

# Local Plan

Topic Paper



## Green Infrastructure

February 2020

## Contents

1	Introduction .....	3
2	G1 Green Infrastructure.....	4
	Background.....	4
	Urban Greening Factor .....	4
3	G2 Protecting open space .....	5
	Background.....	5
	Evidence .....	7
	Parks and Gardens (typology A) .....	15
	Natural and semi natural green space (typology B).....	17
	Green corridors (typology C) .....	19
	Outdoor sports facilities (typology D) .....	21
	Amenity Green Space (typology E) .....	21
	Allotments and community gardens (typology G) .....	24
	Cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds (typology H).....	27
	Civic Spaces (typology I).....	29
	Housing Amenity Space (typology J) .....	34
	Play and youth facilities (typology K).....	37
	Indoor sports facilities (typology L).....	41
	Community facilities (typology M).....	41
	Summary of Open Space Changes.....	41
4	G3 New Public open space .....	44
	Open space provision thresholds .....	44
	On site open space targets for new developments.....	44
5	G4 Biodiversity, landscape, and trees .....	46
	Background.....	46
	Evidence .....	47
6	G5 Green roofs and vertical greening.....	52
	Background.....	52
7	Consultation Responses.....	54
	Appendix 1: Existing open space provision by typology and by ward .....	55
	Appendix 2: Open space accessibility maps by typology.....	64

# 1 Introduction

1.1 This topic paper provides information on the soundness and consistency with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<sup>1</sup> for the green infrastructure policies (G1, G2, G3, G4, and G5) of the Strategic and Development Management Policies. In accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF local plans must be:

- Positively prepared,
- Justified (an appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, and based on proportionate evidence);
- Effective and,
- Consistent with national policy.

1.2 Paragraph 149 of the NPPF relates to climate change, stating:

“Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts, such as providing space for physical protection measures, or making provision for the possible future relocation of vulnerable development and infrastructure.”

As London grows the increased population will place additional pressure on greenspace and natural environment. The three main reasons for requiring green infrastructure in development are:

- Reducing climate change and its effects,
- Improving local air quality, and
- Addressing the shortage of green space in the borough.

1.3 To respond to these challenges, the Local Plan has five policies relating to green infrastructure, summarised below:

- G1 Green Infrastructure: Requires development to provide and integrate green infrastructure, and introduces the Urban Greening Factor as a means to ensure sufficient green infrastructure is provided.
- G2 Protecting open space: Protects all designated open space from development and sets out the circumstances where other open spaces may be developed.
- G3 New Public open space: Requires larger developments to provide on-site public open space.
- G4 Biodiversity, landscape, and trees: Requires development to protect landscape and biodiversity, and protects Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.
- G5 Green roofs and vertical greening: Requires developments to provide green roofs and vertical greening, prioritises green roofs over other roof uses, and prioritises provision of extensive biodiversity green roofs.

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<sup>1</sup> As updated June 2019

# 2 G1 Green Infrastructure

## Background

- 2.1 As part of the review of the London Plan the Mayor has introduced the Urban Greening Factor. The London Plan<sup>2</sup> policy G1 states that:

“London’s network of green and open spaces, and green features in the built environment should be protected and enhanced. Green infrastructure should be planned, designed and managed in an integrated way to achieve multiple benefits.” (Policy G1 Part A)

- 2.2 The London Plan also states that:

“Boroughs should develop an Urban Greening Factor (UGF) to identify the appropriate amount of urban greening required in new developments...” (London Plan, in Policy G5 part B on urban greening)

## Urban Greening Factor

- 2.3 The Islington Local Plan Proposed Submission requires developments to provide green infrastructure in accordance with the standard set out by the Urban Greening Factor.

- 2.4 The Urban Greening Factor is a tool that originated in Berlin and has been adapted to a number of cities in Europe in North America. It works by assigning a factor between 0 and 1 to all surface cover types. 0 is for sealed surfaces and 1 is for natural cover. To calculate the Urban Greening Factor for a site the factor is multiplied by the area for each surface and combined to provide an Urban Greening Factor for the entire site (The Ecology Company, Urban Greening Factor for London 2017, page 2).

- 2.5 The London Plan Policy G5 on Urban greening states that boroughs should develop an Urban Greening Factor to identify the appropriate amount of urban greening required in new developments. Islington has included these recommendations in Policy G1 Part E of the Local Plan which states:

“Major developments are required to conduct an Urban Greening Factor assessment in accordance with the methodology in the London Plan. Schemes should achieve an Urban Greening Factor score of 0.4 for developments that are predominately residential, and a target score of 0.3 for predominately commercial development.”

- 2.6 The Council proposes adopting the London Plan Urban Greening Factor standards in line with GLA guidance. The Urban Greening Factors may be amended in future should local evidence indicate an alternative standard is more appropriate.

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<sup>2</sup> Intend to Publish version, December 2019.

# 3 G2 Protecting open space

- 3.1 Policy G2 is the Council's policy which protects all public open space and significant private open space from development. The following section provides evidence related to this policy including an updated assessment of the quantity of open space in the borough and its distribution.

## Background

- 3.2 The following section summarises national and London wide policy relevant to proposed Local Plan Policy G2.

### National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.3 Paragraph 96 of the NPPF states:

“Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities (including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate.”

### Planning Practice Guidance

- 3.4 The Planning Practice Guidance states:

“Open space should be taken into account in planning for new development and considering proposals that may affect existing open space (see National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 96). Open space, which includes all open space of public value, can take many forms, from formal sports pitches to open areas within a development, linear corridors and country parks. It can provide health and recreation benefits to people living and working nearby; have an ecological value and contribute to green infrastructure (see National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 171, as well as being an important part of the landscape and setting of built development, and an important component in the achievement of sustainable development (see National Planning Policy Framework paragraphs 7-9).

It is for local planning authorities to assess the need for open space and opportunities for new provision in their areas. In carrying out this work, they should have regard to the duty to cooperate where open space serves a wider area. See guidance on Local Green Space designation, which may form part of the overall open space network within an area.” (Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph: 001 Reference ID: 37-001-20140306)

### London Plan

- 3.5 The London Plan Policy G4 Open space (Part AA) states:

“Development Plans should:

1) undertake a needs assessment of all open space to inform policy. Assessments should identify areas of public open space deficiency, using the categorisation set out in Table 8.1 as a benchmark for the different types required. Assessments should take into account the quality, quantity and accessibility of open space.

2) include appropriate designations and policies for the protection of open space to meet needs and address deficiencies.

3) promote the creation of new areas of publicly-accessible open space particularly green space, ensuring that future open space needs are planned for, especially in areas with the potential for substantial change.

4) ensure that open space, particularly green space, included as part of development remains publicly accessible.”

London Plan Policy G4 Open space (Part AB) states that development proposals should:

“1) not result in the loss of protected open space

2) where possible create areas of publicly accessible open space, particularly in areas of deficiency.”

3.6

The open space categorisation (London Plan Table 8.1) is set out below:

**Table 1. Public open space categorisation**

<b>Open Space categorisation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Size guideline</b>	<b>Distance from homes</b>
Regional Parks	These are large areas, corridors or networks of open space, the majority of which will be publicly-accessible and provide a range of facilities and features offering recreational, ecological, landscape, cultural or green infrastructure benefits. They offer a combination of facilities and features that are unique within London, are readily accessible by public transport and are managed to meet best practice quality standards.	400 ha	3.2 to 8 km
Metropolitan Parks	These are large areas of open space that provide a similar range of benefits to Regional Parks and offer a combination of facilities at a sub-regional level. They are readily accessible by public transport and are managed to meet best practice quality standards.	60 ha	3.2 km
District Parks	These are large areas of open space that provide a landscape setting with a variety of natural features. They provide a wide range of activities, including outdoor sports facilities and playing fields, children’s play for different age groups and informal recreation pursuits.	20 ha	1.2 km
Local Parks and Open Spaces	These provide for court games, children’s play, sitting out areas and nature conservation areas.	2 ha	400 m
Small Open Spaces	These include public gardens, sitting out areas, children’s play spaces or other areas	under 2 ha	less than 400 m

Open Space categorisation	Description	Size guideline	Distance from homes
	of a specialist nature, including nature conservation areas.		
Pocket Parks	These are small areas of open space that provide natural surfaces and shaded areas for informal play and passive recreation that sometimes have seating and play equipment.	under 0.4 ha	less than 400 m
Linear Open Spaces	These are open spaces and towpaths alongside the Thames, canals and other waterways, paths, disused railways, nature conservation areas and other routes that provide opportunities for informal recreation. They can often be characterised by elements that are not public open space but that contribute to the enjoyment of the space.	-	-

Source: London Plan Table 8.1

### Local Green Spaces

- 3.7 The Local Green Space designation was introduced as part of the Localism Act 2011. It provided a new opportunity for communities to designate open spaces in their local area. The NPPF states that “The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them.” (NPPF paragraph 99). Local Green Spaces can be designed through Neighbourhood Plans or Local Plans.
- 3.8 It is also possible for Local Planning Authorities to designate Local Green Spaces. The Council however does not consider that adding the Local Green Space designation to the existing designated open spaces in Islington would add any further protection for these spaces, which are already protected in the Local Plan from any development in accordance with Policy G2.

## Evidence

### Semi private amenity space

- 3.9 In the Local Plan the Council has added additional policy related to the protection of semi-private amenity spaces. Semi private amenity spaces are open spaces typically between residential buildings which are not formal parks or gardens but still provide many amenity benefits, such as a pleasant outlook. The existing policy states (Islington Development Management Policies 2013 Policy DM6.3Di):
- “Development is not permitted on semi-private amenity spaces, including open space within housing estates and other similar spaces in the borough not designated as public open space within this document, unless the loss of amenity space is compensated and the development has over-riding planning benefits.”
- 3.10 The Islington Local Plan Proposed Submission (Policy G2, part C) states:
- “The Council will protect open space on housing estates. Where development is proposed on open spaces on housing estates, on-site re-provision of the same quantum

of space of an improved quality is encouraged. Full loss of open space will be resisted. Proposals which will lead to a net loss but which will re-provide a quantum of on-site open space which is both functional and useable may be acceptable where:

- (i) the lesser amount of space is of a higher quality;
- (ii) multi-functional use of the space is encouraged, for example use as play space and/or climate change mitigation (as appropriate);
- (iii) permeability and connectivity within and between spaces is improved, ensuring that the space remains substantially undeveloped and open, and that accessibility to the general public is improved;
- (iv) rationalisation of estate car parking has been fully explored, in order to offset the loss of open space as far as possible and in accordance with the council's car-free policy;
- (v) Where the existing estate car parking has not been rationalised as part of the proposal, robust justification must be provided; and
- (vi) improvements to alternative open space provision in the immediate area are investigated, to offset the loss of open space as part of the proposal."

- 3.11 The Council must protect open spaces in the borough, given the shortfall of open space borough wide, which will be exacerbated over time as the population increases and creates additional demand for open space. However there is a great need to provide affordable housing. Council housing estates may provide some opportunities for additional housing but this housing should not be provided at the expense of the amenity of existing residents. The proposed policy aims to reconcile these competing aims by allowing development of semi-private amenity space on housing estates where the replacement open space is provided at an improved quality. This will allow designs with improved and more efficient layouts, providing both additional housing and quality open space for residents, resulting in an overall optimised development.

## **Sports facilities**

- 3.12 Updated evidence relating to both indoor and outdoor sports facilities is contained within the Islington Sports Facilities Update 2018. Islington commissioned Continuum Sport and Leisure to undertake the Sports Facilities Update as part of the evidence base for the Local Plan. The Sports Facilities Update follows the guidance methodology published by Sport England in 2014 – Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide for Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities.

## **Open space provision**

### **Open Space, Sport, and Recreation Study**

- 3.13 Land Use Consultants (LUC) and PMP completed the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment in 2009. The assessment is a PPG17 compliant assessment of open space, sport and recreational facilities within the London Borough of Islington. While PPG17 has been superseded by the NPPF, the NPPF provides less detail on how open spaces studies should be prepared, allowing more flexibility for Local Planning Authorities. The methodology for open space studies set out in PPG17, as used in the 2009 open space, sport and recreation study, and updated in this topic paper, remains a sound approach.

3.14 This LUC study is the principal assessment for open space, sport, and recreation in the borough. The study 2009 follows the broad methodology as set out below.

**Step 1: identifying local needs**

Including face-to-face interviews in parks, door step interviews, online surveys, workshops with hard-to reach groups, 'Friends of' groups and LBI Greenspace Rangers. A household and sports club survey was also undertaken.

**Step 2: auditing local provision**

As part of the Green Space Assessment and Action Plan site audits were carried out by Groundwork for each of the sites managed by the Greenspace Team. Separate to this, open spaces on 331 Homes for Islington estates were also audited by Groundwork.

**Steps 3 and 4: setting and applying provision standards**

Assessment included:

- Quantity: Expressed as hectares of parks per 1,000 people
- Quality: Each site was assessed for quality against the Green Flag criteria and transposed through a scoring system into a quality score.
- Accessibility: Catchments were mapped by applying a radius around the site as per the accessibility standard e.g. 400m for a local park. The distances were derived from London Plan Policy 7.18.

3.15 This topic paper provides updated information on the provision of open space in the borough, by reporting on gains and losses of open space since the 2009 study, and providing updated figures of how much open space is available per person based on updated population figures.

**Methodology of the 2019 update**

3.16 As set out in the previous section National policy and the London Plan require local planning authorities to undertake a needs assessment of all open space to inform policy. The NPPF also states that the preparation and review of all policies should be underpinned by relevant and up-to-date evidence which is adequate, proportionate, and focused on supporting and justifying the policies concerned.

3.17 To support the open space policies in the Local Plan Islington has updated the evidence of the 2009 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study. The results of this update is summarised in this topic paper. This evidence does not repeat all of the work of the 2009 study, for example it does not repeat the 2009 study on establishing local needs, conducting site audits, or assessing the quality of open spaces.

3.18 To update the 2009 open space sport and recreation study the Council has used development completion information to update the 2009 database with any new open spaces added or lost since the 2009. The Council has also updated the population statistics with the most up to date figures to provide a quantum of open space per person. The Council also corrected some errors and omissions in the 2009 database. This provides a proportionate evidence base for Local Plan policies on green infrastructure and open space.

## Assessment of provision

- 3.19 Step three of the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study is an assessment of provision. The Council has updated this data to identify where open spaces have been added or removed. The update uses the typologies established in the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study, as set out in Table 2 below.

**Table 2. Open Space Typologies**

<b>Typology</b>	<b>Change since 2009 study</b>
A. Parks and gardens	Yes
B. Natural and semi-natural green space	Yes
C. Green corridors	No
D. Outdoor sports facilities	Evidence updated in the Sport Facilities Update 2018
E. Amenity green space	Yes
G. Allotments and community gardens	Yes
H. Cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds	No
I. Civic space	Yes
J. Housing amenity space	Yes
K. Play and youth facilities	Yes
L. Indoor sports facilities	Evidence updated in the Sport Facilities Update 2018
M. Community facilities	See the Topic Paper of Local Plan Policy SC1 Social and Community Infrastructure.

### Data corrections

- 3.20 This update corrected a number of omissions and errors in the 2009 study database. A key change was to ensure that all relevant Local Plan designated open spaces were included. Most designated Local Plan open spaces were included in the 2009 assessment, however some were either not included or not included in their entirety. The current assessment has been updated to include all relevant missing open spaces and parts of open spaces. Below are listed the spaces (or parts of spaces) that were added, and those that were not added as they at present do not fit into one of the open space typologies. The open space provision figures have been updated to include these spaces. These changes have not been described in detail under each typology below as they are improvements in the accuracy of the data, rather than newly created open spaces. These newly identified (but not created) spaces do however contribute to the revised assessment of open space in Islington reported in this paper.

### Local Plan designated open spaces added

Name	Typology	Area added (sqm)
All Saints	civic space	197
Archway Road Cutting	amenity green space	6,371
Bingfield Park (part)	parks and gardens	521
Bunhill Fields Burial Ground (part)	cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds	1,397
Business Design Centre forecourt	civic space	959
Caledonian Park (part)	parks and gardens	4,938
Canonbury Station Forecourt (part)	civic space	165
Clerkenwell Green	civic space	201
Cottage Road	green space for visual amenity	65
Dagmar Terrace	civic space	190
Dibden Street Triangle	civic space	66
Exmouth Market	civic space	664
Gillespie Park Local Nature Reserve	natural and semi-natural greenspace	1,143
Girdlestone Park	parks and gardens	4,690
Highbury Quadrant Island	green space for visual amenity	116
Islington Town Hall Forecourt	civic space	749
Killick Street Open Space (part)	parks and gardens	668
Malta Street	amenity green space	551
Mountford Crescent	amenity green space	488
New River Head	housing amenity space	3,872
Nightingale Park also called Douglas Estate (amendment to correct boundary)	housing amenity space	2,029
Pilgrims Way Garden	parks and gardens	237
Quill Street playground	play and youth facilities	203

Name	Typology	Area added (sqm)
Quill Street MUGA	play and youth facilities	179
Rotherfield Court (part)	housing amenity space	74
Spencer Street Open Space	civic space	256
St John's Way Verge	housing amenity space	3,986
St Paul's Park (part)	parks and gardens	601

### Local Plan designated open spaces not included

- City Road Basin (green corridor): Not included as it is all paved land
- Hatchard Road: this semi natural green space has no public access, and is walled off from the public
- Highbury Grove Clock Tower: while this is a designated open space it is currently carriageway (a roundabout surrounding the clock tower). It therefore has not been included in the assessment of open space provision.
- Jewish Burial Ground: land occupied by a residential building
- St John's Square: Not included as it is mainly carriageway.

