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## Volume 2: Supporting documents

Final draft

Prepared by LUC in association with CFP, Bosky Trees, SYSTRA and Rees Bolter Architects

May 2019

**Project Title:**

**Client:**

Version	Date	Version Details	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
1	May 2019	Final draft: Supporting documents	Verity Roberts Olivia Dunham	Matthew Parkhill	Matthew Parkhill

Last saved: 29/05/2019 11:40



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# Appendix 1 Wandsworth Common Management Advisory Committee Constitution

# **Constitution of the Wandsworth Common Management Advisory Committee (The MAC)**

## **1. Functions**

The functions of the Wandsworth Common Management Advisory Committee are:

- a. To monitor the management of the Common, in conjunction with Wandsworth Council and its Management Company responsible for Commons, Parks and Open Spaces.
- b. To act as a consultative body and a channel of communication between Wandsworth Council, the Council's Management Company and the users of the Common.
- c. To help achieve a balance between facilities for formal and informal open air recreation on the Common.
- d. To support the protection and development of plant and animal life.
- e. To preserve and enhance the Common's natural character.
- f. To promote public interest and participation in the protection and appreciation of the Common.

## **2. Duties and Powers of the Committee.**

The role of the Committee is advisory relating to matters affecting the Common. It is responsible for:

- a. Advising on matters affecting the Common, with special reference to the Management Plan for the Common.
- b. Assisting with and advising on the creation and implementation of the Management Plan for the Common.
- c. Advising on events that take place on the Common.
- d. Advising on strategies and plans affecting the Common.

## **3. Composition of the Committee.**

The Committee consists of up to 24 members who are local residents and/ or representatives of local societies, clubs or organisations. It may have the power to co-opt, to advise in a non-voting capacity.

## **4. Annual Public Meeting.**

The arrangements for the Annual Public Meeting are as follows:

- a. The Committee will convene a public meeting by no later than 30th June each year, avoiding school holidays, and will advertise it at least two weeks beforehand.
- b. All members of the Committee who wish to continue to serve must seek re-election at the Annual Public Meeting.

## **5. Committee Meetings.**

The arrangements for Committee meetings shall be as follows:

- a. The Committee will meet at least three times a year.
- b. The Committee will elect its Chair, Vice Chair and Secretary.
- c. Voting. All questions requiring a vote are decided by a simple majority of those present and voting.
- d. Quorum. Seven members present form a Quorum.
- e. A minute book will be kept by the Secretary recording all the proceedings and recommendations and a copy of the minutes shall be forwarded to the designated representative of the Council's Management Company and each member of the Committee following each meeting.
- f. The Committee may set up Sub-Committees.
- g. The Council or its Management Company will provide the Committee with administrative support as necessary.

## **6. Alterations to the Constitution.**

Alterations to this Constitution may only be made with the approval of the Council on the recommendation of the Annual Public Meeting.

# Appendix 2 The Friends of Wandsworth Common Constitution

# Constitution for the Friends of Wandsworth Common

## The Name of the Group

1. The Group shall be called and known as the “Friends of Wandsworth Common”.

## General

2. For the purposes of this Constitution the following expressions shall bear the following meanings:

“AGM”	an Annual General Meeting of the Group
“Chair”	the person elected to chair meetings of the Committee
“Committee”	the duly elected and constituted committee set up to manage the Group
“Committee Members”	those Members of the Group who have been elected to serve on the Committee
“The Common”	Wandsworth Common
“Constitution”	this Constitution
“Council”	The Council of the London Borough of Wandsworth
“EGM”	an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Group
“Friends”	those who have been accepted as Members of the Group
“Group”	Friends of Wandsworth Common
“Member”	a person who has applied for membership of the Group and paid any applicable annual subscription
“Secretary”	the person elected to take and distribute minutes of the Committee’s meetings, maintain a list of Members and carry out other administrative functions on behalf of the Committee and the Group
“Special Resolution”	a resolution that can only be passed by seventy-five per cent of the Members present and voting at a duly constituted general meeting of the Group
“Treasurer”	the person elected to the Committee to manage the Group’s finances

## Vision and purposes of the Group

3. The vision and purposes of the Group are:

3.1 To engage the community in the protection, conservation and enhancement of the Common, recognising its natural beauty and ecological importance. In so doing, to foster a sense of community, mutual respect and understanding among different users.

3.2 Consistent with, and in furtherance of, the aims in paragraph 3.1 above:

- i) To protect conserve and enhance the flora and fauna of the Common and its

- sense of countryside;
- ii) To provide information to Members to foster understanding of the Common's ecology and biodiversity and how to protect and enhance it and promote balanced usage;
  - iii) To provide a channel of communication for Members on key issues regarding the Common and its facilities or use;
  - iv) To seek comments, views and suggestions from the local community in relation to the Common, including the Group's own proposals for any actions it may undertake or propose to undertake in relation to the Common.
  - v) To organise events and activities to bring the community together while preserving and enhancing the Common

4. The Group may undertake any activity which it considers will promote the vision and purposes of the Group as set out in paragraph 3 above. It may in addition to such activity carry out the following specific activities:

- i) Discussing and exchanging information and ideas with:
  - Wandsworth Common Management Advisory Committee, other friends of greenspaces groups, charities such as The Wandsworth Society, and other local groups;
  - Police and Crime Prevention Officers;
  - Local/National Grant giving organisations
  - The Council and its management agents
- ii) The raising of money to pursue the vision and purposes of the Group;
- iii) Practical conservation works, in consultation with the Council and/or its management agent

#### Membership of the Group

5. Membership of the Group shall be open to any person who supports the purposes of the Group and is willing to abide by this Constitution. A copy of the current Constitution will be available to all Members upon joining the Group and will be placed on the Group's website.

6. Members shall pay an annual subscription to provide funds for necessary expenses of the Group. The amount shall be fixed from time to time by the Committee at such rate as it may consider appropriate.

7. The annual subscription at the time of publishing this Constitution shall be £12 for an individual or £17 for a family. The Committee shall have discretion to waive all or any of these fees from time to time.

8. Any person desiring to be a Member of the Group shall complete an application in a form prescribed by the Committee, which shall be submitted to the Committee, together with an annual subscription at the rate fixed by the Committee.

9. The Secretary shall maintain a register of Members. The register of names shall be open to inspection by any Member upon application to the Committee.

10. The membership year shall run from May 1<sup>st</sup> in one year to April 30<sup>th</sup> in the following year. There will be no reduction in the subscription for part year membership.

11. Every Member whose subscription is up to date shall be entitled to attend and vote at general meetings of the Group, and at every such meeting shall be entitled to

cast one vote on every resolution upon which a vote is taken. Family membership entitles a maximum of two persons over the age of 16 to vote.

12. Every Member, including every Committee Member, shall be required as a condition of membership, in relation to the Group, its business, activities and affairs, whether at meetings or in any form of communication, to behave with courtesy and respect towards the Committee and other Members.

#### Suspension or Expulsion of Members

13. The Committee may refuse or terminate membership if, in its opinion, there is good and evidenced reason to consider that the participation of an applicant, or the continued participation of a Member, would be detrimental to the Group's aims, activities, reputation or proceedings (including those at meetings of the Group). Such reasons might include, but shall not be confined to, dishonest or illegal activities, disruptive behaviour, bullying, harassment, and conscious and persistent actions liable to put an individual or individuals at risk, as well as actions for personal or political gain.

14. Any Member who believes that he or she is or has been the object or victim (whether directly or indirectly) of another Member's misconduct (including, without limitation, any such as is described in paragraph 13 above) should report the issue to the Chair or Secretary of the Committee, who shall refer it to a meeting of the Committee. If the Committee decides that the matter should be pursued, it will nominate two Committee members to investigate the allegations.

15. If, on receiving the investigators' report, the Committee considers that termination of membership of a Member should proceed, a motion to that effect will be placed on the agenda for the next meeting of the Committee, and the Member in question may, at the discretion of the Committee, be invited to attend for that item to address the Committee directly. After hearing the Member (if he or she so attends), the Committee will discuss and vote on the matter and notify the Member in writing. The decision of the Committee shall be final.

#### The Committee

16. The Members shall elect a Committee, consisting of a Chair, a Secretary, a Treasurer and not less than three nor more than eight other Members of the Group.

17. The Committee shall conduct the business of the Group, and may regulate the format of its own meetings from time to time as it considers fit.

18. The first Committee Members will be elected by a simple majority vote of those persons present and voting at a public meeting of those who have expressed a wish to become Members upon formation of the Group. Those so elected shall hold office until the close of the first AGM. The Chair, the Secretary and the Treasurer shall each hold office until the close of the third AGM, but shall thereafter be eligible for re-election for one or more further fixed terms.

19. All Committee members must declare the nature and extent of any interest, direct or indirect, which they have in any transaction or arrangement with the Group and absent themselves from any discussion and voting where a possible conflict of interest will arise between the Group's interest and their own. It is acknowledged that conflicts of loyalty sometimes arise that do not involve financial gain. Therefore, all those with potential conflicts of loyalty must disclose these prior to election to the Executive Committee and at the beginning of all committee meetings.

20. At the first AGM all Committee Members, other than the Chair, the Secretary and the Treasurer, shall retire from office, and at the AGM in every subsequent year, one third of the Committee Members or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest one third (excluding the Chair, the Secretary and the Treasurer) shall retire from office. The Committee Members to retire in every year shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election. In the event of there being more than one third who have been in office for the same period, those to retire shall be determined by lot. A retiring Committee Member shall be eligible for re-election.

21. At the AGM at which a Committee Member retires by rotation, the Group may fill the vacancy by electing another Member, or, in default, the retiring Committee Member, if offering him/herself for re-election, shall be deemed to have been re-elected, unless it is resolved not to fill the vacancy.

22. No Member, other than a retiring Committee Member, shall be eligible for election unless, at least four days prior to the date appointed for the AGM, the Committee has received notice in writing from the applicant of their intention to apply for election, and their application is supported in writing by at least one other Member.

23. By Special Resolution, the Members may at any time, remove any Committee Member from office, and may, by Special Resolution, appoint another Member in place of the Member so removed from office. The Members may also, by Special Resolution, appoint any Member as a Committee Member to fill a casual vacancy.

24. The Committee may, whenever it considers that it does not have the skills to perform adequately the business of the Group or some aspect of it, co-opt up to three additional Members to join the Committee. Co-opted Committee Members shall not have votes at meetings of the Committee.

25. The Committee may, as and when it considers appropriate, set up sub-groups and/or working parties, to operate on such terms as the Committee shall determine and these will be accountable to the Committee at all times.

26. The quorum for a meeting of the Committee shall be four.

27. Decisions at all Committee meetings shall be by a simple majority vote. In the case of an equality of votes the Chair shall have a second or casting vote. A resolution in writing signed by all the Committee Members for the time being shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Committee duly convened and held.

28. The Committee shall meet at least three times a year.

29. The Chair may and the Secretary, at the direction of the Chair, shall, at any time call an emergency meeting upon giving 24 hours prior notice to the other Committee Members.

30. The agenda for each Committee meeting shall be circulated to Committee Members at least two days before the agreed meeting date.

31. The Committee shall cause minutes to be made of the proceedings at its meetings and for the minutes of the full Committee meetings to be available to all Members. Minutes of sub-group meetings may be requested by Members from the individual sub-group. Copies of all minutes will be placed on the Group's website once approved.

32. Any complaint about the work or conduct of the Committee by a Committee Member or other Member of the Group shall be made in writing and sent to the Chair

or, if the complaint refers to the Chair, then to the Secretary of the Committee. The Committee will consider the complaint at its next Committee meeting and use reasonable endeavours to address the points raised and to correct any problems highlighted. It will inform the complainant in writing of the action taken. The Committee's decision is final.

