

Parks and Open Spaces

Our Strategy for Barnet 2016-26

Appendixes to Strategy Document - Appendix D



Appendix D

Assessing quality and value

The assessment of quality informs a number of key conclusions developed in the strategy:

- an assessment of current quality will allow for a comparison of this with previous assessments, giving a picture of the 'quality trend'
- an assessment of quality will provide the basis for decisions on the enhancement of existing facilities through investment
- in combination with an assessment of value, a quality assessment will inform decision about supply of greenspace in the context of current and future demand and a range of other indicators.

D.1 Quality assessment criteria

The assessment of quality is based on a number of factors, including fitness for purpose, good quality design and robust management and maintenance.

These factors are captured in the 2004 Green Flag standard, which is accepted as the benchmark for judging the quality of open space. In the context of the Green Flag Standard, the criteria by which the quality of an individual open space is assessed are grouped under eight main headings:

- welcoming - how to create a sense that people are positively welcomed into a space;

- healthy, Safe and Secure – how best to ensure that the site is a safe and healthy environment;
- well Maintained and Clean – what people can expect to find in the way of standards of cleanliness, facilities and maintenance;
- sustainability – how a green space can be managed in environmentally sensitive ways;
- conservation and Heritage – the value of conservation and care of historic heritage;
- community Involvement – ways of encouraging community involvement;
- marketing – methods of promoting or marketing a site; and
- management – how to reflect all the above in a coherent and accessible management plan, statement or strategy.

The assessment of quality for the Open Spaces Strategy should strongly reference Green Flag criteria in order to benchmark quality against accepted national standards. But the Green Flag approach to quality assessment is targeted at the assessment of individual sites and not at the assessment of a portfolio of sites for an entire local authority area.

Bristol's Parks and Green Spaces Strategy is acknowledged as best practice within the

Figure D.1 - Bristol Open Spaces Strategy quality and value assessment diagram.

Source: CABE (2009): Making the Invisible visible – the real value of park assets

2009 CABE and Mayor of London best practice guidance for Open Space Strategies. This guidance acknowledges that quality standards should relate to information collected through on-site audit survey, benchmarked to an appropriate standard such as Green Flag.

The 2009 PPG17 assessment of Barnet’s open space and recreational facilities developed a bespoke set of criteria for assessing the quality of Barnet’s parks and open spaces, comprising of five strands of assessment. These strands were based upon the synthesis of Green Flag criteria and data collected during field assessments.

- Facilities: for sports facilities one point was awarded for each of the potential eight sports facilities which may be present at the site: outdoor swimming pool, artificial turf, all weather pitch, children’s play facility, golf, outdoor tennis, grass playing pitches and basketball / netball courts. For non-sports facilities, scores were awarded for the



following: bins, seats, toilets, parking and café/restaurant. During the site visit each of these facilities was scored out of 5 meaning a maximum score of 25 was awarded to each site. A value of excellent, good, fair or poor was awarded for each site for both sports facilities and non-sports facilities using the method set out below.

- **Welcoming:** this was scored by totalling the four relevant pro-forma questions - noise, safety and security, lighting and disabled access. These were scored as 1 to 5 during the site visit meaning a total of 20. This score was converted into a value of excellent, good, fair or poor.
- **Cleanliness:** this was scored by totalling the three relevant pro-forma questions vandalism, litter and dog fouling. A maximum score of 15 was awarded to each site and converted into a value of excellent, good, fair or poor.
- **Information:** the information question on the pro-forma was scored out of 5 and this was converted into a value of excellent, good, fair or poor.
- **Natural Features:** this was scored in respect of variety of natural facilities and quality. A point was awarded for each of the potential nine natural features which may be present at

the site. These were forest/woodland, natural heath, common, grassed areas, scrubland, wetland, open/running water, formal landscape and farmland. The score from 0 – 9 was then converted into a value of excellent, good, fair or poor. For quality of natural features all sites which were either a site of Metropolitan Nature Conservation Importance or SSSI were awarded a value of excellent; sites classified as either Borough Grade I or II was awarded a value of good; local nature conservation sites were awarded a value of fair and all sites which do not have a classification in the GLA hierarchy were recorded as poor.

The scores for each component of the assessment were translated into scores of excellent, good, fair or poor. Sites which achieved over 75% of the maximum points available were awarded 'excellent', sites in the 50% - 75% bracket awarded 'good', 25% - 50% were awarded 'fair' and those sites scoring below 25% of the maximum points available scored 'poor'. All the scores for each quality standard elements above were then totalled for each open space to produce an overall score by awarding three points for every 'excellent' two points for every 'good', one point for every 'poor' and zero points for every 'fair'.