### Population of Islington

3.21 This assessment of open space provision includes the latest population figures for Islington. According to the GLA 2016 based demographic projections (Housing-led Model) the population of Islington in 2019 is 241,589 persons (GLA released November 2017).

### Open space accessibility standards

3.22 The assessment of provision contains maps showing the updated accessibility of open spaces. Accessibility standards are the maximum distance that users can reasonably be expected to travel to each type of provision of open space. These are represented on maps using distance buffers to show areas within this catchment for an open space. Maps showing open space accessibility by typology are set out in Appendix 2 to this topic paper.

3.23 Table 3 below shows the accessibility standards used and is from the Islington Open Space and Sport and Recreation Study. The standards are aligned with those set out in the London Plan (London Plan Policy 7.18, G4 in the draft London Plan). We have used the same accessibility standards in this updated assessment.

**Table 3. Open space accessibility standards**

Type	Hierarchy	Accessibility standard
A. Parks and Garden	A*: Strategic parks and gardens	1200m
	A1: Major parks and gardens	800m
	A2: Small local parks and gardens	400m

Type	Hierarchy	Accessibility standard
	A3: Neighbourhood gardens/ squares	400m
B. Natural and seminatural green space	B1: Local natural/seminatural green spaces	1000m
	B2: Pockets of natural / semi-natural green space	400m
C. Green corridor	C1: Local Green Corridors	1000m
	C2: Small Local Green Corridors	400m
D. Outdoor sports facilities	Evidence updated in the Sport Facilities Update 2018	n/a
E. Amenity green space	E1: Pockets of amenity green space	400m
(F. Green space for visual amenity)	(F1: Pockets of / very small spots of green space for visual amenity)	n/a
G. Allotments and community gardens	G1: Small local allotments / community gardens	n/a
	G2: Neighbourhood allotments / community gardens	n/a
H. Cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds	H1: Local cemetery / burial ground	400m
	H2: Neighbourhood cemetery / burial grounds	400m
I. Civic space	I*: Local civic spaces	n/a
	I1: Neighbourhood civic spaces	n/a
J. Housing amenity space	J1. Small local housing amenity space	400m for freely accessible sites
	J2. Pockets of / very small spots of housing amenity space	400m for freely accessible sites
K. Play and youth facilities (including those captured under other typologies)	K*. Strategic playable space	11+ yrs 800 metres 5-11yrs 400m 0-5 yrs 100m

<b>Type</b>	<b>Hierarchy</b>	<b>Accessibility standard</b>
	K1i. Neighbourhood playable space	11+ yrs 800 metres 5-11yrs 400m 0-5 yrs 100m
	K1ii: Youth space	11+ yrs 800 metres
	K2: Local playable space	11+ yrs 800 metres 5-11yrs 400m 0-5 yrs 100m
	K3i: Doorstep playable space	11+ yrs 800 metres 5-11yrs 400m 0-5 yrs 100m
	K3ii: Pockets of / very small youth space	11+ yrs 400 metres
	K4: Very small playable space	100m
L. Indoor sport	Evidence updated in the Sport Facilities Update 2018	n/a
M. Community facilities	Evidence updated in: Topic Paper of Local Plan Policy SC1 Social and Community Infrastructure.	n/a

Source: Islington Open Space and Sport and Recreation Study Appendix 7.

## Parks and Gardens (typology A)

- 3.24 The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study definition states:  
 “The primary purpose of parks and gardens is to provide accessible open space with high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events. Community consultation showed that people in Islington value parks and green spaces for the formal and informal recreational opportunities they provide using them to get fresh air, for peace and quiet, to go for a walk or simply to enjoy the beauty of the surroundings.”
- 3.25 There have been three parks/gardens added, and one reduced in Islington since 2009. Two of these new open spaces are due to the regeneration of the Packington Estate. Packington Square Gardens was reduced from 1,949sqm to 1197sqm, and two new open spaces were created: Packington Square: 1,292sqm, and Canalside Square: 1,669sqm.
- 3.26 The third new park was created as part of the residential development adjacent to Arundel Square Gardens (planning reference P022833). In this scheme the open space was extended on decking over the railway line, adding 2,712sqm to the existing square.
- 3.27 Since 2009 the population of Islington has increased, further changing the provision of open space per person. Table 4 below sets out the open space provision for parks and gardens in Islington.

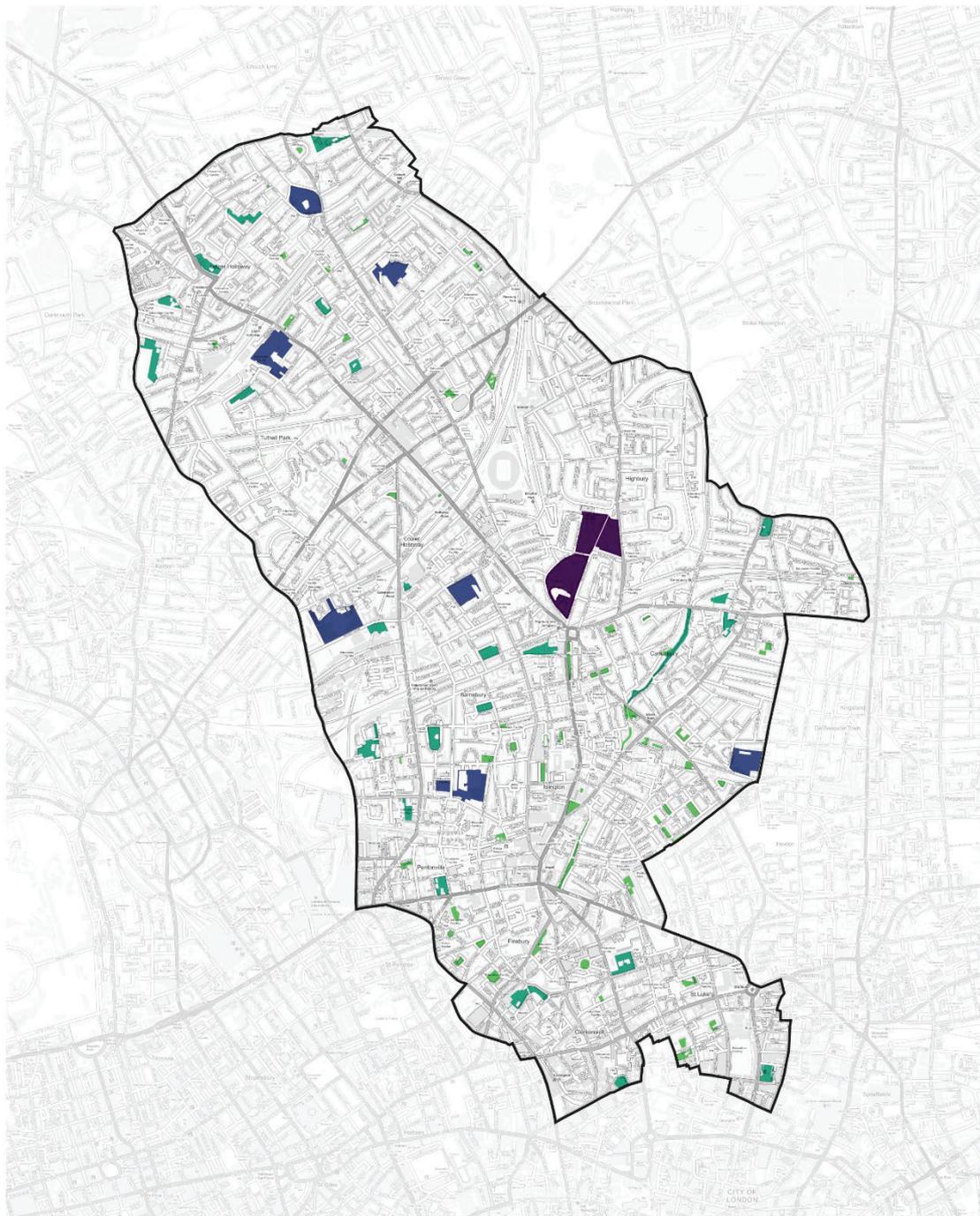
**Table 4. Existing provision of parks and gardens**

Hierarchy	Number	Area	Population <sup>3</sup>	Existing Provision per 1000 population (ha)
A*. Strategic parks	1	11.262	241,588	0.047
A1. Major parks and gardens	7	20.026	241,588	0.083
A2. Small local parks and gardens	29	18.293	241,588	0.076
A3. Neighbourhood gardens / squares	64	11.263	241,588	0.047
Total	101	60.845	241,588	0.252

Table 17 on page 56 shows the distribution of parks and gardens by ward and also by level of accessibility.

<sup>3</sup> GLA 2016 based demographic projections (Housing-led Model) released November 2017).

## Map: Parks and gardens



- A\* Strategic parks
- A1. Major parks and gardens
- A2. Small local parks and gardens
- A3. Neighbourhood gardens / squares



0 metres 500 1000 2000

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## Natural and semi natural green space (typology B)

3.28 The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study definition states:

“Although a number of typologies include areas with nature conservation value, natural and semi-natural green spaces are distinguishable by their primary focus on wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education. Although the majority of users visit open spaces for relaxation and fresh air, a number of users consulted also cite nature appreciation as the reason for their visit. Young people appreciate having access to the natural environment, for example a number of young people pointed out that they enjoy collecting beetles and observing butterflies.”

3.29 Four open spaces are identified under the natural and semi natural green space typology:

- Gillespie Park,
- Barnsbury Wood,
- Fife Terrace Moorings and
- a site near Hillrise Road.

3.30 There has been one addition to this typology since the 2009 study.

3.31 A brownfield site owned by LB Islington adjacent to Gillespie Park has been added to Gillespie Park for use as a natural open space (planning application reference P100043). The additional area is 1,143sqm.

3.32 In addition the population has increased. Table 5 below sets out the provision of natural and semi natural green space in Islington.

**Table 5. Natural and semi natural green space**

Hierarchy	Number	Area	Population <sup>4</sup>	Existing Provision per 1000 population (ha)
B1. Local natural / semi-natural green spaces	2	3.282	241,588	0.014
B2. Pockets of natural / semi-natural green space	3	0.578	241,588	0.002
Total	5	3.860	241,588	0.016

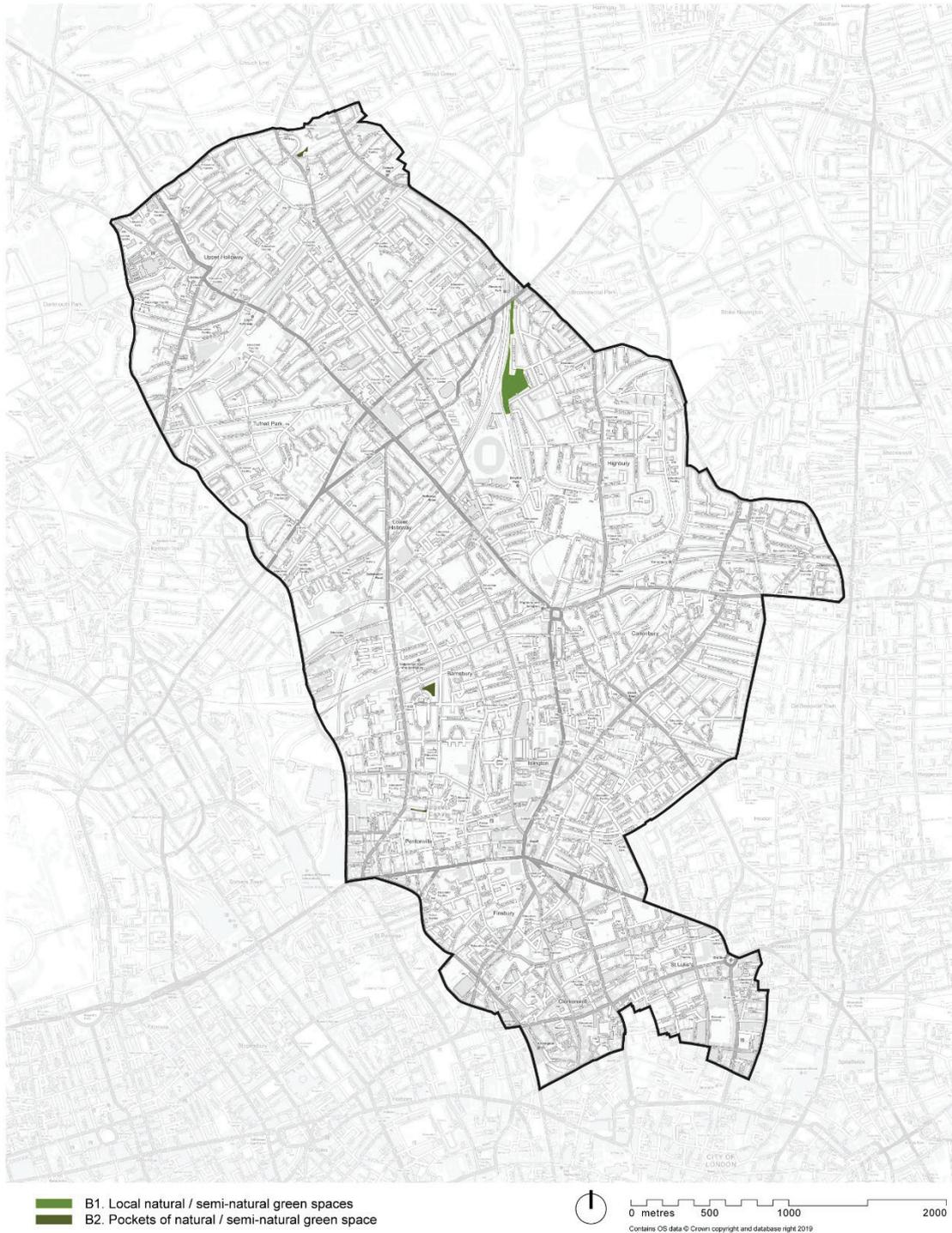
3.33 Please note that Sites in Nature Conservation (SINCs) are a different designation that is applied to sites with biodiversity value, and covers a greater number of sites in Islington, many of which do not have public access. Changes to Sites in Nature Conservation are set out in this report under Policy G4 Biodiversity, landscape, and trees.

<sup>4</sup> GLA 2016 based demographic projections (Housing-led Model) released November 2017).

3.34

Table 18 on page 57 set out the provision of natural and semi natural green space in Islington by ward.

**Map: Natural and semi natural green space**



## Green corridors (typology C)

3.35 The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study definition states:

“The primary purpose of green corridors is to provide attractive and natural through routes for pedestrians. There are other ‘green strips’ within the borough which are currently inaccessible and have not been audited as part of this study e.g. railway corridors, which may serve wider visual and biodiversity functions. A large proportion of park users use green corridors as through routes (or shortcuts), reinforcing the idea that people enjoy walking through a ‘green corridor’ to get to their destination.”

3.36 The following green corridors are in Islington:

- Crouch Hill Cutting / Parkland Walk,
- Petherton Road Verge (north and south),
- Regent’s Canal Towpath (Caledonian/Murial St/York Way), and
- Regent’s Canal Towpath (Danbury, Packington, Vincent).

3.37 There have been no additions, removal, or changes to green corridors since the 2009 study. The population however has increased, so the provision of green corridor space per person has declined. Table 6 below sets out the provision of green corridors in Islington.

