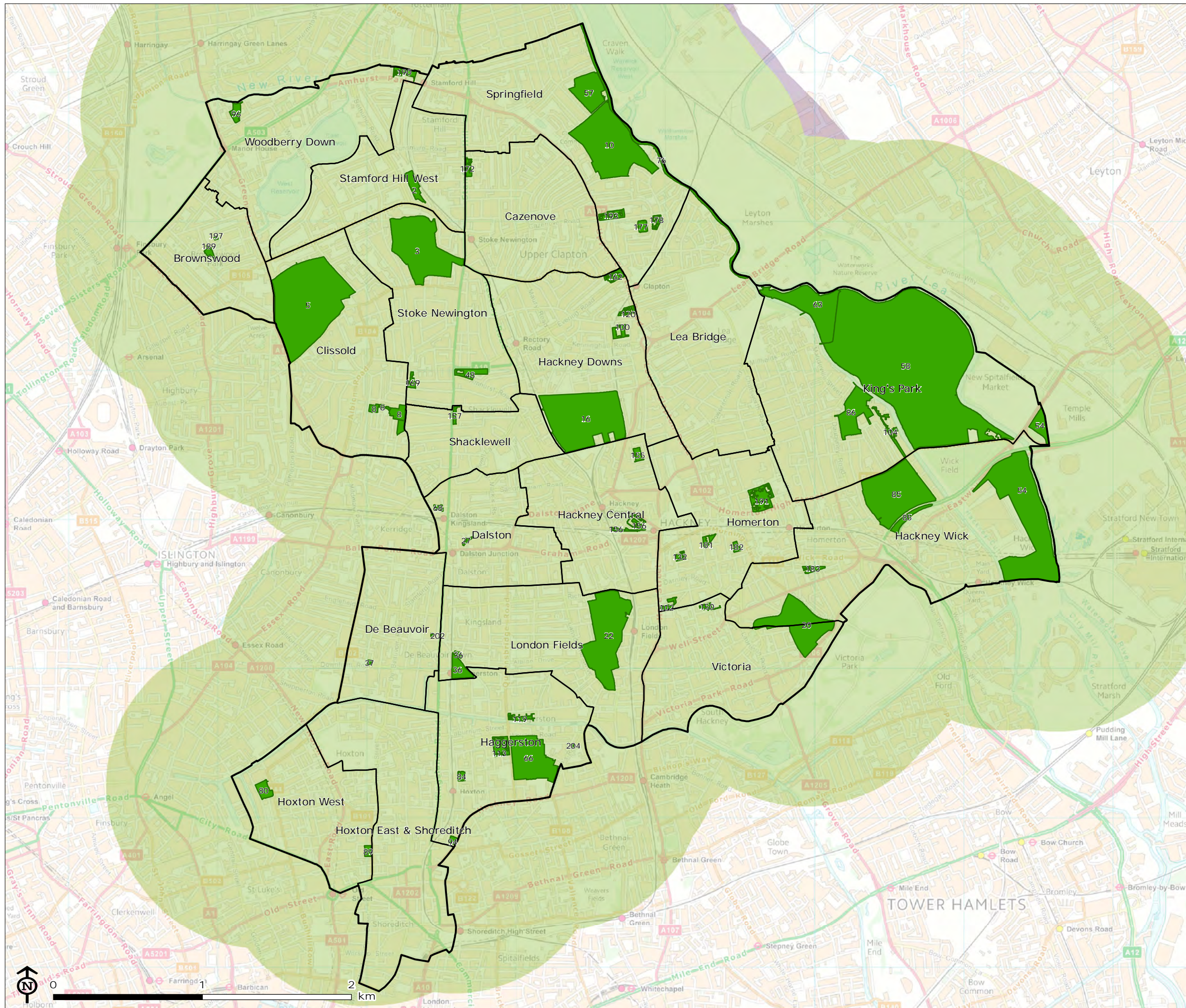







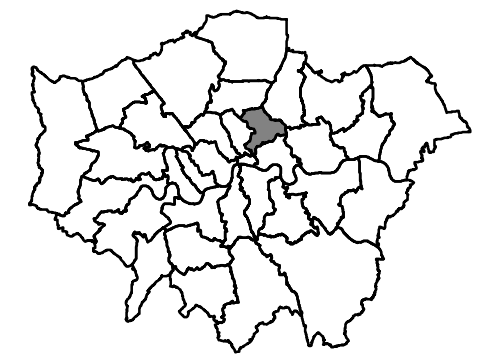
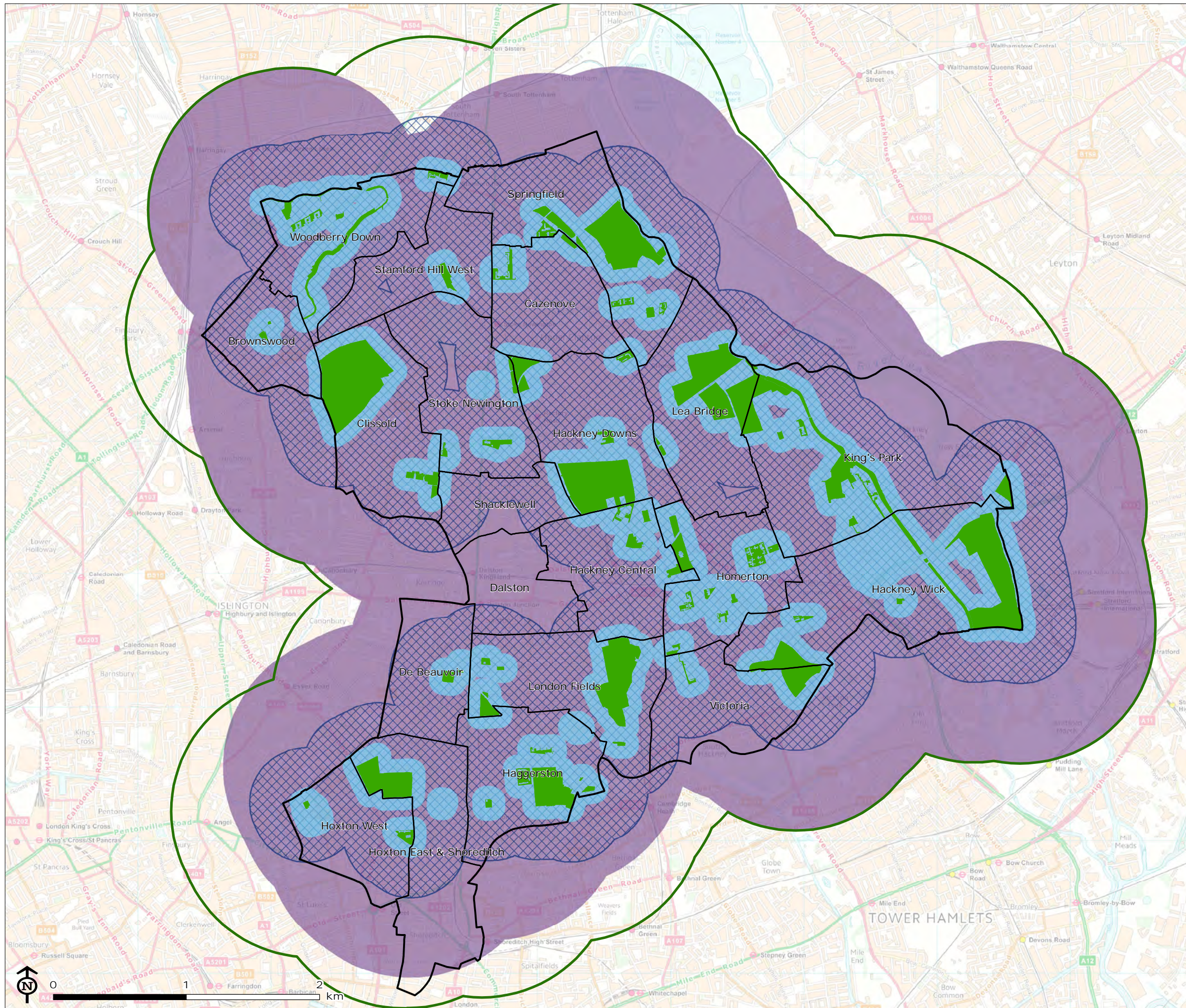


Figure 4.19: Accessibility Catchments for all Open Space Containing Play




-  London Borough of Hackney boundary
-  Hackney wards
-  Open space containing play
-  100 m LAP accessibility catchment
-  400 m LEAP accessibility catchment
-  1 km LEAP accessibility catchment
-  1 km teen play accessibility catchment

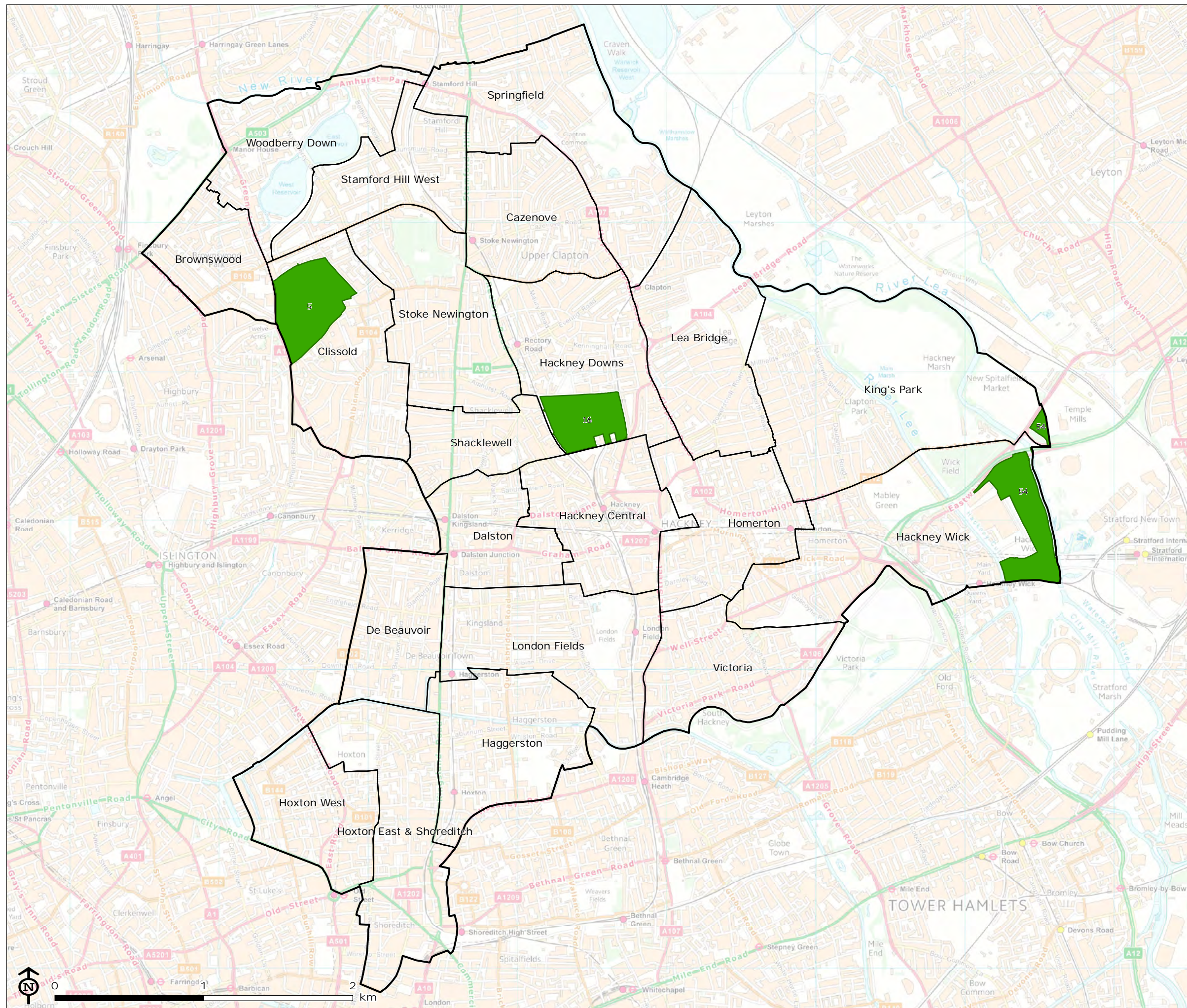


Map Scale @ A3: 1:28,000



Figure 4.21: Open Spaces Containing Water Play

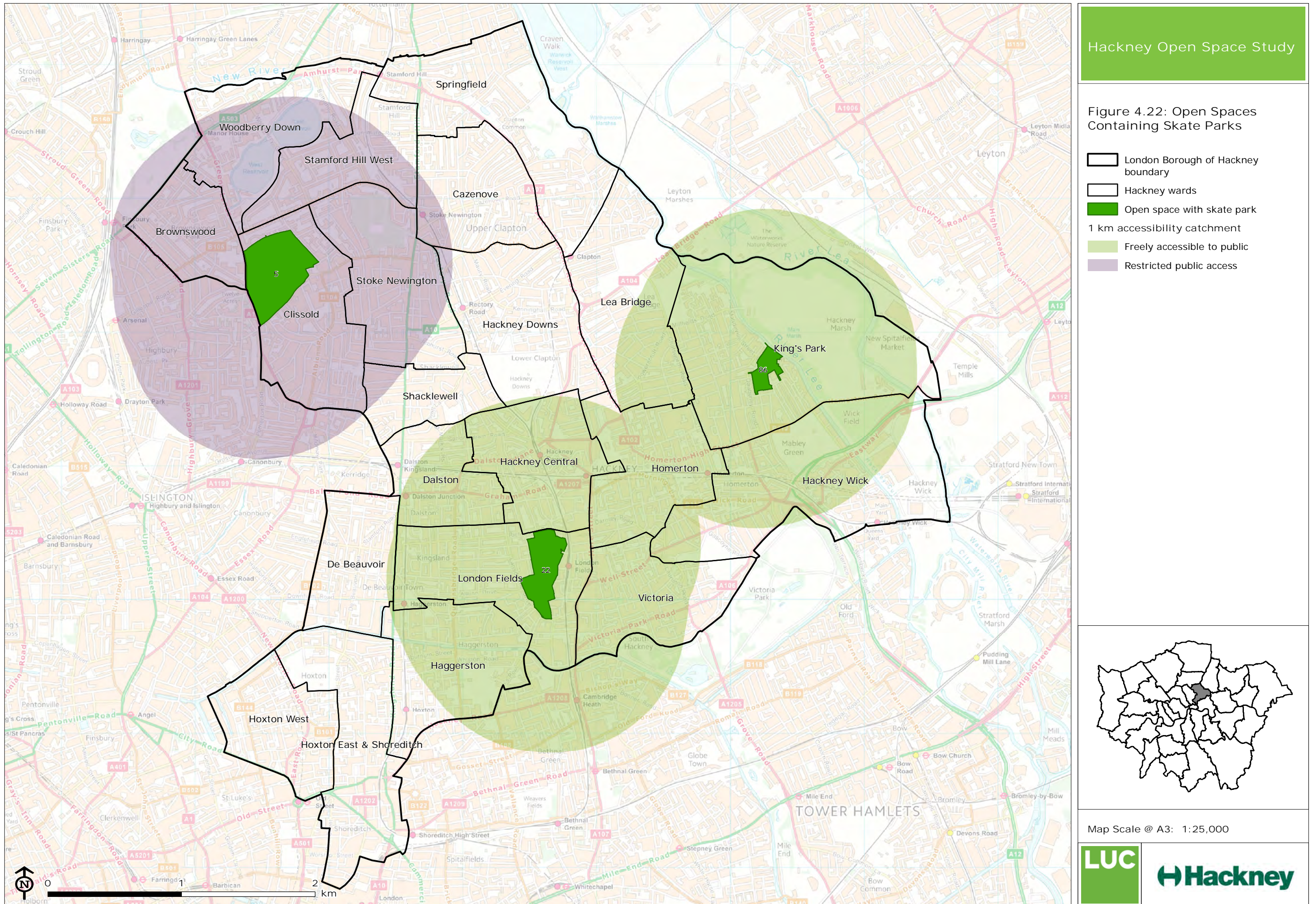
-  London Borough of Hackney boundary
-  Hackney wards
-  Open space with water play



Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



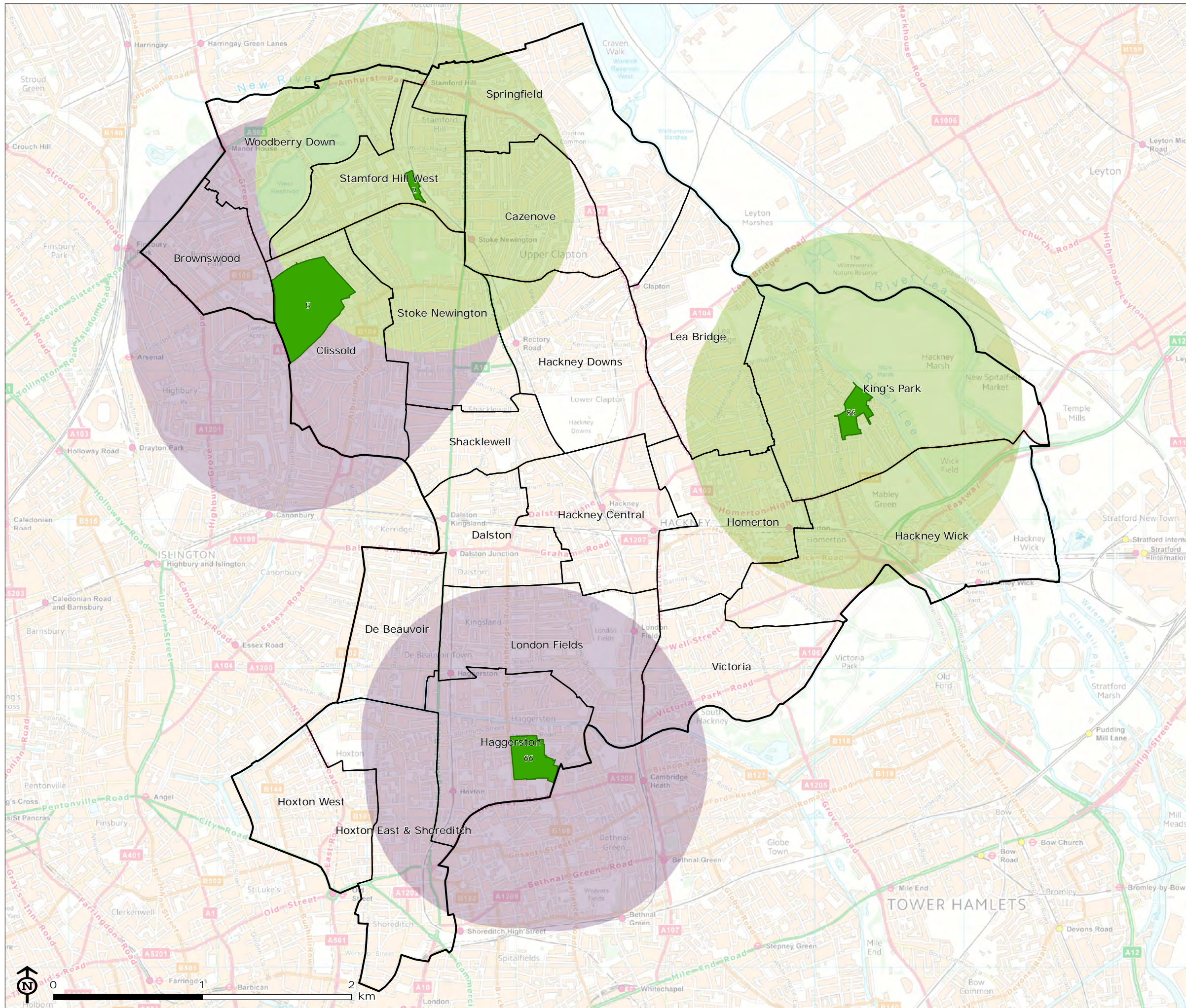
Figure 4.22: Open Spaces Containing Skate Parks









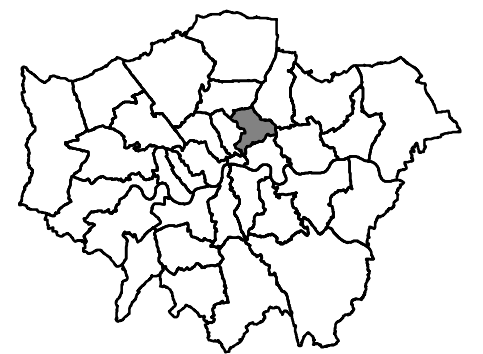
Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



Figure 4.23: Open Spaces Containing BMX



-  London Borough of Hackney boundary
-  Hackney wards
-  Open space with BMX
-  1 km accessibility catchment
-  Freely accessible to public
-  Restricted public access



Map Scale @ A3: 1:25,000



5 Conclusions and recommendations

- 5.1 This Chapter summarises the key findings of the open space assessment and provides recommendations on planning for the future.