Quality was assessed in the context of the typology of each site as defined in the Parks and Open Spaces Hierarchy for London.

For the purposes of the emerging Open Spaces Strategy for Barnet, it was agreed that the bespoke criteria developed for the 2009 PPG17 assessment should be adopted to assess quality in 2015. The rationale for this approach was that:

- this approach is based upon Green Flag criteria and accepted national best practice in assessing greenspace quality
- in common with the 2009 study, the assessment of greenspace quality would be based on field assessment
- the adoption of this approach would allow for a comparison of quality as assessed in 2009 and as assessed in 2015. Quality assessment would thus support the identification of 'quality trends' that would support future decision-making around enhancement, investment and management.

By contrast with the 2009 process, the 2015 survey did not include the assessment of dedicated sports grounds. The quality of sports grounds will be assessed in the emerging 'Outdoor Playing Pitch Strategy' currently being commissioned by the

Table D.1 - Quality scores for parks		
Score	Number of parks	Names of parks
Area 1: Chipping Barnet		
Excellent	0	
Good	2	Oakhill Park, Old Court House Recreational Ground
Fair	22	Brook Farm/Wyatts Farm, Brunswick Park/ Waterfall Walk, Coppets Wood, Friary Park, Friern Bridge Retail Park, Friern Village Park, Greenhill Gardens, Hadley Cricket Outfield, Halliwick Recreational Ground, Highlands Gardens, Hollickwood Park, Jubilee Gardens, King George V Playing Field, King George's Fields, Meadway OS, Monken Hadley Common, Quinta OS, Ravenscroft Gardens, Stanhope Road OS, Swan Lane OS, Whetstone Stray, Whittings Hill OS
Poor	4	Belmont OS, Bounds Green/Fairview OS, Church Farm OS, Kennard Road OS
Area 2: Golders Green and Finchley		
Excellent	1	Golders Hill Park
Good	3	Childs Hill Park, Hampstead Heath Extension, Victoria Park
Fair	13	Basing Hill Park, Central Square, Charter Green, Cherry Tree Wood, Clarefield Park, Claremont Road OS, elm Park, Hamilton Road PG, Meadway Gate OS, Oakdene Park, Princes Park, Willifield Green, Woodhouse OS
Poor	4	Claremont OS, Finchley Way OS, Oaklane OS, Willifield Way OS
Area 3: Hendon		
Excellent	0	
Good	4	Edgwarebury Park, Hendon Park, Malcolm Park, Mill Hill Park
Fair	14	Arrandene OS, Bittacy Hill Park, Boysland OS, Colindale Park, Decons Green, Lyndhurst Park, Rushgrove Park, Stonegrove Park, Stoneyfields Park, Sunny Hill Park, The Meads OS, Watling Park, West Way OS, Woodcroft Park
Poor	4	Harcourt Avenue OS, Grahame Park, Sturgess Park, York Park

council. The assessment of quality for this strategy will be determined by Sport England guidance.

Appendix K contains tables of quality assessment scores for each surveyed open space site across the borough.

The assessment of quality was reviewed in a workshop with the Parks service in November 2015 to ensure that field-based quality assessments did not diverge anomalously with management assessments developed by the Parks service.

D.2 Barnet quality assessments

D.2.1 Parks

All of the parks in the borough have been assessed using the methodology set out above. As in 2009, the quality of parks across the borough varies considerably. Table D.1 shows a summary of quality assessments of parks by area.

In contrast with the 2009 assessment, the number of parks achieving scores of 'excellent' and 'good' has declined. More parks across the borough are now classified as 'fair'.

Across the entire portfolio, parks tend to score worst in terms of quality of natural features

and sports provisions and best in terms of how welcoming they are and their cleanliness.

D.2.2 Natural greenspace

In common with the 2009 assessment, natural greenspaces show less variability in terms of quality when compared with parks.

Table D.3 shows a summary of quality assessments of natural greenspaces by area.

In contrast with 2009, the number of natural greenspaces classified as 'good' has declined. The majority of natural greenspaces are now classified as 'fair'.

D.2.3 Conclusions

In common with the 2009 study, the quality of Barnet's parks and open spaces varies considerably across the borough. The majority of parks are either of 'good' or 'fair' quality.