#### Annual General Meetings

33. The Group shall hold an AGM in each year and not more than fifteen months shall elapse between the date of one AGM and the date of the next.

34. All AGMs and other general meetings of the Group will be open to the public to attend.

35. At least twenty-eight days' notice of every AGM shall be given to all Members. The AGM will also be advertised in forms the Committee shall decide.

36. The business of the AGM shall include:

- a. Receipt of a written report from the Chair on the Group's activities over the previous twelve months;
- b. Receipt of reports from any sub-committees;
- c. Receipt of a written report from the Treasurer, including, a receipts and payments account for the last financial year as at the last date of that period;
- d. Election of Committee Members; and
- e. Consideration of any other matters as the Chair may consider appropriate for discussion at the meeting.

37. Not later than seven days before the date of the AGM, the Secretary shall circulate to Members the agenda for the AGM, together with nomination papers for completion where there is to be an election of new Committee Members.

38. Any business not on the agenda of the AGM may only be accepted and discussed at the discretion of the Chair, and no resolutions may be passed relating to or arising from any such additional items.

39. The quorum for the AGM shall be eight Members present in person at the time of commencement of the business of the meeting.

40. At every AGM a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands.. A declaration by the Chair that a resolution has, on a show of hands, been carried, or lost, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact.. In the case of an equality of votes the Chair shall have a second or casting vote.

41. Copies of the minutes of all AGMs will be available to all Members on request and placed on the Group's website.

#### Extraordinary General Meetings

42. The Group may hold EGMs from time to time in order that the Committee may report to the Members on the Group's business and so that Members may raise and discuss any topic relating to the Group's activities. At least fourteen days' notice of such meetings shall be given to all Members.

43. The conduct, management and decision making capacity of an EGM shall be the same as for an AGM.

44. An EGM may be requested by not less than twelve Members or one quarter of

the total number of Members, whichever shall be the greater, to discuss a specific topic or proposal.

45. Copies of the minutes of all EGMs will be available to all Members on request and placed on the Group's website.

#### Finance

46. The Committee shall establish one or more bank accounts for and in the name of the Group.

47. Signatories and authorities to the Group's bank account shall be the Treasurer and the Chair. Two signatories shall be required to sign each cheque or other withdrawal from the Group's bank accounts and two authorisations shall be required for online banking transactions.

48. No expenditure shall be incurred save in the course of meeting the declared aims of the Group.

49. All expenditure must be supported with valid and original receipts and initialled by the authorising Committee Members.

50. Receipts and payments accounts for each year shall be maintained by the Treasurer and placed on the website of the Group.

#### Policies , Liability and Insurance

51. The Committee may develop policies to protect the Group, its Members and other users of the Common as is deemed necessary.

52. Any member of the Executive Committee shall not be liable to the Members for any actions carried out in the course of his or her duties, provided that in exercising his or her powers or performing any duties, such member has acted honestly, in good faith and without fraud in accordance with what such member believed to be the best interests of the Group, and provided such member had no reasonable cause to believe that their conduct was unlawful. Subject to the limitations above, the Group shall indemnify any member of the Executive Committee against any expenses reasonably incurred in connection with those activities agreed and duly approved by the Executive Committee, or the Members in the AGM, in the course of their duties as a member of the Executive Committee.

53. If the Group carries out volunteer work days or runs events the Committee shall, in advance of such days or events obtain all relevant licences and permissions and take out appropriate insurance to include cover for injuries to volunteers or third parties and damage to any property.

#### Publicity

54. No member may speak on behalf of, or claim to represent, the Group save with the prior consent of the Chair or, in the event of their unavailability, the designated deputising Committee member.

#### Alteration of the Constitution

55. This Constitution may only be altered by a Special Resolution of the Members at an AGM or an EGM called expressly for that purpose.

Dissolution of the Group

56. The group may be wound up and dissolved at any time by a Special Resolution passed at an EGM called expressly for that purpose.

57. Upon dissolution, any assets then remaining shall be devoted solely to an activity or a purchase for the benefit of the Common.

58. The Chair, Treasurer and Secretary of the Group at the time of the dissolution shall facilitate the dissolution and liaise with the Council or its management agent in order to ensure that any remaining assets are used in accordance with paragraph 57 above.

This Constitution shall take effect from the 12th day of May 2018 and has been signed, as evidence of acceptance, by the first elected Committee Members:

Chair : ..... ..

Secretary : ..... ..

Treasurer: ..... ..

..... ..

..... ..

..... ..

# Appendix 3 Greater London Council byelaws

## **GREATER LONDON COUNCIL PARKS, GARDENS AND OPEN SPACES BYELAWS**

### **Definitions**

1. In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires: 'Open Space' means any park, garden or open space vested in or under the control of the Council.

### **Damage and Injury**

2. No person shall remove, injure or in any way deface or disfigure any property under the control of the Council in or enclosing any open space, or post thereon, or affix thereto in any way any bill, placard or notice.
3. No person, shall remove, uproot, destroy or injure any tree, shrub or plant, or pluck any flower, bough or leaf, or dig, cut or take any turf, sod, gravel, sod clay or other substance in any open space.
4. No person shall climb on any tree or on or over any gate, fence or railing in or enclosing any open space.
5. No person shall in any open space go upon any land specially enclosed or the entry on which is prohibited by notice or go upon any shrubbery or flowerbed.

### **Trespass**

6. No male person, over the age 14 years shall go or attempt to go into any part of any open space in contravention of any regulation of the Council specified in a notice exhibited on such part reserving such part for the use of female persons and children under the age of 14 years old only.
7. No person shall in any open space willfully break or damage any ice on any pond or lake, or when prohibited by notice go or attempt to go upon any such ice.
8. No person shall, without first obtaining or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of a permit from the Council, camp out on any open space.
9. No person shall wilfully enter into or remain in any open space or any part of any open space during any time appointed for closing the same.
10. No person shall in any open space go or attempt to go into any water closet, urinal or other place of convenience provided for the opposite sex or infringe any regulation of the Council set up therein controlling the use thereof.

### **Buildings and Obstructions**

11. No person shall in any open space, without first obtaining or otherwise than in, accordance with the terms of a permit from the Council, erect or place or retain any

post, rail, fence, photographic stand apparatus, tent, booth, screen, stand, swing or other building, erection or structure or any obstruction of any kind whatever.

### **Traffic**

12. No person shall, except in case of accident or unavoidable cause land in any open space or take off there from in any aircraft, provided that this bye-law shall not apply to the use of members of Air Defence units of such landing or taking off grounds and on such occasions as may be approved by the Council in writing under the hand of its Clerk for purposes of Air Defence exercises.
13. No person shall in any open space, except on roads or other places approved for the purpose by the Council, ride or drive any horse or other beast of draught or burden or any bicycle, tricycle or any vehicle drawn or propelled by any animal or by mechanical power.
14. No person shall in any open space drive any vehicle, bicycle or tricycle or ride any animal at a rate exceeding twelve miles an hour or do so as to endanger the public.
15. Any persons driving any vehicle in any open space shall when called upon to stop by signal or otherwise by an officer of the Council acting in execution of his duty shall stop, and if he refuses or wilfully fails to do so shall be guilty of an offence.
16. No person shall in any open space drive or in any way use any motor vehicle for the purpose of giving or receiving instruction in driving, managing or repairing such vehicle.
17. No person shall leave any mechanically propelled vehicle:
  - a) unattended in any open space, except at such places as are approved by the Council as standing or parking places;
  - b) on any road in any open space after having been requested by a duly authorised officer of the Council or a police constable to remove it.
18. No person shall take or drive on any road in any open space, any public service vehicle or any vehicle, wheelbarrow or truck constructed, designed or used for trade purposes, or any mechanically propelled vehicle bearing a manufacturer's, repairer's or dealer's identification marks or in an unfinished condition.

### **Horses, Dogs and Other Animals**

19. No persons shall in any open space lead from horseback any rider less horse which is not appropriately bridled and rugged or saddled, or so as to endanger the public.
20. No person shall in any open space lunge or break in any horse or other animal.

21. No person shall cause or suffer any dog belonging to him or in his charge for the time being to enter or remain in any open space unless such dog be under proper control and effectually restrained from injuring, annoying or disturbing any person or animal or from running on any flower bed or injuring any tree, shrub or plant.
22. [Repealed].
23. No person shall, in any part of any open space where a notice stating that all dogs of a particular class or breed must be kept on a lead or muzzle is exhibited, cause or suffer any dog belonging to him or in his charge for the time being to enter or remain therein unless such dog is kept on a lead or is muzzled in accordance with such notice, and no person shall in any part of any open space where a notice prohibiting the admission of dogs is exhibited, cause or suffer any dog belonging to him or in his charge for the time being to enter therein.
24. [Repealed].
25. No person shall turn out to graze or feed or allow or suffer to stray or remain any cattle, sheep, swine, horse, ass, mule, goose, duck, fowl or other animal in any open space without right or without the consent of the Council in writing under the hand of its Clerk.
26. No person shall in any open space willfully disturb any animal grazing or shall harry, ill-treat or injure or destroy any animal, bird or fish or take or attempt to take any animal, bird, fish or egg or set any trap.

### **Nuisances**

27. No person shall in any open space or in lake, pond, fountain or ornamental water therein, deposit or leave any dead animal, offensive litter, house or trade refuse or any turf, sod, gravel, sand, clay or other substance or except in receptacles provided by the Council for the purpose any bottle, tin, container, broken glass or crockery, waste paper or other like article or thing.
28. No person shall willfully break any glass, china or other like thing in any open space.
29. No person shall in any open space sort rags, bones, refuse or matter of like or mend any chair.
30. No person shall in any open space shake or beat any carpet, mat or other thing or place any clothes or other things for the purpose of drying or bleaching.
31. No person shall in any open space, discharge any gun, syringe, squirt, catapult or other instrument, or shall wantonly or recklessly throw or discharge any stone or missile, or make any bonfire or let off any firework.

32. No person shall in any open space, commit any nuisance contrary to public decency or propriety.
33. No person shall in any open space wash any clothes, dog or other animal or thing or do any act likely to cause pollution of the water in any drinking fountain, lake, pond or trough.
34. No person shall in any open space, bet, brawl, fight or use indecent or improper language or designedly do any act which outrages public decency or which comes within the meaning of the 4th Section of the Vagrancy Act 1824 whether the offence be committed with intent to insult any female or not.
35. No person in a verminous or offensively filthy condition shall lie about in any open space or lie upon or occupy any seat therein.

#### **Sale of Articles, Exhibition of Advertisement etc.**

36. No person shall in any open space:
  - a) sell, offer for sale, exhibit for sale or distribute any book, pamphlet, leaflet, card, bill, advertisement or literature of any kind whatsoever;
  - b) subject to the foregoing provision sell, offer for sale exhibit for sale or distribute any other article, or let for hire any article or place any stand, chair, or seat for hire or display any advertisement without the consent of the Council in writing under the hand of its Clerk.

#### **Plying for Hire**

37. No person shall in any open space ply for hire, or let out any horse or other animal or any vehicle without the consent of the Council in writing under the hand of its Clerk.

#### **Public Meetings**

38. No person shall in any open space deliver, utter or read or maintain the right to deliver, utter or read any public speech, lecture, prayer, scripture, sermon or address of any kind or description whatsoever or enter into any public discussion or hold or cause or take part in any public meeting except between sunrise and sunset and on the site or sites, if any, approved by the Council and defined by notice boards and also shown on duplicate plans deposited at the Home Office and with the Clerk of the Council.
39. No person shall in any open space, without the consent of the Council, in writing under the hand of its Clerk, operate, play or make sounds on any musical or other instrument including any gramophone or radio apparatus or without such consent sing any sacred or secular song except on the site or sites mentioned in the preceding bye law.