Key findings

Value of open space

- 5.2 Good quality and value open spaces make a significant contribution to the health and wellbeing of communities located within densely populated urban environments. They also contribute to social cohesion, promote cultural heritage and mitigate some of the anticipated impacts of a changing climate e.g. attenuation of surface water runoff, reduction in urban heat island effects and improvements to air quality.

Population growth and its implications for open space

- 5.3 Since the 2011 Census, the population of Hackney has increased by 43,500. The population is likely to increase further over the next two decades with anticipated population expected to exceed 300,000 by 2027 and 335,000 by 2041.
- 5.4 Most of the population increase will be within the Wards of Woodberry Down, Dalston, Hoxton, Shoreditch, Hackney Central and Hackney Wick. Many people in these Wards do not have access to private gardens and new housing proposed for these areas will also offer limited garden space.
- 5.5 Only 25% of the population in Hackney are likely to have access to a private garden and 39% of Hackney LSOAs are in the top 10% most deprived nationally for their living environment deprivation index. As a result a large part of the population of Hackney relies on access to good quality and value open spaces. The following Wards populations are considered to have the least access to private gardens (as set out in Paragraph 1.63 and Figure 1-8):
- Hoxton West
 - Hoxton East and Shoreditch
 - Haggerston
 - Woodberry Down
 - Brownswood
 - Clissold
 - Springfield
- 5.6 Although Hackney is generally becoming more affluent, it still experiences some of the highest levels of deprivation in the country, with communities along the borders of Victoria and Homerton Wards falling within the top 10% most deprived areas in England. Health and wellbeing of the borough's residents is also generally poor with the highest proportions of people with long-term health conditions in London. Hackney also has one of the highest rates of childhood obesity in London, particularly within Hackney Wick and Haggerston Wards.
- 5.7 Hackney is a culturally diverse borough with a broad range of ethnic heritage groups and faiths. Just over a third of Hackney's residents are Christian. This is a lower percentage than the London and England averages. Hackney has significantly higher population of the Jewish and Muslim faiths together with a higher proportion of people with no religion or those who did not state a religion than the averages for London and England. The Charedi Jewish community is concentrated in the North East of the borough and is growing.

- 5.8 This cultural diversity needs to be reflected in the planning and management of open space, recognising that different groups may have different needs and aspirations.

Views expressed through consultation

- 5.9 Responses from the consultation process carried out as part of this study revealed that residents are generally satisfied with the quantity and quality of open spaces in the borough, with 90% of respondents able to access their local park from home in less than 15 minutes.
- 5.10 If more open space were to be provided in Hackney, respondents to the public consultation would like to see more provision of natural and semi-natural urban green space, and green corridors. 44% of respondents indicated an interest in managing an allotment plot.
- 5.11 Responses to the survey also revealed high levels of satisfaction with the overall amount and quality of provision for play. However, the response in relation to play for 11+ years' age group indicates an area for improvement with the majority of respondents stating that they are fairly dissatisfied with the quantity and quality of facilities for young people.
- 5.12 Respondents would like to see a multifunctional network of open spaces with increased opportunities for people to experience nature and to participate in community food growing. This should be a priority in areas which experience issues with health and wellbeing, poor living environment and in areas where there is limited provision of private gardens.

Quantity of open spaces in Hackney

- 5.13 Overall, Hackney has good provision of open space with 1.36 ha of parks and gardens, natural and semi-natural green space and amenity green space per 1,000 head of population. This is comparable to neighbouring boroughs; 0.9ha greater than Islington but 0.44 ha less than Haringey. However the provision of allotments (0.015 ha per 1,000) in Hackney is significantly less than neighbouring boroughs and the standard of 0.125 ha per 1,000 suggested by NSALG.
- 5.14 The existing network of open spaces faces considerable pressure from an anticipated increase in population and the impacts of a changing climate. It is estimated that an additional 97.9 ha of open space will be required by 2041 to maintain the current quantity standard.
- 5.15 Increasing the quantity of open space in Hackney will be challenging, as a result of the densely populated and urban character of the borough. It is likely most new developments will not include access to private gardens, thereby exacerbating the need for good quality and value publicly accessible open space.
- 5.16 **Table 5-1** sets out the proposed quantity standard for Hackney, which reflects the existing level of provision and the support expressed through consultation. The quantity standard should be used as a guide for future planning, in terms of protecting existing open space and informing the need for open space provision in new developments.

Table 5.1: Open space quantity standards for Hackney

Typology	Proposed standard
Parks and gardens Natural and semi-natural urban green space Amenity green space	1.36 ha/1,000 head of population
Play space	A minimum of 10 square metres of dedicated play space per child.

- 5.17 **Table 5-2** reveals that provision across the borough varies considerably with only six Wards (Clissold, Hackney Downs, Hackney Wick, Kings Park, Springfield and Woodberry Down) meeting the borough's proposed quantity standard.

Table 5.2: Comparison of quantity of open space by Ward

Ward	Provision (parks and gardens, natural or semi-natural urban green space, amenity green space) ha per 1,000 people in 2016	Quantity of open space provision by Ward compared to quantity standard of 1.36ha per 1,000 head of population
Brownswood	0.11	-1.25ha
Cazenove	0.18	-1.18ha
Clissold	1.84	+0.48ha
Dalston	0.01	-1.35ha
De Beauvoir	0.20	-1.16ha
Hackney Central	0.12	-1.24ha
Hackney Downs	1.59	+0.23ha
Hackney Wick	4.02	+2.66ha
Haggerston	0.81	-0.55ha
Homerton	0.45	-0.91ha
Hoxton East and Shoreditch	0.81	-0.55ha
Hoxton West	0.14	-1.22ha
King's Park	8.21	+6.85ha
Lea Bridge	1.33	-0.03ha
London Fields	1.10	-0.26ha
Shacklewell	0.04	-1.32ha
Springfield	1.48	+0.12ha
Stamford Hill West	0.20	-1.16ha
Stoke Newington	0.94	-0.42ha
Victoria	0.46	-0.9ha
Woodberry Down	2.76	+1.4ha

- 5.18 Many of the Wards which experience highest levels of deprivation relating to health and wellbeing contain the smallest quantity of publicly accessible open space.⁵
- 5.19 Furthermore, of the seven Wards which are likely to have least access to private gardens, the following fall below the proposed quantity standard for publicly accessible open space in Hackney:
- Brownswood (1.25ha below the quantity standard)
 - Hoxton West (1.22 ha below the quantity standard)
 - Hoxton East and Shoreditch (0.55 ha below the quantity standard)
 - Haggerston (0.55 ha below the quantity standard)
- 5.20 Haggerston Ward contains some of the highest rates of childhood obesity in the London. Victoria and Homerton Wards are considered to be within the top 10% most deprived areas in England. Both of these Wards also fall below the proposed quantity standard; 0.9ha and 0.91ha below the proposed quantity standard respectively.

Access to different types of open space in Hackney

- 5.21 A range of publicly accessible open spaces are available to Hackney residents. **Table 5-3** sets out the proposed accessibility standards for each type and hierarchy of open space in the borough. These standards are based on national guidance and are underpinned by the analysis of the consultation process. The standards help to identify what type of open space is already provided

⁵ Within the typologies of parks and gardens, natural and semi-natural urban green spaces and amenity green spaces.

in the vicinity of a proposed development, which will help to decide whether onsite provision is required, or whether offsite contribution to provide enhancement of existing open space may be more appropriate.

Table 5.3: Accessibility standards for Hackney

Typology/ hierarchy	Proposed standard
Parks and gardens	
• Metropolitan	3.2km
• District	1.2km
• Local	400m
• Small local	280m
Natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	
• Local	400m
• Small local	280m
Linear open space/ green corridor	N/A
Amenity green space	280m
Allotments, community gardens and city farms	1.2km
Cemeteries and churchyards	N/A
Civic space	N/A
Play provision	
• Local areas for play (LAP)	100 m
• Local equipped areas for play (LEAP)	400 m
• Neighbourhood equipped areas for play (NEAP)	1 km
• Provision for teenagers	1 km

- 5.22 In general there is good access to parks and gardens in Hackney. Most residents are within the catchment area for metropolitan sites due to the presence the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and Hackney Marshes located in the east of the borough. The Wards of Woodberry Down, Stamford Hill West, Brownswood and Clissold, located in the north east of the borough, fall outside the catchment area for these sites but do have access to the district sites of Clissold Park and Finsbury Park (located in the London Borough of Haringey).
- 5.23 Wards within the east and south east of the borough fall outside the catchment area for district sites. Residents within the northern parts of the Wards of Springfield and Cazenove are also located outside the catchment area of district sites. However these residents are in close proximity to the string of open spaces which form the Lee Valley Regional Park.
- 5.24 Dalston, Stoke Newington, London Fields, De Beauvoir, Lea Bridge and Hoxton West, Hoxton East and Shoreditch Wards contain significant areas which are outside the catchment areas for local parks and gardens. The limited provision of local parks and gardens in these Wards adds greater significance to the role of small local open spaces as well as amenity green spaces. It is therefore essential that these open spaces are multi-functional and able to withstand intensive use.
- 5.25 Wards likely to have significant population increase due to development and regeneration are Hackney Wick, Woodberry Down, Brownswood, Haggerston, Hoxton West, Hoxton East and Shoreditch, Hackney Central and Dalston. These Wards are in the accessibility catchment of small local open spaces with varied quality and value. Haggerston and Woodberry Down have good access to small local parks and gardens open space but quality and value is generally lower. These Wards also contain a considerable number of residents unlikely to have access to private gardens.
- 5.26 There are just six open spaces in the borough with the primary typology of natural or semi-natural urban green space. However, many open spaces within other typologies (e.g. parks and

gardens, linear open spaces/ green corridors and cemeteries and churchyards) contain features of nature conservation importance, reflected through being designated SINCs. As a result, a large proportion of the borough's residents are able to visit open spaces containing wildlife features. However, there are still sections of the community outside of the catchment area for a natural or semi-natural green space and future management should seek to incorporate features of biodiversity importance in all open spaces.

- 5.27 Provision of allotments, community gardens and city farms is very low compared to neighbouring authorities. Large areas of the borough fall outside the access catchment of any allotments, community gardens and city gardens, particularly in the centre of the borough and in northern Wards such as Woodberry Down, Brownswood and Clissold, and there is significant demand from residents for additional space for food growing. However, there is little scope for additional provision of allotments within Hackney. Therefore emphasis for provision should be placed on the creation of community gardens and growing spaces within larger open spaces (e.g. park and gardens).
- 5.28 Play provision is predominantly located within the large open spaces such as parks and gardens with the vast majority of residents within the catchment area of NEAPs and teen provision. However access to LAPS is poor throughout the borough and not all residents are currently within the 100m catchment area. It should be noted that not play areas within housing estates have been captured in this study and it is likely many of these sites are of a LAP type.

Quality and value of open spaces in Hackney

- 5.29 The open space assessment has identified sites within a range of quality and value scores. These have been assessed by primary typology and, where appropriate, hierarchy in line with the London Mayor's guidance. However it is important to acknowledge that many sites have multifunctional uses, especially those sites within the parks and gardens typology, and that consideration should be given to this when planning open space enhancement.
- 5.30 The quality and value standards provide a benchmark standard against which the need for enhancement of existing facilities can be measured. **Appendices 4 & 5** set out the quality and value scores for each open space and play space audited as part of this assessment. It also indicates how each site has performed against the relevant benchmark standard.
- 5.31 Parks and gardens at metropolitan and district level all achieved highest quality and value scores. However a number of open spaces within other typologies and hierarchies fell below the benchmark standards. Local and small local hierarchy of sites provide the greatest publicly accessible open space provision across Hackney. These spaces are of particular importance in areas which are lacking access to metropolitan and district sites. It is therefore important these open spaces are of high quality and value to withstand intensive use and support a range of recreation activities. This is particularly important where:
- Areas are deficient in quantity of open spaces
 - Residents are unlikely to have access to private gardens
 - Residents experience greatest levels of health and wellbeing deprivation
 - There is likely to be significant population growth
- 5.32 **Appendices 6 & 7** identify the open spaces and play spaces which are considered to be of a lower quality and lower value and are located within Wards which fall below the proposed quantity standard. Suggestions are provided for how each open space could be enhanced. However these possible interventions are indicative only and further detailed investigations should be carried out prior to the delivery of enhancement projects.
- 5.33 Full details of characteristics of individual open spaces are set out in the site proformas contained within **Appendix 8**.

Recommendations for open space planning

- 5.34 The following paragraphs set out recommendations for the future planning and management of the open space network in Hackney, based on the following four aims:
1. Protect the existing network of open space and seek to increase provision in areas that fall below the required standards for quantity and accessibility
 2. Improve access and functionality of existing open spaces
 3. Ensure residents have access to high quality and high value open spaces
 4. Seek to create a connected network of green infrastructure in Hackney

Protect the existing network of open space in Hackney and seek to increase provision in areas that fall below the required standards for quantity and accessibility.

- 5.35 The existing network of publicly accessible open space in Hackney should be protected to reflect its importance to the health and wellbeing of the borough's residents and its contribution to mitigating the anticipated effects of a changing climate.
- 5.36 The quantity and accessibility standards should be used to guide future provision of open space in the borough. This is particularly important in areas which fall below the required standards or where significant population growth is expected. Consideration should also be given to the revision of Policy DM31 given that an additional 97.88 ha of open space is required by 2041 in order to maintain the existing quantum of open space per person.
- 5.37 Where housing development or regeneration is planned, areas of useable open space should be included in masterplans, particularly in areas where access to private gardens is limited. Larger spaces with a designed function, connected to other open space and located centrally within the development provide better value for residents and the wider population. Smaller developments should be required to contribute funds toward the creation/ enhancement of open space on a head of population size. Wards likely to be subject to development and regeneration are Hackney Wick, Woodberry Down, Brownswood, Haggerston, Hoxton West, Hoxton East and Shoreditch, Hackney Central and Dalston

Improve access and functionality of existing open spaces

- 5.38 It is unlikely that significant new open space will be created in the borough to meet the existing deficiencies. Opportunities should therefore be sought to improve access to open spaces which do not currently form part of the publicly accessible network. For example, it is recommended that Holmleigh Road Cutting (including east and west bank nature reserve) is made accessible to the public. The site covers approximately 2.74 ha and opening the site to the public would increase access to local natural or semi-natural green space in the Wards of Stamford Hill West, Stoke Newington, Cazenove and Springfield (three of which are currently lacking access to this typology).
- 5.39 Consideration should also be made to increase the multi-functionality of open spaces to ensure sites provide a range of features and are able to respond to an increase in intensity of use. Opportunities to create community food growing areas in larger open spaces should be identified to respond to current deficiencies, particularly in the centre of the borough and in the northern Wards such as Woodberry Down, Brownswood and Clissold.
- 5.40 Although this study has captured many open spaces in the borough, there will inevitably be sites which were not captured due to their size. These sites are generally found within areas of social housing and provide a range of uses including amenity green space and play areas. These smaller open spaces are an important element of the open space network and therefore Hackney Council should consider the contribution of these sites when identifying open space enhancements.

Ensure all residents have access to high quality and high value open spaces

- 5.41 All residents should have access to a high quality and high value open space, which positively welcomes people in terms of physical and social access, and supports appropriate facilities required for the borough's diverse communities.

- 5.42 Sites which have been identified in this study as performing below the standards for quality and/or value should be prioritised for improvement. This is particularly important in areas which are deficient in quantity or accessibility to open space.
- 5.43 Metropolitan and district level open spaces all achieved high quality and high value scores. Due to the importance of local and small open spaces in Hackney, management should seek to ensure these sites are of high quality and high value.
- 5.44 It is recommended that the Council seeks to increase quality and value of Stoke Newington Common, a local park with lower quality and value. The Common offers local level access for large areas of Springfield, Cazenove, Hackney Downs and Stoke Newington, which have limited provision of other publicly accessible open spaces. At the time of audit, the open space was suffering from issues with cleanliness. Opportunities for enhancement include improved facilities to support informal recreation, biodiversity, character setting, amenity and educational interest.
- 5.45 Improvement of poor quality and value small local sites is recommended in Haggerston and Woodberry Down in order to compensate a population that is likely to have some of the least garden access in the borough. The regeneration proposals for Woodberry Down will seek to address some of these issues.
- 5.46 In addition, improvement of small local sites is recommended in Hoxton West, Hoxton East and Shoreditch where access to local and district level provision is poor and there is a lack of access to private gardens. Increasing provision in these areas is likely to be restricted due to the typically densely populated and urban character. It is likely most new developments will not include access to private gardens, thereby exacerbating the need for access to good quality open space. Opportunities for urban greening (e.g. street tree planting and incorporation of sustainable drainage systems) should be sought in these areas.
- 5.47 Priority should be given to the improvement of NEAPs in Haggerston, London Fields, Victoria, Homerton, Hackney Wick and Hackney Central, where there are large areas deficient in high quality and high value play spaces. Public consultation revealed that there is a need to increase the quantity and improve the quality of facilities for young people over 11 years old. Further investigations should be carried out into Hackney's play provision within housing estates as not all of these play spaces have been included in this study.

Seek to create a connected network of green infrastructure in Hackney

- 5.48 Due to the constrained nature of the borough, opportunities should be sought to create a connected green network of open space which flows through Hackney. These features should also connect with open spaces in surrounding boroughs including the Lee Valley Regional Park to the east of the borough, Finsbury Park to the north, and Victoria Park to the south.
- 5.49 Enhancing the living environment through urban greening will be particularly important in Woodberry Down, Hoxton East and Shoreditch, Hoxton West and Hackney Central which are expected to see the greatest increase in population. Woodberry Down, Hoxton East and Shoreditch, Hoxton West contain the least percentage of population with access to private gardens as well as being within some of the most deprived Wards on the living environment deprivation index.
- 5.50 Urban greening measures may include small scale interventions such as planting of street trees, creation of rain gardens, attenuation swales and construction of green walls to larger schemes such as the re-connecting fragmented sites (through removal of highways) and creating green routes between spaces. Urban greening measures should be incorporated within master planning for regeneration schemes and should form part of a strategic plan for the borough as a whole. A green infrastructure strategy should therefore be developed to help guide the delivery of such interventions and to ensure a robust and cohesive network of open space is achieved.