Only 1 park is currently scored as excellent, in comparison to 5 parks in 2009. Between 2009 and 2015, the number of parks scored as good fell from 15 to 9. The number of parks scored as fair increased from 38 to 49.

There is a concentration of fair or poor quality parks spread over the borough. Chipping Barnet

Table D.2 - Parks - Quality trend 2009 - 2015

	2009	%	2015	%
Number of Excellent parks	5	7	1	1
Number of Good parks	15	21	9	13
Number of Fair parks	38	52	49	69
Number of Poor parks	15	21	12	17
Parks awaiting data	-	-	2	3
Total number of parks	73	100	73	100

Table D.3 - Quality scores for natural green spaces

Score	Number of parks	Names of parks
Area 1: Chipping Barnet		
Excellent	0	-
Good	0	-
Fair	12	Barnet Gate Wood, Castewood Road/ Baring Road, Coppetts Wood, Darlands Lake Nature Reserve, Everleigh Walk, Hadley Green, Laurel Way OS, Riverside Walk North, Totteridge Common, Totteridge Fields Nature Reserve, Totteridge Green, Duck Island
Poor	4	Brunswick Wood, Rowley Green Common, Woodridge Nature Reserve, Woodside Park
Area 2: Golders Green and Finchley		
Excellent	0	-
Good	0	-
Fair	9	Bigwood, Brookside Walk, Fletchers Garden, Littlewood, Northway Gardens, Northway Gardens Extensions, Riverside Gardens, Riverside Walk South, Windsor OS
Poor	1	The Bowls
Area 3: Hendon		
Excellent	0	-
Good	0	-
Fair	11	Brent Park, Brookside Walk, Copthall Railway Walk, Copthall South Fields, Moat Mount OS, Scratchwood OS, Welsh Harp Marginal Land (Site A, B, C, D, E)
Poor	2	Deansbrook, Mill Hill Old Railway

Table D.4 - Natural and semi-natural green spaces – Quality trend 2009 - 2015

	2009	%	2015	%
Number of Excellent sites	0	0	0	0
Number of Good sites	23	47	0	0
Number of Fair sites	25	51	32	65
Number of Poor sites	1	2	7	14
Not surveyed on client instruction	-	-	10	20
Total number of parks	49	100	49	100

and Hendon do not have any excellent parks, but all three regions have poor parks.

There is now even less variability of quality within natural green spaces than in 2009. In common with the 2009 study, no sites were assessed as being of 'excellent' quality. The number of 'good' green spaces fell from 23 to 0. All the sites fall under the 'fair' or 'poor' categories. Chipping Barnet and Hendon have the highest provision of natural and semi-natural green spaces.

D.3 Value assessment

The assessment of the value of parks and open spaces will emerge from the complex interplay of a number of inter-related criteria. But the assessment of value is also an important driver for the development of an Open Spaces Strategy for the borough because:

- an assessment of value will provide the basis for decisions on the enhancement of existing facilities through investment
- in combination with an assessment of quality the assessment of value will inform decision about supply of greenspace in the context of current and future demand and a range of other indicators.
- the assessment of 'value' can be used to demonstrate the cash value of outcomes through Natural Capital Accounting, the TIMM methodology and other new approaches to value assessment.

D.3.1 Assessment criteria

The relationship between quality and value is in itself complicated. If inaccessible, a high quality space can be of low value, whereas a poor quality space in an area of open space under-provision can be extremely valuable.

Table D.5 - Criteria used to determine 'value' in the 2009 study (part 1)

Source: Barnet Open Space, Sports and Recreational Facilities Assessment (2009)

Component	Indicator	Description
Context	Proximity to flats	Is the space close to housing, especially flats, since it increases usage and flats represent higher density?
	Area of deficiency	Is the space located in an area of open space deficiency within the UDP?
	Not backland site	Is the space located in a backland area, which may be difficult to access and find not be visible?
	Setting/ Townscape	Is its setting attractive?
	Visibility	Is the space visible from a road or public area?
	Central location	Is the space located peripherally or centrally?
Function/ Role	Structural/ Spatial	Is the space important in linking surrounding spaces or spatially significant in a wider area?
	Cultural/ Heritage	Is the space important for cultural/heritage reasons?
	Ecological	Is the space important for ecological reasons?
	Community	Is the space important for community reasons and does it perform a community function?
	Sports	Is the space important for sports reasons and does it contain sports facilities?