### **Soliciting or Gathering Money**

40. No person shall in any open space solicit or gather money or other thing except within the limits of the site or sites upon which public meetings are allowed to be held and without first obtaining or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of a permit from the Council, for which application shall be made in writing at least twenty-one clear days in advance, stating the place in which the collection is proposed to be made, the date proposed for the collection, and the object for which the collection is to be made; provided that a permit shall not be refused if the person applying for the same show to the satisfaction of the Council that the collection will be organised by some well known charitable society and will be for the public good and not to the personal benefit of any individual or individuals.

### **Games, Drilling, etc.**

41. No person shall in any open space, practice gymnastics, play or make preparation to play any game or take part in any sport or entertainment or dance, bathe, fish, use any boat or sail any model yacht without the consent of the Council in writing under the hand of its Clerk except on the parts or places respectively set apart therefore or infringe any regulations of the Council with respect to the use of any such part or place and the conduct of persons using the same or resorting thereto as may be specified in any notice from time to time exhibited on any such part or place.
42. No person shall in any open space infringe any regulation of the Council with respect to the use of apparatus and equipment (including lockers and other conveniences) and the dressing accommodation provided or maintained by the Council for use in connection with rifle ranges, games and recreation or with respect to the use of dressing accommodation, towels, conveniences, Screen, towels, costumes and other things provided or maintained by the Council and necessary or convenient for persons using any open air bath or pool, such regulations being specified in a notice exhibited on the part or places set apart for such rifle ranges, games, recreations, open air baths, or pools, as the case may be.
43. No person shall in any open space drill or practice military evolutions or exercises without the consent of the Council in writing under the hand of the Clerk.
44. No person shall in any open space interfere with, obstruct or annoy any person or persons who are lawfully engaged in pursuance of these bye laws or any general authority or Act of Parliament in military or athletic exercises or in playing or making preparation to play at any lawful game or in playing music or delivering any public address or doing any other act.

### **Obstructing Officers of the Council etc.**

45. No person shall in any open space resist, obstruct or aid or incite any person to resist or obstruct any officer of the Council or other person in the execution of his duty or lawful exercise of his authority.

**Offenders, Penalties, etc.**

46. Any person (not being an officer of the council acting execution of his duty or other persons acting in lawful exercise of any authority) committing any breach of these bye-laws shall be subject to a penalty and to a further penalty for each day on which such offences shall continue after written notice of the offence shall have been given by the Council.
47. It shall be lawful for any officer of the Council to exclude or remove from any open space, any person committing any breach of the above bye-laws and all gypsies, hawkers, whether licensed or not, beggars and rogues and vagabonds, and it any such persons, after being told by any officer of the Council not to come into or upon any open space, shall come therein or thereon, or after being told by any officer of the Council to go there from, shall neglect or refuse to go, or having left the place after being told as aforesaid, to go there from or having been removed there from as aforesaid, shall return thereto, such person shall be guilty of any offence against the bye-law and be liable to a penalty.

# Appendix 4 Ecology policy and legal considerations

## Ecology Policy and Legal Considerations - Ecology

Statutory nature conservation sites and protected species are a 'material consideration' in the UK planning process (DCLG 2012). Where planning permission is not required, for example on proposals for external repair to structures, consideration of protected species remains necessary given their protection under UK and EU law.

Natural England Standing Advice aims to support Local Planning Authorities decision making in respect of protected species (Natural England 2012). Standing advice is a material consideration in determining the outcome of applications, in the same way as any individual response received from Natural England following consultation.

**The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010** transpose the requirements of the European Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) and Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC) into UK law, enabling the designation of protected sites and species at a European level.

**The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981** (as amended) forms the key piece of UK legislation relating to the protection of habitats and species.

**The Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000** provides additional support to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981; for example, increasing the level of protection for certain species of reptiles.

**The Protection of Badger Act 1992** provides specific protection for this species.

**The Wild Mammals Protection Act 1996** sets out the welfare framework in respect to wild mammals, prohibiting a range of activities that may cause unnecessary suffering.

**Species and Habitats of Principal Importance for Conservation in England and Wales** and priority habitats and species listed on the London Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and Wandsworth BAP are species which are targeted for conservation. The government has a duty to ensure that involved parties take reasonable practice steps to further the conservation of such species under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Bill 2006. In addition, the Act places a biodiversity duty on public authorities who 'must, in exercising their functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity' (Section 40 [1]). Criteria for selection of national priority habitats and species in the UK include international threat and marked national decline.

**The National Planning Policy Framework** (DCLG 2012) states (Section 11), that the planning system should minimise impacts on biodiversity, providing net gains in biodiversity where possible. It also states that local planning authorities and planning policies should:

- Plan positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure.
- Take account of the need to plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries.
- Identify and map components of the local ecological networks, including: international, national and local sites of importance for biodiversity, and areas identified by local partnerships for habitat restoration or creation.
- Promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets and identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity in the plan.

## Wandsworth Local Plan

The **London Borough of Wandsworth Local Plan - Core Strategy (adopted March 2016)** includes the following policies of relevance to nature conservation:

### ***Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 4 Open space and the natural environment***

- a. The Council will protect and improve public and private open space and Green Infrastructure in the borough, including Metropolitan Open Land, such as the major commons, parks, allotments, trees and playing fields as well as the smaller spaces, including play spaces, as identified in the Open Space Study and Play Strategy.*
- b. Playing fields will be protected and opportunities for participation in sport, recreation and children's play will be promoted. Where there is no future demand for playing fields or other outdoor sports use, other open space uses will be sought.*
- c. The Council will require the provision of open space and/or secure public access to private facilities, in appropriate developments, and as a priority in areas identified as deficient in open space, play space or sport and recreation facilities and/or to meet priorities identified in the Council's Play Strategy, Active Wandsworth Strategy, Parks Management Strategy and All London Green Grid (ALGG) Area Frameworks. The requirements for open space provision are set out in the Planning Obligations SPD.*
- d. The borough's green chains and the open spaces along them will be protected and enhanced taking into account opportunities identified in the ALGG Area Frameworks.*
- e. The biodiversity value of the borough will be protected and enhanced including that of the River Thames, River Wandle and Beverley Brook and species and habitats identified in the London Biodiversity Action Plan and through Local Nature Partnerships.*
- f. New development should avoid causing ecological damage and propose full mitigation and compensation measures for ecological impacts which do occur. Where appropriate new development should include new or enhanced habitat or design and landscaping which promotes biodiversity, and provision for management, particularly in areas identified as deficient in nature conservation.*
- g. The Council will work with partners to develop and implement proposals for the Wandle Valley Regional Park.*

## Bats

All British species of bat are listed on the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 5. It is an offence to deliberately kill, damage, take (Section 9(1)) a bat; to intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat whilst it occupies a place of shelter or protection (Section 9(4)(b)); or to deliberately or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to a bat roost (Section 9(4)(c)). Given the strict nature of these offences, there is an obligation on the developer and owner of a site to consider the presence of bats.

All British bats are listed on the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, Schedule 2. Regulation 41 strengthens the protection of bats under the 1981 Act against deliberate capture or killing (Regulation 41(1) (a)), deliberate disturbance (Regulation 41(1) (b)) and damage or destruction of a resting place (Regulation 41(1) (d)).

A bat roost is defined as any structure or place which is used for shelter or protection, irrespective of whether or not bats are resident. Buildings and trees may be used by bats for a number of different purposes throughout the year including resting, sleeping, breeding, raising young and hibernating. Use depends on bat age, sex, condition and species as well as the external factors of season and weather conditions. A roost used during one season is therefore protected throughout the year and any proposed works that may result in disturbance to bats, and loss, obstruction of or damage to a roost are licensable.

Development works that may cause killing or injury of bats or that would result in the damage, loss or disturbance of a bat roost would require a Natural England (NE) Mitigation Licence. Licensed works require evidence that the works entailing detrimental impacts are unavoidable, as well as appropriate mitigation, which may include seasonal constraints and provision of alternative habitat and/or roosting structures. A NE Mitigation Licence application can only be submitted on completion of surveys and receipt of planning consent. The application typically takes six weeks to process, after which mitigation could commence.

All UK species of bat are also listed on the UK BAP. Under the NERC Act, 2006 the Government has a duty to ensure that parties take reasonable practicable steps to further the conservation of these species.

## Reptiles

All UK reptiles and amphibians are legally protected from intentional and reckless killing and injury under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

## Hedgehog

Hedgehogs are protected under Section 6 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and by the Wild Mammals Protection Act, 1996. They are recognised as Species of Principal Importance for the Conservation of Biodiversity under Section 41 (England) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006) and are listed on the London and Wandsworth BAP. They may not be trapped without a licence from Natural England.

## Nesting Birds

Birds and their nests are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This Act gives protection to all species of bird with regard to killing and injury, and to their nests and eggs with regard to taking, damaging and destruction. Certain species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act, are afforded additional protection against protection.

## Invertebrates

The majority of invertebrate species are not subject to specific legal protection, although many are identified as being notable given their rarity. This includes species listed as Red Data Book species, or as being Nationally or Locally Notable (identified using criteria established by the IUCN and used by the JNCC). Invertebrate species are also identified as species of principal importance under the Natural Environment and Rural communities Act 2006, or as priority species under local and regional Biodiversity Action Plan Species.

Certain invertebrate species are subject to legal protection under national legislation. Of particular relevance in London, and to Tooting Common, is the stag beetle *Lucanus cervus*, which is protected in the UK under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, and is also identified as an Annex 2 species under the EC Habitats Directive (under which Special Areas of Conservation may be designated for Annex 2 species). Stag beetle is also a London and Lambeth Biodiversity Action Plan priority species, with Greater London as one the most important areas for this species in the UK, with its range concentrated in the southern and western boroughs.

# Appendix 5 Relevant planning policy

The national, regional and local policy context relating to Wandsworth Common is set out below.

## National policy

### National Planning policy Framework

The overarching aim of the NPPF is to achieve sustainable development, which is the mutual integration of economic, social, and environmental concerns.

#### *Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities<sup>1</sup>*

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 assessment 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.

Existing open space, sports and recreational building and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or
- the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
- the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use.

Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails.

#### *Protecting Green Belt land<sup>2</sup>*

Wandsworth Common is not designated as Green Belt land; however, it is designated as Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) in the London Plan. The London Plan states that the principles of national Green Belt policy also apply to MOL. Consequently, the protection national planning policy affords to Green Belt, and the requirement for such land to be enhanced by supporting opportunities to provide access, opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation, retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity and to improve damaged and derelict land, apply equally to MOL.

Inappropriate development is, by definition, harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved except in very special circumstances. When considering any planning application, local planning authorities should ensure that substantial weight is given to any harm to the Green Belt. 'Very special circumstances' will not exist unless the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm resulting from the proposal, is clearly outweighed by other considerations.

#### *Conserving and enhancing the natural environment<sup>3</sup>*

Local planning decisions should ensure the protection of wildlife or geodiversity sites or landscape which is commensurate with their status and gives appropriate weight to their importance. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

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<sup>1</sup> MHCLG (2019) [National Planning Policy Framework](#), Ch. 8

<sup>2</sup> MHCLG (2019) [National Planning Policy Framework](#), Ch. 13

<sup>3</sup> MHCLG (2019) [National Planning Policy Framework](#), Ch. 15

- protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
- recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;
- maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;
- minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;
- preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and
- remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

- If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
- development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.

#### *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment<sup>4</sup>*

Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Additionally, where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local authorities should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the

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<sup>4</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) [National Planning Policy Framework](#), Ch12 MHCLG (2019) [National Planning Policy Framework](#), Ch. 16

substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.