Bibliography

- LB Hackney Policy Team. (2016). *A Profile of Hackney, its People and Place*. London: LB Hackney.
- London Borough of Hackney. (2008). *A Strategy for Parks in Hackney*. London: Community Services: London Borough of Hackney.
- London Borough of Hackney. (2010). *Core Strategy*. London: Hackney Council.
- London Borough of Hackney. (2015). *Development Management Local Plan*. London: Hackney Council.
- Mayor of London. (2012). *Shaping Neighbourhoods; Play and Informal Recreation*. London: Mayor of London.
- Mayor of London. (2016). *Ward Profiles*. Retrieved 08 24, 2016, from London Data Store: <http://londondatastore-upload.s3.amazonaws.com/instant-atlas/ward-profiles-html/atlas.html>

Appendix 1: Planning policy context review

Hackney Open Space Assessment – Policy context

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the Open Space Assessment	Relevant element of the Hackney Open Space Assessment
NPPF	<p>Paras 73, 74, 76, 77 and 78</p> <p>Duty to cooperate: Paras 156 and 178-181</p>	<p>Para 73 essentially provides the rationale for the study, what the study should comprise of and how it feeds into the strategic allocations of new open space as well as managing existing open spaces. It states that:</p> <p>“Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.”</p> <p>Para 74 sets out the only circumstances in which an open space can be developed for different uses. It clarifies that existing open space should not be built on unless:</p> <p>an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.</p> <p>Para 77 describes the Local Green Space designation requirements, this could inform the audit and perhaps used to help designate new Local Green Spaces.</p> <p>Para 78 states that “Local policy for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with policy for Green Belts”.</p> <p>The ‘duty to cooperate’ is a legal requirement of the plan preparation process and is set out in Chapter 110 of the Localism Act. It is also outlined in the NPPF including para 156 which sets out the strategic issues where co-operation might be appropriate. Paragraphs 178-181 provides further guidance on ‘planning strategically across local boundaries’. The duty to cooperate recognises linkages between neighbouring authorities and that development requirements cannot be wholly met by one single authority, so a joined up approach is required including joint evidence to inform key issues, and aligned</p>	<p>Rationale</p> <p>Open space method</p> <p>Open space</p> <p>Protection/loss of open space</p> <p>Designation Policy</p> <p>Consultation and partnership</p>

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the Open Space Assessment	Relevant element of the Hackney Open Space Assessment
		plans across a series of authorities that include complementary policies that address key issues.	
London Plan	<p>March 2015</p> <p>Policy 2.18 GI: The Multi-Functional Network of Green and Open spaces</p> <p>Policy 3.5: Quality and Design of Housing Developments</p> <p>Policy 3.6: Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation Facilities</p> <p>Policy 3.19: Sports Facilities</p> <p>Policy 7.1: Lifetime Neighbourhoods</p> <p>Policy 7.5: Public Realm</p> <p>Policy 7.17: Metropolitan Open Land</p> <p>Policy 7.18 Protecting Open space and Addressing Deficiency</p> <p>Policy 7.19: Biodiversity and Access To Nature</p> <p>Policy 7.21 Trees and</p>	<p>Policy 2.18: The policy outlines that green and open space contributes to GI. It lays out a strategic approach to GI (partnership and addressing deficiencies), how green and open spaces should be incorporated into planning decisions and LDF preparation. LDF Preparation should support the creation, protection and enhancement of open spaces. Open spaces should be optimised for both their environmental and social qualities.</p> <p>Policy 3.5: The policy requires housing developments to display high design standards which should consider the relationship and the provision of open spaces for public and communal access that also addresses the needs of the elderly and children.</p> <p>Policy 3.6: Housing developments should include areas for children's formal and informal play which should reflect the predicted child population of the scheme and future needs. This addresses the policy's strategic objective to ensure that children and young people have access to high quality recreational facilities which includes trees and greenery wherever possible.</p> <p>Policy 3.19 supports development proposals that include the provision of sport facilities. Sports facilities that are to be developed on open spaces must "be considered carefully in light of policies on Green Belt and protecting open space as well as the borough's own assessment of needs and opportunities for both sports facilities and for green multifunctional open space."</p> <p>Policy 7.1 encourages resilient neighbourhoods which include enabling communities to have access to community infrastructure including green spaces. To achieve this, boroughs are encouraged to plan these services and work alongside neighbouring boroughs as well as at a regional level.</p> <p>Policy 7.5 supports development proposals that strengthen links between public spaces and parks.</p> <p>Policy 7.18: Concerns the protection and creation of open spaces. Open spaces can only be lost if an equal or better open space can be provided elsewhere within the local catchment area. Areas of open space deficiency are to be identified and new open space areas are to be provided in places that are likely to experience substantial development – however they must conform to GI strategies and deliver multiple benefits. This ensures that there are satisfactory levels of Open spaces across London.</p> <p>Policy 7.19: The policy aims to promote a proactive approach to the protection, enhancement, creation,</p>	<p>Open space in policy</p> <p>Rationale for urban greening</p> <p>Open space in new development</p> <p>New sports facilities on open spaces</p> <p>Community cohesion</p> <p>Open space in new development</p>

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the Open Space Assessment	Relevant element of the Hackney Open Space Assessment
	Woodlands	promotion and management of biodiversity through ensuring that nature is considered at the beginning of development proposals. The policy reasons this maximises nature gains through the layout, design and use of materials in a scheme. To achieve this, it is highly likely that open spaces will be needed.	Open space protection and creation
All London Green Grid (ALGG)	SPG Implementation Point 1: Protecting the Network of GI Implementation Point 2: Green Grid Area partnership working Implementation Point 3: Governance and Delivery Implementation Point 4: Integrating the ALGG Implementation point 5: Delivery Plan Implementation Point 6: Creation, Improvement and Management Implementation Point 7: Achieving the Benefits of GI	<p>The ALGG seeks to promote a shift from grey to green and blue infrastructure and to make it part of the cities fundamental infrastructure. The SPG document aims to:</p> <p>Protect, conserve and enhance London’s strategic network of green and open natural and cultural spaces and to connect them to the everyday life of the city.</p> <p>Encourage greater use of, and engagement with, London’s green infrastructure and popularising key destinations within the network.</p> <p>Securing a network of high quality, well designed and multifunctional green and open spaces to establish a crucial component of urban infrastructure.</p> <p>The SPG provides guidance of all the relevant policies in the London Plan and is achieved through seven implementation points:</p> <p>Point 1: States that GI is protected, enhanced and managed to ensure that its social an environmental benefits are recognised in London and elsewhere.</p> <p>Point 2: Identifies 11 Partnership Areas which should Prepare Green Grid Area (GGA) Frameworks that sets out objectives and projects, taking into account cross boundary integration. Hackney is incorporated into the:</p> <p>GGA1 Lee Valley and Finchley Ridge: includes parts of the boroughs of Barnet, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Newham, Islington, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest.</p> <p>GGA12 Central London: includes parts of the boroughs of Camden, Islington, Hackney, Hammersmith & Fulham, Kensington & Chelsea, Lambeth, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth, Westminster, and the City of London. This covers an area which includes the Central Activities Zone as defined by the London Plan</p> <p>Point 3: Outlines that the Mayor will support to the local boroughs and stakeholders by implementing the necessary governance structures.</p> <p>Point 4: Requires all boroughs and relevant bodies to incorporate these implementation points, the strategic opportunities set out in Chapter 5 and appropriate area frameworks into policies, plans, proposals and projects into their plans and policies including into cross boundary working. In addition, it</p>	Open space protection, creation and enhancement

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the Open Space Assessment	Relevant element of the Hackney Open Space Assessment
		<p>requires development and regeneration proposals to have integrated and improved GI to connect open spaces.</p> <p>Point 5: Details that a delivery plan will be prepared that sets out key Green Grid Projects for investment and an associated delivery programme outlining a phased approach to its implementation.</p> <p>Point 6: Alongside GI improvement and enhancement schemes, development and regeneration proposals should include long term funding and management strategy for the GIs maintenance and therefore open spaces.</p> <p>Point 7: Opportunities for GI in London and its wider social and environmental benefits should be developed in partnership between the Mayor, Local Authorities and other stakeholders.</p>	
Natural Capital - report of the London Green Infrastructure Task Force	Borough Level Governance	<p>Page 14: The environmental and social challenges London is currently experiencing and their future challenges should govern the need for protecting and managing open space. The need for open spaces should not be constrained by administrative boundaries, but should apply the notion of a liveable city through the greening of the built environment and public realm.</p> <p>Page 35 notes that privately owned open space is on the rise – especially in the most densely developed parts of London. The increase in the number of open space land owners increases the complexities of open space management.</p> <p>Page 36 notes that open spaces are being utilised to fulfil the concept of place-making and references the LB of Croydon.</p>	Role in place making, interaction with development proposals
Hackney Local Plan	2018-2033 Hackney Local Plan is currently at the Stage 1 and 2 Pre-production evidence gathering and Preparation of a Local Plan to be completed March 2017	<p><i>The new borough-wide local plan, known as LP33, will be the key strategic planning document which will establish a vision and planning policies to direct and guide development in the borough up to 2033. The plan is critical in ensuring that we get the right amount of development built in the right place at the right time so that the future needs of the borough are met.</i></p> <p><i>For Hackney to deliver continued growth and regeneration we must ensure a robust planning framework is in place. The Council presently has 3 key documents (core strategy, development management and site allocations local plans), the oldest of which was adopted in 2010. It is therefore essential to review this framework.</i></p>	Future policy and borough strategies

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the Open Space Assessment	Relevant element of the Hackney Open Space Assessment
		<p><i>LP33 will combine and update these documents into a single, clear document, helping to support growth and regeneration and provide clarity to our residents.</i></p>	
Hackney Core Strategy	<p>Core Strategy was adopted in November 2010.</p> <p><i>Vision</i></p> <p><i>Chapter 5 Supporting Neighbourhoods and Communities</i></p> <p><i>Chapter 8 Cleaner, Greener and Safer Places</i></p>	<p>The Core Strategy contains a Spatial Vision for Hackney which includes six priorities:</p> <p>Reduce poverty by supporting residents into sustainable employment, and promoting employment opportunities.</p> <p>Help residents to become better qualified and raise educational aspirations.</p> <p>Promote health and wellbeing for all, and support independent living.</p> <p>Make the borough safer, and help people to feel safe in Hackney.</p> <p>Promote mixed communities in well-designed neighbourhoods, where people can access high quality, affordable housing.</p> <p>Be a sustainable community, where all citizens take pride in and take care of Hackney</p> <p>Core Strategy Policy 12: Health and Environment Creating new publicly accessible open spaces where there are deficiencies, including Dalston, or investing in improving the quality of existing spaces, especially Hackney Marshes</p> <p>Overarching principles of Policies within Chapter 8: Natural Environment The Council will ensure that there is a diverse and multi-functional network of open spaces to meet the needs and requirements of Hackney's existing and future communities. This includes protecting habitats and species important for biodiversity. Where there are identified deficiencies, the creation of new and / or improvement of spaces will be sought, and regard must be given to connecting up open spaces.</p> <p>Core Strategy Policy 26 Open space Network All open and green spaces should be well-managed and enhanced to improve quality, capacity and public accessibility, to support a diverse and multi-functional network of open spaces. Where appropriate, new open spaces will be created which are publicly accessible and linked to other open spaces to enhance the borough's green infrastructure.</p> <p>Core Strategy Policy 27 Biodiversity The Council will protect, conserve and enhance nature conservation areas, in particular in and around Dalston and Shoreditch for their biodiversity value, and develop a local habitat network contributing to the wider Green Grid.</p>	<p>Green Belt</p> <p>Natural Environment</p> <p>Open space protection, creation and enhancement</p> <p>Protection/loss of open space</p>

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the Open Space Assessment	Relevant element of the Hackney Open Space Assessment
Development Management Local Plan	Adopted 2015	<p>Which includes detailed, generally criteria-based, planning policies which are, together with the London plan, the core strategy and other supplementary planning documents, to assess planning applications.</p> <p>Policy DM3 - Promoting Health and Well-being in Hackney</p> <p>Policy DM4 – Communities Infrastructure Levy and Planning Contributions</p> <p>Policy DM5 – Protection and Delivery of Social and Community Facilities and Places of Worship</p> <p>Policy DM31 – Open space and Living Roofs</p> <p>Policy DM32 – Protection and Enhancement of Existing Open space and the Less Valley Regional Park (Core Strategy policy 26)</p> <p>Policy DM33 – Allotments and Food Growing</p> <p>Policy DM34 – Sites of Nature Conservation and/or Geodiversity Value, Walthamstow Reservoirs Special Protection Area and Walthamstow Marches Sites of Special Scientific Interest</p> <p>Policy DM35 – Landscape and Tree Management</p>	<p>Proposed development</p> <p>Open space protection, creation and enhancement</p> <p>Protection/loss of open space</p>
Area Action Plans		<p>Hackney has adopted Area Action Plans for Manor House, Dalston, and Hackney Central. In those areas, the policies and proposals in the AAPs apply to development proposals. Where the AAP policies are silent the DMLP policies will apply. In assessing and proposing development schemes in the AAP areas, both the DMLP and the relevant AAP must be read together.</p>	
Parks Strategy	Adopted 2008 To be reviewed with the Local Plan Review	<p>Strategy for Parks in Hackney (2008) report recognises and acknowledges the valuable contribution made by parks and park user groups and aimed to deliver a detailed indicative action plan which contributed to the delivery of Hackney's Community Strategy, Mind the Gap and Local Area Agreement Outcomes.</p> <p>A Strategy for Parks in Hackney (2008) was defined by seven key priority areas, which were shaped by previous consultations and research leading up to the publication of the report</p>	<p>Parks and open space agendas</p> <p>Open space protection, creation and enhancement</p>

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the Open Space Assessment	Relevant element of the Hackney Open Space Assessment
		<p>these included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and young people; Planning for the future; Conservation and biodiversity; Tree preservation and management; Activities and events; Feeling safe; Green corridor. 	Protection/loss of open space
Hackney Play Strategy	2007-2012 To be reviewed with the Local Plan Review	<p>The London Borough of Hackney is unique in that the education and play service is run by an independent body the Learning Trust. The Play Strategy was delivered by the Learning Trust in collaboration with statutory and voluntary sector partners and stakeholders.</p> <p>The key themes are priorities were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve and increase good-quality play opportunities for children, specifically looking at provision for children with disabilities; To work hard with hard to reach groups to access play opportunities; To raise the profile of play and the importance of play or children; To foster multi-agency approaches to developing new and existing play provision; To improve from the play strategy to evidence gaps in provision and to use these to inform future funding and decision making where applicable; To improve children and young people’s participation in shaping play services that directly affect them; To support the long-term sustainability of existing play provision. <p>These themes are guided by set principles detailed in the documentation setting the</p>	<p>Parks and open space agendas</p> <p>Open space protection, creation and enhancement</p> <p>Protection/loss of open space</p>

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the Open Space Assessment	Relevant element of the Hackney Open Space Assessment
		standards and quality.	
Hackney Sports and Physical Activity Strategy	To be reviewed with the Local Plan Review	<p>The strategy was informed by previous research and consultation and aimed to focus on five key priority themes:</p> <p>Participation and Achievement [in 2011/12 35.5 % of the adult population participated in sports and physical activity for at least 30 minutes once a week; in 2009/10 43% of pupils participated in 3 hours of high quality P.E and school sport a week];</p> <p>Positive Prevention [3.9% of young people aged between 16-19 and known to the local Connexions service were not in education, employment or training; in 2012 65% of Hackneys working age population was employed; in 2012 25% of children in year 6 were at risk of becoming obese];</p> <p>Engaged and Involved [in 2009 3.6% of adults volunteered to support sport and physical activity, 14% of pupils are actively involved in sports and leadership activities];</p> <p>A Vibrant Quality Environment [Hackney has 56 parks and green spaces, 15 parks have achieved Green Flag quality mark status, in 2009 79% of Hackneys residents were satisfied with the parks and open spaces, in 2009 53% of residents were satisfied with the sports and leisure facilities];</p> <p>Communication [75% of people identified the need for promotion of sport and physical activity, 55% of respondents look for information about sports and physical activity online and 45% via word of mouth].</p> <p>Aiming to feed into complimentary strategies such as Hackney’s Sustainable Community Strategy Priorities to improve the overall health and wellbeing of the community.</p>	<p>Parks and open space agendas</p> <p>Open space protection, creation and enhancement</p> <p>Protection/loss of open space</p>

Appendix 2:

Quantity standards adopted by surrounding local authorities

Typology	Hackney (proposed standards)	Haringey	Islington	Tower Hamlets	Newham	
Parks and gardens	1.36 ha per 1,000 head of population*	1.64 ha per 1,000 head of population	0.312 ha per 1,000 head of population	0.98 ha per 1,000 head of population (based on provision in 2010 population)	Public parks: 0.78 ha District parks: 0.28 ha Local parks: 0.44 ha Pocket parks: 0.006 ha	
Natural or semi-natural urban green space			0.019ha per 1,000 head of population		1.00 ha	
Linear open space/ green corridors	No standard		0.022 ha per 1,000 head of population		No standard	
Amenity green space	1.36 ha per 1,000 head of population*		Amenity green space: 0.011 ha per 1,000 head of population Housing amenity green space: 0.158 ha per 1,000 head of population		No standard	
Allotments, community gardens and city farms	No standard		0.16 ha per or 0.64 plots 1,000 head of population		No standard	0.125 ha
Cemeteries and churchyards	No standard		No standard		No standard	No standard
Civic spaces/ pedestrianised area	No standard		No standard		No standard	No standard
Provision for children and teenagers	10m2 per child	10m2 per child	4.771m2 per child	10m2 per child		

*Combined standard for parks and gardens, natural or semi-natural urban green space and amenity green space.

Appendix 3:
Open space audit form

Open space audit 2017

Value scores are highlighted
in yellow

Desk based assessment

Quality scores are highlighted
in green

Site ID: Site Name:

Grid reference:

Ownership (DC, private, other):

Area (ha):

Category of open space:

Designations

A1 National:

- Listed building +3
- Scheduled Monument +3
- SSSI +3
- Historic England Register of Historic Parks and Gardens +3

A2: Regional:

- Site of Importance for Nature Conservation/ Local Wildlife Site +2
- Biodiversity Opportunity Area +2

A2 Access

- National/ Regional Trails +3
- Sustrans Routes +3

A3 Local - Statutory:

- Conservation Area +1
- Local Nature Reserve +1
- SANGs +1

A4 Other:

- Within a Flood Risk Zone +1
- Ancient Woodland +1
- T.P.O +1
- Has the site achieved a Green Flag Award? +3
- Has the site achieved a Green Flag Community Award? +3
- Has the site achieved a Green Heritage Site Accreditation? +3

Site assessment

Site ID:

Site Name:

Category of open space:

Audit date and time:

Time spent surveying:

Name of surveyor:

Survey site access: (e.g. access to whole site/ access to part of site/ no access to site)

1. Welcoming place

Site access:

- Freely accessible to public +5
- De-facto public access +1
- Restricted public access +2
- No public access -1

If restricted access, what kind of restriction?

- Opening hours +2
- Limited to particular areas +2
- Members/ tenants only +1
- Other (please state) 0

To what extent are the entrances well presented? +1 +2 +3

To what extent are the boundaries well defined and maintained? +1 +2 +3

What is the overall quality of access and accesses within and through the open space? +1 +2 +3

What is the overall quality of access and accesses for people travelling to open space? +1 +2 +3

What is the overall provision of signage? +1 +2 +3

2. Health, safety and secure

Play provision:

Is there play equipment on site?

How many separate items for equipment? +1 per item

Is it for under 5 years? +1

5-11 years? +1

Over 11 years? +1

What play activities are provided for:

- Balancing +1
- Sliding +1
- Rocking +1
- Climbing/ agility +1
- Social play +1
- Swinging +1
- Rotating +1
- Jumping +1
- Viewing +1
- Counting +1
- Touching +1

Is there impact absorbing surfacing around the equipment? +1

Are there benches within the enclosure? +1

Are there litterbins within the enclosure? +1

Is there a play area notice at the entrance stating dog free, children only and emergency contacts? +1

Is there space, separate from the equipped area, for informal play/ general runabout? +1

Overall condition of play equipment? +1 +2 +3

Is there other provision for play on site? (Please also note condition)

- MUGA +1 +1 +2 +3
- Waterplay +1 +1 +2 +3
- Skate park +1 +1 +2 +3
- BMX +1 +1 +2 +3
- Other +1 +1 +2 +3

Please state:

Is there evidence the green space is being used for informal recreation?