Table D.5 - Criteria used to determine 'value' in the 2009 study (part 2)

Source: Barnet Open Space, Sports and Recreational Facilities Assessment (2009)

Component	Indicator	Description
Landscape and biodiversity	Landscape character/ trees	Does the space have trees and an attractive landscape character?
	Views	Is the space part of an important view or is it the origin for a view?
	Water body/ feature	Does the space contain a water body or feature?
	Habitat/ Wildlife corridor	Is there an important wildlife corridor or habitat within or near the space?
Demographic	Future population needs/ growth areas	Is the space within or near a proposed growth area?
	Deprivation (10%)	Is the space located in an area with an IMD rating of within the top 10%?
	Deprivation (20%)	Is the space located in an area with an IMD rating of within the top 20%?
Events and education	Population density	Is the space located in an area of high population density?
	Current events	Does the space host any current events?
	Future events	Does the space have the potential to host any future events?
	Existing school use	Is the space used by schools?
Usage	Potential outdoor classroom	Is there any potential to use the space for outdoor classroom use?
	Overall usage	LB Barnet assigned a value of 1 – 4 for each site, with sites that are known to be well used being awarded 4 and poorly used sites a score of 1.

Table D.6 - 2015 'Value' assessment criteria

Source	Component		Indicator	Scoring
OSS	Usage	U1	Open space provision	In Ward with below average open space provision Y = 1, N = 0
	Demographics	D1	Future population growth area	Y = 1, N = 0
		D2	Deprivation	In 30% most deprived neighbourhoods by Ward IMD 2012 Y = 1 N = 0
		D3	Currently or future proximity to area with higher housing density (GLA distance criteria)	Within 400m/1.2km of high density housing Y = 1, N = 0
	Health	H1	Area of incidence of coronary heart disease	In Ward with highest incidence: Y = 1, N = 0
		H2	Area of incidence of obesity	In Ward with highest incidence: Y = 1, N = 0
		H3	Area of incidence of clinical depression	In Ward with highest incidence: Y = 1, N = 0
	Education	E1	Existing school use?	Y = 1, N = 0
		E2	Potential school use?	Within 400m/1.2km of primary or secondary school Y = 1, N = 0
	Green Infrastructure	G1	High flood risk area	Within 400m/1.2km of EA defined high flood risk area
		G2	In urban warming area	Within area with above 17.7°C May to July mean temperature. Y = 1, N = 0
		G3	Habitat/ wildlife corridor	Designated site
		G4	In high pollution area	Within 400m/1.2km of area with over 40mg/m ³ NO pollution Y = 1, N = 0
	Place	P1	Close to/ within town centre (GLA distance criteria)	Within 400m/1.2km of town centre
		P2	Resident satisfaction by ward	From 2015 survey
		P3	Heritage significance	London Gardens Online list
		P4	Events - existing	Based on current Council dataset
		P6	Established Friends group	From LBB list

The PPG17 Companion Guide sets out the broad components of a methodology for assessing value:

- context: including assessments of accessibility, overall level of provision and cultural/historical factors
- level and type of use
- wider benefits generated for people, bio-diversity and the wider environment

The PPG17 Companion Guide proposes that the assessment of context and levels of use should take account of the following:

- structural and landscape benefits
- ecological benefits
- educational benefits
- social inclusion and health benefits
- cultural and heritage benefits
- amenity benefits and sense of place
- economic benefits

The CABE 2009 study 'Making the invisible visible: the real value of park assets' and the 2008 Bristol Parks and Green Spaces Strategy offer further guidance.

The CABE document recognises describes the many value indicators that can be applied to the assessment of open space quality

and acknowledges that the interplay between these factors is complex. The document sets out a methodology for assessing both the 'tangible value' (the actual cost of replacing the asset) and the 'intangible value' of a space (based on annualised park user numbers). In the absence of data on visitor numbers for parks and open spaces in Barnet or the cost-based value of individual greenspaces across the borough, this methodology cannot be supported in Barnet.

The Bristol Strategy recognises that some aspects of value are already protected through planning policy (e.g. archaeology, bio-diversity, historic landscapes) while others are socially determined and could be defined through extensive consultation. Given this, the strategy determined that the assessment of value was unachievable in Bristol.

Based on these two contrasting approaches, the 2009 PPG17 assessment developed a set of bespoke value indicators for the assessment of the value of parks and open spaces across the borough, based on the following components:

- context
- function/roles
- landscape and bio-diversity
- demographic
- events and education
- levels of usage

Table D.5 sets out the full suite of criteria used to determine value in the 2009 study.