**Table 6. Existing provision of green corridors**

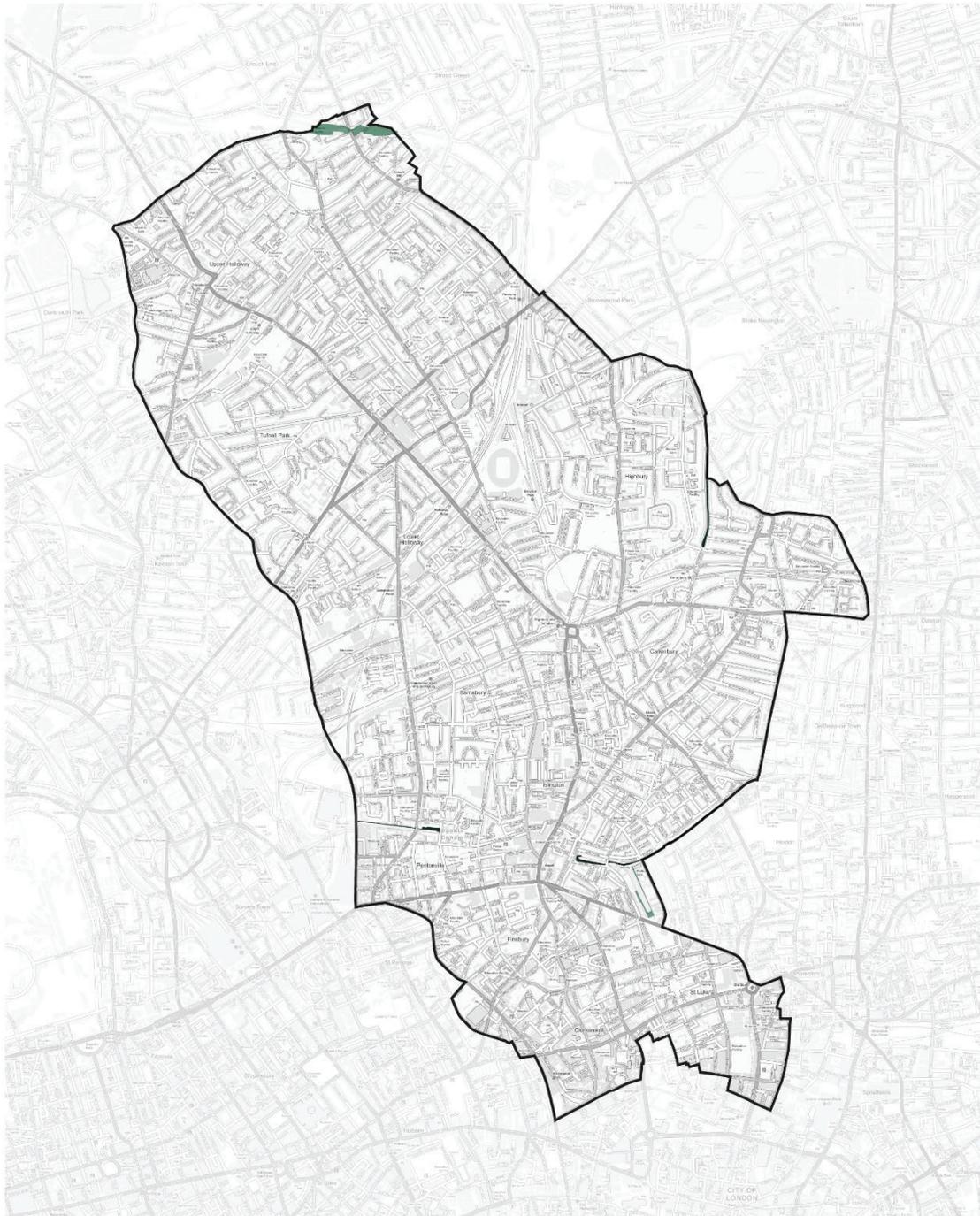
	Number	Area (ha)	population <sup>5</sup>	Provision per 1,000 population (ha)
C1. Local green corridors	1	2.500	241,589	0.010
C2. Small local green corridors	3	1.700	241,589	0.007
Total	4	4.200	241,589	0.017

Table 19 on page 58 sets out the provision of green corridors in Islington by ward.

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<sup>5</sup> GLA 2016 based demographic projections (Housing-led Model) released November 2017).

# Map: Green Corridors



-  C1. Local green corridors
-  C2. Small local green corridors



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## **Outdoor sports facilities (typology D)**

- 3.38 The evidence for outdoor sports facilities has been updated in the Islington Sport Facilities Update 2018.

## **Amenity Green Space (typology E)**

- 3.39 The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study definition states:

“Amenity green space offers opportunities for informal activities close to home or work, for example, informal play and dog walking. These spaces provide a comparable experience to housing amenity space (Typology J), although amenity green spaces in comparison are generally open to all Islington residents, and not limited to residents who live in housing estates.”

- 3.40 There have been the following changes to this typology since the assessment was undertaken:

### **City Forum**

- 3.41 The City Forum space (1,173sqm) is one of the 19 spaces Amenity Green Spaces in Islington. This site is at the time of writing being redeveloped with the 250 City Road scheme (planning reference P2013/1089/FUL). This will result in changes to the open spaces on site. The replacement scheme will include approximately 1,228sqm Housing Amenity Space (typology J) and 2,564sqm of Civic Space (typology I). Table 7 below sets out the provision of amenity green space in Islington.

### **Loxford Gardens**

- 3.42 The development at Loxford Gardens provides 143 residential dwellings together with the creation of a new publicly accessible Amenity Green Space of 561sqm in size (planning reference P092469).

### **Six Acres Estate**

- 3.43 Regeneration of the Six Acres Estate (planning reference P072153) resulted in a number of changes to open space on the estate. The new area which is covered by typology E1 Small local / pockets of amenity green space is 5,418sqm over 7 spaces. It should be noted however that most of these spaces are not new, but existing spaces which have been improved. The 2009 study did not include all relevant amenity green spaces on this site into the assessment, and this assessment will therefore show an increase in this typology on this estate.

**Table 7. Existing provision of Amenity Green Space**

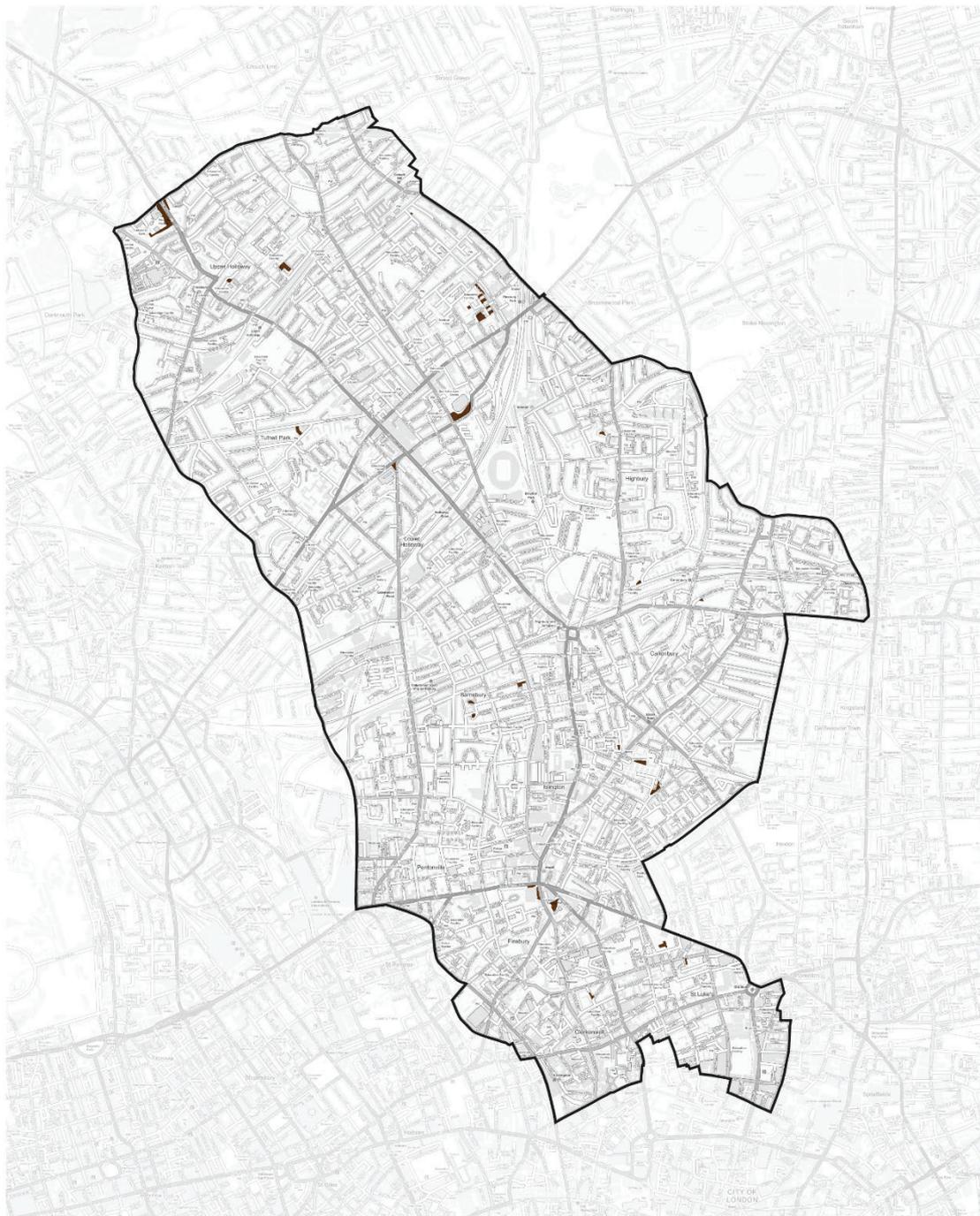
<b>Hierarchy</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Population</b> <sup>6</sup>	<b>Existing Provision per 1000 population (ha)</b>
E1. Small local / pockets of amenity green space	30	3.470	241,588	0.014

Table 20 on page 59 sets out the provision of amenity green space in Islington by ward.

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<sup>6</sup> GLA 2016 based demographic projections (Housing-led Model) released November 2017).

## Map: Amenity Green Space



 E1. Small local / pockets of amenity green space



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## Allotments and community gardens (typology G)

3.44 The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study definition states:

“The primary purpose of sites within this typology is to provide opportunities for people to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion. The sites contribute to the well-being of Islington’s residents through enabling outdoor exercise and community interaction, and enabling the production of sustainable, healthy food. As many of the sites (particularly the community gardens) have basic amenities such as seating and litter bins, they can also provide additional green spaces for the borough’s residents to enjoy. In addition to allotments and community gardens, there is one urban farm in Islington.”

3.45 Two new community gardens and one new allotment have been created since 2009 in Islington. It should be noted however that there may have been additional community gardens created which the Council is not aware of, as they may not have required planning permission (particularly on privately owned and accessed land). The new gardens and allotments are set out below.

### **Hilldrop community food garden**

Hilldrop Community Centre, Hilldrop Road, Islington, London, N7 0JE

This scheme involved conversion of part of existing residential car park to a community food growing garden (290sqm). The space resident only access. Planning reference: P2014/2629/FUL.

### **Claremont Close Community Garden**

Electricity Sub Station and surrounding land South West Corner of 43-48, Claremont Close, Islington, London, N1

This scheme involved conversion of an electricity substation and land to garden with a shed (145sqm). The space resident only access. Planning reference: P2015/2422/FUL

### **Pollard Close allotment**

In 2010 the Council created a completely new site at Pollard Close with 27 individual plots. The site area is 1,020sqm.

Table 8 below sets out the provision of allotments and community gardens in Islington.

**Table 8. Existing provision of allotments and community gardens**

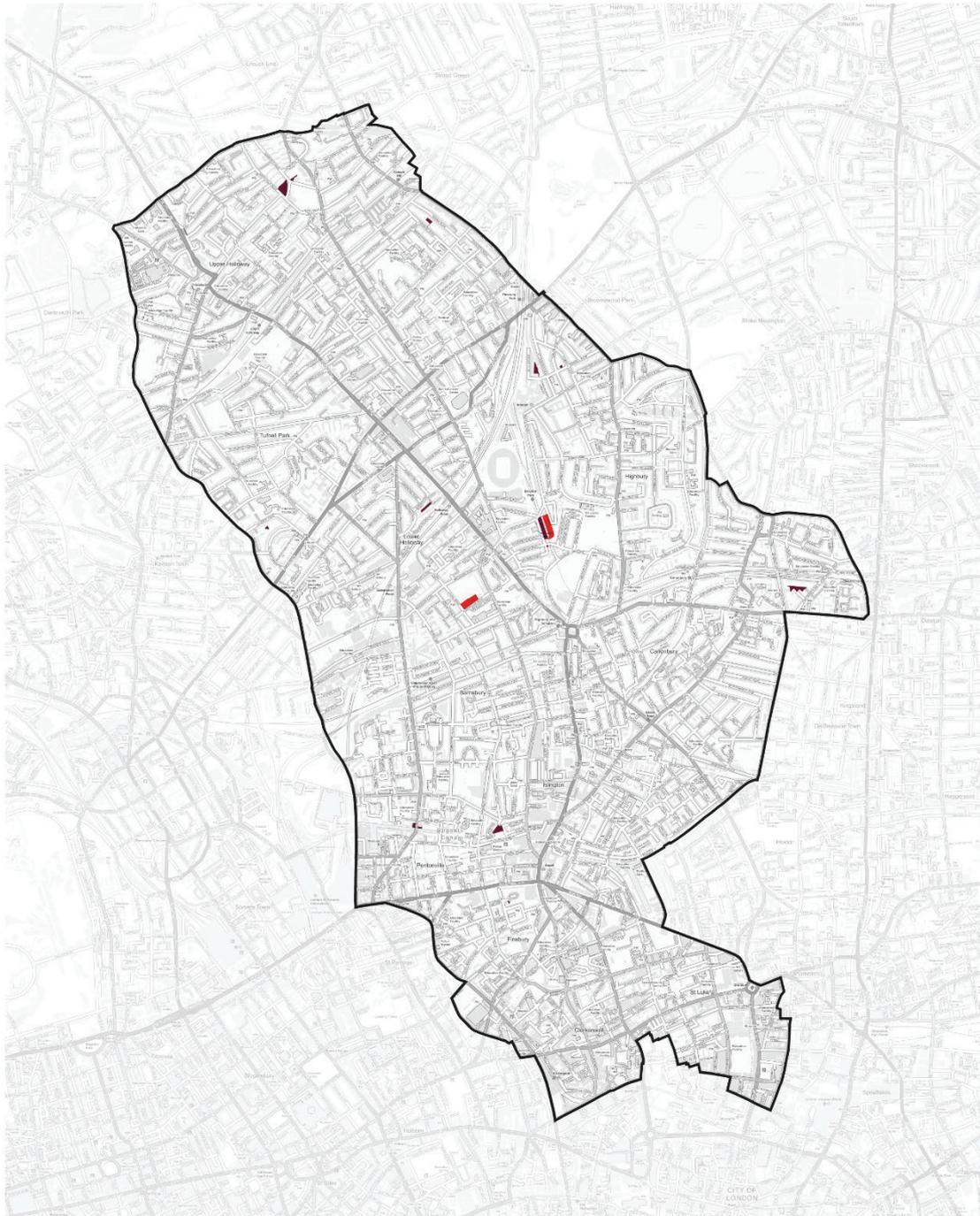
<b>Hierarchy</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Population<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Existing Provision per 1000 population (ha)</b>
G1. Small local allotments / community gardens	2	0.966	241,588	0.004
G2. Neighbourhood allotments / community gardens	13	1.612	241,588	0.007
Total	15	2.578	241,588	0.011

Table 21 on page 60 sets out the provision of allotments and community gardens in Islington by ward.

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<sup>7</sup> GLA 2016 based demographic projections (Housing-led Model) released November 2017).

## Map: allotments and community gardens



-  G1. Small local allotments / community gardens
-  G2. Neighbourhood allotments / community gardens



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## Cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds (typology H)

3.47 The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study definition states:

“The primary purpose of spaces within this typology is to provide space for quiet contemplation and burial of the dead. Promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity is also often important for such sites. As discussed in section 5, churchyards provide a comparable amenity and recreational function to parks and gardens in the borough. As well as fulfilling their original, primary purpose of a burial ground, the sites in this category also provide spaces for informal recreation, walking through-routes and places to sit.”

3.48 There have been no additions, removal, or changes to these open spaces since the 2009 study. The population however has increased, so the provision of natural and semi natural green space per person has declined. Table 9 below sets out the provision of cemeteries, disused churchyards, and other burial grounds in Islington.