*Ministry of Housing and local Government Provisional Order Confirmation (Greater London Parks and Open Spaces) Act 1967 (MHLG 1967)*<sup>5</sup>

Local Authorities may provide and maintain facilities both indoor and outdoor on common land for recreational or competitive tournament subject to consent of the Minister. The Minister may seek to engage the public in consultation regarding the proposals being sought by the Local Authority.

*Commons Act 2006*<sup>6</sup>

Section 38 of the Commons Act 2006 applies to land which is subject to a scheme of management under the Metropolitan Commons Act 1866 or Commons Act 1899

Certain types of works on common land can be carried out without consent from the Secretary of State because they are exempt. Other works will require deregistration of the land, because an application for consent under Section 38 is unlikely to succeed. It is ultimately up to the applicant to determine whether consent is needed, and which part of the legislation applies.

The guidance provides advice on how to determine the type of work proposed, consultation and guidance on application, options to carry out works on common land, where the proposals are neither small scale nor exempt from the need to obtain consent.

*Common Land Guidance Sheet 1b*<sup>7</sup>

Provides a list of works which do not need Section 38 consent. This Guidance sheet is periodically updated and should be reviewed in order to determine whether proposals require consent.

*National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)*

NPPG is a web-based resource providing practical guidance on how to implement of the NPPF.

*Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space*<sup>8</sup>

Open space should be taken into account in planning for new development and considering proposals that may affect existing open space. Local Authorities should have regard to the duty to cooperate where open space serves a wider area. In managing designated green spaces, Local Authorities are required to consider how they conserve the features that make a green area special and locally significant.

*Natural Environment*<sup>9</sup>

Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, places a duty on all public authorities to minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity where possible.

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<sup>5</sup> HM Government (2015) Ministry of Housing and Local Government Provisional Order Confirmation (Greater London Parks and Open Spaces) Act 1967, <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukla/1967/29/contents/enacted>

<sup>6</sup> Planning Portal (2018) Common Land Guidance <http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/countryside/commonland/guidance>

<sup>7</sup> Planning Portal (2018) [Common Land Guidance Sheet 1b](#)

<sup>8</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government (2014) [National Planning Practice Guidance](#). Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space

<sup>9</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government (2016) [National Planning Practice Guidance](#). Natural Environment

They should consider the opportunities that individual development proposals may provide to enhance biodiversity and contribute to wildlife and habitat connectivity in the wider area. The NPPF states that the core principle for planning is that it should contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution.

#### *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment<sup>10</sup>*

The conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle. The risks of neglect and decay of heritage assets are best addressed through ensuring that they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation.

#### *Historic England planning advice*

Historic England have prepared detailed written advice to support owners, developers and local planning authorities considering proposed changes to historic buildings and places. Historic England's Good Practice Advice (GPAs) address plan-making and decision-taking, and other issues which are important in good decision-making affecting heritage assets.

#### *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans<sup>11</sup>*

The guide highlights that a plan is required to create a positive strategy for the maintenance and use of heritage assets and for the delivery of development including within their setting that will afford appropriate protection for the asset(s) and make a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness. They should also seek to conserve heritage assets potentially engages all aspects of planning.

#### *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significant in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment<sup>12</sup>*

Provides a good practice guide for structuring and assembling relevant information to support an application affecting a heritage asset. The guide highlights the need for developers and decision makers to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant, the contribution to its setting of its significance. The guide highlights the need to access expert information including sources of information held by local interest groups and societies.

Local Authorities are encouraged to ensure that new development takes appropriate opportunities to improve the character of an area.

#### *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets<sup>13</sup>*

The purpose of this Historic England's Good Practice Advice note is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and PPG in relation to assessing the setting, curtilage, character and context of the heritage asset.

## Regional Planning Context

### **Greater London Parks, Gardens and Open Spaces bye-laws<sup>14</sup>**

Governs the access to parks, use and management of facilities (including biodiversity), building and obstructions, traffic, control of animals, nuisances, sales and exhibitions and permitted recreational activities.

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<sup>10</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government (2018) [National Planning Practice Guidance](#). Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

<sup>11</sup> Historic England (2015) [Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 1: The Historic Environment In Local Plans](#)

<sup>12</sup> Historic England (2015) [Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 2: Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment](#).

<sup>13</sup> Historic England (2017) [Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets](#).

<sup>14</sup> Greater London Council (1965) [Greater London Council parks, Gardens and Open Spaces Bye Laws](#)

## London Plan

The current London Plan was adopted in March 2016 and minor alternations completed in January 2017.<sup>15</sup> The London Plan sets out the spatial development strategy for Greater London, providing a framework for development and use of land. It provides strategic, London-wider policy context within which boroughs should set their local planning policies. A number of policies in the London plan are of relevance to the Management Plan.

### *Policy 2.18 – Green Infrastructure: the multi-functional network of green and open spaces<sup>16</sup>*

The policy encourages a more integrated approach to the management of the parks and green space network such that it delivers a wider range of functions, which are identified in the All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance<sup>17</sup>.

The Borough is required to:

- undertake qualitative and quantitative assessments of green and open space need;
- produce open space/green space strategies, based on best practice guidance<sup>18</sup>; to
- realise the current and potential value of open space and support delivery of the widest range of linked environmental and social benefits.
- Developments must incorporate enhanced green infrastructure integrated into the wider network and public realm to improve accessibility for all.

### *Policy 7.4 – Local Character<sup>19</sup>*

The policy requires the Borough to characterise local natural and cultural heritage to conserve and enhance notable landscapes, buildings and places.

Developments must improve an area's visual or physical connection with natural features and if possible contribute to establishing an enhanced character. Buildings, streets and open space designs should provide a high quality design response that:

- has regard to the pattern and grain of the existing spaces and streets in orientation, scale, proportion and mass;
- Contribute to a positive relationship between the urban structure and natural landscape features;
- Is human in scale, ensuring buildings create a positive relationship with street level activity and people feel comfortable in their surroundings;
- Allows existing buildings and structures that make a positive contribution to the character of a place to influence the future character of the area; and
- Is informed by the surrounding historic environment..

### *Policy 7.8 – Heritage Assets and Archaeology<sup>20</sup>*

The policy requires the Borough to work with statutory organisations, such as Historic England and Natural England, and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

Developments should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate and be sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

### *Policy 7.17 – Metropolitan Open Land<sup>21</sup>*

The policy requires the Borough to provide protection, equivalent to the provisions provided by Green Belt policy, to large blocks or corridors of open space which form distinctive landscapes that either:

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<sup>15</sup> Greater London Authority (2016) [The London Plan](#)

<sup>16</sup> Greater London Authority (2016) [London Plan](#) 2016, Policy 2.18

<sup>17</sup> Greater London Authority (2012) [All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance](#)

<sup>18</sup> Greater London Authority and CABE (2009) [Best Practice Guidance](#)

<sup>19</sup> Greater London Authority (2016) [London Plan](#) 2016, Policy 7.4

<sup>20</sup> Greater London Authority (2016) [London Plan](#) 2016, Policy 7.8

<sup>21</sup> Greater London Authority (2016) [London Plan](#) 2016, Policy 7.17

- Contribute to the physical structure of London as a clearly distinguishable spaces from the built up area;
- Include open air facilities, especially for leisure, recreation, sport, the arts and cultural activities, which serve either the whole or significant proportions of London;
- Contains historic, recreational, biodiversity features or landscapes of national or metropolitan value and
- It forms part of a Green Chain or a link in the City's network of green infrastructure and meets one of the above criteria.

#### *Policy 7.18 Protecting Open Space and Addressing Deficiency<sup>22</sup>*

The policy requires the Borough to provide all residents with access to open space, consistent with audits of all forms of open space and assessments of need. These should be both qualitative and quantitative, and have regard to the cross-borough nature and use of many of these open spaces.

Loss of local protected open spaces must be resisted unless equivalent or better quality provision is made within the local catchment area.

#### *Policy 7.19 – Biodiversity and Access to Nature<sup>23</sup>*

The policy requires the Borough to use the Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy<sup>24</sup> to identify, protect and manage statutory nature designations, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, areas deficient in accessible wildlife sites described in the London Plan Implementation Report 'Improving Londoners Access to Nature'<sup>25</sup> and green and blue corridors of movement for species.

Furthermore, the Borough should publish policies and proposals to protect priority species and habitats and the enhancement of their populations and their extent via appropriate BAP targets. The Mayor and the London Biodiversity Partnership have identified targets for the re-creation and restoration of priority habitats outlined in Table 7.3 of the London Plan<sup>26</sup>.

Developments adversely affecting protected species, priority species or Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation should be resisted on the basis of the following hierarchy:

- Avoid adverse impact to the biodiversity interest;
- Minimise impact and seek mitigation; and
- Only in exceptional cases where the benefits of the proposal clearly outweigh the biodiversity impacts, seek appropriate compensation.

#### *Policy 7.21 Trees and Woodlands<sup>27</sup>*

The policy requires the Borough to protect, maintain and enhance trees and woodlands in accordance with the London Tree and Woodland Framework Guidance implementing a Tree strategy<sup>28</sup> that covers the audit, protection, planting and management of trees and woodland. This should be linked to a green infrastructure strategy. Borough should also follow the advice of the NPPF to protect 'veteran' trees and ancient woodland there these are not already part of a protected site.

### **The New London Plan**

The New London Plan will set out an integrated economic, environment, transport and social framework for the development of London over the next 20-25 years. The Mayor published a final draft of a new London Plan in December 2017, which ended in March 2018. The new London Plan was subsequently submitted to the Secretary of State in late 2018 and is currently undergoing examination. The new London Plan is due to be published in autumn 2019. Until the new London Plan has passed the examination process and is formally adopted, the current consolidated London Plan (2017) is still the adopted Development Plan. However, at its advanced stage in the plan-making process, the new London

<sup>22</sup> Greater London Authority (2016) [London Plan](#) 2016, Policy 7.18

<sup>23</sup> Greater London Authority (2016) [London Plan](#) 2016, Policy 7.19

<sup>24</sup> Greater London Authority, (2002) [Connecting with Nature – the Mayors Biodiversity Strategy](#)

<sup>25</sup> Greater London Authority, (2008) [Improving Londoners Access to Nature – London plan Implementation Report](#), (Consolidated with Alterations since 2004)

<sup>26</sup> Greater London Authority (2016) [London Plan](#) Table 7.3

<sup>27</sup> Greater London Authority (2016) [The London Plan](#) 2016, Policy 7.21

<sup>28</sup> Greater London Authority (2012) [Green Infrastructure and Open Environments Supplementary Planning Guidance](#)

Plan is a material consideration in planning decisions. Relevant policies within the new London Plan are outlined below.

#### *Policy GG1 Building strong and inclusive communities*

This policy seeks to deliver strong and inclusive communities through good growth. It requires development to provide access to good quality community spaces, services and amenities and infrastructure that accommodate, encourage and strengthen communities, increasing active participation and social integration, and addressing social isolation. It also ensures public spaces are planned for people to move around and spend time in comfort and safety, creating places where everyone is welcome, which foster a sense of belonging and community ownership, and where communities can develop and flourish.

#### *Policy GG2 Making the best use of land*

This policy requires developers to protect and enhance London's open spaces, including the Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, designated nature conservation sites and local spaces, and promote the creation of new green infrastructure and urban greening, including aiming to secure net biodiversity gains where possible.

#### *Policy GG3 Creating a healthy city*

This policy requires developers to plan for improved access to and quality of green spaces, the provision of new green infrastructure and spaces for play, recreation and sports.