- Walking/ dog walking +1
- Children's play +1
- Young people hanging out +1
- Sitting/ relaxing +1
- Desire lines +1
- Skateboarding +1
- Cycling +1
- Food growing +1
- Other +1 Please state:

Overall provision for informal recreation? +1 +2 +3

What is the condition of basic amenities?

- Toilets +1 +1 +2 +3
- Cafe +1 +1 +2 +3
- Litter and/ or dog bins +1 +1 +2 +3
- Seating +1 +1 +2 +3
- Nature trail +1 +1 +2 +3
- Lifebelts +1 +1 +2 +3
- Cycle parking +1 +1 +2 +3
- Other +1 +1 +2 +3

Please state:

Community safety/ sense of security:

Is there natural surveillance into the site from surrounding properties?

+1

Do the approaches feel open and secure?

+1

Is there a flow of people through the green space (to achieve self surveillance)?

+1

Is lighting provided?

+1

Is dog fouling evident onsite?

-1

Active recreation/ sport provision: (note number and condition (score 1-3))

- Outdoor athletics track +1 +1 +2 +3
- Grass pitches +1 +1 +2 +3
- Artificial pitches (e.g. astro turf) +1 +1 +2 +3
- Tennis courts +1 +1 +2 +3
- Other +1 +1 +2 +3

Sports/ other organised activities: Scope for enhancement?

3. Clean and well maintained

Is graffiti evident?

-1

Vandalism evident?

-1

Overall cleanliness?

+1 +2 +3

Overall condition/ quality of planted areas

+1 +2 +3

Overall condition/ quality of grass areas

+1 +2 +3

Overall condition/ quality of footpaths

+1 +2 +3

Quality of water and associated edge treatment

+1 +2 +3

Are there any buildings or other built features onsite?

Not scored

Please state:

If so, please note condition

+1 +2 +3

Allotments:

Estimated number of plots in use: 0-25% +1 26%-50% +2 51-75% +3 76-100% +4

Overall condition of allotment site: +1 +2 +3

4. Sustainability

Is there green waste composting area on site?

+1

Is there evidence of sustainable management practices?

+1

Is there evidence of waste minimisation/ recycling?

+1

Does the green space provide a buffer for/ absorb noise or air pollution from:

• Nearby traffic +1

• Nearby industry +1

• Other +1

Is there evidence of tree/ woodland management? +1

5. Conservation and heritage

Is there indication that natural features are being managed for nature conservation? +1

Vegetation cover/ type

Grassland

- Very short grass/ fine ornamental lawn +1
- Short amenity grassland +1
- Wildflower grassland +1
- Low growing herbs +1
- Tall herbs +1
- Bracken +1

Scrub, shrubs and hedgerows

- Scrub +1
- Hedge +1
- Shrub +1

Water and wetlands

- Running water (rivers and streams) +1
- Canal +1
- Pond/ lake +1
- Ditches (water filled) +1
- Bog +1
- Wet marginal vegetation +1

Invasive species

-1

Other vegetation type:
(please state) +1

Trees and woodland

- Broadleaved woodland +1
- Coniferous woodland +1
- Woodland edges/ trees and shrubs forming shelterbelt +1
- Tree groups/ scattered trees +1
- Veteran trees or significant individual trees +1
- Orchard +1
- Deadwood +1

Flower beds

- Annual bedding displays +1
- Ornamental planting +1

Brownfield land

- Bare soil and rock +1
- Derelict wasteland +1

Allotments

- Allotments - active +1
- Allotments - abandoned +1

Does the green space contribute to the setting of the immediate local area? +1

Is the green space visible from adjacent main road/ railway/ public transport route? +1

Does the green space feature any recognisable landmark features of local importance? +1

Is the open space visually attractive? +1

What threats/ disturbances/ issues are affecting the attractiveness of the site?

- Road noise -1
- Rail noise -1
- Pollution -1
- Lack of landscape management -1
- Erosion -1
- Intrusive buildings -1
- Motorcycle scrambling -1
- Fly tipping -1
- Flooding -1
- Other -1

Please state:

6. Community involvement

Is there a permanent public noticeboard on site? +1

If so, are up to date notices displayed? +1

Are there any temporary notices on site informing users about current developments? +1

If so, are they up to date? +1

Is there a built facility on site which is being used by the local community for education? +1

Is there evidence that a natural feature on site is being used by the local community for education? +1

Does the site offer educational interest (e.g. nature conservation interest or local historic significance)? +1

Is there a evidence of an active community group? +1

Is there a programme of activities? +1

7. Marketing

Are any of the following social facilities located on or adjacent to green space:

- Community centre +1
- Youth centre +1
- Meeting hall +1
- Indoor sport hall/ leisure centre +1
- Other social facility +1

Is there a dedicated outdoor performance area within the green space? +1

Does the green space contain public art? +1

Is there a school immediately adjacent to the green space? +1

8. Potential themes for enhancement:

Please tick as many boxes as relevant:

	Existing	Potential for enhancement
• Landscape, Heritage and Sense of Place	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Water Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Access and Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Health and Well-Being	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Local Awareness and Involvement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Comments:

Appendix 4: Site lists with quality and value ratings*

Site ID	Site name	Hierarchy/typology	Quality	Value	QV rating
54	Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park	Metropolitan parks and gardens	121	105	++
58	Hackney Marshes	Metropolitan parks and gardens	95	56	++
5	Clissold Park	District parks and gardens	105	113	++
12	Millfields	District parks and gardens	75	73	++
10	Springfield Park	Local parks and gardens	90	102	++
16	Hackney Downs	Local parks and gardens	91	78	++
20	Well Street Common	Local parks and gardens	70	52	+-
22	London Fields	Local parks and gardens	77	80	++
34	Shoreditch Park	Local parks and gardens	67	65	++
49	Stoke Newington Common	Local parks and gardens	47	61	--
51	Woodberry Downs Park	Local parks and gardens	63	43	--
52	Clapton Common	Local parks and gardens	37	51	--
57	Spring Hill Recreation Ground	Local parks and gardens	39	27	--
64	East Marsh	Local parks and gardens	56	34	--
66	Haggerston Park	Local parks and gardens	81	66	++
85	Mabley Green	Local parks and gardens	91	67	++
86	Daubeney Fields	Local parks and gardens	62	62	--
99	West Reservoir	Local parks and gardens	45	27	--
2	Allens Gardens	Small local parks and gardens	67	68	++
8	Butterfield Green	Small local parks and gardens	67	72	++
11	Cazenove Road North	Small local parks and gardens	39	19	--
14	White Hart Field Green Wedge	Small local parks and gardens	46	23	+-
15	Clapton Pond	Small local parks and gardens	70	43	++
17	Clapton Square	Small local parks and gardens	54	61	++
23	St Thomas Square Gardens	Small local parks and gardens	49	26	+-
25	Ufton Gardens	Small local parks and gardens	36	18	--
26	De Beauvoir Square	Small local parks and gardens	62	47	++
27	Dalston Eastern Curve Garden	Small local parks and gardens	61	35	++
29	Albion Square	Small local parks and gardens	46	21	+-
35	Broadway Market Green	Small local parks and gardens	46	37	++

Site ID	Site name	Hierarchy/typology	Quality	Value	QV rating
39	Homerton Grove	Small local parks and gardens	37	16	--
45	Mark Street Garden	Small local parks and gardens	47	26	+-
59	Hoxton Community Garden	Small local parks and gardens	69	36	++
79	Charles Square	Small local parks and gardens	46	20	+-
80	Shepherdess Walk	Small local parks and gardens	66	39	++
81	Myddleton Avenue	Small local parks and gardens	39	16	--
89	Aske Gardens	Small local parks and gardens	62	32	+-
92	Fasset Square	Small local parks and gardens	32	14	--
95	Hoxton Square	Small local parks and gardens	44	25	+-
96	Rowley Gardens	Small local parks and gardens	54	43	++
98	St Thomas Long Burial Ground	Small local parks and gardens	39	20	--
198	Cazenove Road North	Small local parks and gardens	37	16	--
1	East Reservoir	Local natural or semi-natural urban green space	80	43	++
3	Abney Park Cemetery	Local natural or semi-natural urban green space	62	57	++
13	Wick Woodland	Local natural or semi-natural urban green space	25	28	--
63	Middlesex Filter Beds Nature Reserve	Local natural or semi-natural urban green space	48	40	++
67	Area behind industrial estate, Kingsland Basin	Small local natural or semi-natural urban green space	57	25	++
125	Sherwood House - Pickering House, Woodbery Estate	Small local natural or semi-natural urban green space	39	26	++
33	Regents Canal	Linear open space/green corridors	35	23	--
38	Lee Navigation	Linear open space/green corridors	48	48	--
76	River Lee North	Linear open space/green corridors	61	51	++
87	River Lee Space	Linear open space/green corridors	54	39	++
4	Levy Memorial Garden	Amenity green space	29	20	--

Site ID	Site name	Hierarchy/typology	Quality	Value	QV rating
9	Kynaston Gardens	Amenity green space	52	39	++
21	Shore Gardens	Amenity green space	46	17	+-
31	Geffrye Museum	Amenity green space	68	34	++
36	Stonebridge Gardens	Amenity green space	59	55	++
47	Windsor Terrace Open Space	Amenity green space	42	17	+-
65	St Mary of Eton Church	Amenity green space	64	24	+-
90	Cassland Road Gardens	Amenity green space	44	24	+-
91	Church Street Garden	Amenity green space	36	27	+-
97	Shacklewell Green	Amenity green space	48	23	+-
100	Hunsdon House	Amenity green space	47	20	+-
101	Wenlock Road	Amenity green space	37	29	+-
102	Pitcairn Estate	Amenity green space	47	28	+-
103	Kingsmead Estate, Kingswood Homes	Amenity green space	40	14	+-
104	Kingsmead Estate, Kingswood Homes	Amenity green space	66	48	++
105	Kingsmead Estate, Kingswood Homes	Amenity green space	42	15	+-
106	Kingsmead Estate, Kingswood Homes	Amenity green space	57	57	++
107	Gascoyn Estate	Amenity green space	24	17	--
108	Gascoyn Estate	Amenity green space	19	16	--
109	Hackney Wick Estate	Amenity green space	50	54	++
110	Gascoyne Road	Amenity green space	29	13	--
111	Gascoyne Road	Amenity green space	27	15	--
113	St Mary's Estate	Amenity green space	50	34	++
114	St Mary's Estate	Amenity green space	29	10	--
115	St Mary's Estate	Amenity green space	37	10	+-
116	Geffryre/Arden Estate Harman Estate	Amenity green space	28	11	--
117	Ravens Wood Norwood Children & Family Centre	Amenity green space	26	12	--
118	Regents Estate	Amenity green space	32	40	--

Site ID	Site name	Hierarchy/typology	Quality	Value	QV rating
119	Regents Court	Amenity green space	45	44	++
120	Melford Court	Amenity green space	43	17	+-
122	Clapton Way Estate	Amenity green space	62	47	++
123	Clapton Way Estate	Amenity green space	36	14	+-
124	Woodberry Down Estate (Grovely House & Toxteth House)	Amenity green space	28	31	--
126	Oakend/Farningham Chattenden House, Woodberry Down Estate SE	Amenity green space	16	13	--
127	Oakend/Farningham Chattenden House, Woodberry Down Estate SE	Amenity green space	22	13	--
128	Oakend/Farningham Chattenden House, Woodberry Down Estate SE	Amenity green space	17	14	--
129	Oakend/Farningham Chattenden House, Woodberry Down Estate SE	Amenity green space	24	19	--
130	Summit Estate	Amenity green space	32	31	--
131	Trelauney Estate	Amenity green space	44	38	++
132	Trelauney Estate	Amenity green space	50	38	++
133	The Wyke Estate	Amenity green space	25	17	--
134	The Wyke Estate	Amenity green space	38	40	++
135	The Wyke Estate	Amenity green space	29	17	--
136	Crosset House	Amenity green space	37	18	+-
137	Crosset House	Amenity green space	27	17	--
140	Woodberry Down Estate	Amenity green space	16	12	--
143	Kings Crescent	Amenity green space	35	11	+-
144	Arden Estate/Aske Gardens	Amenity green space	37	14	+-
145	Land Street	Amenity green space	48	15	+-
146	Pitfield Street	Amenity green space	37	10	+-
147	Frampton Park Estate	Amenity green space	30	19	--

Site ID	Site name	Hierarchy/typology	Quality	Value	QV rating
148	Frampton Park Estate	Amenity green space	50	36	++
149	Frampton Park Estate	Amenity green space	35	17	+-
150	Frampton Park Estate	Amenity green space	35	16	+-
151	Frampton Park Estate	Amenity green space	26	15	--
152	Pembury Road West	Amenity green space	48	37	++
153	Pembury Road West	Amenity green space	41	29	+-
155	Pembury Road East	Amenity green space	48	37	++
156	Amhurst Road Estate	Amenity green space	39	16	+-
157	Sommerford Estate	Amenity green space	38	15	+-
158	Clissold Crescent	Amenity green space	41	20	+-
159	Rowley Gardens	Amenity green space	31	14	--
160	Rowley Gardens	Amenity green space	28	16	--
161	Clapton Common Upper	Amenity green space	26	10	--
162	Northwold Road	Amenity green space	49	38	++
163	Northwold Road	Amenity green space	37	17	+-
164	Moreton Close	Amenity green space	46	11	+-
165	Glyn Road Estate	Amenity green space	45	14	+-
166	Glyn Road Estate	Amenity green space	62	48	++
167	Glyn Road Estate	Amenity green space	62	25	+-
168	Glyn Road Estate	Amenity green space	43	37	++
169	Yorkshire Road Estate	Amenity green space	42	35	++
171	Stamford Hill Estate	Amenity green space	43	48	++
172	Stamford Hill Estate	Amenity green space	48	30	+-
173	Cazenove Road South	Amenity green space	35	18	+-
174	Cazenove Road South	Amenity green space	28	14	--
175	Warwick Grove	Amenity green space	35	20	+-
176	Warwick Grove	Amenity green space	39	18	+-
177	Warwick Grove	Amenity green space	63	41	++
178	Warwick Grove	Amenity green space	35	26	+-
179	Warwick Grove	Amenity green space	28	11	--
180	Gooch House	Amenity green space	39	16	+-

Site ID	Site name	Hierarchy/typology	Quality	Value	QV rating
181	Mornington Estate	Amenity green space	58	56	++
183	Hartlake Road	Amenity green space	36	37	++
184	De Beauvoir Estate	Amenity green space	36	15	+-
185	De Beauvoir Estate	Amenity green space	23	16	--
186	Fellows Court South	Amenity green space	23	10	--
187	Pitsfield Estate	Amenity green space	29	16	--
188	Pitsfield Estate	Amenity green space	24	12	--
189	St John's Court	Amenity green space	30	38	+-
190	Joseph Court	Amenity green space	59	33	++
191	Banister House Estate	Amenity green space	66	47	++
192	Amwell Court	Amenity green space	34	17	--
193	Warwick Grove North	Amenity green space	47	40	++
201	Lockner Estate	Amenity green space	24	10	--
212	Albion Parade	Amenity green space	41	19	+-
7	Aden Terrace Allotment	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	27	16	--
32	St Mary's Secret Garden	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	67	33	++
41	Overbury Street Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	32	18	++
43	Springdale Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	28	8	+-
44	Church Walk Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	28	11	+-
53	Spring Hill Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	22	17	+-
60	Leaside Road Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	27	11	--
203	Hackney City Farm	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	49	28	++
208	Robin Hood Community Garden	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	37	25	++
210	Spring Lane Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	39	20	++
213	Hackney Community Tree Nursery & Edible Forest Garden	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	62	33	++
6	St Mary's Old Church	Cemeteries and churchyards	29	32	+-
24	Church in Morningside Estate, St Luke's	Cemeteries and churchyards	43	28	++
30	St John's Hoxton Churchyard	Cemeteries and churchyards	57	51	++

Site ID	Site name	Hierarchy/typology	Quality	Value	QV rating
40	Lauriston Road Jewish Cemetery	Cemeteries and churchyards	26	9	--
42	St John of Jerusalem Churchyard	Cemeteries and churchyards	35	25	--
46	St Leonard C of E Churchyard	Cemeteries and churchyards	64	39	++
48	West Hackney Recreation Road	Cemeteries and churchyards	67	61	++
50	Quaker Burial Ground	Cemeteries and churchyards	25	19	--
55	St Mary's Parish Church	Cemeteries and churchyards	33	24	--
56	St Mattias Church	Cemeteries and churchyards	29	14	--
61	St Thomas Recreation Ground	Cemeteries and churchyards	36	27	++
69	Methodist Church & Twinkle Tots Nursery	Cemeteries and churchyards	37	14	+-
74	St Barnabus Church	Cemeteries and churchyards	31	20	--
77	The Round Chapel	Cemeteries and churchyards	32	17	--
83	St John's at Hackney Churchyard	Cemeteries and churchyards	74	56	++
94	Fairchilds Garden	Cemeteries and churchyards	44	18	+-
141	St Olave Parish Church	Cemeteries and churchyards	22	19	--
18	Town Hall Square	Civic spaces/pedestrianised area	52	29	++
68	Gillet Square	Civic spaces/pedestrianised area	37	22	+-
154	Pembury Road East	Civic spaces/pedestrianised area	51	25	+-
205	Stonebridge Estate	Civic spaces/pedestrianised area	33	12	--
206	Stonebridge Estate	Civic spaces/pedestrianised area	32	14	--
207	Stonebridge Estate	Civic spaces/pedestrianised area	29	12	--

* Many sites have duplicate names, however all Site IDs are unique

Appendix 5: Quality and value ratings for sites containing play*

Site ID	Site name	Play type	Play quality	Play value	QV score
59	Hoxton Community Garden	LAP	5	6	+-
24	Church in Morningside Estate, St Luke's	LAP	4	5	--
9	Kynaston Gardens	LAP	4	11	--
134	The Wyke Estate	LAP	2	17	++
80	Shepherdess Walk	LAP	5	13	+-
85	Mabley Green	LAP	5	23	++
118	Regents Estate	LAP	4	16	++
88	Lockner Estate	LAP	5	9	+-
200	Lockner Estate	LAP	5	15	+-
153	Pembury Road West	LEAP	3	10	--
15	Clapton Pond	LEAP	4	12	--
130	Summit Estate	LEAP	3	15	--
83	St John's at Hackney Churchyard	LEAP	5	17	+-
148	Frampton Park Estate	LEAP	5	13	+-
113	St Mary's Estate	LEAP	3	18	--
86	Daubeney Fields	LEAP	4	25	++
169	Yorkshire Road Estate	LEAP	4	14	--
93	Goldsmith Square Recreation Ground	LEAP	3	10	--
190	Joseph Court	LEAP	4	11	--
189	St John's Court	LEAP	3	17	--
154	Pembury Road East	LEAP	4	8	--
182	Mornington Estate	LEAP	3	11	--
178	Warwick Grove	LEAP	3	8	--
177	Warwick Grove	LEAP	4	17	--
193	Warwick Grove North	LEAP	5	16	+-
152	Pembury Road West	LEAP	4	15	--
101	Wenlock Road	LEAP	2	13	--
73	Dive Roe	LEAP	3	12	--
199	Lockner Estate	LEAP	4	9	--
197	Myddleton Avenue	LEAP	4	16	--
124	Woodberry Down Estate (Grovely House & Toxteth House)	LEAP	3	13	--
162	Northwold Road	LEAP	4	15	--
51	Woodberry Downs Park	LEAP	5	13	+-
49	Stoke Newington Common	LEAP	4	27	++
129	Oakend/Farningham Chattenden House, Woodbery Down Estate SE	LEAP	3	6	--
166	Glyn Road Estate	LEAP	4	19	--
22	London Fields	LEAP	5	36	++