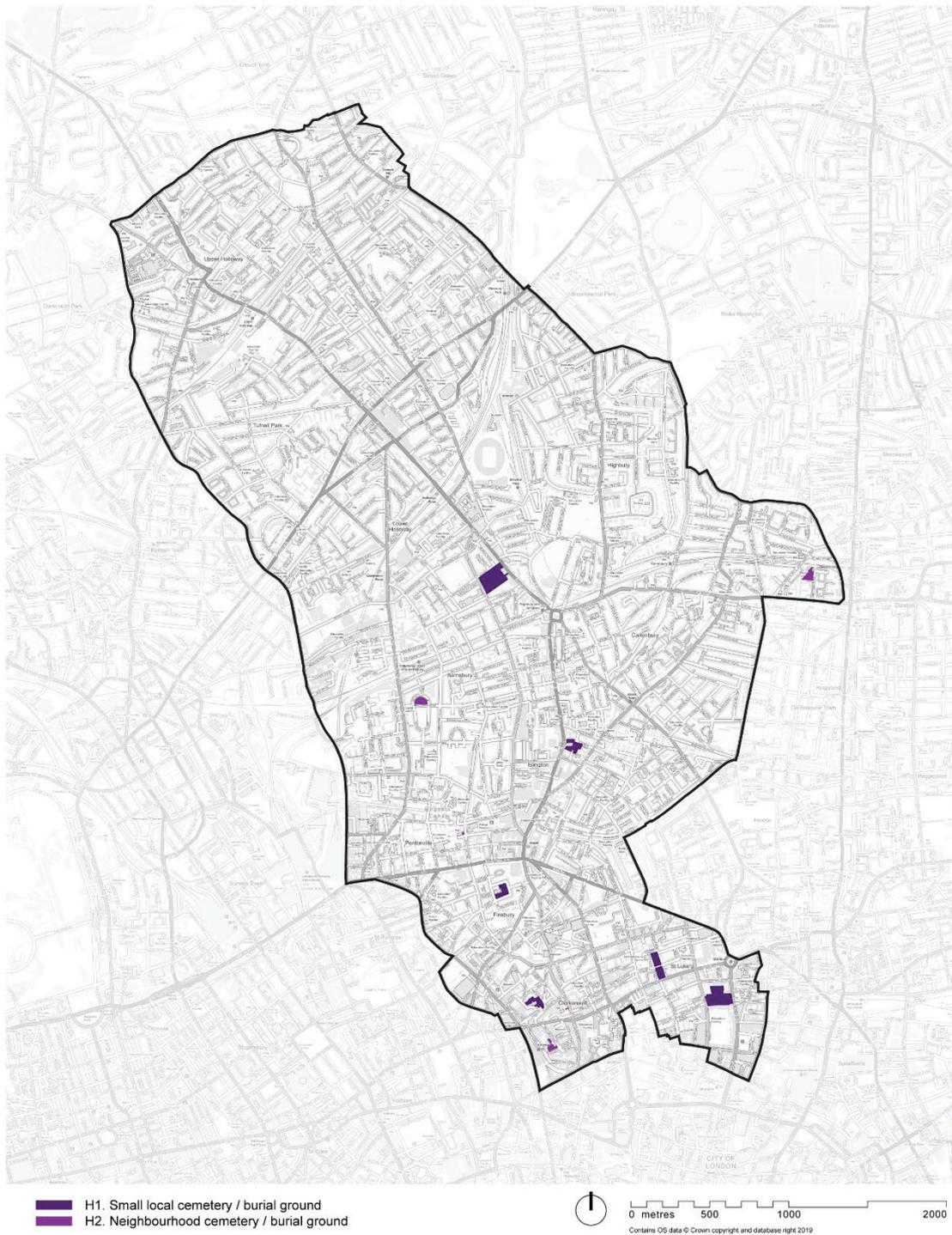
**Table 9. Existing provision of cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds**

	Number	Area	population	provision per 1,000 population (ha)
H1. Small local cemetery / burial ground	7	5.779	241,589	0.024
H2. Neighbourhood cemetery / burial ground	5	0.947	241,589	0.004
Grand Total	12	6.726	241,589	0.028

3.49 Table 22 on page 61 sets out the provision of cemeteries, disused churchyards, and other burial grounds in Islington by ward.

3.50 As set out in the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study no quantity standard has been set for this typology as it is not expected that new sites of this typology will be provided in the future. However these sites contribute greatly to the existing baseline of parks and gardens, and have therefore been quantified within typology A. Parks and Gardens.

## Map: H2. cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds



## **Civic Spaces (typology I)**

- 3.51 The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study states the primary role of civic spaces is to provide a setting for civic buildings and community events, that they can also provide space for relaxation and are typically hard surfaces. The study shows that ten civic spaces were located throughout the borough:
- Angel/Clocktower
  - Arsenal Podium
  - Caledonian Road Enclosure
  - Canonbury Station Forecourt
  - Lady Margaret Open Space
  - N1 Centre Civic Space
  - Old Street Promenade of Light
  - St Paul's Road Enclosure
  - Treaty Street
  - Vernon Square
- 3.52 Since the study was completed in 2009 four new civic spaces have been or are in the process of being created in Islington. These new spaces are:
- Highbury Corner,
  - Navigator Square,
  - Old Street, and
  - the plaza at 250 City Road.
- 3.53 The Council is designating three of these spaces as public open spaces as part of the Local Plan process – Highbury Corner, Navigator Square, and Old Street.
- 3.54 Highbury Corner, Navigator Square, and Old Street have been created as the result of removal of a one way roundabout and transformation of a two way traffic systems, freeing newly created space for public realm. These projects also involve the installation of segregated cycle lanes and improved facilities for pedestrians. These projects were undertaken jointly between LB Islington and TfL.
- 3.55 The open space at Navigator Square were completed in 2017, and Highbury Corner was completed in 2019. At time of publication Old Street is under construction. Maps showing the boundaries of these spaces are contained in the Policies Map changes document.

## Navigator Square



Photo: LB Islington

## Highbury Corner



Image: TfL

## Old Street



Image: TfL

## 250 City Road



Image: Foster + Partners / Gillespies

- 3.56 At Highbury Corner the majority of the space is already a designated open space – known as Highbury Island. Highbury Island is a green open space that formerly occupied the centre of the roundabout. It is planted with trees and did not have public access. It was classified as a greenspace for visual amenity under the PPG17 categories. The improvement works at Highbury Corner have resulted in a civic space being created next to Highbury Island and on a part of it, while retaining the remainder of Highbury Island as a green space with no public access.
- 3.57 The development at 250 City Road scheme (P2013/1089/FUL) will result in approximately 2,564sqm of Civic Space.

3.58 The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study did not calculate demand or set an accessibility standard for Civic Spaces as people are not generally expected to travel specifically to see or use these sites. Nevertheless Civic Spaces improve the amenity of the borough and are valued.

3.59 Table 10 below sets out the provision of civic spaces in Islington.

**Table 10. Existing provision of civic space**

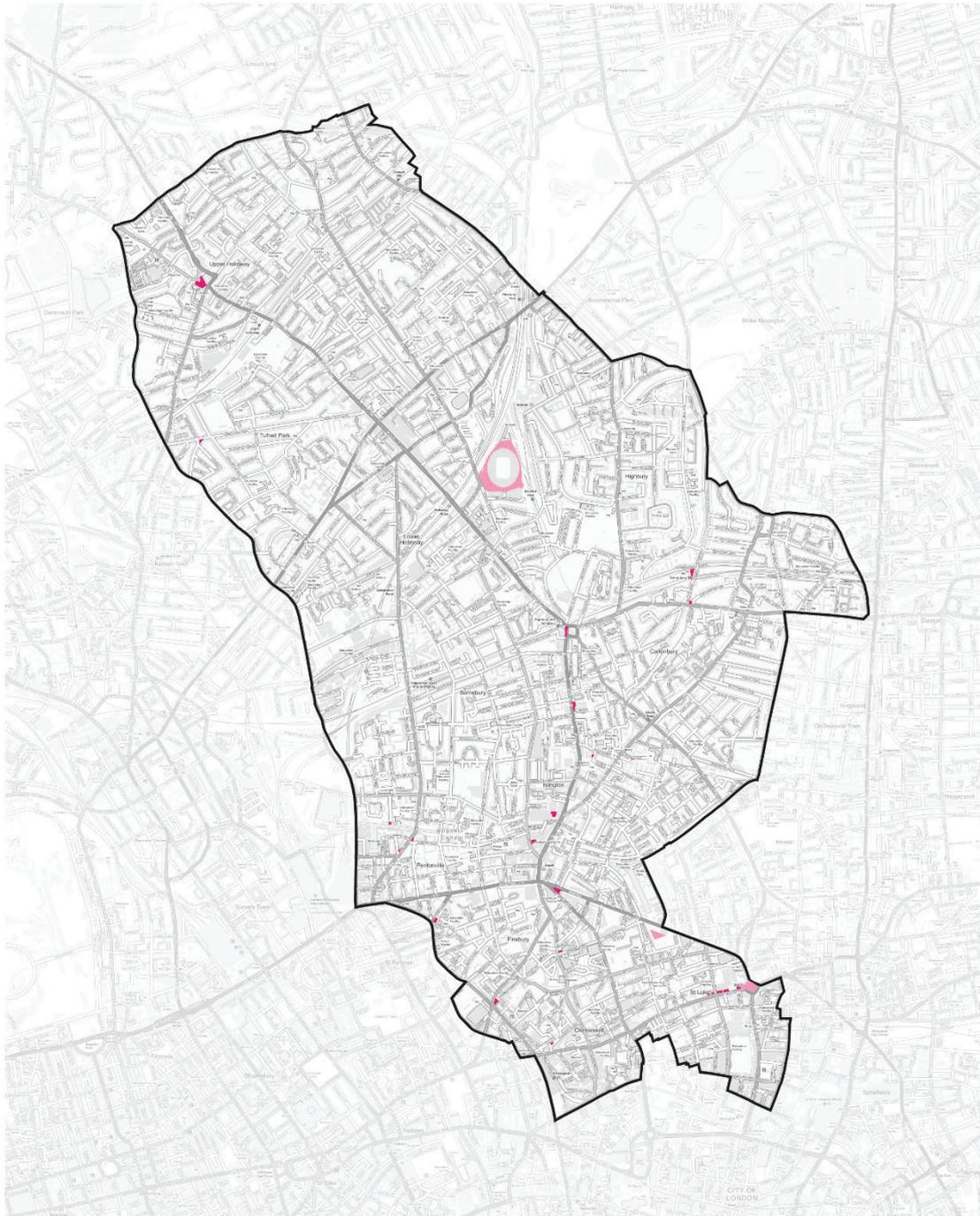
Hierarchy	Number	Area (ha)	Population <sup>8</sup>	Existing Provision per 1000 population (ha)
I*. Local civic space	3	3.193	241,588	0.013
I1. Neighbourhood civic space	20	1.241	241,588	0.005
Total	23	4.434	241,588	0.018

Table 23 on page 62 sets out the provision of civic spaces in Islington by ward.

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<sup>8</sup> GLA 2016 based demographic projections (Housing-led Model) released November 2017).

# Map: Civic Spaces



- Local civic space
- Neighbourhood civic space



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## Housing Amenity Space (typology J)

3.60 The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study definition states:

“The primary purpose of housing amenity space within housing estates is to provide opportunities for informal recreation for residents within very close proximity of their homes, since they have no access to private gardens. Housing amenity spaces are simplistic spaces such as courtyard gardens and seating areas, with little or no provision of formal facilities. Housing amenity space is sometimes located alongside play space or MUGAs.”

3.61 A number of changes to this typology have taken place since 2009 as set out in the table below.

<b>Scheme</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Notes</b>
89, Crayford Road, Islington, London, N7 0NE Planning application reference: P111630	198sqm	This residential scheme included provision of communal gardens to each end of the site totalling 198sqm. The gardens are only accessible to residents.
1, Lyon Street, Islington, London, N1 1DG Planning application reference:P121979	364sqm	This scheme involved redevelopment of the former Lyon Street Area Housing Office comprising the erection of a 4 storey residential development consisting 20 homes. A total of 356sqm of communal open space was provided on site with resident only access.
Garages opposite Emberton Court and rear of Mulberry Court, Brunswick Close Estate Planning application reference: P2013/0063/FUL	121sqm	This scheme involved demolition of existing garages and oil tank building to provide 13 new homes. The oil tank building was replaced with 121sqm of green space on estate land and while accessible to the public is intended for use by the residents of the estate.
250 City Road Planning application reference:P2013/1089/FUL	1,228sqm	The 250 City Road scheme will result in approximately 1,228sqm Housing Amenity Space, amongst other open space typologies.
Packington Estate Regeneration	-405sqm -561sqm	As part of the Packington Estate regeneration two housing amenity spaces were removed. As part of this scheme two new publicly open spaces were created, Packington Square and Canalside Square, as set out under the section above on Typology A (Parks and Gardens).
14-18 and 20-26 Market Road (P060898)	498sqm	This scheme involved provision of housing amenity space (limited access) as part of the residential redevelopment of the site.

Six Acres Estate, Finsbury Park (P072153)	9,165sqm	This scheme involved regeneration and infill housing development to the estate resulting in a rearrangement of open space. A total of 9,165sqm is shared over 6 spaces across the estate. This represents a small reduction in this typology which is compensated by other typologies, including additional private and public open space. The 2009 study did not have accurate information on this estate so this figure will count as an addition.
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Table 11 below sets out the provision of housing amenity space in Islington.

**Table 11. Existing provision of housing amenity space**

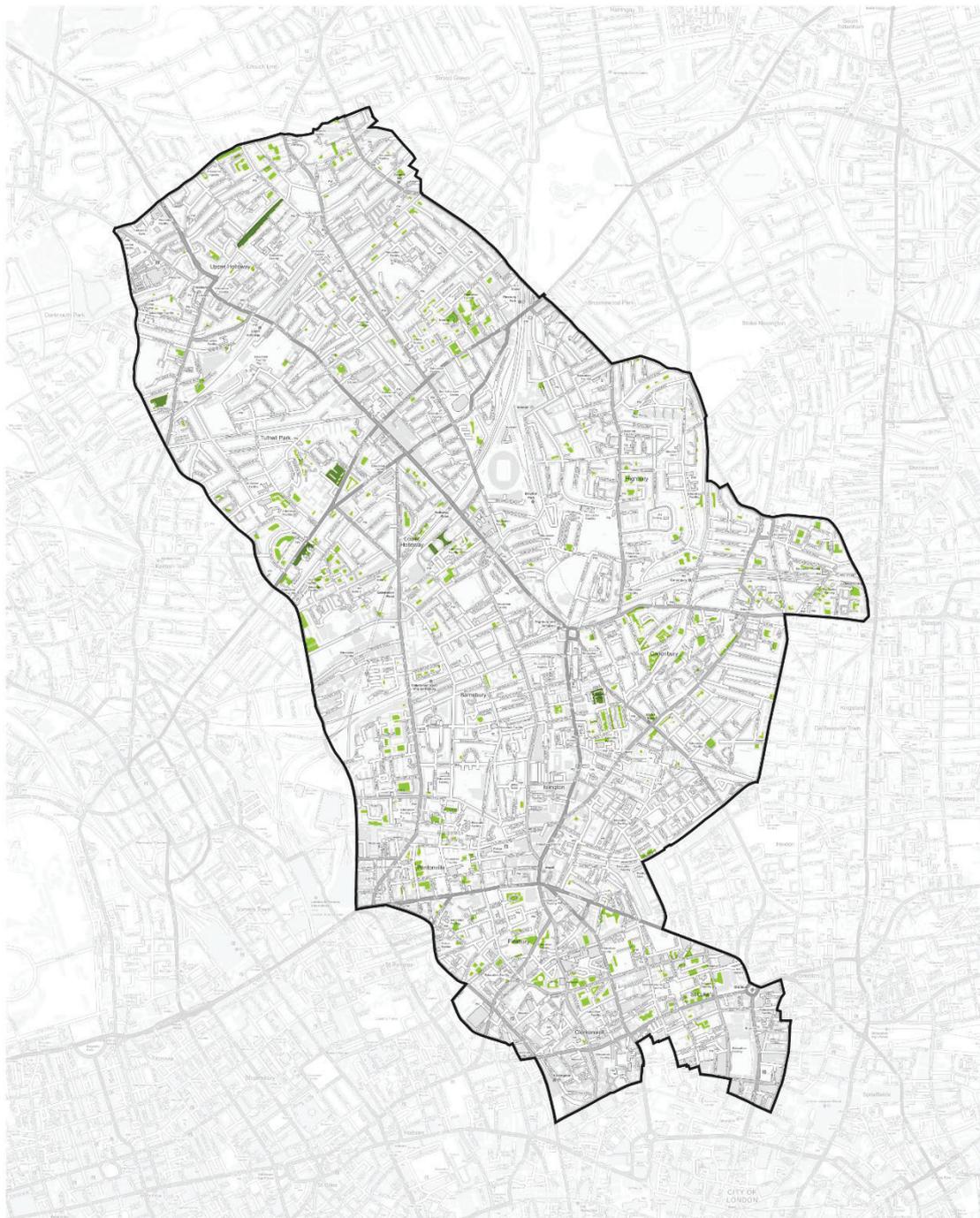
Hierarchy	Number	Area (ha)	Population <sup>9</sup>	Existing Provision per 1000 population (ha)
J1. Small local housing amenity space	7	3.707	241,588	0.015
J2. Pockets / very small spots of housing amenity space	401	27.542	241,588	0.114
Total	408	31.249	241,588	0.129

Table 24 on page 63 sets out the provision of housing amenity space in Islington by ward.