#### *Policy D3 Inclusive design*

This policy requires development to deliver an inclusive environment and meet the needs of all Londoners. Development proposals are required to achieve the highest standards of accessible and inclusive design, ensuring they:

- can be entered, used and exited safely, easily and with dignity by all.
- are convenient and welcoming with no disabling barriers, providing independent access without additional undue effort, separation or special treatment.
- are designed to incorporate safe and dignified emergency evacuation for all building users. In all developments where lifts are installed, as a minimum at least one lift per core (or more subject to capacity assessments) should be a suitably sized fire evacuation lift suitable to be used to evacuate people who require level access from the building.

#### *Policy D7 Public realm*

This policy seeks to ensure good design within the public realm and outlines a number of requirements including:

- Ensure the public realm is well-designed, safe, accessible, inclusive, attractive, well connected, related to the local and historic context, and easy to understand, service and maintain. Landscape treatment, planting, street furniture and surface materials should be of good quality, fit-for-purpose, durable and sustainable.
- Ensure appropriate management and maintenance arrangements are in place for the public realm, which maximise public access and minimise rules governing the space to those required for its safe management in accordance with the Public London Charter.
- Incorporate green infrastructure into the public realm to support rainwater management through sustainable drainage, reduce exposure to air pollution, moderate surface and air temperature and increase biodiversity.
- Ensure that appropriate shade, shelter and seating are provided to encourage people to spend time in a place.
- Ensure the provision and future management of free drinking water at appropriate locations in new or redeveloped public realm.

### *Policy S1 Developing London's social infrastructure*

This policy states development proposals that would result in a loss of social infrastructure in an area of defined need as identified in the borough's social infrastructure needs assessment required under Part A should be refused unless:

- there are realistic proposals for re-provision that continue to serve the needs of the neighbourhood and wider community, or;
- the loss is part of a wider public service transformation plan which requires investment in modern, fit for purpose infrastructure and facilities to meet future population needs or to sustain and improve services.

The policy also states redundant social infrastructure should be considered for full or partial use as other forms of social infrastructure before alternative developments are considered, unless this loss is part of a wider public service transformation plan.

### *Policy S4 Play and informal recreation*

This policy requires development proposals to increase opportunities for play and informal recreation and enable children and young people to be independently mobile. It also requires proposals to incorporate accessible routes for children and young people to existing play provision, schools and youth centres, within the local area, that enable them to play and move around their local neighbourhood safely and independently.

### *Policy S5 Sports and recreation facilities*

This policy requires development proposals for sports and recreational facilities to:

- increase or enhance the provision of facilities in accessible locations, well-connected to public transport and link to networks for walking and cycling
- maximise the multiple use of facilities, and encourage the co-location of services between sports providers, schools, colleges, universities and other community facilities
- support the provision of sports lighting within reasonable hours where there is an identified need for sports facilities and lighting is required to increase their potential usage, unless the lighting gives rise to demonstrable harm to the local community or biodiversity
- ensure that there is no net loss of facilities, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no ongoing or future demand. Where published, a borough's assessment of the need for sports and recreation facilities should be used to identify ongoing or future demand.

### *Policy HC1 Heritage conservation and growth*

This policy notes development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets' significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The cumulative impacts of incremental change from development on heritage assets and their settings should also be actively managed. Development proposals should seek to avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process.

This policy also requires development proposals to identify assets of archaeological significance and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation.

### *Policy G1 Green infrastructure*

This policy states London's network of green and open spaces, and green features in the built environment such as green roofs and street trees, should be protected, planned, designed and managed as integrated features of green infrastructure.

### *Policy G3 Metropolitan Open Land*

This policy seeks to protect the Metropolitan Open Land from inappropriate development. The policy states:

- development proposals that would harm MOL should be refused.
- boroughs should work with partners to enhance the quality and range of uses of MOL.

Proposals to enhance access to MOL and to improve poorer quality areas such that they provide a wider range of benefits for Londoners that are appropriate within MOL are particularly encouraged. Examples include improved public access for all, inclusive design, recreation facilities, habitat creation, landscaping improvement and flood storage.

#### *Policy G4 Open space*

This policy requires local developers to protect open spaces. The policy states the loss of protected open spaces should be resisted in areas of deficiency. If losses are proposed outside of areas of deficiency, equivalent or better quality provision should be made within the local catchment area unless an up-to-date needs assessment demonstrates this is unnecessary.

#### *Policy G6 Biodiversity and access to nature*

This policy seeks to enhance biodiversity and access to nature. It notes Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) should be protected. Where harm to a SINC is unavoidable and where the benefits of the development proposal clearly outweigh the impacts on biodiversity:

- avoid damaging the significant ecological features of the site
- minimise the overall spatial impact and mitigate it by improving the quality or management of the rest of the site
- seek appropriate compensation off-site based on biodiversity offsets or other appropriate metric.

The policy also states development proposals should aim to secure net biodiversity gain and be informed by the best available ecological information which should be considered from the start of the development process.

#### *Policy G7 Trees and woodlands*

This policy requires development proposals to ensure that, wherever possible, existing trees of value are retained.

## Wandsworth Local Plan and Development management documents

The London Borough of Wandsworth has adopted a Local Plan which sets out the spatial development for the Borough until 2030. The following provides a summary of the most relevant policy concerning Wandsworth Common.

#### *CS Policy IS 1: Sustainable Development*

The Council will support measures that mitigate and adapt to climate change and reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, and will promote a sustainable relationship between development and transport so as to minimise the need to travel.

#### *CS Policy IS 3: Good Quality Design and Townscape*

The Council is committed to championing good quality design within the borough in order to create safe, accessible and attractive environments that meet the needs the local people whilst protecting and reinforcing the existing varied character and heritage of the borough. The council will be sensitive to the placement of tall buildings ensuring that their location respects local context and the historic environment. Tall buildings may be appropriate in town centres, including the Wandle Delta.

#### *CS Policy IS 4: Protecting and enhancing environmental quality*

The Council will support measures to protect and enhance the environmental quality of the borough and work with partner agencies to help deliver this. In particular, measures will be taken to:

- Mitigate the impact of flood risk in line with the findings of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
- Improve air quality in line with the Council's Air Quality Action Plan and minimise the emissions of air pollution from development, in line with the approach set out in the Mayor of London's Sustainable Design & Construction Supplementary Planning Guidance, ensuring that new major developments are air quality neutral in line with the London Plan.
- Reduce the impact of noise, in line with the approach set out in London Plan 2015 Policy 7.15.

- Ensure development is safe regarding the re-use of contaminated land, in relation to proposals involving hazardous processes and materials and development located close to hazardous installations.
- Ensure efficient water management to reduce the impact of water take on the Wandle Catchment.

#### *CS PL 4: Open Space and the natural environment*

The Council will protect and improve public and private open space and Green Infrastructure in the borough, including Metropolitan Open Land, such as major commons, parks, allotments, trees and playing fields as well as the smaller spaces, including play spaces, as identified in the Open Space Study and Play Strategy.

Playing fields will be protected and opportunities for participation in sport, recreation and children's play will be promoted. Where there is no future demand for playing fields or other outdoor sports use, other open space uses will be sought

The Council will support developments which make a positive contribution to the wider network of open spaces, playing fields for participation in sport, recreation and children's play.

The borough's green chains and the open spaces along them will be protected and enhanced taking into account opportunities identified in the ALGG Area Frameworks.

#### *SSAD 4.1.5 Peabody Estate, St Johns Hill*

Plans are in progress to redevelop the Peabody Estate, St John's Hill by building over 500 homes. The estate lies just to the north of the Common of Boutflower Road. The plans will enhance accessibility to Wandsworth Common from Clapham Junction. In addition the increase in population is likely to increase the number of visitors to the Common.

#### *Policy DMS 2: Managing the historic environment<sup>29</sup>*

The council seek to ensure that applications affecting a heritage asset or its setting are consistent with the NPPF, the London Plan and relevant English Heritage guidance alongside any Conservation Area Appraisals and management strategies and where appropriate a Heritage Statement.

The council will support applications which sustain, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the significance, appearance, character and setting of the heritage asset itself, and the surrounding historic environment.

Proposals for development involving ground disturbance in Archaeological Priority Areas will need a desk based archaeological assessment and may also require field evaluation. The recording and publication of results will be required and in appropriate cases, the Council may also require preservation in situ, or excavation.

#### *Policy DMO1: Protection and enhancement of open spaces<sup>30</sup>*

The council will protect MOL from inappropriate development in accordance with the London Plan and National Planning Policy. Development will only be permitted where it is linked to the functional use of the open space and it does not harm the character, appearance or function of the open space. Cumulative impacts of development will be taken into account in this assessment. Where the net loss of open space is proposed, replacement provision of equivalent or improved quantity and quality that suits current and future needs will be required in an appropriate location.

#### *Policy DMO2: Playing fields and pitches, sport, play and informal recreation<sup>31</sup>*

The council will resist proposals which leads to the loss of sports pitches, playing fields, or land last used for outdoor sport, or which would prejudice the land's use for sport in terms of quality or quantity of facilities.

<sup>29</sup> London Borough of Wandsworth (2016) [Wandsworth Development Management Policies Document](#), Policy DMS 2

<sup>30</sup> London Borough of Wandsworth (2016) [Wandsworth Development Management Policies Document](#), Policy DMO1

<sup>31</sup> London Borough of Wandsworth (2016) [Wandsworth Development Management Policies Document](#), Policy DMO 2

The council will resist loss of indoor sports facilities and recreation facilities, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no current or future need or demand for the facility or replacement provision of equivalent or better quantity and quality that suits current and future needs is provided in an appropriate location.

The council will support improvements such as floodlighting which will improve access to or use of facilities provided there are no unacceptable impacts upon open space, local amenity or biodiversity.

Proposals involving a loss of children's play facilities will only be permitted where there is no identified need for the facilities or if the site is replaced by equivalent facilities in an appropriate location.

#### *Policy DMO4: Nature conservation<sup>32</sup>*

The council will resist development that will cause harm to any designated biodiversity site or any protected species unless any damaging impacts can be prevented by appropriate mitigation measures or conditions.

The council will support proposals which aim to support net gains for biodiversity, particularly new habitats and biodiversity features should consider native and priority species, taking into account species' adaptability to climate change. Proposals in areas deficient in access to nature, (defined by GiGL), will be required to incorporate enhancements to nature conservation.

#### *Policy DMO 5: Trees<sup>33</sup>*

The council will seek to protect trees of amenity value from development and support proposals which provide adequate replacement planting or in accordance with good arboricultural practice.

## Other relevant Local planning policy Documents

### **Historic Environment SPD<sup>34</sup>**

The Historic Environment SPD provides further guidance on existing planning policy included in the Core Strategy and DMPD. It details criteria that are material in determining planning and listed building applications related to heritage matters and the evidence that justifies the Council's approach. As such, the SPD positively contributes towards achieving sustainable and balanced communities and vibrant town centres, whilst meeting the needs of local residents. The SPD includes supplementary guidance on Archaeological Priority Areas.

### **Surrounding conservation areas**

#### *Conservation Areas*

Wandsworth Common is located in the Wandsworth Common Conservation Area. Part A) of the Conservation Area Appraisal highlights the key features contributing to the special interest of the Common itself and outlines a number of areas of enhancement. These include the need to improve the railway bridge linking Trinity Road with Bolingbroke Grove, and the need to reflect more closely the original vegetation pattern of the Common.