Site ID	Site name	Play type	Play quality	Play value	QV score
102	Pitcairn Estate	LEAP	4	8	--
35	Broadway Market Green	LEAP	3	15	--
104	Kingsmead Estate, Kingswood Homes	LEAP	5	22	++
66	Haggerston Park	LEAP	5	24	++
26	De Beauvoir Square	LEAP	5	19	+-
8	Butterfield Green	LEAP	5	24	++
136	Crosset House	NEAP	3	6	--
132	Trelauney Estate	NEAP	4	15	--
106	Kingsmead Estate, Kingswood Homes	NEAP	5	33	++
131	Trelauney Estate	NEAP	3	20	--
122	Clapton Way Estate	NEAP	5	25	+-
119	Regents Court	NEAP	4	24	--
155	Pembury Road East	NEAP	4	16	--
109	Hackney Wick Estate	NEAP	3	21	--
168	Glyn Road Estate	NEAP	3	18	--
20	Well Street Common	NEAP	4	19	--
75	Homerton Adventure Play Grove	NEAP	5	24	+-
84	Apples and Pears Play Association/28 Pearson Street	NEAP	4	25	--
72	Evergreen Adventure Play Area	NEAP	4	38	++
54	Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park	NEAP	5	48	++
52	Clapton Common	NEAP	4	19	--
48	West Hackney Recreation Road	NEAP	4	14	--
78	Shakespeare Walk Adventure Playground	NEAP	3	35	++
38	Lee Navigation	NEAP	4	15	--
36	Stonebridge Gardens	NEAP	4	26	++
34	Shoreditch Park	NEAP	5	31	++
2	Allens Gardens	NEAP	5	28	++
28	Evergreen Square Gardens	NEAP	4	12	--
171	Stamford Hill Estate	NEAP	2	26	++
17	Clapton Square	NEAP	5	27	++
16	Hackney Downs	NEAP	6	27	++
12	Millfields	NEAP	5	30	++
10	Springfield Park	NEAP	5	37	++
209	Springfield Park	NEAP	4	26	++
5	Clissold Park	NEAP	5	43	++
96	Rowley Gardens	NEAP	5	19	+-
191	Banister House Estate	NEAP	4	22	--

Site ID	Site name	Play type	Play quality	Play value	QV score
183	Hartlake Road	NEAP	5	19	+ -
181	Mornington Estate	NEAP	4	29	- +
30	St John's Hoxton Churchyard	NEAP	5	20	+ -

* Many sites have duplicate names, however all Site IDs are unique

Appendix 6:

Open space below relevant quality and value standards and located within Wards below proposed quantity standards

Site ID	Site name	Area least likely to have access to private garden	Area with greatest IMD or health issue	Contains Play? (Type & QV rating)	Areas for enhancement													
					Entrances	Boundaries	Access	Signage	Basic amenities	Cleanliness	Planting	Grass	Footpaths	Informal recreation	Sports/ activities	Biodiversity	Character setting	Amenity
Local parks and gardens																		
49	Stoke Newington Common	No	No	LEAP +-														
52	Clapton Common	No	No	NEAP --														
99	West Reservoir	Yes	No	No														
Small local parks and gardens																		
11	Cazenove Road North	No	No	No														
25	Ufton Gardens	No	No	No														
39	Homerton Grove	No	Yes	No														
81	Myddleton Avenue	No	No	No														
92	Fasset Square	No	No	No														
98	St Thomas Long Burial Ground	No	Yes	No														
198	Cazenove Road North	No	No	No														
Linear open space/ green corridor																		
33	Regents Canal	Yes	Yes	No														
Amenity open space																		
4	Levy Memorial Garden	No	No	No														
114	St Mary's Estate	Yes	Yes	No														
116	Geffryre/ Arden Harman Estate	Yes	No	No														
117	Ravens Wood Norwood Children & Family Centre	No	No	No														
130	Summit Estate	Yes	No	LEAP --														
133	The Wyke Estate	No	Yes	No														
135	The Wyke Estate	No	Yes	No														
137	Crosset House	No	Yes	No														
147	Frampton Park Estate	No	Yes	No														
151	Frampton Park Estate	No	Yes	No														
174	Cazenove	No	No	No														

Appendix 7:

Play space in areas falling below the quantity standard

Site ID	Site name	Primary typology/hierarchy of open space	Play provision type	Ward experience issues with access to private gardens?	Ward experiences issues with IMD or health deprivation levels?	Play provision QV rating	Open space QV rating
9	Kynaston Gardens	Amenity green space	LAP	No	No	--	++
15	Clapton Pond	Small local parks and gardens	LEAP	No	No	--	++
24	Church in Morningside Estate, St Luke's	Cemeteries and churchyards	LAP	No	Yes	--	++
28	Evergreen Square Gardens	Provision for children and teenagers	NEAP	No	No	--	
35	Broadway Market Green	Small local parks and gardens	LEAP	No	No	--	++
48	West Hackney Recreation Road	Cemeteries and churchyards	NEAP	No	No	--	++
73	Dive Roe	Provision for children and teenagers	LEAP	Yes	Yes	--	N/A
84	Apples and Pears Play Association/ 28 Pearson Street	Provision for children and teenagers	NEAP	Yes	Yes	--	N/A
93	Goldsmith Square Recreation Ground	Provision for children and teenagers	LEAP	Yes	Yes	--	N/A
101	Wenlock Road	Amenity green space	LEAP	Yes	No	--	-+
102	Pitcairn Estate	Amenity green space	LEAP	No	Yes	--	-+
113	St Mary's Estate	Amenity green space	LEAP	Yes	Yes	--	++
119	Regents Court	Amenity green space	NEAP	Yes	Yes	--	++
131	Trelauney Estate	Amenity green space	NEAP	No	Yes	--	++
132	Trelauney Estate	Amenity green space	NEAP	No	Yes	--	++
136	Crosset House	Amenity green space	NEAP	No	Yes	--	-+
152	Pembury Road West	Amenity green space	LEAP	No	No	--	++
153	Pembury	Amenity	LEAP	No	No	--	-+

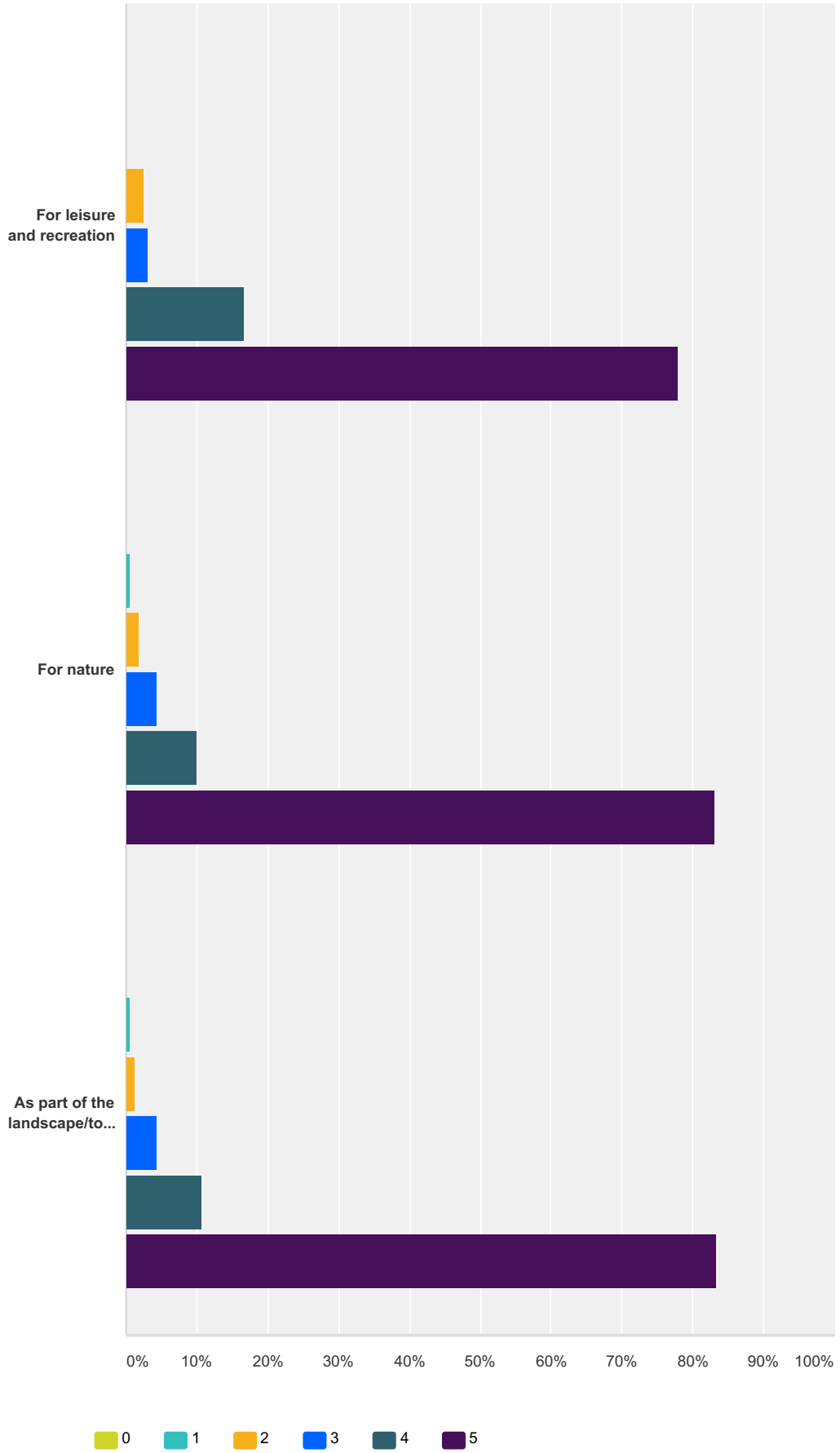
Site ID	Site name	Primary typology/hierarchy of open space	Play provision type	Ward experience issues with access to private gardens?	Ward experiences issues with IMD or health deprivation levels?	Play provision QV rating	Open space QV rating
	Road West	green space					
154	Pembury Road East	Civic spaces/pedestrianised area	LEAP	No	No	--	--
155	Pembury Road East	Amenity green space	NEAP	No	No	--	++
169	Yorkshire Road Estate	Amenity green space	LEAP	No	No	--	++
182	Mornington Estate	Provision for children and teenagers	LEAP	No	Yes	--	
189	St John's Court	Amenity green space	LEAP	No	No	--	+-
191	Banister House Estate	Amenity green space	NEAP	No	Yes	--	++
197	Myddleton Avenue	Provision for children and teenagers	LEAP	No	No	--	
199	Lockner Estate	Provision for children and teenagers	LEAP	No	No	--	

Appendix 8:
Online consultation questionnaire and responses

Q2 Please indicate the value that you place on parks and open spaces (please provide a value score for each of the categories listed: 0 = not at all valued; 1= very low value; 2= low value; 3= neither low or high value; 4= high value; 5= very high valued)

Answered: 162 Skipped: 13

Hackney Open Space Public Survey

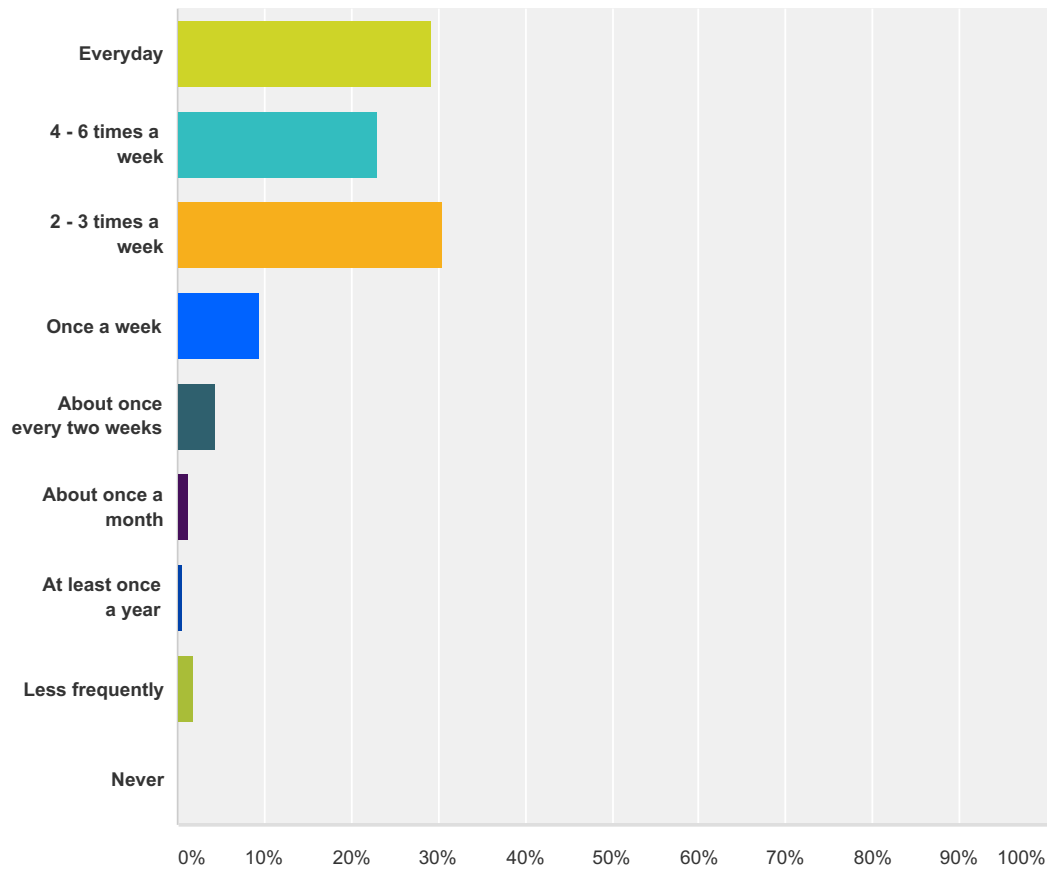


Hackney Open Space Public Survey

	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
For leisure and recreation	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	2.47% 4	3.09% 5	16.67% 27	77.78% 126	162
For nature	0.00% 0	0.63% 1	1.88% 3	4.38% 7	10.00% 16	83.13% 133	160
As part of the landscape/to look at	0.00% 0	0.62% 1	1.24% 2	4.35% 7	10.56% 17	83.23% 134	161

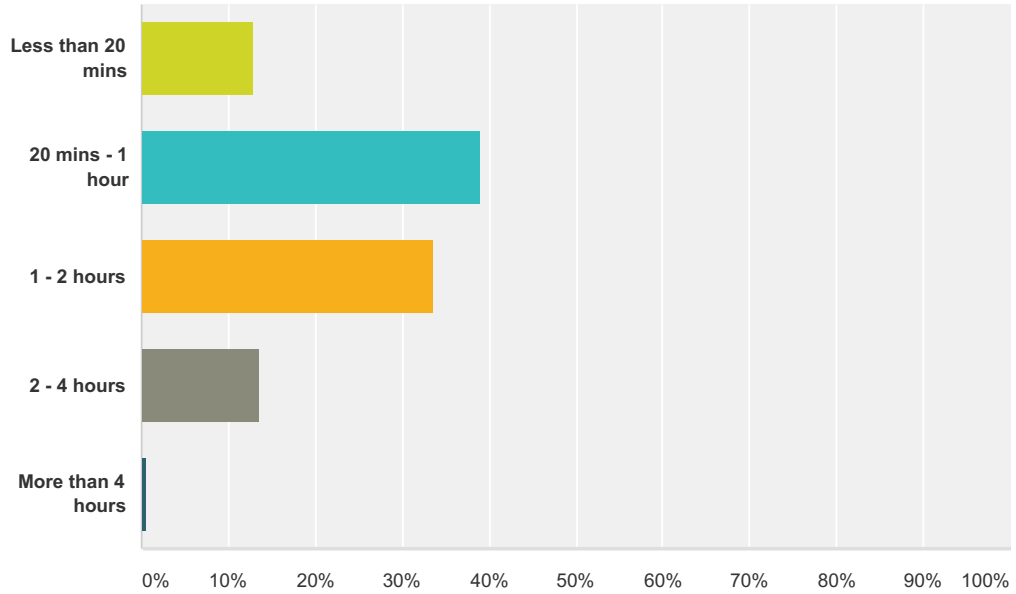
Q3 On average, how often do you use parks and open spaces in Hackney?

Answered: 161 Skipped: 14



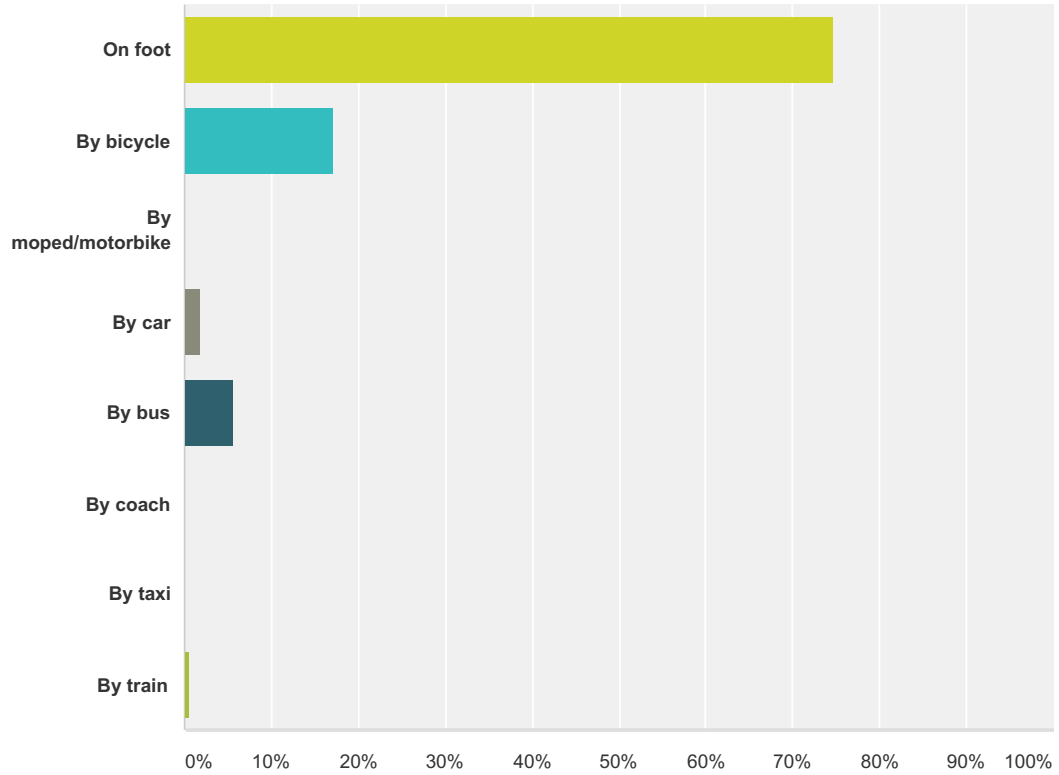
Q4 How much time do you usually spend (per visit) using Hackney's parks and open spaces?