Appendix C of this Strategy sets out a number of positive outcomes delivered by parks and open spaces across a variety of broad indicators. These include positive outcomes for the local economy, for health for social cohesion, sense of place, education and a range of Green Infrastructure benefits where parks and open spaces form part of a natural asset system.

Barnet Council has already recognised the significance of some of the outcomes and has expressed this through adopted strategy and policy. The role that parks can play in promoting public health and limiting the impact

of specific disease groups has been rehearsed in the emerging Sport and Physical Activity Strategy and the combined Health and Wellbeing Strategy. The borough's Infrastructure Plan of 2011 identifies the role that green/blue spaces play in controlling flood risk across the borough.

Appendix C identifies new approaches to modelling the value of parks and open spaces. These expand upon the work undertaken by CABI in its 2009 document to develop new approaches to assessing the value of greenspace.

Total Impact Measurement Methodology (TIMM), developed by Price Waterhouse Cooper, takes a holistic view of the social, environmental fiscal and economic dimensions of green infrastructure to quantify and monetise these impacts, helping to evaluate options and to optimise trade-offs to support improved decision making. Figure D.2 shows the range of indicators used by the TIMM methodology to assess the value of greenspace.

Corporate Natural Capital Accounting (CNCA) developed by the Natural Capital Committee is an accounting methodology designed to help the owners of capital assets make more informed decision around the management of their assets. The methodology establishes a financially expressed causality between capital assets

and the benefits that they deliver to people, to communities and to businesses.

Given these new approaches to assessing the value of individual parks and open spaces across the borough, a new bespoke set of assessment criteria were developed based on the outcomes identified in Appendix C and the value assessment outcomes identified in paragraph C.4

Table D.6 shows the range of indicators used to assess value in the 2015 study. All of these indicators are applicable to all types of open space that are within scope for this strategy.

In common with the quality assessment, the survey did not include the assessment of dedicated sports grounds. The value of sports grounds will be assessed in the emerging 'Outdoor Playing Pitch Strategy' currently being commissioned by the council. The assessment of value for this strategy will be determined by Sport England guidance.

It should be noted that as the Bristol Open Spaces Strategy identifies, many value criteria are embedded in social factors which are beyond the scope of this strategy to establish. In common with the 2009 study, the approach to value assessment is pragmatic and 'light touch' because assessment is partly factual but also significantly subjective. To counteract this, a workshop with Barnet Council

Parks Department reviewed the value assessments completed by the project team against perceptions within officers managing greenspace sites on a day to day basis.

The value of each site was assessed using a variety of methods including field survey, map assessment, aerial and site photographs. Table D.6 sets out the scoring methodology for each criterion.

In common with the 2009 methodology, all of the scores were combined to give a total score for each site and this was then assigned a value of one of four gradations – high value, high-medium value, medium value and low value.

Sites which achieved over 75% of the maximum points available were classified as 'high value', sites in the 50% - 75% bracket 'high-medium value', 25% - 50% were a 'medium value' and those sites scoring below 25% of the maximum points available were classified as 'low value'.

Appendix K sets out the full assessment of 'value' of the portfolio that is within scope for this strategy.

D.3.2 Parks

The majority of parks across the borough have been assessed as being of 'fair' value.

Table D.8 shows a summary of value assessments of parks by area.

- 48 % of parks are classified as High value
- 52 % of parks are classified as Low value

Commentary on other findings:

- 13.7% of parks are in high population growth areas
- 34.25% of parks are in low resident satisfaction areas
- 19% of parks are currently holding events
- 8.2% of parks are in town centres
- 66% of parks are in a deprived area.
- 70% of parks are in higher housing density areas or near future developments.
- 44% of parks are in areas where there is a significant incidence of Chronic Heart Disease, obesity or mental health issues.
- 63% of parks are in high flood risk areas.
- 79% of parks are in urban warming areas.