### **Local listing**

The existing Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest contains around 520 buildings and may be accessed from the web link below:

[http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/downloads/file/3847/local\\_list\\_of\\_buildings\\_of\\_architectural\\_or\\_historic\\_interest](http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/downloads/file/3847/local_list_of_buildings_of_architectural_or_historic_interest) [Accessed 28 May 2019]

### **London Parks and Gardens Trust**

Wandsworth Common is noted on the Inventory of London's Green Spaces of Local Historic Interest prepared by the London Parks and Gardens Trust. Further information at London Gardens Online

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<sup>32</sup> London Borough of Wandsworth (2016) [Wandsworth Development Management Policies Document](#), Policy DMO 4

<sup>33</sup> London Borough of Wandsworth (2016) [Wandsworth Development Management Policies Document](#), Adopted Version, pp111-112

<sup>34</sup> London Borough of Wandsworth (2016) [Historic Environment SPD](#)

Website, 2015. Available at: <http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk/gardens-online-record.php?ID=WND067> [Accessed 28 May 2019]

# Appendix 6 Issues and opportunities photosheets



Figure 1: Entrance at Wandsworth Common Station showing refuse bins by entrance, bicycle parking and desire lines.



Figure 2: 'Welcome' sign found at the main entrances to the Common.



Figure 3: Noticeboard, St James' Triangle.



Figure 4: Noticeboard, also St James' Triangle

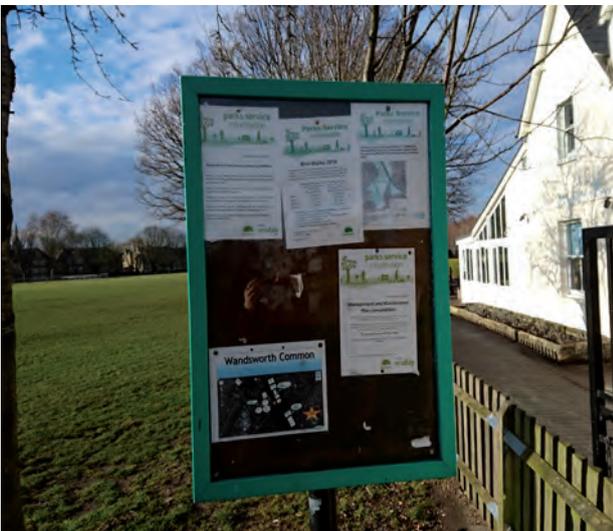


Figure 5: Noticeboard, Skylark Cafe.



Figure 6: No cycling signage at Bellevue Road entrance.



Figure 7: Cycling signage at Cats Back Bridge



Figure 8: Bench, St James' Triangle



Figure 9: Bench, Bolingbroke Fields



Figure 10: Bench, Chivalry Road play space



Figure 11: Bench, fishing lakes



Figure 12: Bins, St James' Triangle



Figure 13: Bin, St James' Triangle



Figure 14: Bin, Chivalry Road Play space



Figure 15: Bin, Skylark Cafe



Figure 16: Out of use water fountain, Skylark Cafe



Figure 17: Fencing near Skylark Cafe



Figure 18: Fencing near Dorlcote Road entrance



Figure 19: Fencing Skylark Cafe



Figure 20: Fencing pinch point at Skylark Cafe and tennis courts



Figure 21: Fencing pinch point at Skylark Cafe and tennis courts



Figure 22: Public toilets



Figure 23: Underpass under Trinity Road between Westside and Northside Field



Figure 24: Desire line paths, Bolingbroke fields

# Appendix 7 Wandsworth Council's open space events policy

WANDSWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

COMMUNITY SERVICES OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE –  
27TH NOVEMBER 2014

EXECUTIVE – 1ST DECEMBER 2014

Report by the Director of Housing and Community Services on the proposed Events Policy for the Borough's parks, commons and open spaces (excluding Battersea Park).

SUMMARY

In July 2014 (Paper No. 14-365), the Executive approved a consultation exercise on proposals to introduce an Events Policy for the management of events in/on the Borough's parks, commons and open spaces, excluding Battersea Park which already has an agreed policy in place (Paper No. 11-850). This Paper contains the results of the consultation and the proposals for the introduction of the policy.

The Executive are recommended to approve the Events Policy for the Borough's parks, commons and open spaces.

The Overview and Scrutiny Committee are asked to support the recommendation.

The Director of Finance comments that income generated by normal activities and events held in the open spaces will accrue to the planned Leisure and Culture Staff Mutual. If any new 'exceptional' events take place, income will be shared 30% to the Staff Mutual, 70% to the Council after taking account of any additional costs incurred by either party.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. The Community Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee are recommended to support the recommendation in paragraph 3.
2. If the Community Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee approve any views, comments or recommendations on this report, these will be submitted to the Executive for their consideration.
3. The Executive are recommended to approve the Events Policy for the Borough's parks, commons and open spaces as described in paragraphs 14 and 15.

**INTRODUCTION**

4. Whilst Battersea Park has been the principal venue in the Borough for outdoor events for many years, other parks, commons and open spaces have historically hosted a variety of events of differing sizes. These have ranged from very large events such as the Wandsworth Borough Show (Tooting Common, Putney Lower

## **Open Spaces Events Policy**

Common and King George's Park) and annual Fireworks Displays (Tooting Common, King George's Park and Wandsworth Park), to less extensive annual events such as funfairs, circuses, outdoor cinemas, community-based events, sporting events, and cultural or social events linked with the Tooting Bec Lido.

5. More recently, Tooting Common hosted the London 2012 Games Olympic Torch Relay Evening Celebration event which attracted a ticketed audience of 10,000 people, and a number of 'street parties' linked with the Queen's Diamond Jubilee took place in/on parks and open spaces across the Borough.
6. Whilst the hosting of small community events is possible in the vast majority of the Borough's parks and open spaces, only the following spaces have been, are or could be used to host events for more than 200 people. As such, this policy primarily relates to:-
  - (a) King George's Park, SW18 (Southfields);
  - (b) Tooting Common, SW17 (Bedford and Furzedown);
  - (c) Wandsworth Common, SW18 (Wandsworth Common and Northcote);
  - (d) Wandsworth Park, SW15 (Thamesfield); and
  - (e) Barn Elms Sports Centre, SW13 (London Borough of Richmond).

### **EXISTING DAY TO DAY MANAGEMENT OF EVENTS, COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT**

7. The responsibility for the day-to-day management of events in/on parks, commons and open spaces, including compliance with relevant legislation and the Terms and Conditions, rests with the Council's Events Team, which since 1st April 2014, operates within the Shadow Staff Mutual for Leisure and Culture Services.
8. The responsibility for policing events in/on parks, commons and open spaces, including the enforcement of relevant bye-laws, rests with the Attested Constables of the Council's Events Support Service (ESS). It should also be noted that it is the Head of the ESS who determines what level of policing is required for any given event, and this is non-negotiable by event organisers.
9. All event enquiries are subject to the submission of a formal application form by event organisers, and a requirement to submit both an event management plan and risk assessment for approval, before an event may go ahead.
10. For larger events, organisers are required to attend detailed planning meetings (Safety Advisory Groups) with the following agencies (where relevant):-
  - (a) The Council's Events Team;
  - (b) The Council's Events Support Service;
  - (c) The Council's Parks Service;
  - (d) The Council's Leisure and Sports Service;
  - (e) The Council's Environmental Services Division (Health and Safety, Licensing, Noise and Food Teams);
  - (f) The Council's Highways and On-street Service;
  - (g) Metropolitan Police Service;
  - (h) London Ambulance Service;
  - (i) London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority; and

- (j) Transport for London.

**GENERAL CONTROLS AND EVENT RESTRICTIONS**

11. A number of general controls and event restrictions apply to all events in/on parks, commons and open spaces, and these are as follows:-
- (a) specific park, common and open space legislation;
  - (b) Town and Country Planning Act 1990;
  - (c) Licensing Act 2003; and
  - (d) relevant Wandsworth and GLC park and open space bye-laws.

**CONSULTATION ON THE PROPOSED EVENTS POLICY**

12. Officers have consulted with the following user groups and stakeholder organisations regarding these proposals and their full responses are attached as appendices. A breakdown of specific points that have been raised by each of the consultative groups is provided in Appendix 1, together with relevant officer comments and the following copies of the responses are provided:-
- (a) Tooting Common Management Advisory Committee (Appendix 2);
  - (b) Friends of Tooting Common (Appendix 3); and
  - (c) Wandsworth Common Management Advisory Committee (Appendix 4).
13. As part of their submission, the Friends of Tooting Common made a suggestion to change the original wording of the proposed Events Policy, relating to a proposed amendment to the paragraph on the frequency of different categories of events. The original wording is as follows in italics, and the suggested wording provided has been reflected in the Proposed Events Policy section (see paragraph 14 (i) below):

*Frequency. Recognising that there needs to be a balance between the hosting of events and other uses of parks, commons and open spaces, no individual site shall be used for Category C events (between 5,000 and 10,000 people) on more than two consecutive weekends throughout the year or more than twice in any month.*

**PROPOSED EVENTS POLICY**

14. A number of specific controls and event restrictions formed the basis for the proposed draft Events Policy for consultation, and would apply to all events in/on parks, commons and open spaces, as follows:-
- (a) The Council's Terms and Conditions for Events. The Council already has in place extensive Terms and Conditions (regulations) for the use of parks and open spaces for events.
  - (b) Premises Licences. For events involving the sale of alcohol or certain forms of entertainment, a separate licence would also be required via an application to the Council's Environmental Services Division.
  - (c) Grass Areas. Grass areas shall not be used for events over the winter months between 30th September and 1st April, with the exception of Barn Elms Sports Centre for events directly linked with winter sports or the annual Boat Race.

## **Open Spaces Events Policy**

- (d) Ecological Sites. Events shall not be located on any sites of specific ecological importance.
- (e) Sports Pitches. Events shall not be permitted to compromise the maintenance and operation of sports pitches.
- (f) Care of Grass, Trees and Infrastructure. Care of grass, trees and the general infrastructure of parks, commons and open spaces shall be subject to the rigorous enforcement of the Terms and Conditions.
- (g) Time Limits. A time limit of 10.00pm shall be imposed on all events. It should be noted that most events normally end by 8.00pm, but some sporting and public events may require an extension to the later time.
- (h) Maximum Audience Size. Events shall not exceed a maximum audience size of 10,000 people and event organisers shall be required to produce control measures for the Council's approval, to ensure this.
- (i) Frequency. Recognising that there needs to be a balance between the hosting of events and other uses of parks, commons and open spaces, the following restrictions on event frequencies shall apply for Category B (between 2500 and 5000 people) and Category C events (between 5,000 and 10,000 people):
- there will not be a Category C or B event at any site on the same park, common or open space on consecutive weekends;
  - there will not be more than four Category C events on the same park, common or open space in any six month period; and
  - there will not be more than six Category B events on the same park, common or open space in any 6 month period.
- (j) Noise Limits. Noise shall be regulated by the specific limitations contained within the Terms and Conditions, including but not limited to, noise shall not exceed 75 db (A), when 10 metres from an Event site.
- (k) Weekend Events. Weekend events shall be limited to those that are open to the general public including ticketed events (e.g. music events), or events to which there is an open application for participation (e.g. charity fun runs). Weekend events within stand alone facilities (e.g. Bowling Greens), or areas with existing fenced or gated access shall also be permitted, subject to there being minimal disruption of the primary purpose of the site.
- (l) Variations to Event Restrictions. Variations to the Events Policy shall only be possible if they have been consulted upon and approved by the Council's Executive.

**PROPOSED PROCESSES FOR CONSULTATION ON EVENTS**

15. In order to ensure the right balance between the use of parks and open spaces for events and normal use by members of the public, it is proposed that the following processes for routine consultation on events, are adopted:-

**Category A Events up to 2,500 people**

<b>Events Team</b>	<b>Parks Service</b>	<b>MACS / Friends</b>
Events Team manage applications as per existing arrangements →  Current level of applications = 14 / annum across all parks, commons and open spaces.	Notified of event enquiries to ensure no clashes with planned works and updated Events Diaries distributed to Parks Management →	Updated Events Diaries distributed to MACs / Friends groups.