Answered: 161 Skipped: 14



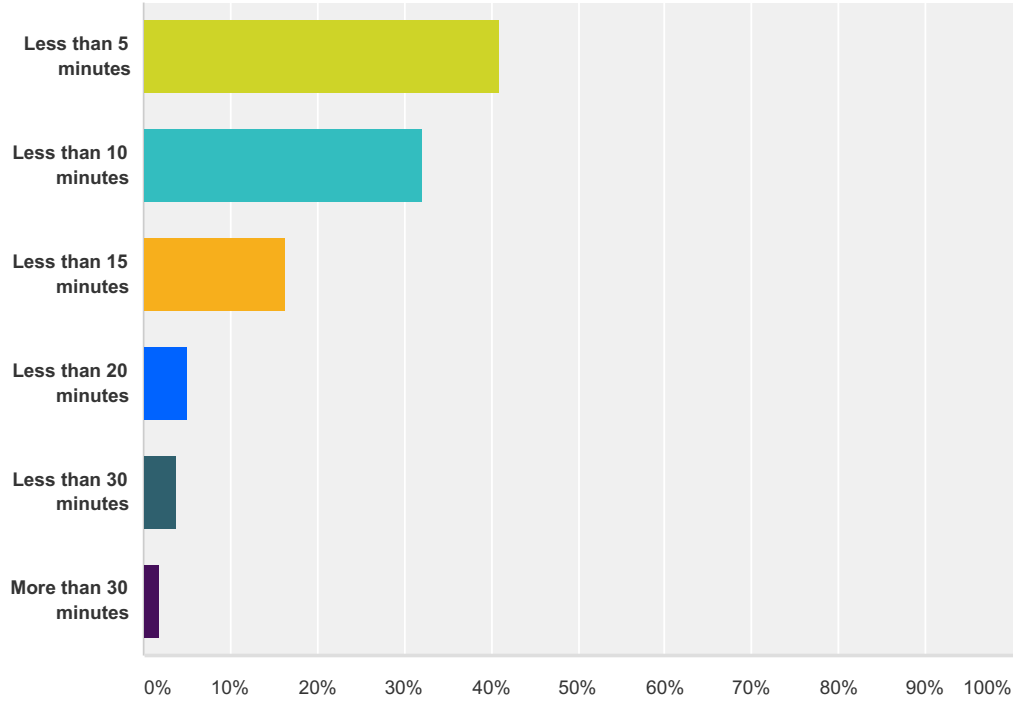
Q5 What mode of transport do you use for the majority of your journey when going to your local park or open space?

Answered: 158 Skipped: 17



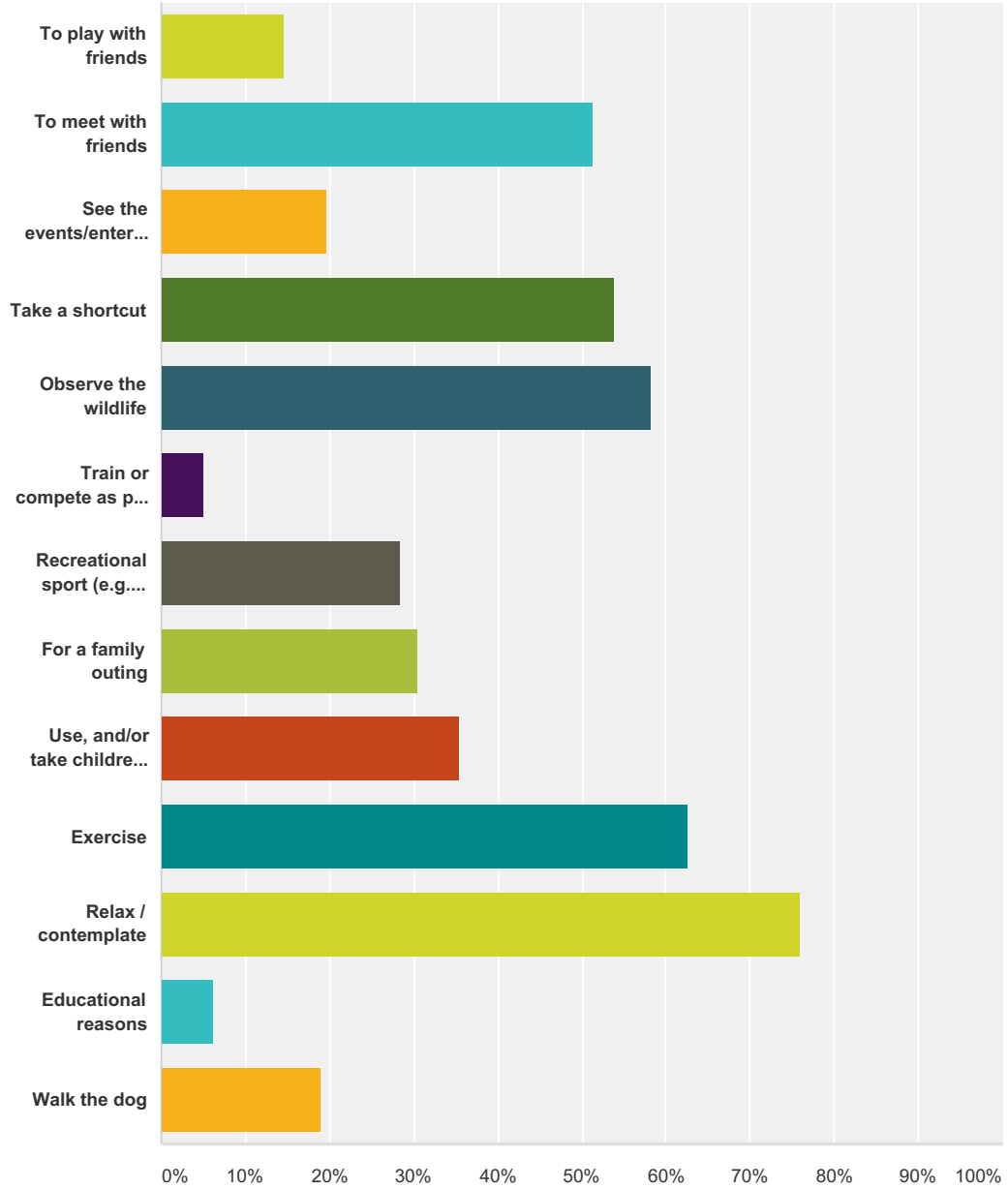
**Q6 How long does it take to travel to the park or open space you visit the most?
Please tick one option**

Answered: 159 Skipped: 16



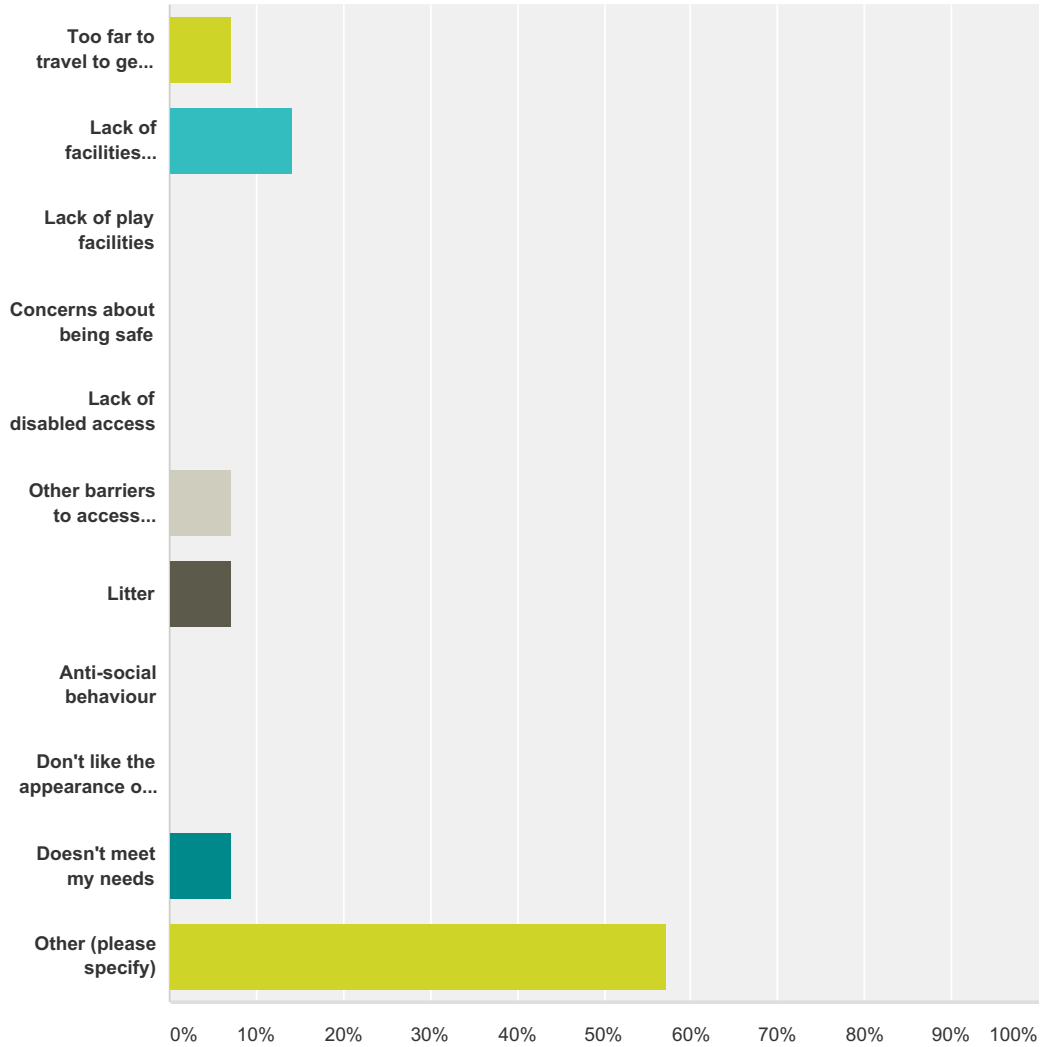
Q7 If you use parks or open spaces, what activities do you take part in when you visit them? (Please tick all that apply)

Answered: 158 Skipped: 17



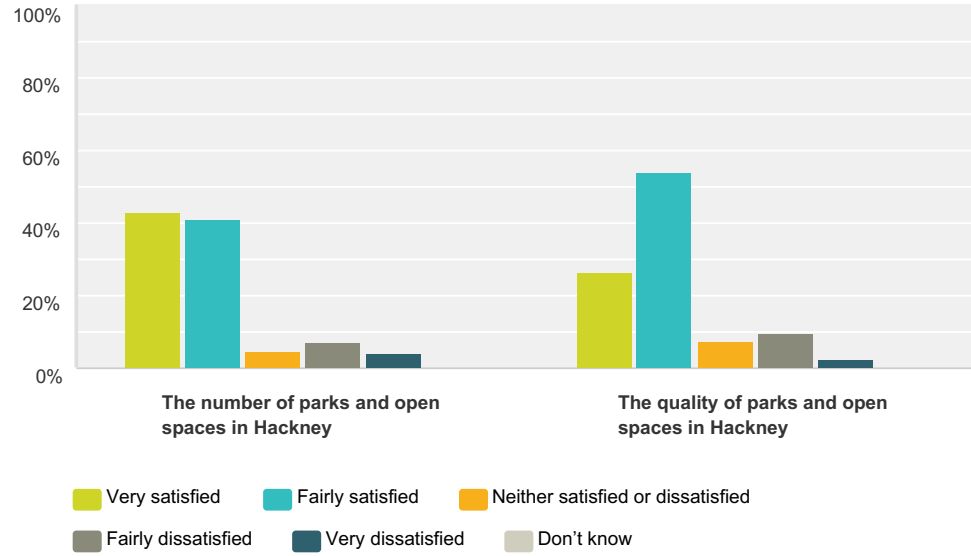
Q8 If you don't use parks and open spaces regularly (i.e. once a month or less) why is this?

Answered: 14 Skipped: 161



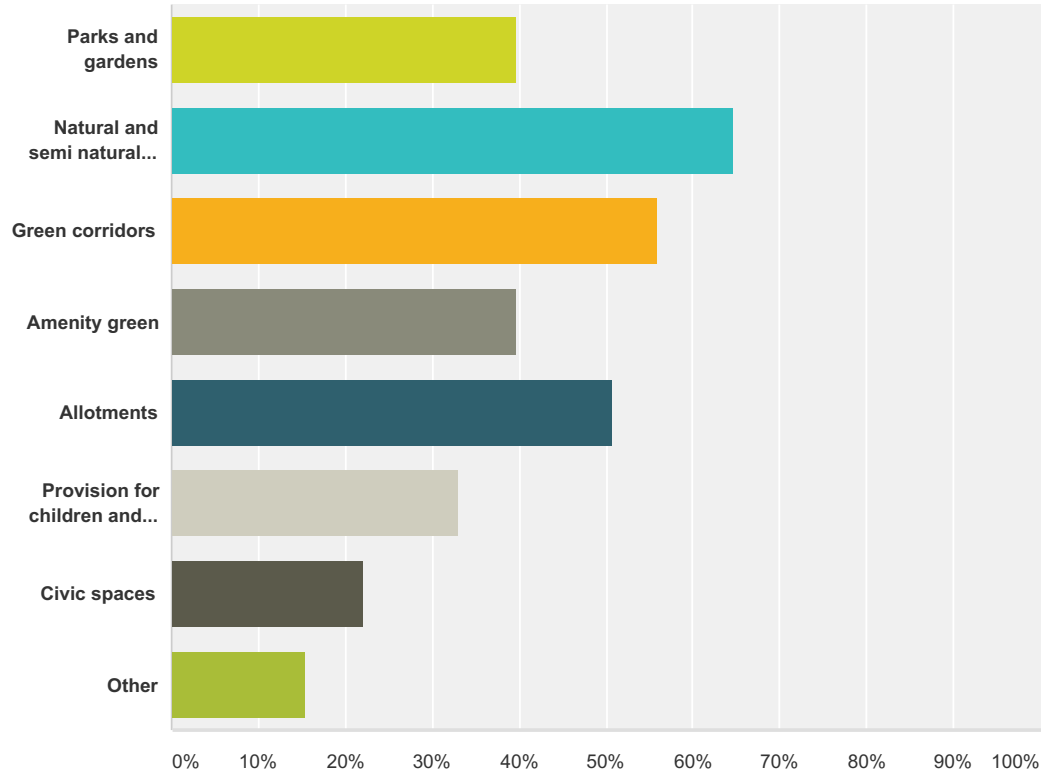
Q9 Overall, how satisfied are you with the number and quality of parks and open spaces in Hackney?

Answered: 154 Skipped: 21



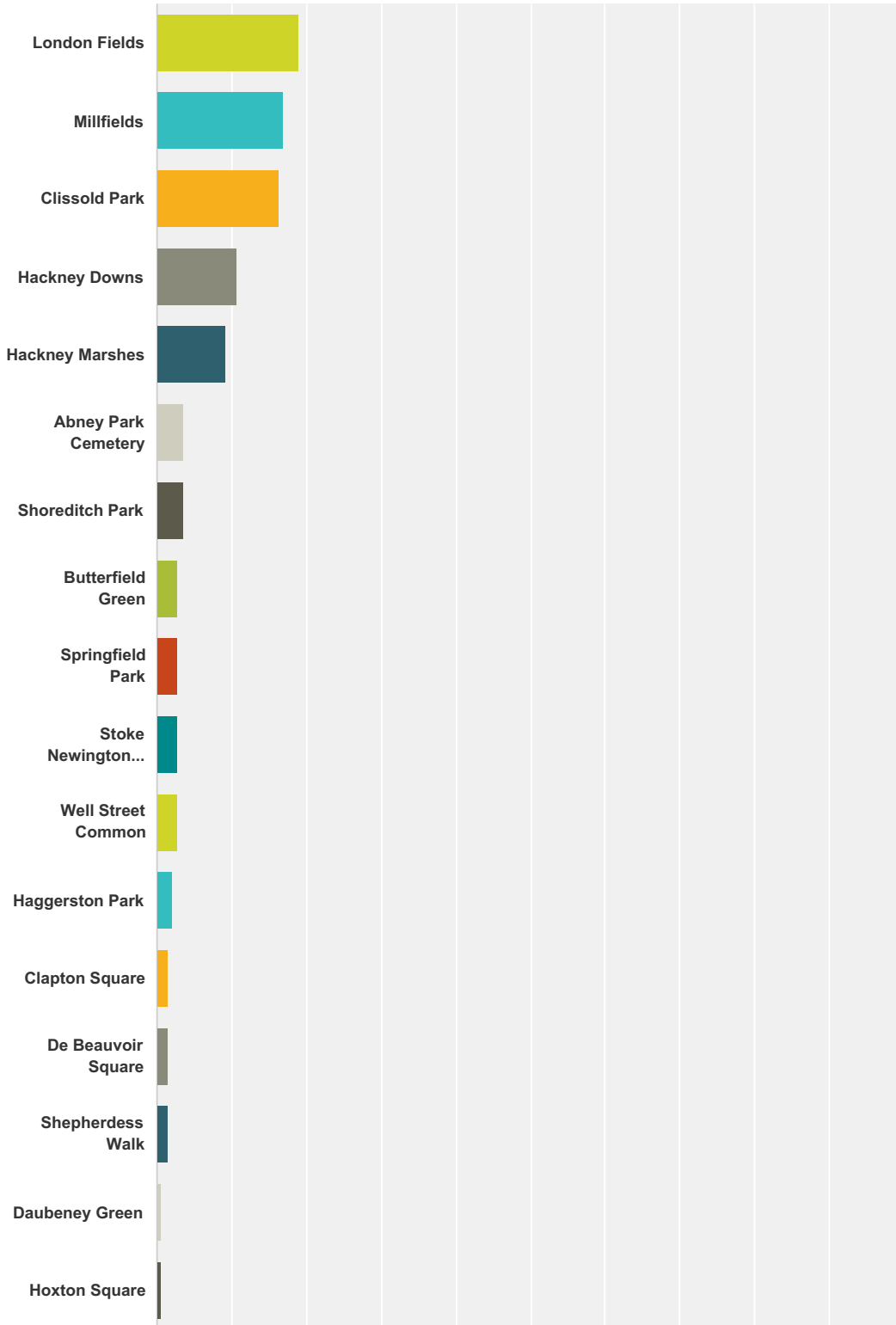
Q10 If you think more open spaces are needed, what type of open space should this be?