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<sup>9</sup> GLA 2016 based demographic projections (Housing-led Model) released November 2017).

## Map: housing amenity space



- J1. Small local housing amenity space
- J2. Pockets / very small spots of housing amenity space



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## **Play and youth facilities (typology K)**

3.62 The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study definition states:

“The primary purpose of play and youth facilities is to provide areas for children and young people to play and socially interact. This includes facilities such as equipped play areas, adventure play areas, small multi-use games areas (MUGAs), skateboard parks and teenage shelters. It should be noted that sports facilities (including formal, full-size MUGAs) are considered under a separate typology in section 8 of this study [typology D: outdoor sports facilities]. Community facilities which can also provide opportunities for play are considered in section 16 [typology M: Community facilities].

3.63 This section includes play and youth facilities which occur within parks and gardens or other open spaces, i.e. where play or youth is a secondary typology. As indicated earlier, these facilities contribute importantly to the larger multifunctional spaces but have been isolated here to enable more detailed analysis and review of all play and youth provision across Islington.

### **Adventure playgrounds**

3.64 Islington has 12 adventure Playgrounds. Six are managed directly by the London Borough of Islington Children’s Services, the other six are run on a voluntary basis. There has been no change in the number or size of adventure playgrounds since the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study was completed in 2009. In addition to these spaces being protected by planning policy, since 2013, all adventure playgrounds have been protected in perpetuity through Deeds of Dedication held with Fields in Trust (Source: LB Islington Youth and Communities).

### **Play areas**

3.65 There have been a number of changes to play areas in the borough since 2009, as set out below.

#### **Papworth Gardens Estate**

3.66 A new ball court / MUGA was created on the Papworth Gardens Estate through conversion of a fenced off greenspace fronting George's Road into a space enclosed with a 4.5m high rebound fence (planning reference P2015/2190/FUL). The site area of the ball court / MUGA is 161sqm.

#### **Six Acres Estate**

3.67 Regeneration of the Six Acres Estate (planning reference P072153) involved the demolition of Churnfield House (72 dwellings) due to structural problems, and construction of new buildings providing 164 new homes. Associated with the regeneration were numerous changes to outdoor space, landscaping, trees, and play areas.

3.68 The Committee Report for this scheme states that the project would result in a loss of play area on site, reducing from 1,758sqm to 1,213sqm. Our assessment found that the 2009 Open Space Sport and Recreation study likely inaccurate information regarding the provision of play areas on this site, which listed four play areas totalling 2,278sqm. This assessment found that following the regeneration the Six Acres Estate now has a total of 1,183sqm of play space spread over six play areas.

### **Packington Estate**

3.69 Waterside Play and Youth Project adventure playground was completed as part of the regeneration of the Packington Estate (planning reference P062806). This site area is 863sqm. This replaces a The 2009 study reports that the Packington Estate had 13 play spaces as set out in Table 12 below.

**Table 12. Packington Estate Play Spaces**

<b>Typology</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Area (sqm)</b>
K1i. Neighbourhood playable space	7	6,557
K1ii. Youth space	1	1,007
K2. Local playable space	1	476
K3i. Doorstep playable space	2	313
K4. Very small playable space	2	124
Total	13	8,477

3.70 While this represents a significant loss of play space in terms of area there were problems with the previous play space and the regenerated estate provides a better open space and play space offer overall. The previous play space comprised sunken semi-private courtyards only accessible via private stairwells. It did little to foster a sense of community or offer children and their parents the social benefits of social interaction. The play areas were also small in size, offered a limited play experience and were poorly used. The play areas were generally positioned away from the main circulation routes, and showed signs of anti social behaviour and neglect. As well as the Waterside Play and Youth Project adventure playground, the regenerated Packington Estate features all open spaces at the natural ground level, mostly located along thoroughfares with good overlooking and passive surveillance. There is also increased provision of private gardens on site.

### **Dover Court Estate**

3.71 As part of the regeneration of the Dover Court Estate (planning reference P2014/3363/FUL) a sunken ball court (1,070sqm) was redeveloped for housing and has been replaced with a new better quality ball court / MUGA located in close proximity within Mitchison Baxter Park.

3.72 This estate regeneration involves a number of other changes to provision of open space however these have not been included in this assessment yet as they have not been completed.

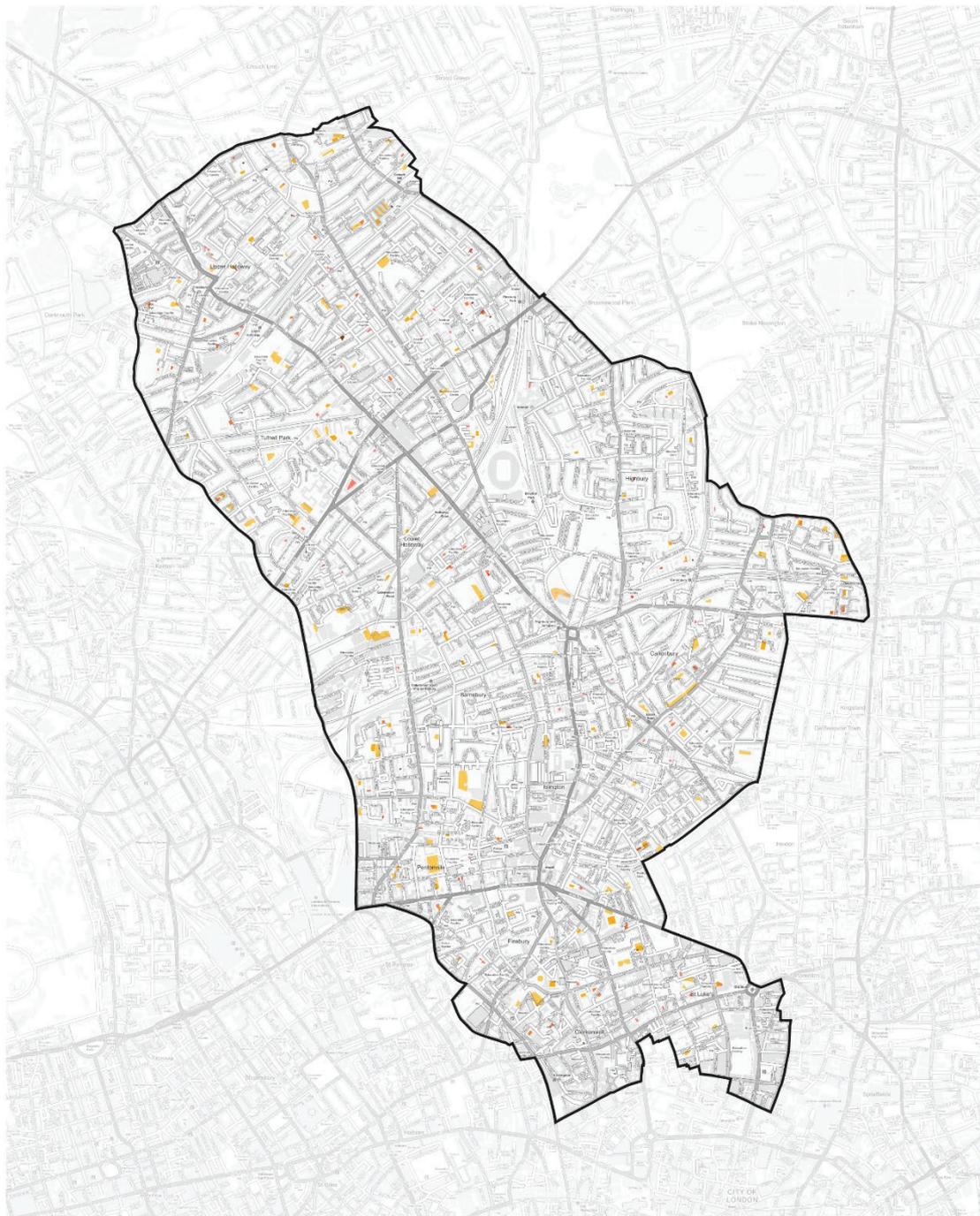
**Table 13. Provision of play space**

Hierarchy	Number	Area (sqm)	Population (0-18 years) <sup>10</sup>	Existing provision (sqm) per child (0-18 years)
K*. Strategic playable space	1	4,959	44,927	0.110
K1i. Neighbourhood playable space	92	112,331	44,927	2.500
K1ii. Youth space	56	27,431	44,927	0.611
K2. Local playable space	34	12,820	44,927	0.285
K3i. Doorstep playable space	68	14,544	44,927	0.324
K3ii. Pockets of / very small youth space	9	1,234	44,927	0.027
K4. Very small playable space	15	1,433	44,927	0.032
Total	275	174,752	44,927	3.890

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<sup>10</sup> GLA 2016 based demographic projections (Housing-led Model) released November 2017).

## Map: Play space



- K\*. Strategic playable space
- K1i. Neighbourhood playable space
- K1ii. Youth space
- K2. Local playable space
- K3i. Doorstep playable space
- K3ii. Pockets of / very small youth space
- K4. Very small playable space



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## **Indoor sports facilities (typology L)**

3.73 The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study definition states:

“PPG17 states that it is essential to consider the role that indoor sports facilities play in meeting the needs of local residents. It states that the provision of swimming pools, indoor sports halls, indoor bowls and indoor tennis should be considered as part of the local supply and demand assessment. For the purpose of this study we have also considered ice rinks and gyms to ensure a balanced view of the indoor facilities in Islington.”

3.74 Information of indoor sports facilities in Islington is set out in the Topic Paper of Local Plan Policy SC1 Social and Community Infrastructure.

## **Community facilities (typology M)**

3.75 The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study definition states:

“Community halls serve multiple purposes including space to offer sport and exercise, meeting space, youth activities, parties and events and a host of other community based activities. For the purpose of this study, this typology includes all indoor community halls and areas, regardless of size, and indoor youth centres.”

### **Sport facilities and outdoor playing pitches**

3.76 Evidence relating to the provision of sports facilities, including outdoor playing pitches, is set out in the London Borough of Islington Sports Facilities Update 2018, prepared by the Council and Continuum Leisure. A summary of this this report is set out in the Topic Paper of Local Plan Policy SC1 Social and Community Infrastructure.

## **Summary of Open Space Changes**

3.77 The assessment of provision as set out in 0 below shows the area of open spaces gained or lost in the borough since 2009. For most typologies there has been an increase in the area open space recorded, part through newly identified sites, and part through creation of new open spaces through development. A rising population has meant that the amount of open space per person has declined for all typologies apart from Civic Spaces. There was no change to the area for the green corridors typology and population growth has resulted in a smaller provision per person.

**Table 14. Change in open space area and provision**

Typology	2009 area of sites (ha)	2009 provision per 1000 population (ha)	2019 area of sites (ha)	2019 provision per 1000 population (ha)	Summary of changes (actual change not newly identified spaces)
A. Parks and gardens	53.374	0.279	60.845	0.252	Two new spaces completed and one reduced in size
B. Natural and semi-natural green space	3.741	0.020	3.860	0.016	One new space
C. Green corridors	4.200	0.022	4.200 (no change)	0.017	No change
D. Outdoor sports facilities	Evidence updated in the Sport Facilities Update 2018				
E. Amenity green space	2.125	0.011	2.470	0.014	Nine new spaces
G. Allotments and community gardens	2.432	0.013	2.578	0.011	Three new spaces
H. Cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds	6.620	0.035	6.726	0.028	No change
I. Civic space	3.044	0.016	4.434	0.018	Four new spaces
J. Housing amenity space	30.423	0.159	31.249	0.129	11 new spaces, 2 spaces removed
K. Play and youth facilities	182,667sqm	4.771sqm per child (0-18 years)	174,752sqm	3.890	6 added, 13 removed
L. Indoor sports facilities	Evidence updated in the Sport Facilities Update 2018				
M. Community facilities	See the Topic Paper of Local Plan Policy SC1 Social and Community Infrastructure.				



# 4 G3 New Public open space

- 4.1 Policy G3 is the Council's policy where new major developments are required to provide on site open space.

## Open space provision thresholds

- 4.2 Policy G3 requires that:  
"Developments in excess of 200 net additional residential units or 10,000sqm net additional gross external floorspace, or where a specific need has been identified by the council, are required to provide on-site publicly accessible public open space."
- 4.3 This trigger has not changed from Policy DM6.2 (New and improved public open spaces) in the Islington Development Management Policies 2013. The Council has chosen to retain this trigger as it ensures that larger developments contribute to provision of open space.
- 4.4 As set out in the Islington Local Plan Integrated Impact Assessment (paragraph 4.227) the Council considered an alternative to policy G3 where there is no specific threshold where the Council would require provision of public open space on site, and where each development would contribute open space appropriate to site specific characteristics. Developments under the threshold may need to provide open space and some over the threshold may not need to provide open space. The proposed approach was discounted because it was considered that it would not be reasonable for many smaller sites in Islington (which make up the majority of sites which come forward) to provide public open space on-site.

## On site open space targets for new developments

- 4.5 Policy G3 for new open space of the Islington Strategic and Development Management Policies sets out the amount of open space which new developments need to provide – expressed as an area per resident and per employee:  
"The Council will seek on-site open space from large developments, to meet the increased demand for open space that these developments will create and to help address the existing shortfall of provision in Islington. The level of provision must be proportionate to the size of the proposal and the number of intended occupiers/users. Evidence suggests that a standard of open space of 5.21sqm per resident and 2.6sqm per employee should be provided. This standard must be used to inform the level of public open space provision." (paragraph 5.20, page 174)
- 4.6 The standards are the same as the existing development plan, which were derived from the recommendations of the Islington Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment 2009 (see Appendix 11: Recommendations for an SPD on planning obligations for open space).

- 4.7 The standard for residential development was based on summing the standards set for the following typologies which make up open space:
- Typology A and H: Parks and gardens or equivalent,
  - Typology B: Natural and semi-natural greenspace,
  - Typology C: Green Corridor,
  - Typology E: Amenity green space and
  - Typology J: Housing amenity space.
- 4.8 This equates to a standard of 5.21sqm of open space per new resident for residential development.
- 4.9 For employment spaces the open space sport and recreation study recommended that the contribution should be set at a lower level than for residential development. This reflects the fact that employees are likely to use open spaces for more limited time spans than residents (e.g. at lunchtime and possibly after work), and typically only during the working week. The study recommended a suitable standard could be set at 50% of that for residential development which is 2.6sqm per employee.
- 4.10 Table 15 below shows that the for each of these typologies the level of provision per 1,000 population has declined in the ten year period since the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study was completed. Most of this decline has been due to population increase rather than loss of open spaces. The Council has retained the open space target for new developments that was included in the previous development plan of 5.21sqm per resident for residential development and 2.6sqm per employee for commercial uses. The target has been retained instead of being updated to the adjusting for population growth as at the core of the Council's approach to provision of open space in the borough is to ensure there is no net loss of open space. Continuing adjustments for population growth would over time reduce the target for provision of open space. The 2009 standard has therefore been retained as a benchmark level for the no net loss approach.

**Table 15. Open space standards**

<b>Open space typology</b>	<b>Provision per 1,000 population (ha) 2009 study</b>	<b>Provision per 1,000 population (ha) 2019 update</b>
A parks and gardens	0.312	0.252
B natural and semi natural greenspace	0.019	0.016
C green corridor	0.022	0.017
E amenity green space	0.011	0.014
J housing amenity space	0.158	0.129
Total	0.522	0.428

# 5 G4 Biodiversity, landscape, and trees

## Background

5.1 Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation (SINCs) are locally designated areas which are recognised as being of particular importance to wildlife and diversity. They are a non-statutory designation, however SINCs have a high level of protection in the planning system.

Within London, a hierarchy of SINC designations is in place:

Sites of Metropolitan Importance	Sites which contain the best examples of London's habitats, including particularly rare species, rare assemblages of species or important populations of species, or sites which are of particular significance within otherwise heavily built-up areas of London. They are of the highest priority for protection.
Sites of Borough Importance (Grade 1 and 2)	Sites which are important on a borough perspective in the same way as the Metropolitan sites are important to the whole of London. Although sites of similar quality may be found elsewhere in London, damage to these sites would mean a significant loss at a Borough level.
Sites of Local Importance	Sites which are, or may be, of particular value to people nearby (such as residents or schools). These sites may already be used for nature study or be run by management committees mainly composed of local people. Local sites are particularly important in areas otherwise deficient in nearby wildlife sites.

5.2 SINCs are protected in Islington under Local Plan Policy G4 which states that planning permission will not be granted for any schemes which adversely affect designated SINCs of Metropolitan or Borough Grade 1 Importance. SINCs of Borough Grade 2 and Local Importance, and any other site of significant biodiversity value, will also be strongly protected.

## Evidence

### SINCS in Islington

- 5.3 Islington has 68 SINC sites (36 Local grade, 13 Borough 1 grade, 16 Borough 2 grade, and 4 metropolitan grade). SINCS are shown on the Policies Map, and are listed as an appendix in the Islington Draft Local Plan.