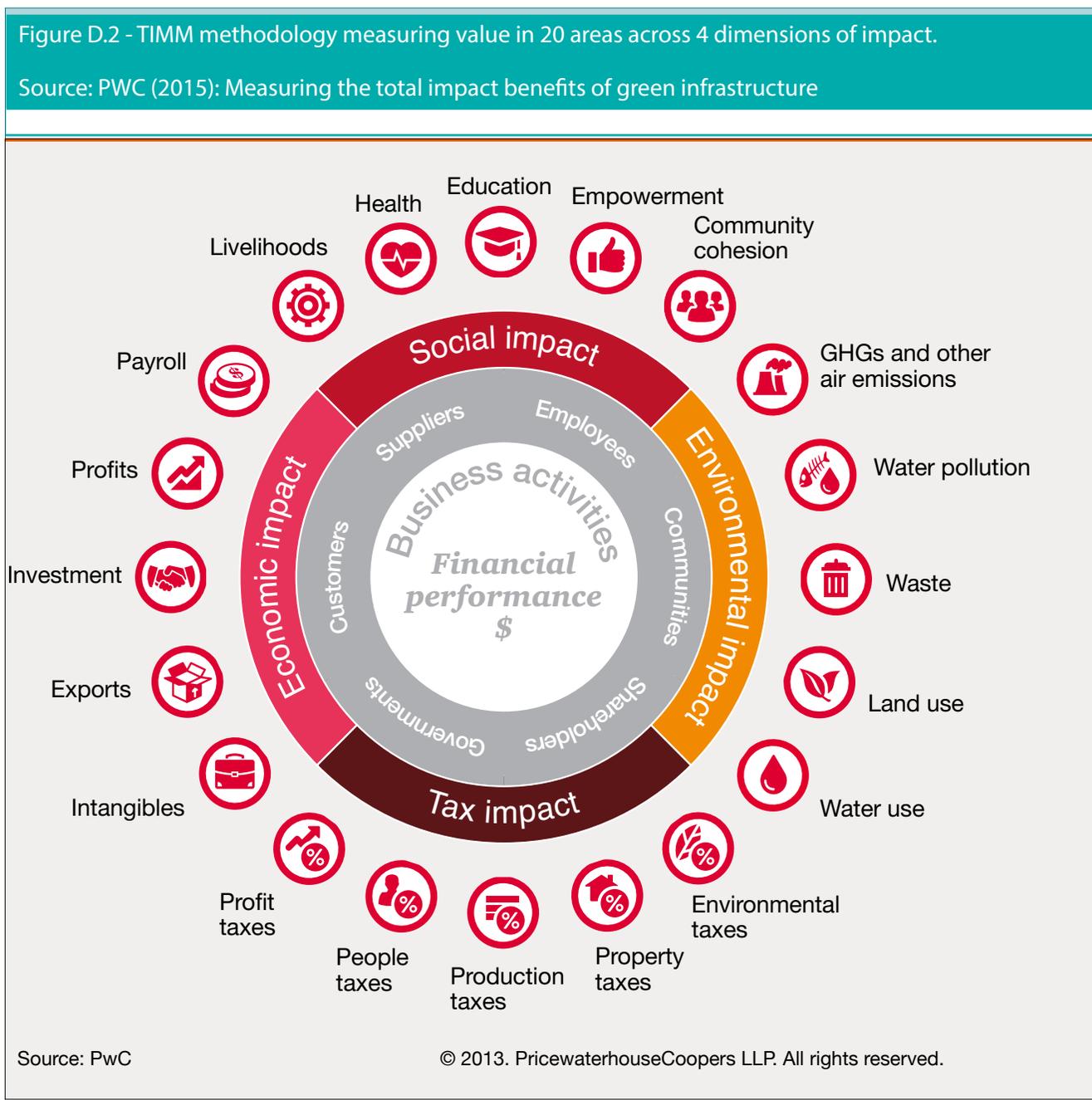


Table D.8 - Value scores for parks		
Score	Number of parks	Names of parks
Area 1: Chipping Barnet		
High	0	-
Medium high	5	Coppetts Wood, Friary Park, King George's Field, Oak Hill Park, Old Court House Recreation Ground
Medium	23	Brook Farm, Brunswick Park/ Waterfall Walk, Quinta OS, Stanhope Road OS, Swan Lane OS, Whitings Hill OS, Bounds Green/ Fairview OS, Church Farm OS, Friern Bridge Retail Park, Friern Village Park, Greenhill Gardens, Hadley Cricket Outfield, Halliwick Recreational Ground, Highland Gardens, Hollickwood Park, Jubilee Gardens, Kennard Road OS, King George V Playing Fields, Meadway OS, Monken Hadley Common, Ravenscroft Gardens, Whetstone Stray, Belmont OS
Low	0	-
Area 2: Golders Green and Finchley		
High	0	-
Medium high	4	Cherry Tree Wood, Clarefield Park, Princes Park, Victoria Park
Medium	17	Childs Hill Park, Claremont OS, Golders Hill Park, Avenue House, Basing Hill Park, Central Square, Charter Green, Claremont Road OS, Elm Park, Finchley Way OS, Hamilton Road Playground, Hampstead Heath Extension, Oak Lane OS, Oakdene Park, Willifield Green OS, Willifield Way OS, Woodhouse OS
Low	1	Meadway Gate OS
Area 3: Hendon		
High	4	Edwarebury Park, Rushgrove Park, Silkstream Park, Watling Park
Medium high	11	Arrandene OS, Colindale Park, Hendon Park, Lyndurst Park, Malcolm Park, Mill Hill Park, Grahame Park, Stoneyfields Park, Sturgess Park, Sunny Hill Park, The Meads OS
Medium	8	Stonegrove Park, Woodcroft Park, Bittacy Hill Park, Boysland OS, Deacons Green, Harcourt Ave OS, West Way OS, York Park
Low	0	-

Table D.7 - Parks – value trend 2009 - 2015

	2009	%	2015	%
Number of high value parks	8	11	4	5
Number of high-medium value parks	19	26	20	27
Number of medium value parks	38	52	48	66
Number of low value parks	8	11	1	1
Total number of parks	73	100	73	100

Table D.9 - Natural and Semi-Natural Green Spaces – value trend 2009 - 2015

	2009	%	2015	%
Number of high value sites	1	2	0	0
Number of high-medium value sites	15	31	13	27
Number of medium value sites	29	59	24	49
Number of low value sites	4	8	2	4
n/a (not surveyed)	-	-	10	20
Total number of parks	49	100	49	100

D.3.3 Natural greenspace

The majority of sites have been classified as being 'high medium' (27%) or 'medium' value (49%)

Table D.10 shows a summary of 'value' assessments of natural greenspaces by area.

- None of the natural greenspaces were identified as being used by schools.
- 5% of sites are within areas of future population growth
- 85% of sites in high flood risk areas