Answered: 136 Skipped: 39

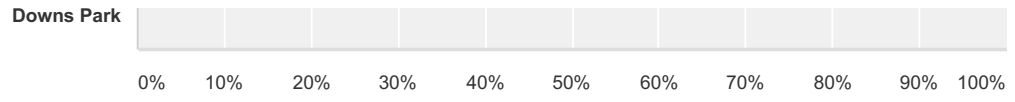


Q11 What is the name of the park or open space you use the most? If you are unsure of the name of the park or open space you use the most, please view the map on the following website: www.hackney.gov.uk

Answered: 142 Skipped: 33

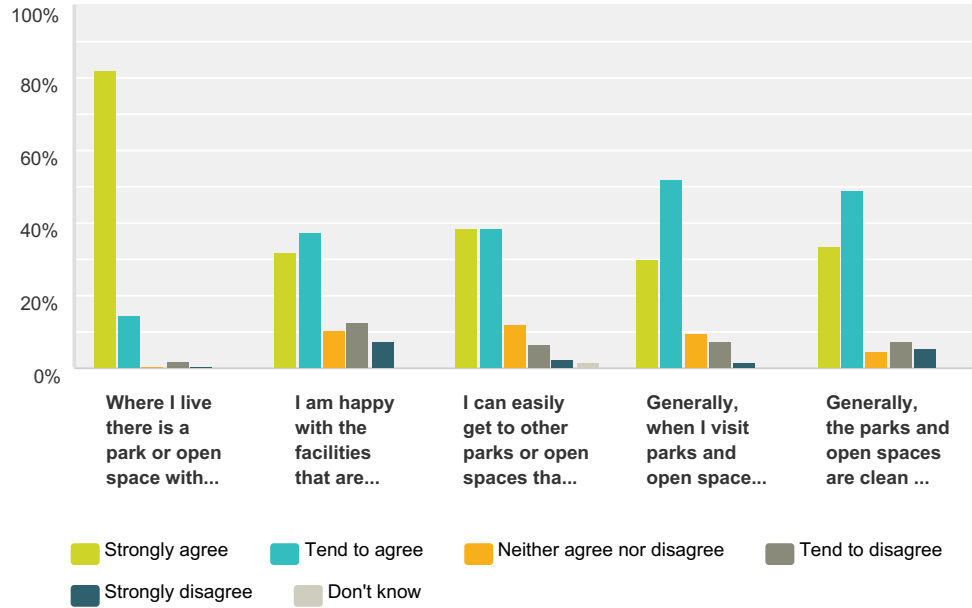


Hackney Open Space Public Survey



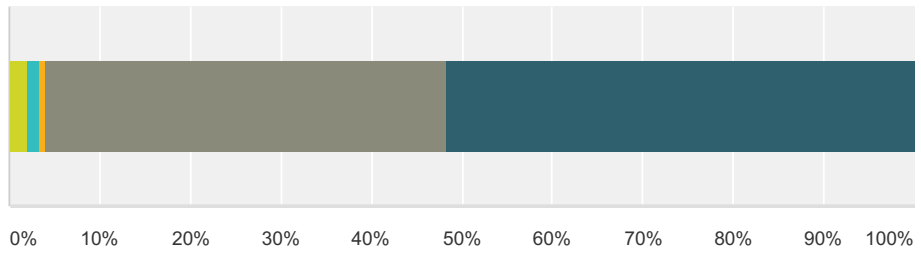
Q12 We would like to know the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Answered: 150 Skipped: 25



Q13 With regards to allotments in Hackney, please select the following:

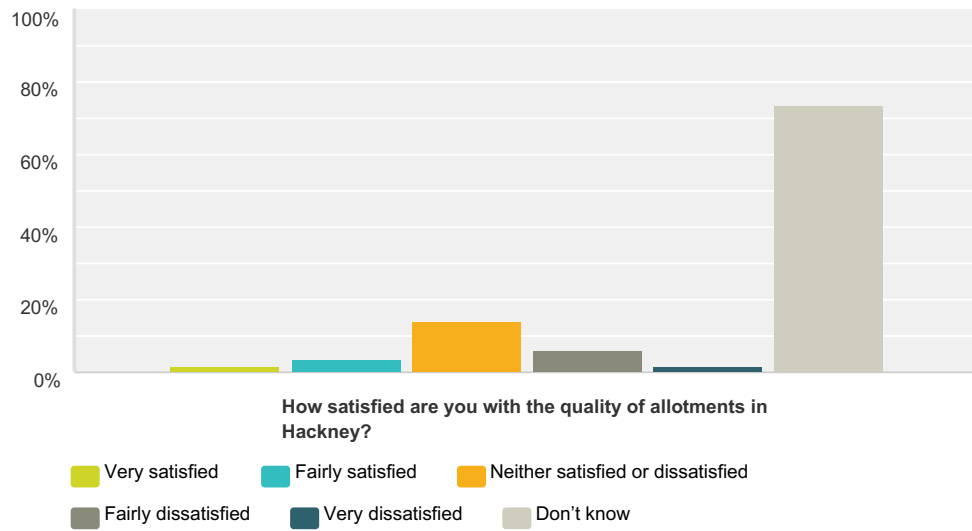
Answered: 147 Skipped: 28



- I currently use an allotment in Hackney
- I currently use an allotment outside of Hackney
- I am on a waiting list for an allotment
- I am not on a waiting list for an allotment, but would be interested in managing a plot
- I am not interested in allotments

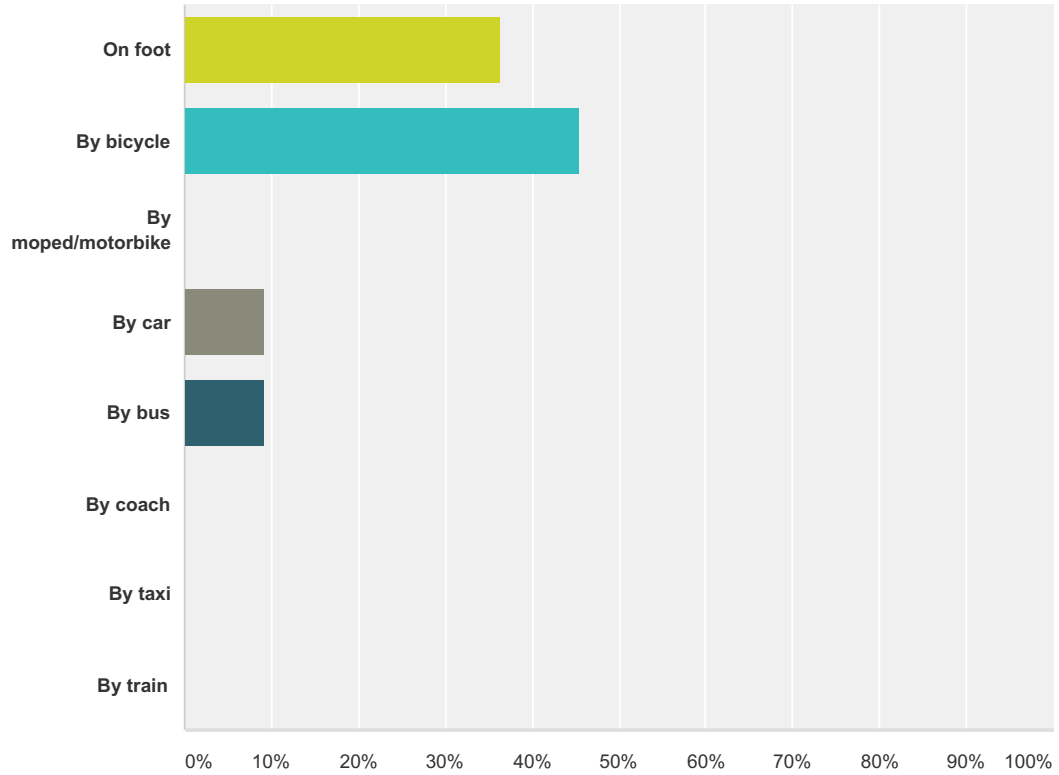
Q14 How satisfied are you with the quality of allotments in Hackney?

Answered: 121 Skipped: 54



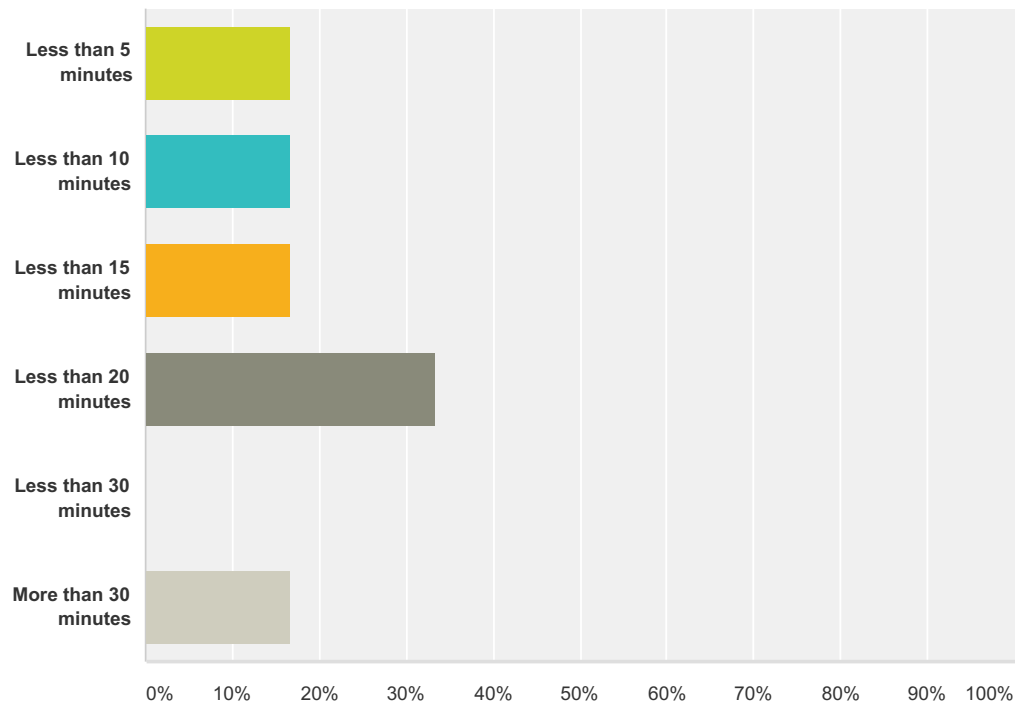
Q15 What mode of transport do you use for the majority of your journey when going to your allotment plot?

Answered: 11 Skipped: 164



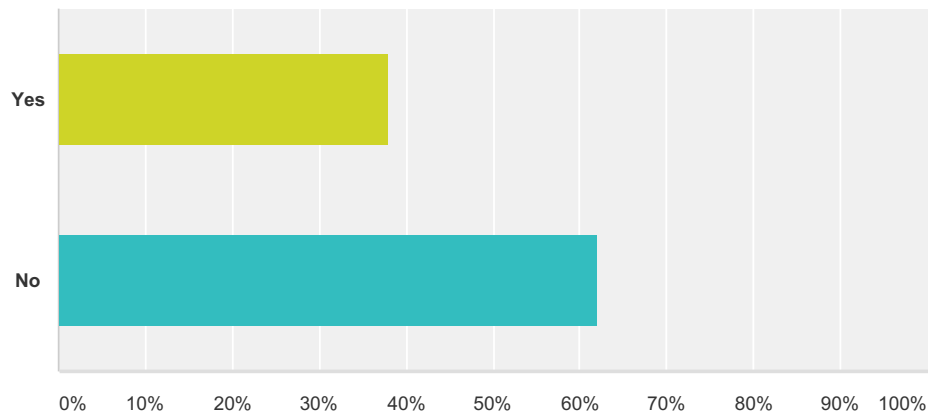
Q16 How long does it take to travel to your allotment plot? Please tick one option

Answered: 6 Skipped: 169



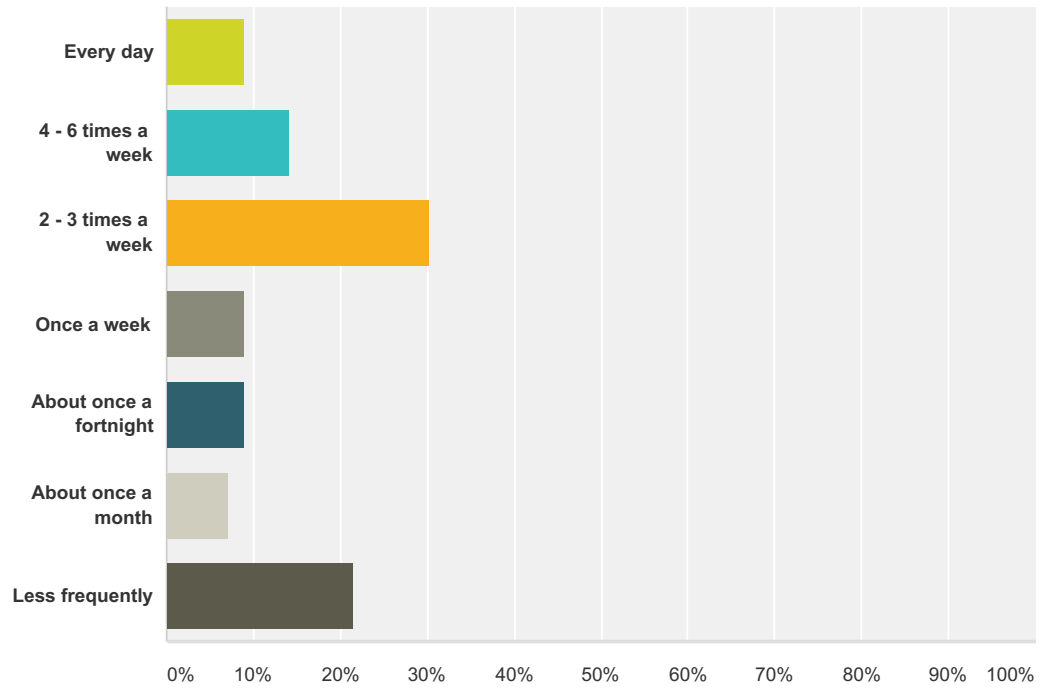
Q17 Do you use equipped play facilities in Hackney?

Answered: 145 Skipped: 30



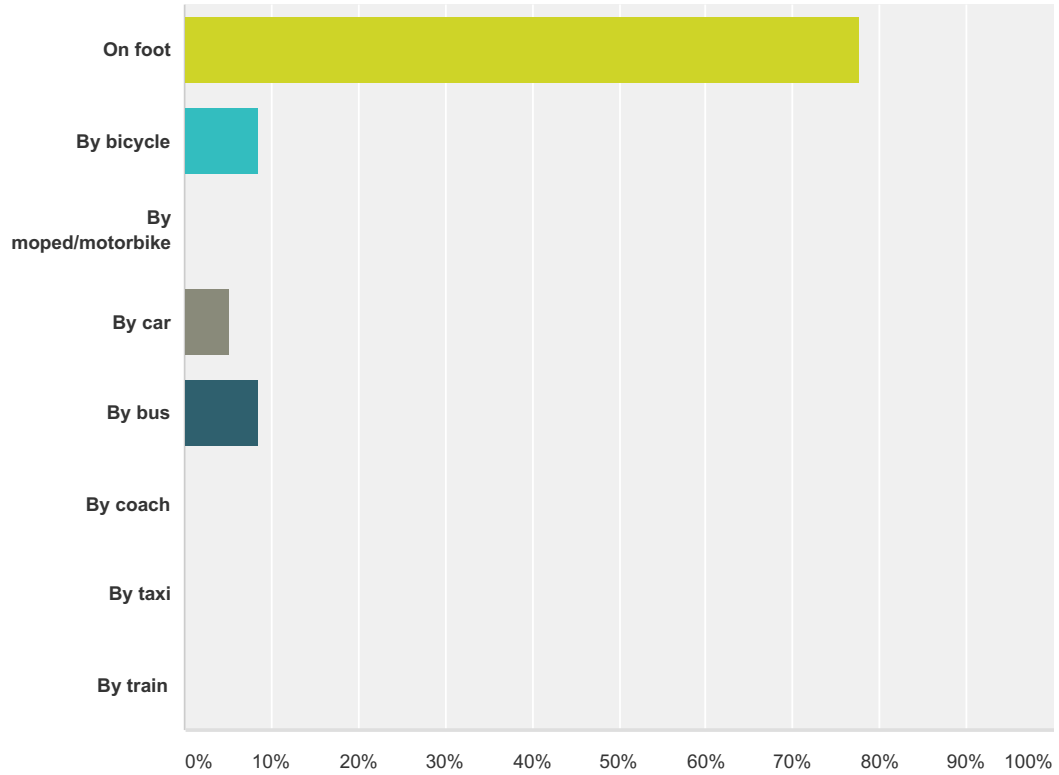
Q18 If yes, how regularly do you use them?

Answered: 56 Skipped: 119



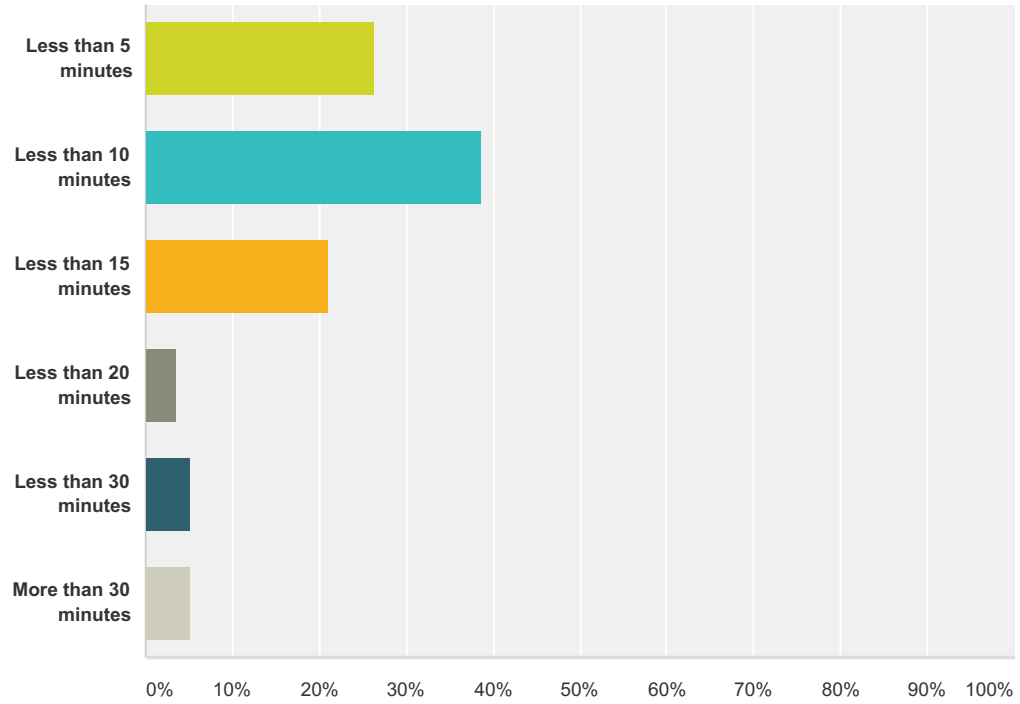
Q19 What mode of transport do you use for the majority of your journey when going to your local play facility?

Answered: 58 Skipped: 117



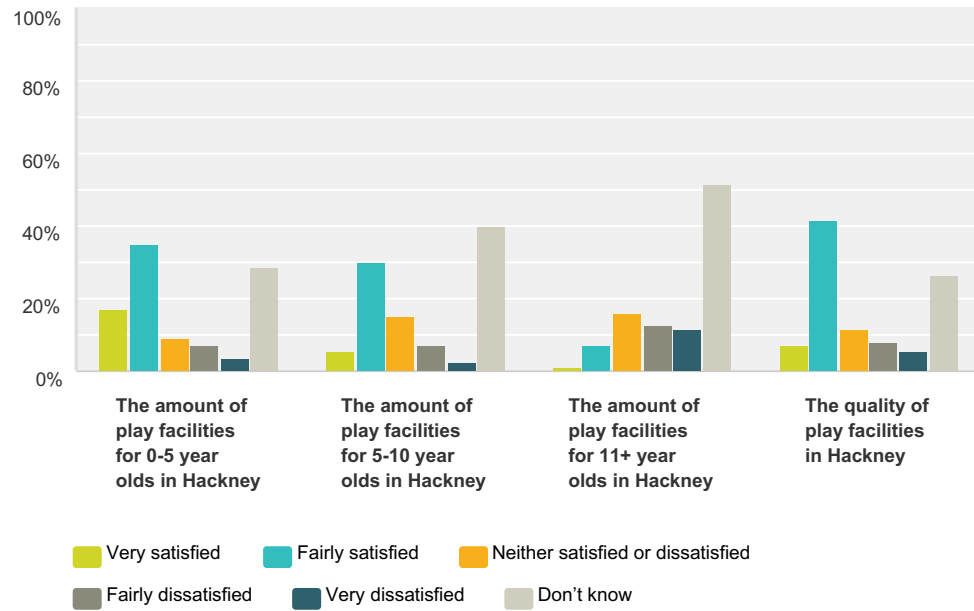
Q20 How long does it take to travel to the play facility you visit the most? Please tick one option

Answered: 57 Skipped: 118



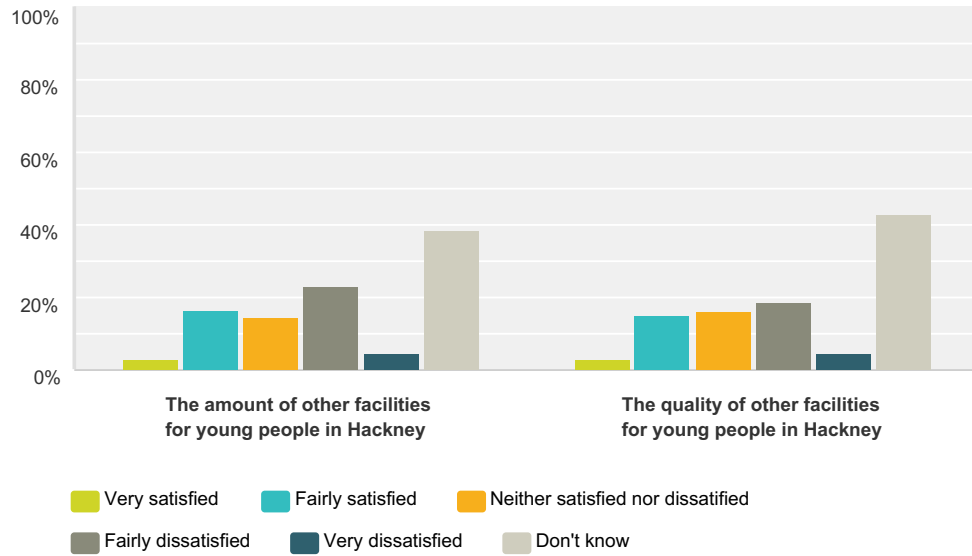
Q21 Overall, how satisfied are you with the amount and quality of equipped play facilities in Hackney?