#### Process for selecting and confirming SINCS

Islington have following the GLA advice note<sup>11</sup> for selecting and confirming the SINC sites for the Local Plan. The seven steps set out in this process are:

1. Obtain and maintain up to date data
2. Have access to Greenspace Information for Greater London (GIGL) data
3. Engage qualified ecologists to undertake an ecology survey
4. Submit survey and recommendation to a local selection panel
5. Prepare a schedule of changes
6. Supply the schedule and supporting information to the London Wildlife Sites Board (LWSB)
7. Approve the SINCS through the Local Plan and notify GIGL of any changes.

- 5.4 With regard to steps 1 and 2, Islington holds SINC information on a GIS database. Additions or losses to SINC sites are monitored through the Authority Monitoring Reports. Islington has a subscription to GIGL.

- 5.5 Information on steps 3 and 4 are set out in the section below.

- 5.6 The schedule of changes required in Step 5 is included in the Policies Map Changes (Appendix X).

- 5.7 Step 6, involving the LWSP is also set out below.

- 5.8 Step 7 will be undertaken following examination of the Local Plan, should the plan be found sound.

### Islington SINC Review

- 5.9 The Islington SINC review was prepared by LUC and completed in April 2018. LUC was appointed in December 2017, by the London Borough of Islington to undertake habitat surveys and a review of selected sites within the borough. The purpose of the study was to assess specific sites identified by LB Islington officers and consultees to inform the review of the Local Plan. The sites comprised:

- Existing Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCS) which have recently undergone changes and therefore may have improved or enhanced sufficiently to meet criteria to be upgraded or extended;
- Existing SINCS which may have declined in condition to such an extent that designation at the current level may no longer be appropriate;

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<sup>11</sup> [https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/sinc\\_selection\\_process\\_-\\_update\\_march\\_2013.pdf](https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/sinc_selection_process_-_update_march_2013.pdf)

- Potential Sites currently without SINC status which may meet criteria to be designated as a SINC.

5.10 This study is based on an existing evidence base. In 2010 LUC undertook borough wide habitat surveys in LBI to review areas of open space as well as SINC. In total 560 sites were surveyed. This 2017/18 survey builds upon this previous study.

### **Study findings**

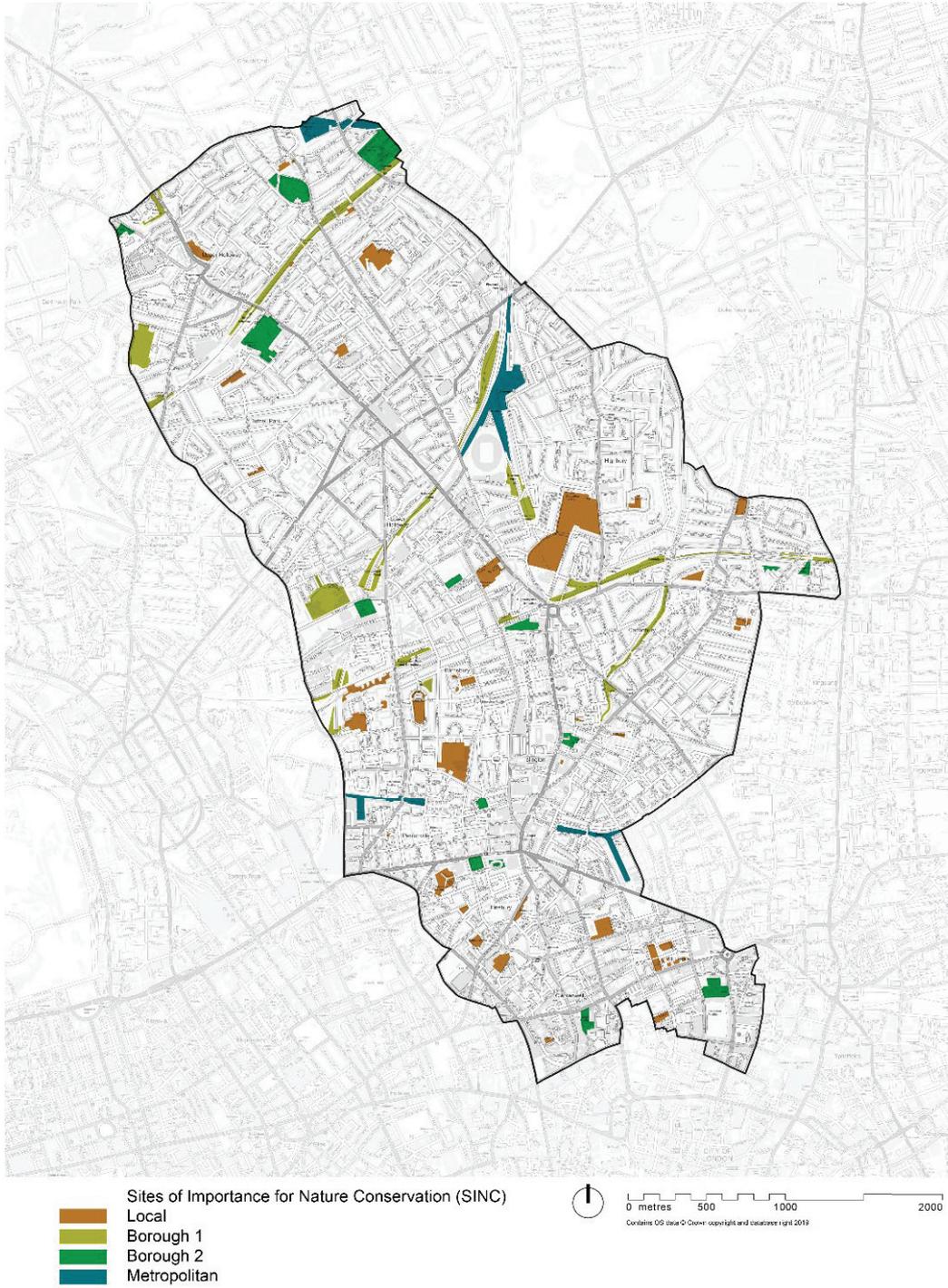
5.11 In summary, 19 Sites were surveyed and reviewed as part of the project, comprising;

- 6 existing SINC Sites which were included in the study due to changes such as development, boundary discrepancies or a potential declined in condition to the extent that their SINC status is no longer appropriate;
- 3 existing SINC Sites which were included in the study as they have undergone improvements and may qualify for a higher level of status.
- 10 proposed Sites which are not currently designated, but were included in the study due to potential changes in quality which could qualify for designation as new SINC.

5.12 Following the review of the 19 Sites, the following recommendations were identified:

- One Site recommended for upgrade with a boundary extension;
- Three previously undesignated Sites recommended as Local SINC;
- One existing SINC identified at risk without remedial measures;
- One existing SINC was identified as no longer meeting the criteria for designation and recommended for de-designation; and
- 13 existing SINC considered to be unchanged in terms of the level of designation, however, two of these were identified as potentially warranting future designation or upgrade subject to intervention, and one was identified for extension of the boundary.

**Table 16. Proposed SINC sites**



## **Approval process through the London Wildlife Sites Board**

5.13 The London Wildlife Sites Board (LWSB) was established to ensure that the selection and approval of Sites of Importance or Nature Conservation (SINCs) by London Boroughs is consistent with:

- national guidance set out in Local Sites – guidance on their identification, selection and management (Defra 2006),
- regional policy as set out in Appendix 5 of the London Environment Strategy (GLA, 2018), and
- regional guidance in the London Plan Implementation Report London's Foundations (GLA, 2009).

5.14 The LWSB role is to review the site selection process undertaken by the Borough and confirm, or otherwise, that the process is consistent with the guidance set out in the GLA advice note, ensuring consistency of approach across London.

5.15 Islington provided the LWSB relevant information setting out its site selection process. On 16 April 2019 wrote to the Council and confirmed that the LWSB endorsed the SINC review process undertaken.

### **The local site selection panel**

5.16 In accordance with the process recommended by the LWSB Islington established a local panel to assist in selecting and confirming the SINC sites. The purpose of the panel was to provide independent, expert advice on the approach to surveys and evaluation and to validate any recommendations on SINC status. The Local Panel comprised 13 individuals, representing Islington Council and various local groups including:

- London Borough of Islington Parks projects, maintenance, management, and planning policy,
- RSPB (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds)
- Islington Swifts
- The Garden Classroom (non profit encouraging active lifestyles and respect for nature)
- Octopus (community centres)
- Caledonian Road Friends Group
- Market Road Gardeners
- Friends of Tuffnell Park Playing Fields.

### **Meeting 8 March 2019**

5.17 The SINC selection panel meeting was held on 8 March 2019. The panel were shown the new draft Local Plan and the Islington SINC review. Members of the panel were invited to discuss and comment on the proposed changes to the SINCS drawing upon their extensive local knowledge.

### **Archway Park**

5.18 Members of the local panel indicated that they believed that Archway Park still merited SINC designation, and suggested that the survey may have been conducted at a point in time when the biodiversity value was at its lowest due to works in the park associated with the provision of play equipment. They indicated that since these works were undertaken parts of the open space has had time to recover and regrow and to improve

provision of biodiversity habitat. In response to this Islington commissioned LUC to undertake a further review of the SINC value of Archway Park.

5.19 LUC undertook the survey and provided a response to Islington on 01/05/2019. An extract of their survey summary letter is below:

“Following the site visit of Archway Park Local SINC it has been determined that the site no longer requires de-designation.

5.20 LUC recommended the SINC be de-designated if no urgent action was taken given the decreased value of the site, primarily due to loss of species rich grassland to amenity grassland. The updated site visit confirmed action had been taken and that much of the amenity grassland had been seeded or left to grow (i.e. reduced mowing regime) and woodland species from the woodland area along the southern/south-western border had been allowed to expand. The grassland, more so in the western/north-western parts of the park had many grassland/woodland species as well as large areas of tall ruderal (umbellifers). Numerous species were recorded including red deadnettle, shepherds purse, *Taraxacum* spp., daisies, speedwell, creeping buttercup, herb Robert, celadine, common nettle, bristly ox-tongue, cow parsley, cranes-bill, garlic mustard, foxtail grass and red fescue.

5.21 Overall it is considered that the majority of the grassland had improved, the south western corner potentially requires a bit more work. However seed mix appeared to be sown which could establish further.

5.22 Therefore, given the improved ecology of the site and further potential, the decision to de-designate is no longer considered necessary.”

### **Changes to SINCs through development**

5.23 One residential development was permitted in 2015/16 resulting in the loss of 1,277sqm of designated SINC area, but the retention of a SINC as part of the site, to protected into the future. The SINC, at 351 Caledonian Road, was heavily colonised by invasive Japanese Knotweed and it was determined that the benefits of the scheme, which included eradicating the Japanese Knotweed and opening the previously inaccessible site to the public, outweighed the loss in SINC area. The new SINC designation has been mapped and this change has been set out in the Policies Map changes Appendix.

# 6 G5 Green roofs and vertical greening

## Background

- 6.1 Green roofs and walls have a number of important sustainability benefits including increasing biodiversity habitat, reducing water runoff, and improving local air quality. Green roofs and walls can also be attractive design features. Provision of green roofs and walls are particularly importance in Islington with its high density urban pattern of development with relatively few green and open spaces.

### London Plan

- 6.2 The London Plan states:
- “Major development proposals should contribute to the greening of London by including urban greening as a fundamental element of site and building design, and by incorporating measures such as high-quality landscaping (including trees), green roofs, green walls and nature-based sustainable drainage.” (London Plan, in Policy G5 on Urban greening)
- 6.3 The London Plan also recommends use of the Urban Greening Factor assessment methodology, which is set out in section 1 of this report.

### Existing policy

- 6.4 The Council’s existing policy on green roofs and vertical greening is set out in Development Policy DM6.5. It states:
- “C. Developments should maximise the provision of green roofs and the greening of vertical surfaces as far as reasonably possible, and where this can be achieved in a sustainable manner, without excessive water demand. New-build developments, and all major applications, should use all available roof space for green roofs, subject to other planning considerations.
- D. The design and operation of green roofs must maximise benefits for biodiversity, sustainable drainage and cooling. Green roofs are required to have a varied substrate depth of average 80-150mm, unless it can be demonstrated that this is not reasonably possible.”

### Proposed policy

- 6.5 The Local Plan includes a new separate planning policy for green roofs and vertical greening (Policy G5). This new policy has strengthened the Council’s approach to green roofs and walls, reflecting the importance of these features to meet our sustainability objectives.
- 6.6 The key elements of the proposed policy are:
- Developments and extensions must use all available roof space for green roofs, and
  - Green roofs should be of the extensive, biodiversity based type.
- 6.7 The other key elements of the policy are:

- Green roofs must be designed to maximise biodiversity and drainage over and above accessible amenity areas such as roof terraces.
- Green roofs should promote ecological diversity based on wildflowers and incorporate no more than a maximum of 25% sedum planting.
- Green roofs should be designed so that they can be accessed for monitoring.
- Where solar panels are proposed they should be installed above a green roof (known as a bio-solar roof).
- Major development proposals must accommodate surface water storage where sustainable drainage requirements are applicable in accordance with Policy S9, by incorporating 'blue roof' stormwater attenuation.

6.8 In addition, more detailed requirements relating to vertical greening (green walls) have been added to the policy, including maximising benefits for biodiversity, sustainable drainage and cooling; and consideration of architectural and historic features. Vertical greening is good opportunity to maximise use of space for urban greening to meet local requirements.

# 7 Consultation Responses

7.1 The Council received a range of representations on the policies for Green Infrastructure, with a mix of calls for strengthening and making more flexible the policies. The key points raised were:

- The plan does not go far enough to provide new green open space (Fossil Free Islington)
- Lack of concerted effort to protect, provide, and improve green open space (Highbury Community Association)
- Support for the policy on biodiversity, landscape and trees (Highbury Community Association)
- Support for policies on biodiversity (Environment Agency)
- Policies to protect biodiversity are too prescriptive and could stop beneficial schemes from being developed (Ashburton Trading)
- Policies to protect open space should be made more flexible to allow some development in some circumstances (Canal and River Trust and Hondo Enterprises)
- Policy to protect open space should be strengthened with regard to protecting open spaces which do not have a formal designation e.g. church gardens (Better Archway Forum)
- Schools should not have to provide publicly accessible open space (Department for Education)
- Support for objectives of Policy G1 (Green Infrastructure), and support for Policy G3 where policy encourages physical activity to all (Hondo Enterprises)
- Privately owned grade level car parks should not be protected as open space (Lamb's Passage Real Estate)
- School playing field land should be protected in line with NPPF 97(b) (Sport England)

7.2 The Council has not proposed making any changes to the green infrastructure policies as a result of these representations. Given the importance of green infrastructure in a borough like Islington it would not be justified to have more flexible policies. Equally, it is considered that the draft Local Plan goes as far as possible in terms of seeking to create more open space, given the very significant land constraints and development pressures in the borough. With regard to Sport England's comment regarding school playing fields they are protected in line with NPPF paragraph 97(b) under Policy G2. With regard to Lamb's Passage Real Estate privately owned grade level car parks are not protected as open space in the Local Plan.