D.3.4 Summary and conclusions

The majority of parks in the borough have been classified as having 'medium' value. Only 5% of parks have been classified as having 'high' value, 27% are 'high medium' value, 66% are 'medium' and 1% are 'low' value.

The majority of Natural/ Semi-Natural Greenspace sites were classified as 'medium' (49%), 27% of the sites were classified as 'high medium' value. By contrast with the 2009 assessment, none of the Natural and Semi-Natural Green Spaces has achieved 'high' value. Two sites achieved a 'low' value scores- Fletchers Gardens (in Garden Suburb) and Totteridge Green (in Totteridge).

Table D.10 - Value scores for natural and semi-natural green spaces		
Score	Number of parks	Names of parks
Area 1: Chipping Barnet		
High	0	-
Medium high	2	Coppetts Wood, Duck Island
Medium	13	Barnet Gate Wood, Brunswick Wood, Castelwood Road/ Baring Road OS, Darlands Lake Nature Reserve, Everleigh Walk, Hadley Green, Laurel Way OS, Riverside Walk North, Rowley Green Common, Totteridge Common, Totteridge Fields Nature Reserve, Woodridge Nature Reserve, Woodside Park
Low	1	Totteridge Green
Area 2: Golders Green and Finchley		
High	0	-
Medium high	1	Brookside Walk
Medium	8	Bigwood, Littlewood, Northway Gardens, Northway Gardens Extension, Riverside Gardens, Riverside Walk South, The Bowls, Windsor OS
Low	1	Fletchers Gardens
Area 3: Hendon		
High	0	-
Medium high	9	Brookside Walk, Copthall Railway Walk, Copthall South Fields, Moat Mount OS, Welsh Harp Marginal Land (Site A, B, C, D, E), Deansbrook
Medium	3	Brent Park, Scratchwood OS, Mill Hill Old Railway
Low	0	-

D.4 Combining quality and value

Key decisions within the Open Spaces Strategy, its actions plans and investment proposals are based upon the combined assessments of quality and value. As set out above, these assessments will inform:

- which sites should be prioritised through enhancement and capital investment
- which sites should be prioritised in terms of future management and maintenance resources

To support this combined assessment, 'high' and 'low' values were assigned to each park for both quality and value, this easily identifies the parks that have potential for future investment. For the quality assessment 'high' values were assigned to parks with 'excellent' and 'good' scores; and 'low' values to parks that were scored 'fair' and 'poor'. For the value assessment an average was calculated with parks that were assessed as below average classified as 'low' value and parks that were assessed as above average as 'high' value.