**Category B Events from 2,500 – 5,000 people**

<b>Events Team</b>	<b>Parks Service</b>	<b>MACS / Friends</b>
Events Team consider application →  Current level of applications = 1 / annum across all parks, commons and open spaces.	Event application discussed with Parks Service →	Relevant MACs / Friends groups consulted on event proposals.

**Category C Events from 5,000 – 10,000 people**

<b>Events Team</b>	<b>Parks Service</b>	<b>MACS / Friends</b>
Events Team consider application →  Current level of applications = 0 / annum across all parks, commons and open spaces.	Event application discussed with Parks Service →	Relevant MACs / Friends groups consulted on event proposals.

**COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE**

16. The Director of Finance comments that income generated by normal activities and events held in the open spaces will accrue to the planned Leisure and Culture Staff Mutual. If any new 'exceptional' events take place, income will be shared 30% to the Staff Mutual, 70% to the Council after taking account of any additional costs incurred by either party. It is considered that this arrangement will incentivise the Staff Mutual and provide a fair return to the Council. These arrangements were outlined and agreed in Paper No. 14-152 to the Executive in February 2014.

## ***Open Spaces Events Policy***

### **CONCLUSION**

17. The current level of event applications across all parks, commons and open spaces (excluding Battersea Park) is extremely low and the above policy seeks to confirm and bring together existing arrangements and restrictions into a single document, with the added proposal for how events will be consulted upon in future. The policy is designed to give clarity to the public and stakeholders in respect of controls relating to events.

---

The Town Hall  
Wandsworth  
SW18 2PU

BRIAN REILLY  
Director of Housing and Community Services

19th November 2014

### **Background papers**

There are no background papers to this report.

All reports to Overview and Scrutiny Committees, regulatory and other committees, the Executive and the full Council can be viewed on the Council's website ([www.wandsworth.gov.uk/moderngov](http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/moderngov)) unless the report was published before May 2001, in which case the Committee Secretary (David Jones-Owen tel: 020 8871 7032 or email [djones-owen@wandsworth.gov.uk](mailto:djones-owen@wandsworth.gov.uk)) can supply it if required.

# Appendix 8 CFP Visitor survey report



people spaces places

**Wandsworth Common**  
Management and Maintenance Plan  
Visitor Survey

Issue number: v2

Status: FINAL

Date: 14/05/2018

Prepared by: Lizzie Hughes

Authorised by: Adrian Spray

# Wandsworth Common

## Management and Maintenance Plan

### Visitor Survey

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#### Appendix A Zone Map

## 1 Introduction

The London Borough of Wandsworth commissioned Consultants CFP to assist in the development of the future management and maintenance plan for Wandsworth Common. CFP were commissioned to develop a Visitor Survey to gather the opinions of local residents, users and non-users of the Common. The visitor survey ran from February 9th to March 19th 2018. The online consultation was promoted by Wandsworth Council including a page on their website, an article in the borough wide online newsletter 'Brightside', a press release and links posted regularly to social media which were further shared by both Enable Parks Service and the Management Advisory Committee. In addition, posters were positioned on the Common with a link to the online consultation. A further 200 hard copies of the survey were made available and promoted from the Skylark Café, Naturescope and All-Star Tennis allowing people to fill in a paper copy of the survey which were subsequently returned in batches for analysis.

In total, the survey received 964 responses. The following report details the key findings, including how residents use the Common, how they perceive the quality of the Common and what they would like to see there in future.

### **Additional sports user consultation:**

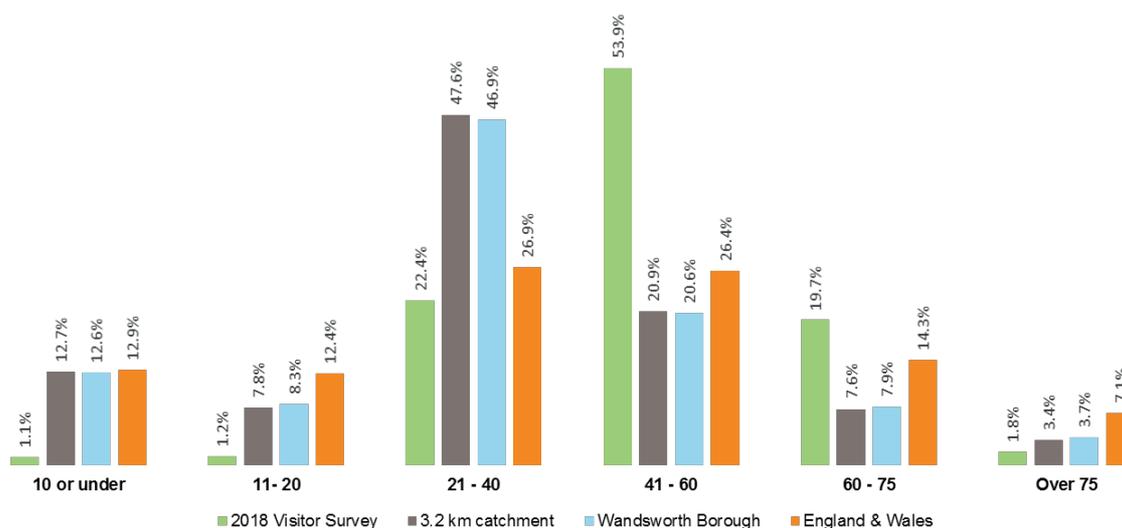
At our March 8<sup>th</sup> stakeholder workshop concerns were raised that views of sports users were not being adequately represented in the visitor survey due to sports users coming from outside of the area and so being less likely to see publicity around the consultation. We immediately emailed a mailing list of all known sports users asking that they participate in the survey to ensure the full breadth of views were represented. Given that this was only done 10 days prior to the close of the online consultation we followed this with another e-mail on March 29<sup>th</sup> to 114 known sports-users giving them an opportunity to respond on some specific points (below) by May 8<sup>th</sup> – no responses were received to this additional request.

- Your organisation's use of Wandsworth Common and any comments about the condition or suitability of the facilities that you use.
- Anything that limits or restricts your use of the Common.
- Any changes you would like to see implemented in the future to help achieve your organisations goals or meet the needs of your members / clients.
- Any other comments that you may have about the management, maintenance or improvement of the Common.

## 2 Respondent Profile

In total, there were 964 responses to the survey. Of these, just over two fifths (43.5%) identified as male, an underrepresentation compared with the 3.2km catchment of the Wandsworth Common area where there is a more or less even gender split (with 51.2% males).

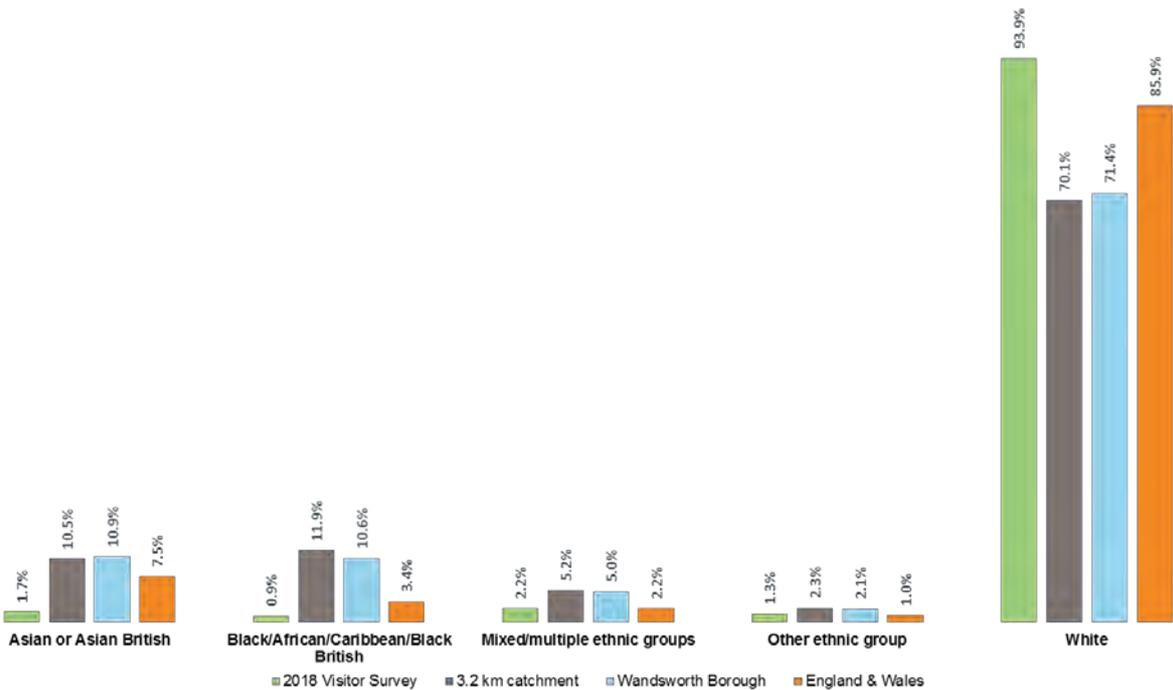
**Chart 1** below shows the age profile of respondents to the survey compared with the population within the 3.2km catchment, Wandsworth Borough and England & Wales. Half of the survey respondents (53.9%) were aged between 41 and 60; a vast overrepresentation compared with the catchment and the rest of the Borough, where about a fifth of the population fall into this age category. In comparison, only a quarter of respondents (24.6%) were under the age of 40, compared with the catchment (68.1%), Wandsworth Borough (67.8%) and England & Wales (52.2%).



**Chart 1** Age Profile

Respondents were also asked if they considered themselves to have a disability or long-term illness that affected their use of Wandsworth Common. While the vast majority said they did not, 22 respondents (2.4%) answered yes to this question. This is significantly lower than the 3.2km catchment for the Common, where a tenth of the population (11.1%) have their day-to-day activities limited a little or a lot by long-term illness or disability.

**Chart 2** below shows the ethnic profile of the survey respondents compared with the 3.2km catchment, Wandsworth Borough and England & Wales. With 93.9% of respondents identifying themselves as White there was a vast overrepresentation compared with the catchment area (70.1%) and the Borough (71.4%). Under 'other' respondents said they were South Korean, Hong Kong Chinese / Chinese, Mediterranean and Anglo Indian.



**Chart** Ethnic Profile

**2.1 Spatial Analysis**

In total, 954 respondents gave valid postcodes which have been analysed and plotted (**Figure 1** overleaf). The majority of respondents are local to Wandsworth Common, with 73.3% coming from within a 1km radius of the Common. Nine in ten (91.1%) respondents were from within 3km and only 3.6% were further than 10 km away. All came from in or around London, with the furthest from Newnham Hook, approximately an hour or 66.5 km away. There was a good distribution of respondents, with responses from all areas around the Common.