**Appendix 1: Existing open space provision by typology and by ward**

**Table 17. Existing provision of parks and gardens (typology A) and cemeteries, disused churchyards, and other burial grounds (typology H) by ward**

Committee	Ward	Population	Parks and Gardens				Cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds				Parks and Gardens and Cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds				per 1,000 population (ha)
			All levels of accessibility		Publicly accessible and limited access		All levels of accessibility		Publicly accessible and limited access		Publicly accessible and limited access		Publicly accessible and limited access		
			Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	
East	Finsbury Park	16,891	4	1.084	4	1.084					4	1.084	0.064		
	Highbury East	13,902	1	11.262	1	11.262					1	11.262	0.810		
	Highbury West	18,863													
North	Mildmay	14,632	3	1.174	3	1.174	1	0.357			3	1.174	0.080		
	Hillrise	13,458	8	5.285	8	5.285					8	5.285	0.393		
	Junction	13,385	5	6.110	5	6.110					5	6.110	0.457		
	St. George's	13,731	2	0.081	2	0.081					2	0.081	0.006		
	Tollington	14,676	7	3.010	7	3.010					7	3.010	0.205		
South	Bunhill	18,838	8	3.241	8	3.241	3	2.386	3	2.386	11	5.626	0.299		
	Canonbury	13,499	8	5.170	8	5.170					8	5.170	0.383		
	Clerkenwell	12,786	8	2.963	8	2.963	4	1.142	4	1.142	12	4.105	0.321		
	St. Peter's	15,571	13	2.639	13	2.639					13	2.639	0.169		
West	Barnsbury	14,044	7	2.083	7	2.083	1	0.023	1	0.023	8	2.105	0.150		
	Caledonian	16,583	9	6.463	9	6.463	1	0.331	1	0.331	10	6.794	0.410		
	Holloway	17,109	6	6.836	6	6.836					6	6.836	0.400		
	St. Mary's	13,620	12	3.445	11	3.401	2	2.488	2	2.488	13	5.889	0.432		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>241,588</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>60.845</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60.801</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6.726</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6.369</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>67.170</b>	<b>0.278</b>		

**Table 18. Existing provision of natural and semi natural green space by ward (typology B)**

Committee	Ward	Population	All Access		Publicly accessible		Limited access		No public access		Publicly accessible and limited access		Provision per 1,000 population
			Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	
East	Finsbury Park	16,891											
	Highbury East	13,902											
	Highbury West	18,863	2	3.282	2	3.282				2	3.282	0.174	
	Mildmay	14,632											
	Hillrise	13,458	1	0.138					1	0.138			
North	Junction	13,385											
	St. George's	13,731											
	Tollington	14,676											
	Bunhill	18,838											
	Canonbury	13,499											
South	Clerkenwell	12,786											
	St. Peter's	15,571											
	Bamsbury	14,044	1	0.079			1	0.079			1	0.079	0.006
	Caledonian	16,583	1	0.362			1	0.362			1	0.362	0.022
	Holloway	17,109											
West	St. Mary's	13,620											
	Grand Total	241,588	5	3.860	2	3.282	2	0.440	1	0.138	4	3.723	0.015

**Table 19. Existing provision of green corridors by ward (typology C)**

Committee	Ward	Population	Number	Area (ha)	Provision
East	Finsbury Park	16,891			0.000
	Highbury East	13,902			0.000
	Highbury West	18,863			0.000
North	Mildmay	14,632	1	0.617	0.042
	Hillrise	13,458	1	2.501	0.186
	Junction	13,385			0.000
	St. George's	13,731			0.000
South	Tollington	14,676			0.000
	Bunhill	18,838			0.000
	Canonbury	13,499			0.000
	Clerkenwell	12,786			0.000
	St. Peter's	15,571	1	0.722	0.046
West	Barnsbury	14,044			0.000
	Caledonian	16,583	1	0.359	0.022
	Holloway	17,109			0.000
	St. Mary's	13,620			0.000
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>241,588</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4.200</b>	<b>0.017</b>

Table 20. Existing provision of amenity green space by ward (typology E)

Committee	Ward	Population	Publicly accessible	Limited access	Publicly accessible and limited access	Provision per 1,000 population (ha)	
			Number	Number	Number		
			Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (ha)		
East	Finsbury Park	16,891	8	1.038	8	1.038	0.061
	Highbury East	13,902	1	0.046	1	0.046	0.003
	Highbury West	18,863	1	0.056	1	0.056	0.003
North	Mildmay	14,632	1	0.025	1	0.025	0.002
	Hillrise	13,458	1	0.214	1	0.082	0.022
	Junction	13,385	1	0.059	1	0.637	0.052
South	St. George's	13,731	1	0.117	1	0.117	0.009
	Tollington	14,676	1	0.014	1	0.014	0.001
	Bunhill	18,838	4	0.431	4	0.431	0.023
West	Canonbury	13,499					
	Clerkenwell	12,786	2	0.143	2	0.143	0.011
	St. Peter's	15,571	2	0.290	2	0.290	0.019
	Barnsbury	14,044	3	0.200	3	0.200	0.014
	Caledonian	16,583					
	Holloway	17,109	1	0.077	1	0.077	0.004
	St. Mary's	13,620	1	0.042	1	0.042	0.003
	<b>Total</b>	<b>241,588</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2.750</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.720</b>	<b>0.014</b>
					<b>30</b>	<b>3.470</b>	

**Table 21. Existing provision of allotments and community gardens by ward (typology G)**

Committee	Ward	Population	Allotments		Community gardens		Urban farm	
			Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)
East	Finsbury Park	16,891						
	Highbury East	13,902	1	0.310	2	0.537		
	Highbury West	18,863	2	0.164				
North	Mildmay	14,632			1	0.234		
	Hillrise	13,458			2	0.399		
	Junction	13,385						
South	St. George's	13,731			1	0.029		
	Tollington	14,676	1	0.073				
	Bunhill	18,838						
West	Canonbury	13,499						
	Clerkenwell	12,786			1	0.015		
	St. Peter's	15,571						
Total	Barnsbury	14,044			1	0.200		
	Caledonian	16,583			1	0.073		
	Holloway	17,109	1	0.102			1	0.440
	St. Mary's	13,620						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>241,588</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.649</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.488</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.440</b>
	Provision Per 1,000 population (ha)			0.003		0.006		n/a

**Table 22. Existing provision of cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds by ward (typology H)**

Committee	Ward	Population	Publicly accessible		Limited access		No public access		Total	
			Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)
East	Finsbury Park	16,891								
	Highbury East	13,902								
	Highbury West	18,863								
	Mildmay	14,632			1	0.357	1	0.357	1	0.357
North	Hillrise	13,458								
	Junction	13,385								
	St. George's	13,731								
	Tollington	14,676								
South	Bunhill	18,838	1	0.759	2	1.626			3	2.386
	Canonbury	13,499								
	Clerkenwell	12,786	4	1.142					4	1.142
	St. Peter's	15,571								
West	Barnsbury	14,044	1	0.023					1	0.023
	Caledonian	16,583	1	0.331					1	0.331
	Holloway	17,109								
	St. Mary's	13,620	2	2.488					2	2.488
<b>Total</b>		<b>241,588</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4.743</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.626</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.357</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6.726</b>

**Table 23. Existing provision of civic space by ward (typology I)**

Committee	Ward	Population	Number	Area (ha)	Provision per 1,000 population (ha)
East	Finsbury Park	16,891			
	Highbury East	13,902			
	Highbury West	18,863	1	2.507	0.133
	Mildmay	14,632	3	0.116	0.008
	Hillrise	13,458			
North	Junction	13,385	1	0.274	0.020
	St. George's	13,731	1	0.040	0.003
	Tollington	14,676			
	Bunhill	18,838	4	0.933	0.050
South	Canonbury	13,499			
	Clerkenwell	12,786	4	0.163	0.013
	St. Peter's	15,571	1	0.007	0.000
	Barnsbury	14,044			
	Caledonian	16,583	3	0.065	0.004
West	Holloway	17,109			
	St. Mary's	13,620	5	0.329	0.024
	<b>Total</b>	<b>241,588</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4.434</b>	<b>0.018</b>

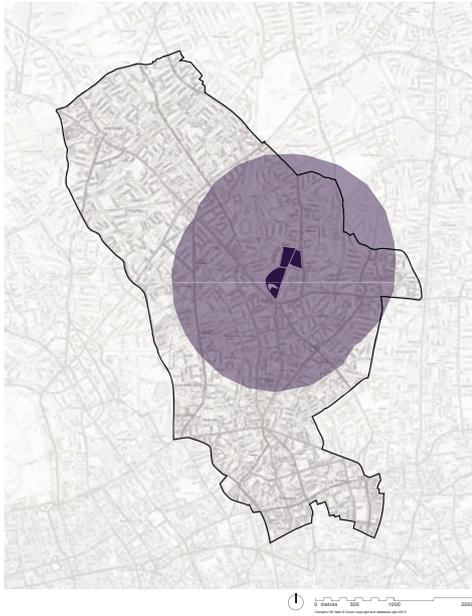
Table 24. Existing provision of housing amenity space by ward (typology J)

Committee	Ward	Population	Publicly accessible	Area (ha)	Number	Limited access	Area (ha)	Number	No public access	Area (ha)	Number	Publicly accessible and limited access	Area (ha)	Number	Provision per 1,000 population (ha)
East	Finsbury Park	16,891	1	0.260	23	1.993					24	2.253	0.133		
	Highbury East	13,902	3	0.077	22	0.761					25	0.838	0.060		
	Highbury West	18,863	2	0.206	9	0.473					11	0.679	0.036		
North	Mildmay	14,632	1	0.250	39	2.262					40	2.512	0.172		
	Hillrise	13,458	2	1.136	20	1.717	3	0.107			22	2.853	0.212		
	Junction	13,385	6	0.086	13	1.168					19	1.253	0.094		
South	St. George's	13,731	1	0.158	17	2.194					18	2.351	0.171		
	Tollington	14,676	3	0.095	22	0.711					25	0.805	0.055		
	Bunhill	18,838	15	1.606	24	1.429					39	3.034	0.161		
West	Canonbury	13,499	2	0.436	28	2.268	1	0.087			30	2.705	0.200		
	Clerkenwell	12,786	2	0.056	24	2.548					26	2.604	0.204		
	St. Peter's	15,571	2	0.014	14	0.507					16	0.521	0.033		
Total	Barnsbury	14,044			17	1.540	1	0.046			17	1.540	0.110		
	Caledonian	16,583	12	1.052	11	0.507					23	1.559	0.094		
	Holloway	17,109	3	0.451	49	3.633					52	4.084	0.239		
	St. Mary's	13,620			16	1.416					16	1.416	0.104		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>241,588</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5.882</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>25.126</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.241</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>31.008</b>	<b>0.128</b>				

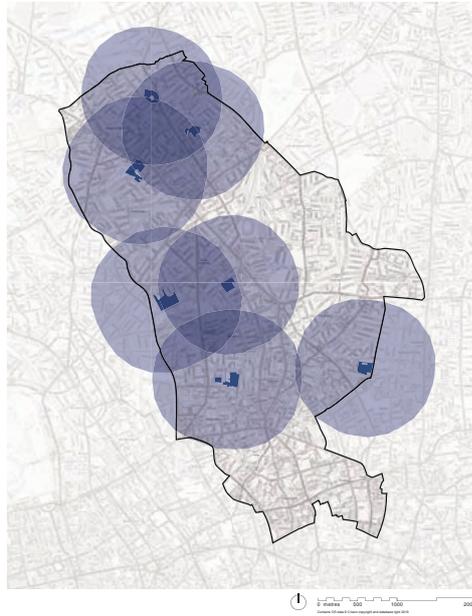
**Appendix 2:  
Open space accessibility maps by typology**

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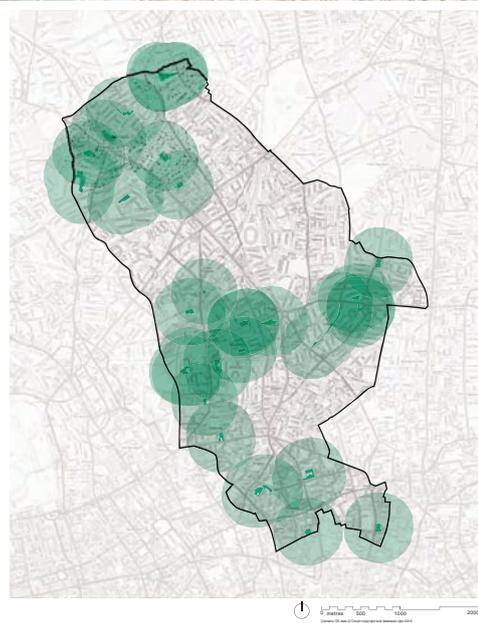
# Parks and Gardens Typology A