Answered: 91 Skipped: 84



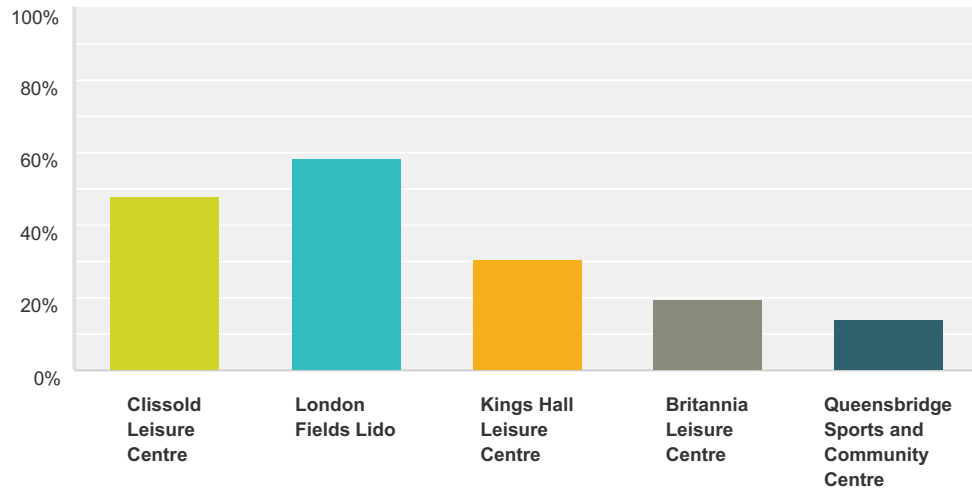
Q22 Overall, how satisfied are you with the amount and quality of other facilities for young people in Hackney? (e.g. skate parks, teen shelters, bmx tracks, climbing walls, green gyms etc.)

Answered: 109 Skipped: 66



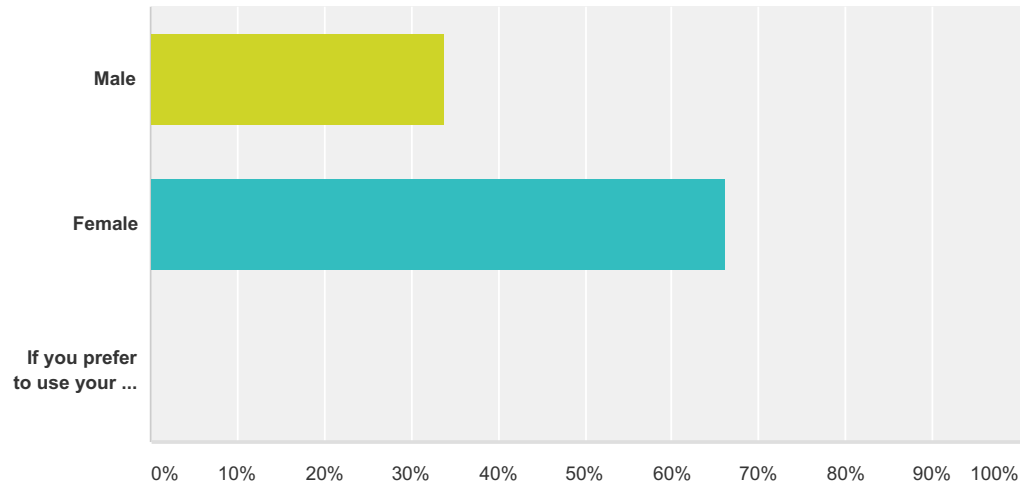
Q23 Do you use any of the following:

Answered: 92 Skipped: 83



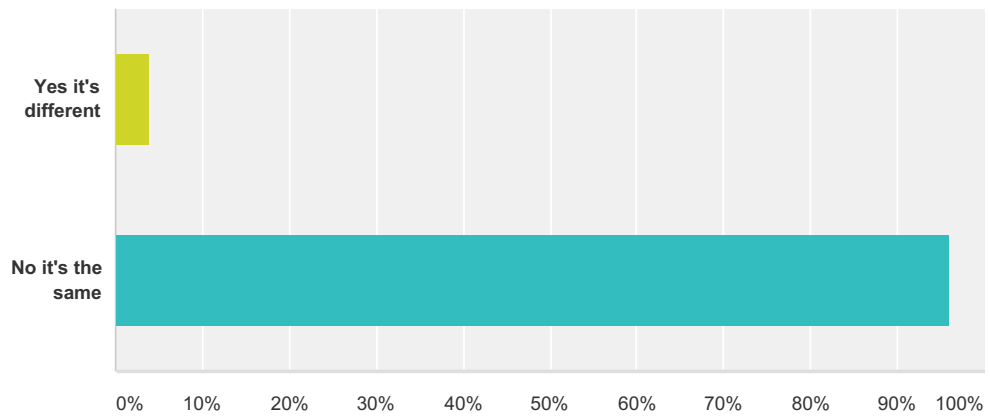
Q26 Gender

Answered: 139 Skipped: 36



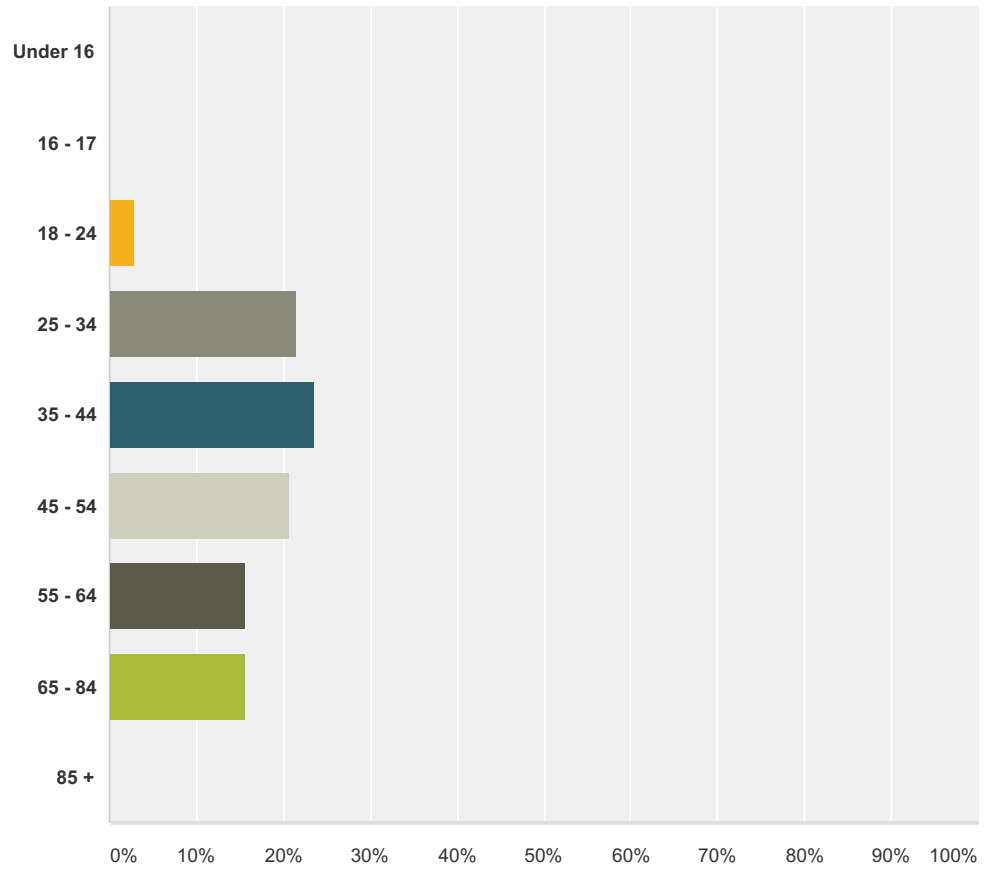
Q27 Is your gender identity different to the sex you were assumed to be at birth?

Answered: 129 Skipped: 46



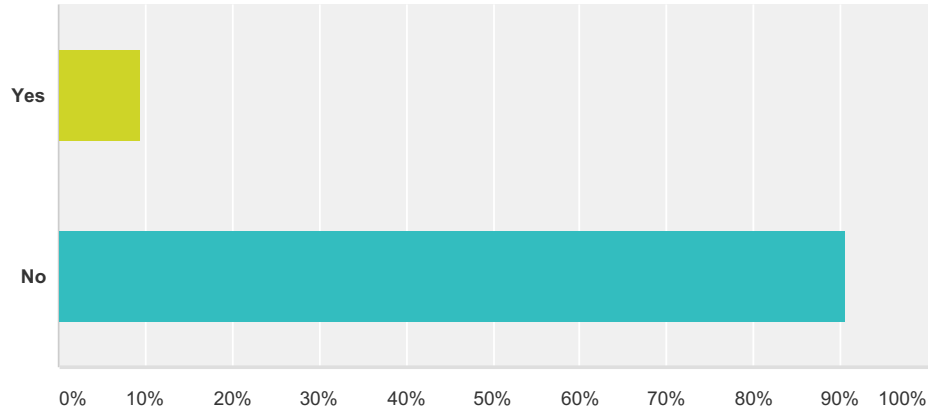
Q28 Age: what is your age group?

Answered: 140 Skipped: 35



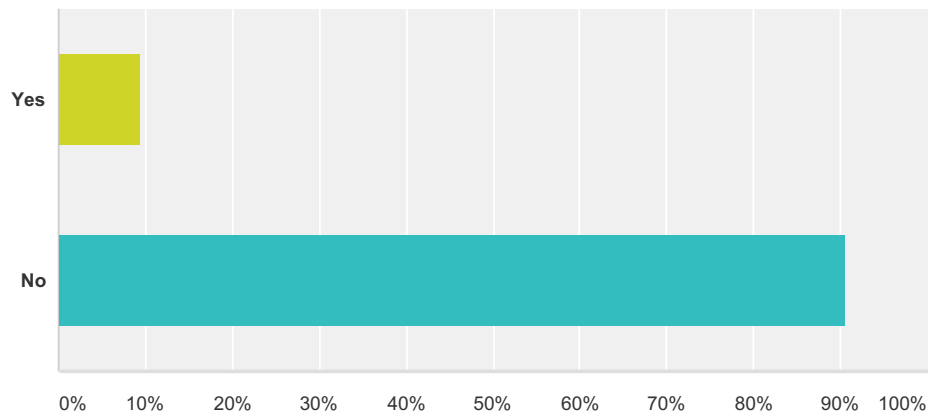
Q29 Disability: Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or expected to last, at least 12 months?

Answered: 138 Skipped: 37



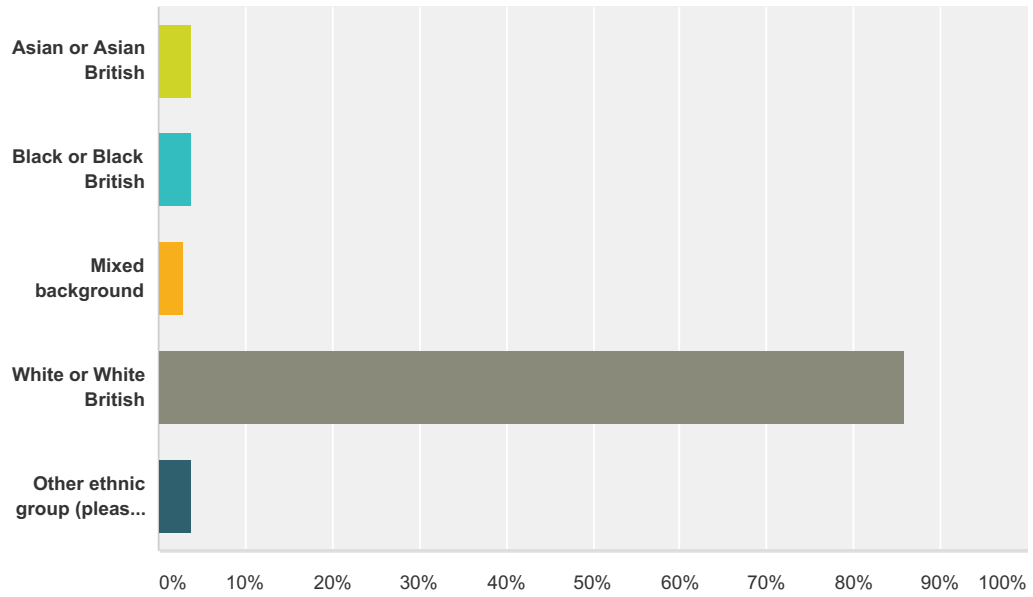
Q30 Do you regularly provide unpaid support caring for someone?

Answered: 137 Skipped: 38



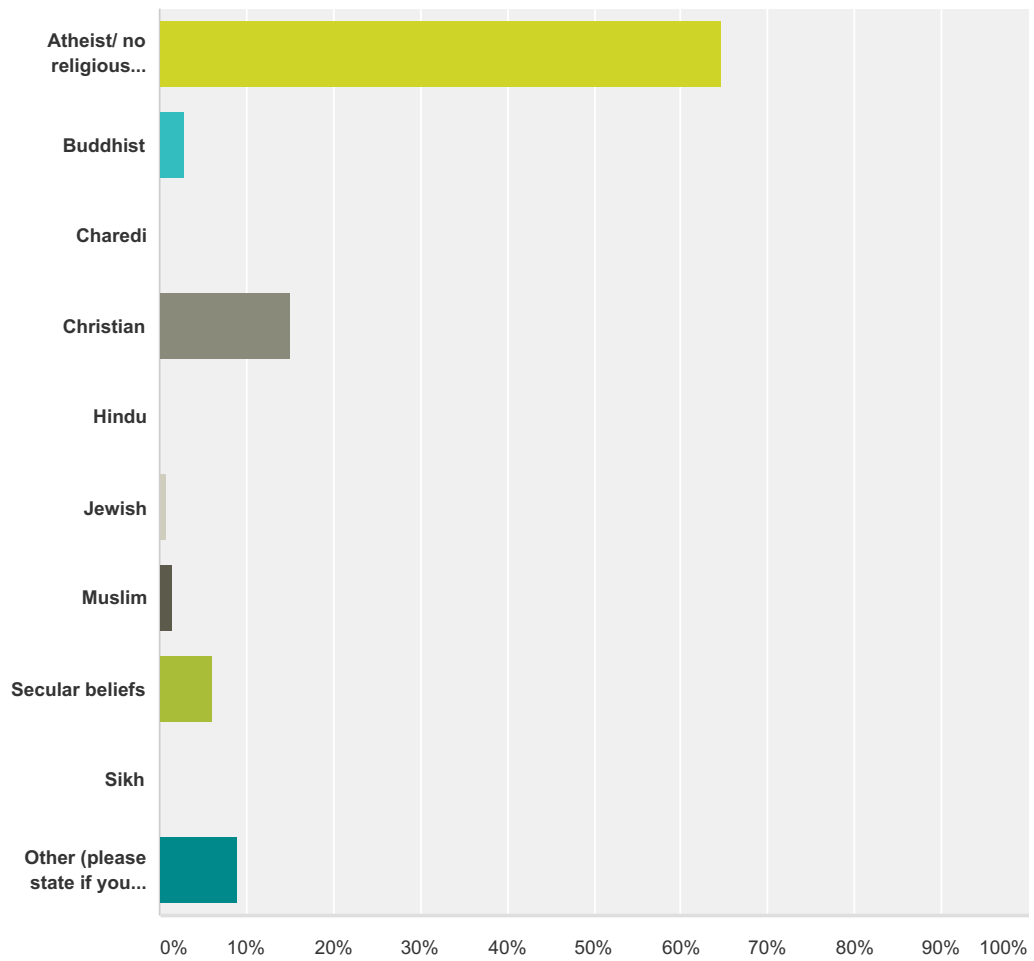
Q31 Ethnicity: Are you...

Answered: 133 Skipped: 42



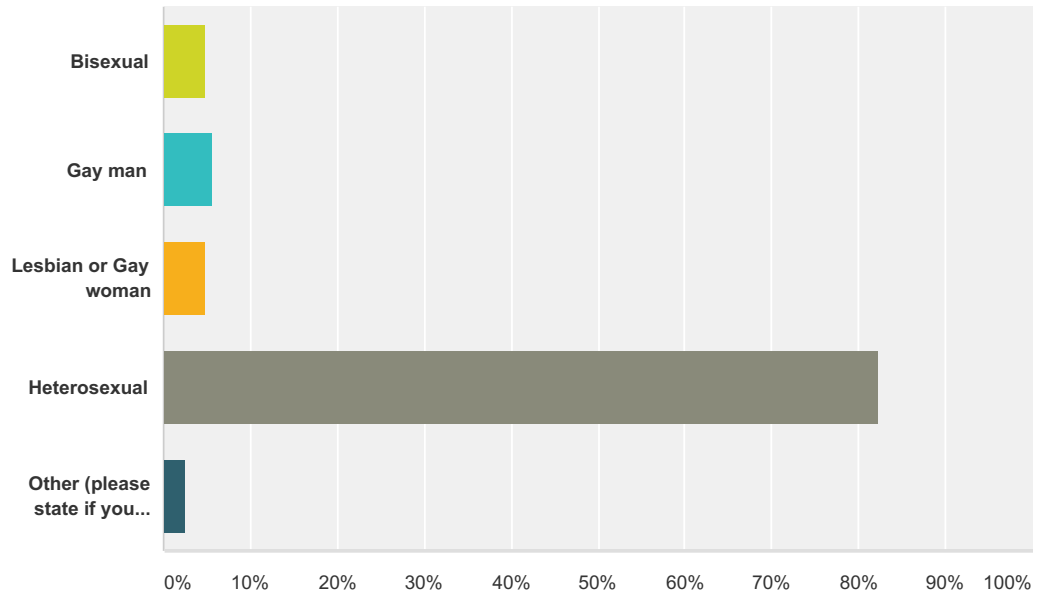
Q32 Religion or belief: Are you or do you have...

Answered: 133 Skipped: 42



Q33 Sexual orientation: Are you...

Answered: 124 Skipped: 51



Appendix 9:

Detailed site proformas: see separate document