Results from the combined assessment of quality and value have been grouped into 4 categories. Table D.11 identifies these categories and the implied action to be delivered through

Category	Action
High quality, low value	Enhance value of primary purpose
High quality, high value	No intervention required
Low quality, low value	Enhance quality and value or consider delivering outcomes through an alternative use
Low quality, high value	Enhance quality to an equivalence with value

the open spaces strategy as a consequence of this classification.

Table D.12 - Combined quality and value scores for parks	
Quality/ Value combined	Names of parks
High quality, low value	Hampstead Heath Extension
High quality, high value	Childs Hill Park, Edgwarebury Park, Golders Hill Park, Hendon Park, Malcolm Park, Mill Hill Park, Oak Hill Park, Old Court House Recreation Ground, Victoria Park
Low quality, low value	Basing Hill Park, Belmont OS, Bittacy Hill Park, Bounds Green/Fairview OS, Boysland OS, Central Square (Tennis Courts), Charter Green, Church Farm Open Space, Deacons Green, Elm Park, Finchley Way Open Space, Friern Bridge Retail Park, Friern Village Park, Greenhill Gardens, Hadley Cricket Outfield, Halliwick Recreational Ground, Hamilton Road Playground, Harcourt Avenue Open Space, Highlands Gardens, Hollickwood Park, Jubilee Gardens, Kennard Road OS, King George V P.F, Meadway Gate Open Space, Meadway OS, Monken Hadley Common, Oak Lane Open Space, Oakdene Park, Ravenscroft Gardens, West Way OS, Whetstone Stray, Willifield Green Open Space, Willifield Way Open Space, Woodhouse Open Space, York Park, Claremont Road Open Space
Low quality, high value	Arrandene Open Space, Brook Farm/ Wyatts Farm, Brunswick Park/Waterfall Walk, Cherry Tree Wood, Clarefield Park, Claremont Open Space, Colindale Park, Coppetts Wood, Friary Park, King George's Fields, Lyndhurst Park, Princes Park, Public paths Grahame Park, Quinta Open Space, Rushgrove Park, Stanhope Road Open Space, Stonegrove Park, Stoneyfields park, Sturgess Park, Sunny Hill Park, Swan Lane Open Space, The Meads Open Space, Watling Park, Whitings Hill Open Space, Woodcroft Park

Table D.13 - Combined quality and value scores for natural and semi-natural green spaces

Quality/ Value combined	Names of parks
High quality, low value	-
High quality, high value	Moat Mount OS, Brookside Walk, Coppets Wood, Duck Island, Welsh Harp Marginal land SITE B, Cophall Railway Walk, Dean's Brook
Low quality, low value	Fletchers Garden, Rowley Green Common, Hadley Green, Laurel Way Open Space, Northway Gardens Extension, Totteridge Fields NR, Bigwood, Brunswick Woods, Castlewood Road/Baring Road, Darlands Lake NR, Mill Hill Old Railway, Riverside Walk North, The Bowls, Totteridge Common, Woodside Park Club Entrance
Low quality, high value	Littlewood, Riverside Gardens, Scratchwood, Totteridge Green, Windsor Open Space, Woodridge Nature Reserve, Barnet Gate Wood, Brent Park, Everleigh Walk, Northway Gardens

D.4.1 Parks

Table D.12 shows the combined quality/value scores for Barnet's parks

D.4.2 Natural and semi-natural greenspaces

Table D.13 shows the combined quality/value scores for Barnet's natural and semi-natural greenspaces.

D.4.3 Conclusions

The combined quality and value assessment is useful in suggesting ways in which the value of the borough's parks and open spaces assets might be realised to protect the outcomes delivered by the portfolio. Appendix C of this strategy suggests many ways in which these positive outcomes can be delivered by parks and open spaces.

Parks and open spaces present only one means by which these positive outcomes can be delivered. A considerable investment increase would be required to significantly alter the extent to which parks and open spaces that have been categorised as of low value and low quality can deliver these outcomes. In the context of the value assessment, it might not be feasible to change a site's value (because the factors influencing that value score cannot be readily altered).

For more information please visit: <http://engage.barnet.gov.uk>.

If you would like to request this consultation in an alternative format please e-mail @barnet.gov.uk
or phone 020 8359