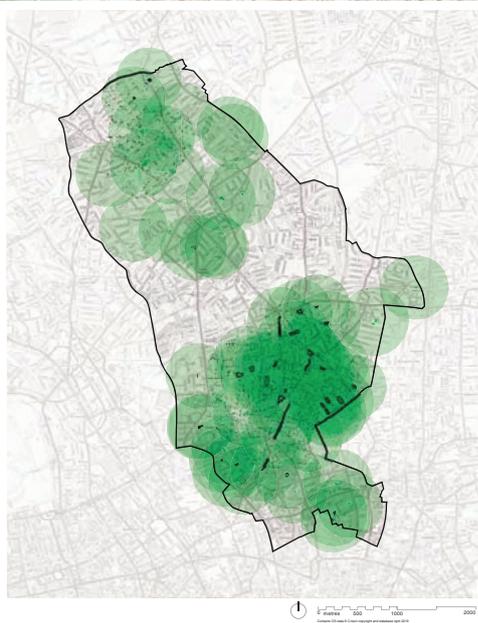
A\*. Strategic parks



A1. Major parks and gardens



A2. Small local parks and gardens

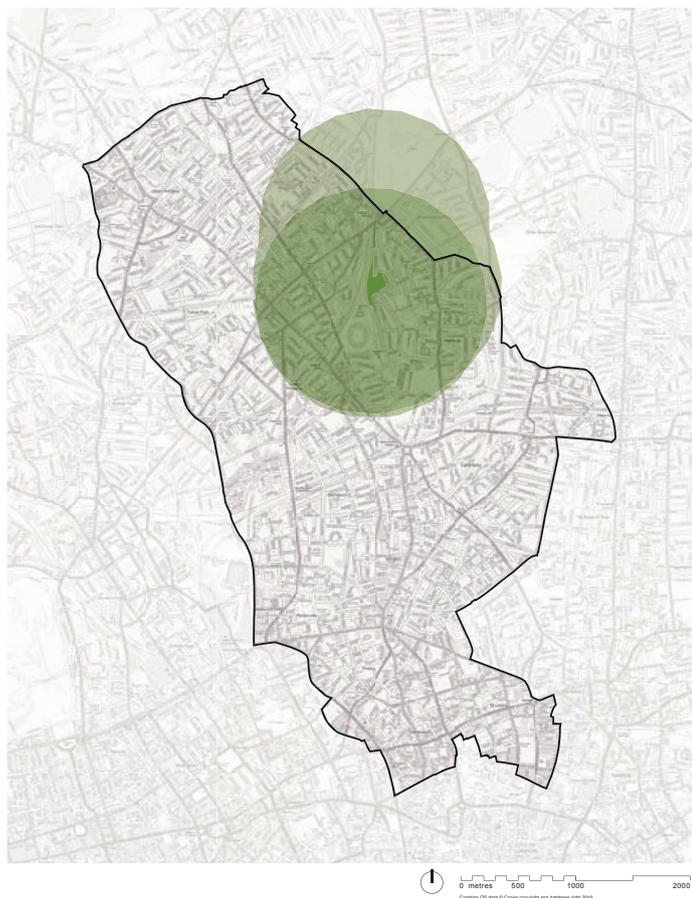


A3. Neighbourhood gardens / squares

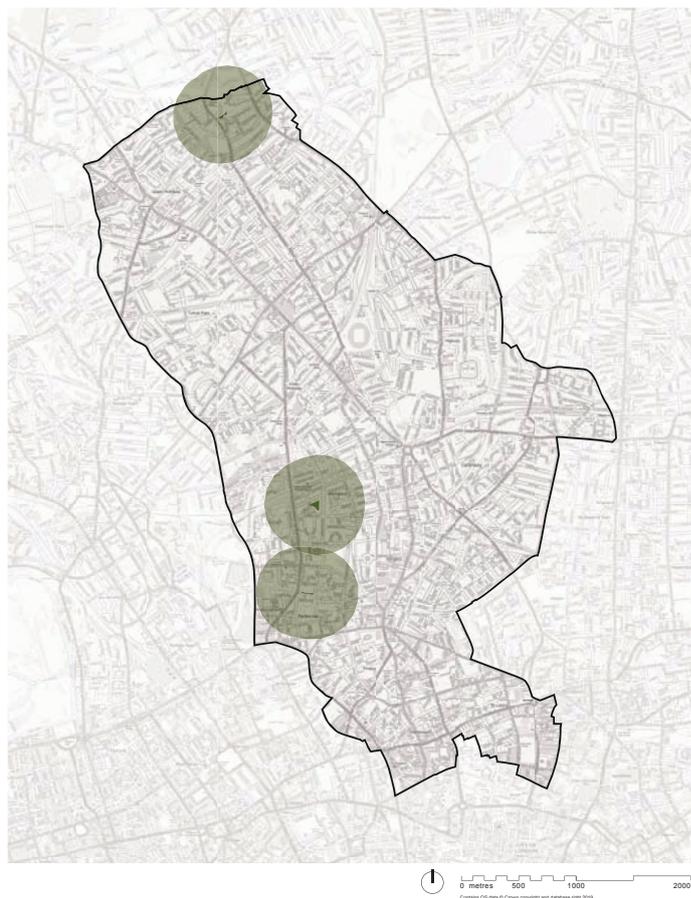


All A typologies

# Natural and semi natural green space Typology B



B1. Local natural / semi-natural green spaces

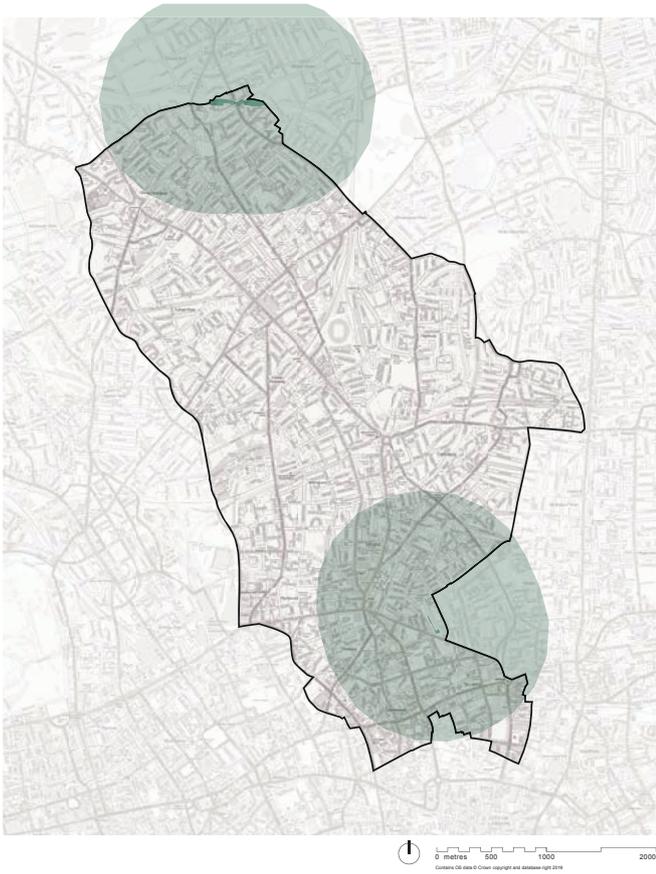


B2. Pockets of natural / semi-natural green space

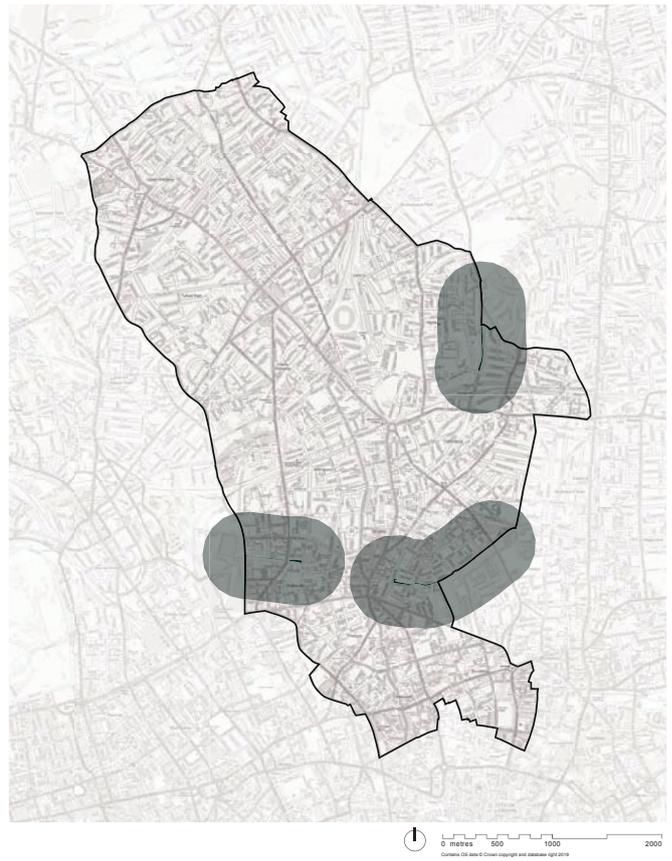


Both B typologies

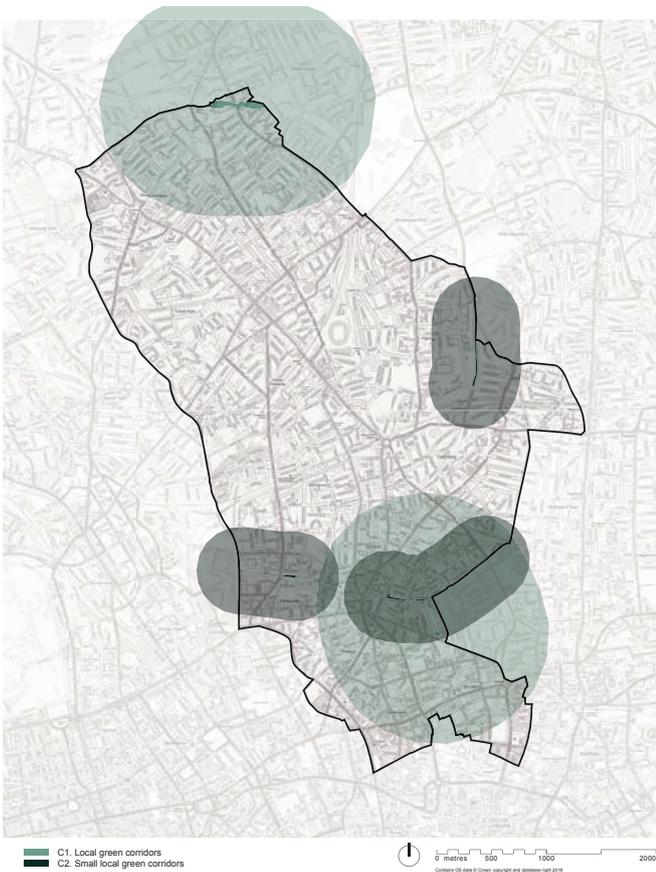
# Green corridors Typology C



C1. Local green corridors



C2. Small local green corridors



Both C typologies

# Amenity Green Space Typology E



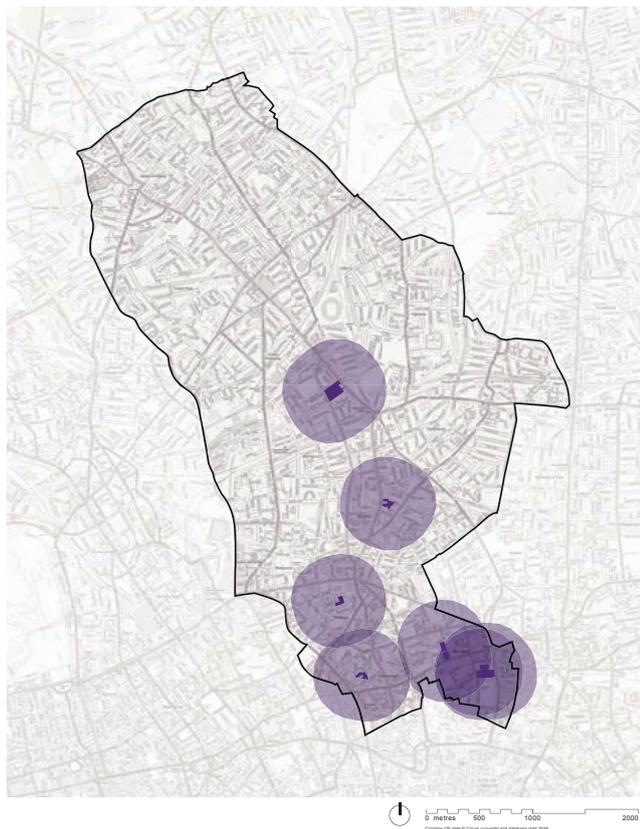
0 metres 500 1000 2000

Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2019

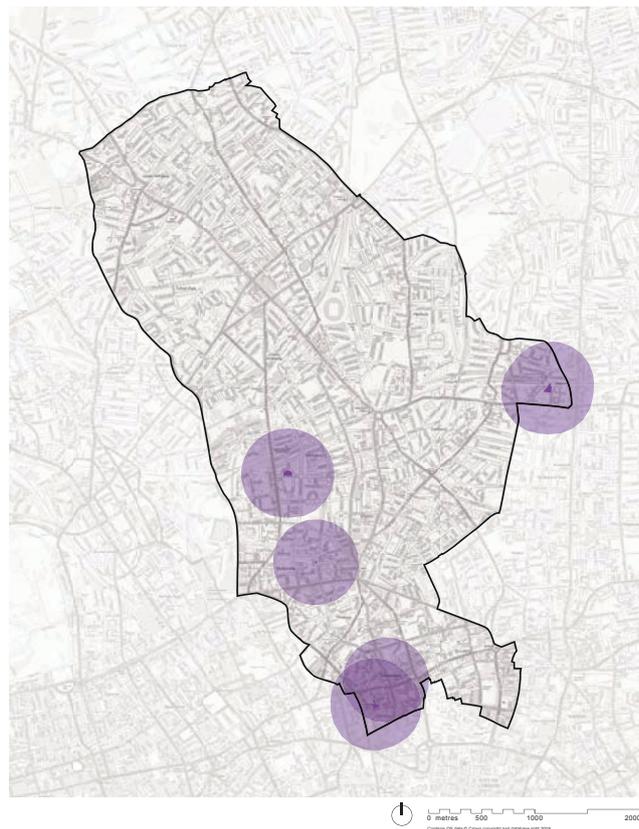
E1. Small local / pockets of amenity green space

# Cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds

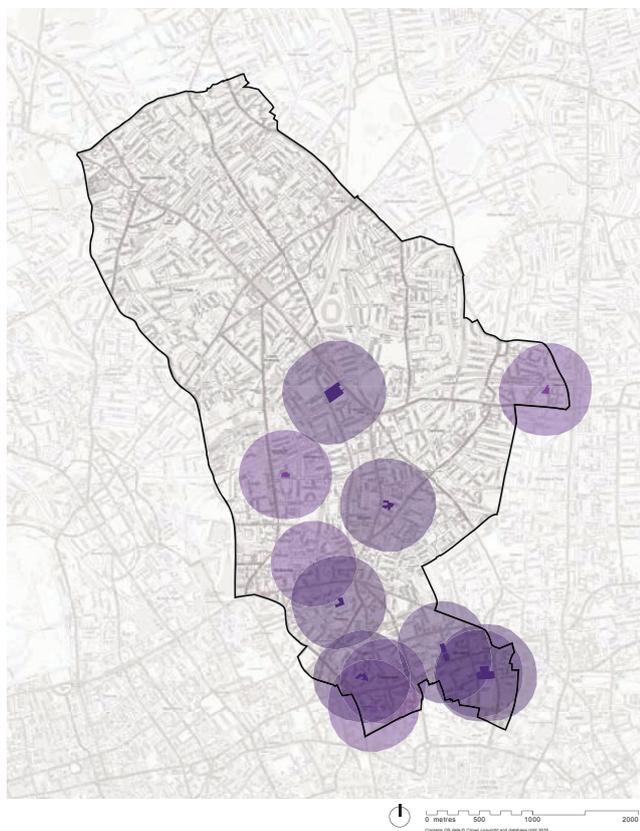
## Typology H



H1. Small local cemetery / burial ground

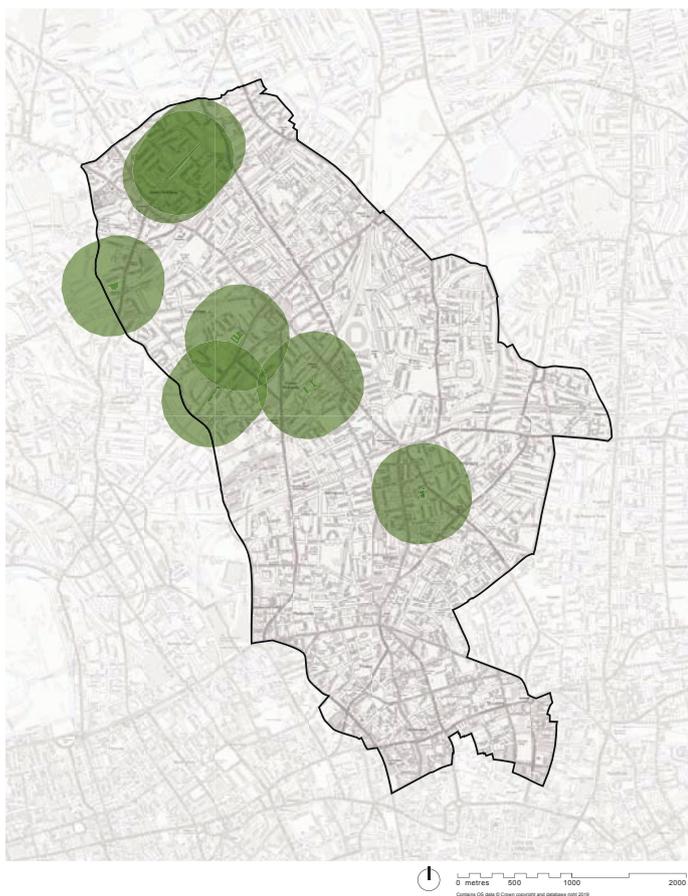


H2. Neighbourhood cemetery / burial ground

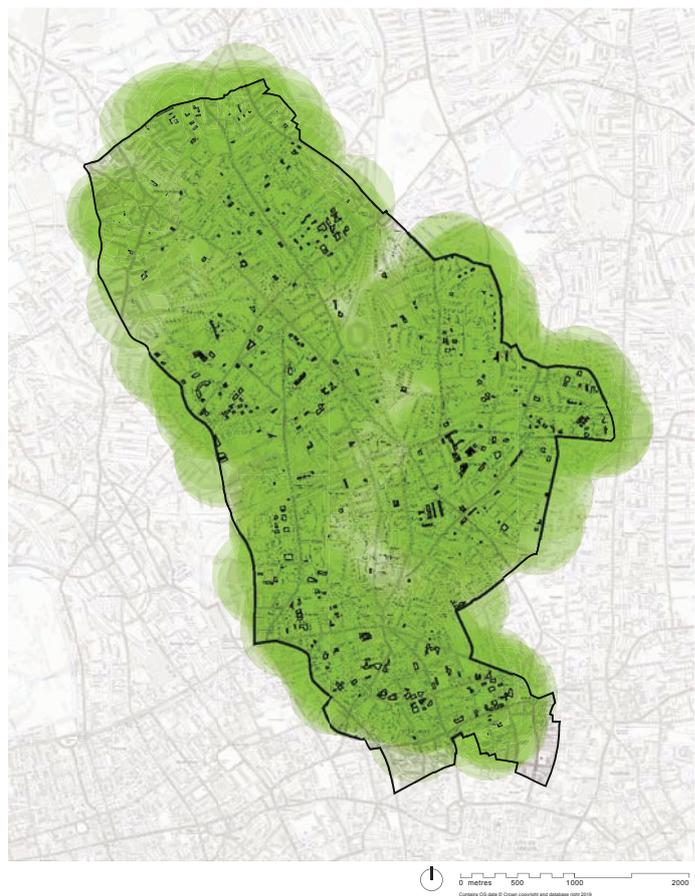


Both H typologies

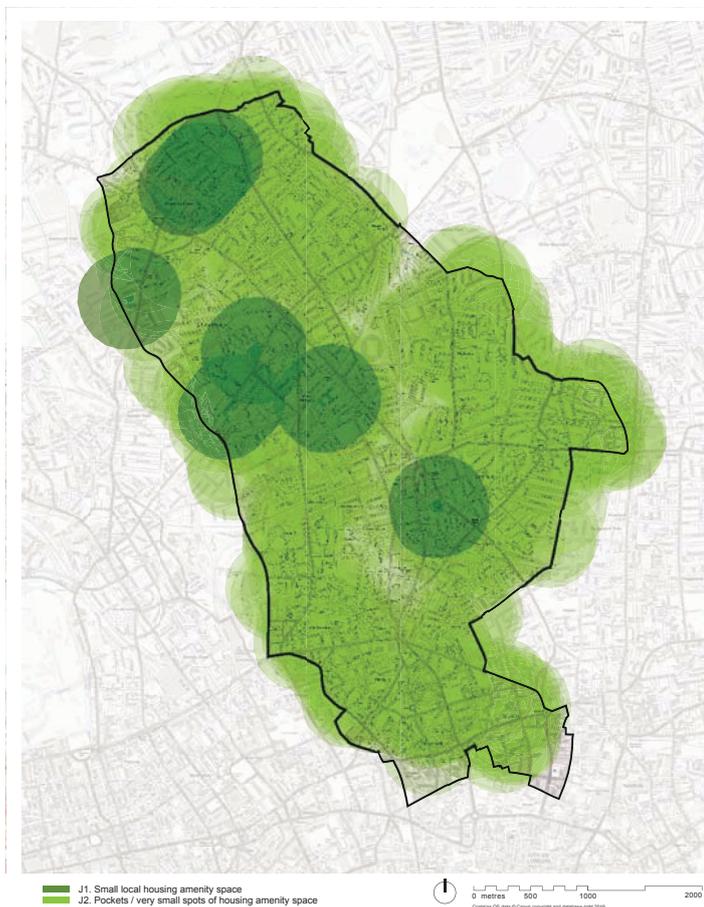
# Housing Amenity Space Typology J



J1. Small local housing amenity space



J2. Pockets / very small spots of housing amenity space



Both J typologies