# Wandsworth Common Management and Maintenance Plan

Figure 1  
Locations of Respondents

## LEGEND

◆ Respondent Location

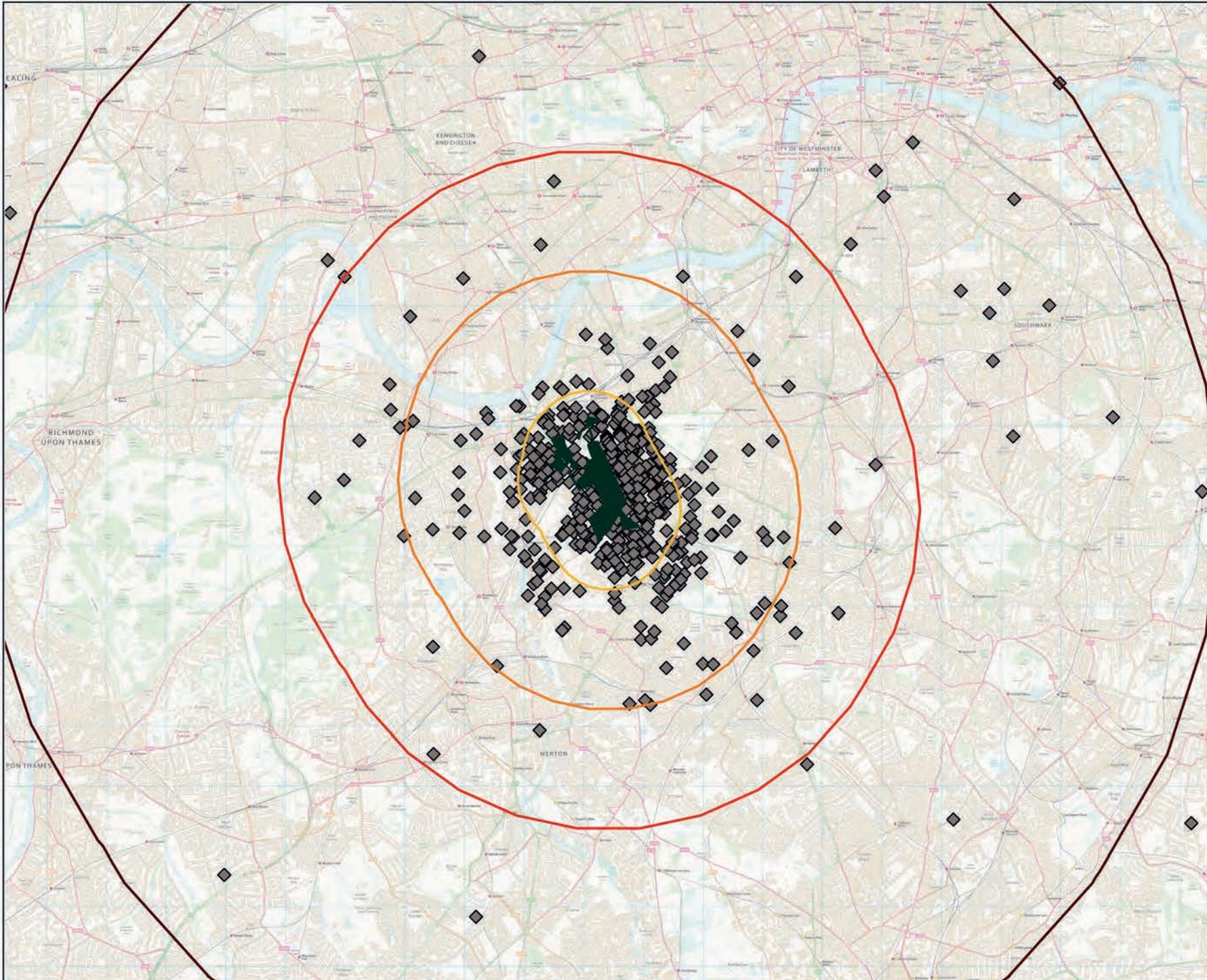
■ Wandsworth Common

□ 1 km Buffer

□ 3 km Buffer

□ 5 km Buffer

□ 10 km Buffer



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Drawn by:	Checked by:	Date:
LH	AS	17/04/18



## 2.2 Responses

Respondents were asked if they were responding on behalf of an organisation or as an individual. While 921 respondents (96.1%) responded as individuals, some answered on behalf of the following organisations:

- Base Invaders Softball Club
- Baseball Softball UK
- Bellevue Pharmacy
- Bolingbroke Bowls Club
- Clissold Park Rangers
- Fit for Kids (FFK)
- Fuzzy Ducks Softball Club
- Greater London Mixed Softball League
- Honeywell Junior School
- James Pendleton Estate Agents
- Jigsaw Bellevue Road
- Katie & Jo
- L J Clark's Cricket Club
- London Raiders Softball Club
- Northcote Lodge School
- Olympic Waterloo FC
- One Element
- Open Air Fit Ltd
- Partridges
- Perform
- Prestige cafe
- Rasons local Ltd
- Spencer Cricket Club
- Swiss Cottage Tuesday FC
- The Hope
- Try Tag Rugby
- Wandsworth Cycling Campaign
- Westminster Cricket Club

### 3 Visiting Wandsworth Common

For details of zones used in this section please see **Appendix A**. Only one respondent (0.1%) had not visited the Common in the last 12 months. When asked how frequently they visited specific areas of the Common, Bolingbroke Fields (including South) were the most popular areas of the Common, with two fifths of respondents (43.3% and 41.4% respectively) visiting them on most days or daily. Bellevue Field (40.7%), the Lakes and Wetland (41.4%) and the Sports Fields and Café Area (41.7%) were also popular with many visiting them on most days or daily (**Chart 3** overleaf).

Conversely, almost two fifths (37.2%) of respondents had never visited the Prison Banks, with a third (33.2%) visiting less than once a month. Other less well visited areas of the Common included St Mark's Area (with 30.8% of respondents having never visited it) and Northside Field (Patriotic Site) which a quarter (24.6%) of respondents having never visited. A fifth of respondents (21.4%) had never visited the Northside Field, with 31.6% visiting less than once a month. Similarly, 32.6% of respondents said they visit St James' Triangle less than once a month. The Scope and Westside were visited by around a tenth of respondents on daily basis (10.3% and 9.7% respectively), however, a higher proportion had never visited the sites, with 19.5% reporting they had never been to The Scope and 23.9% never visiting the Westside.

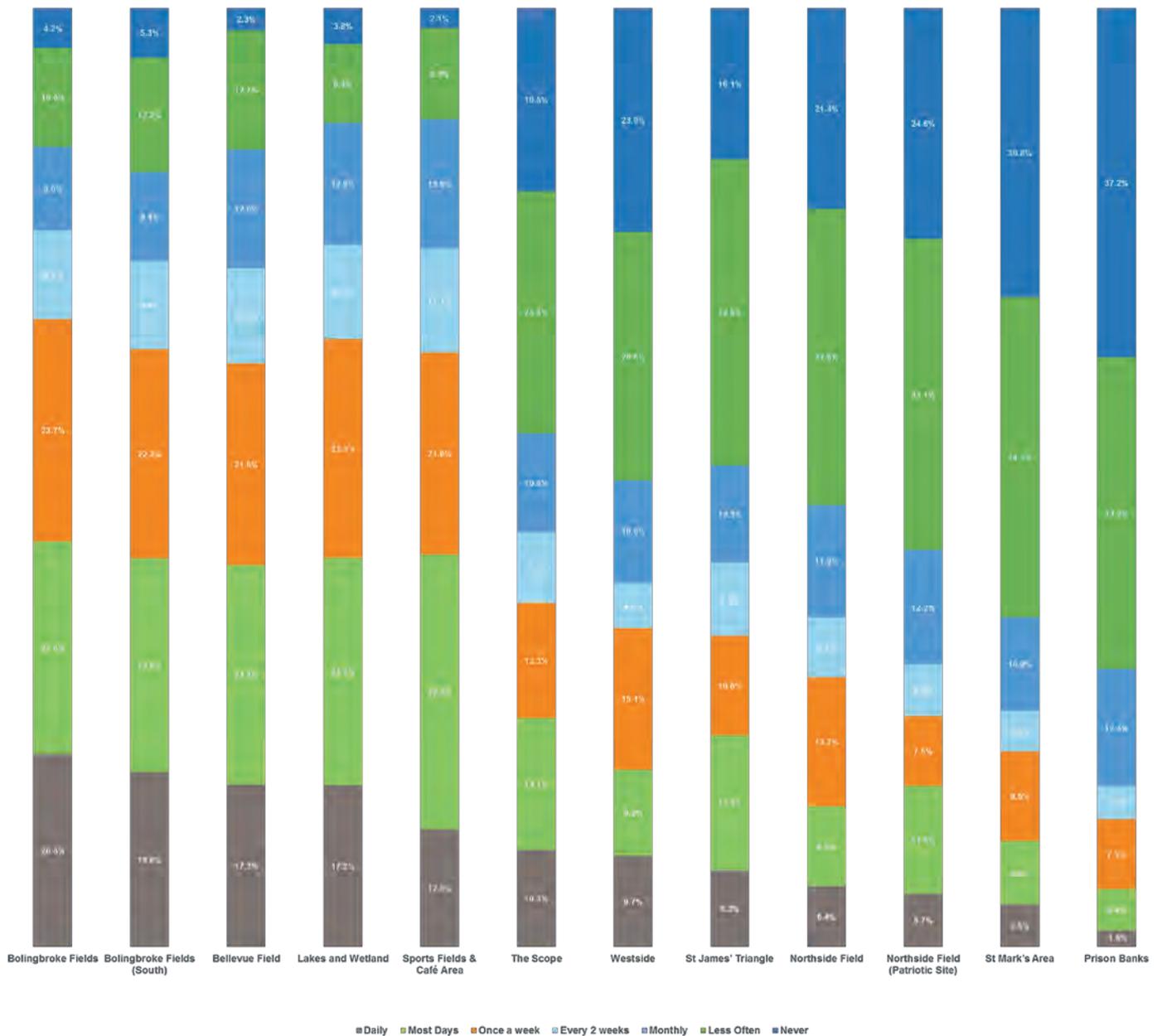
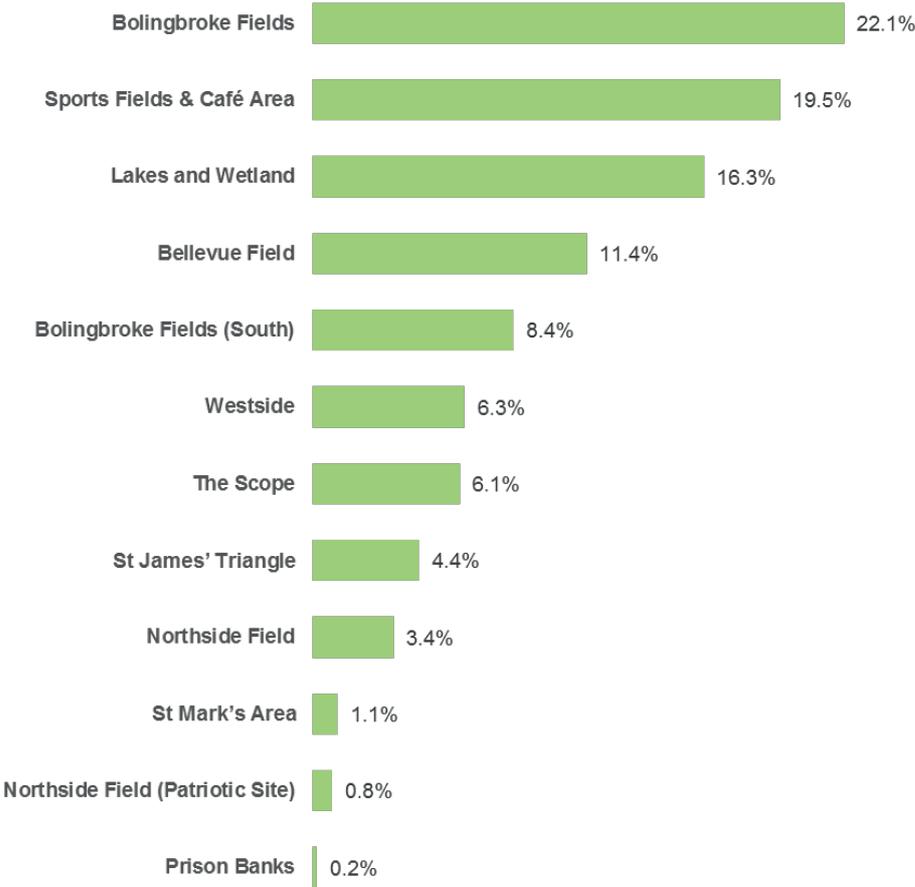


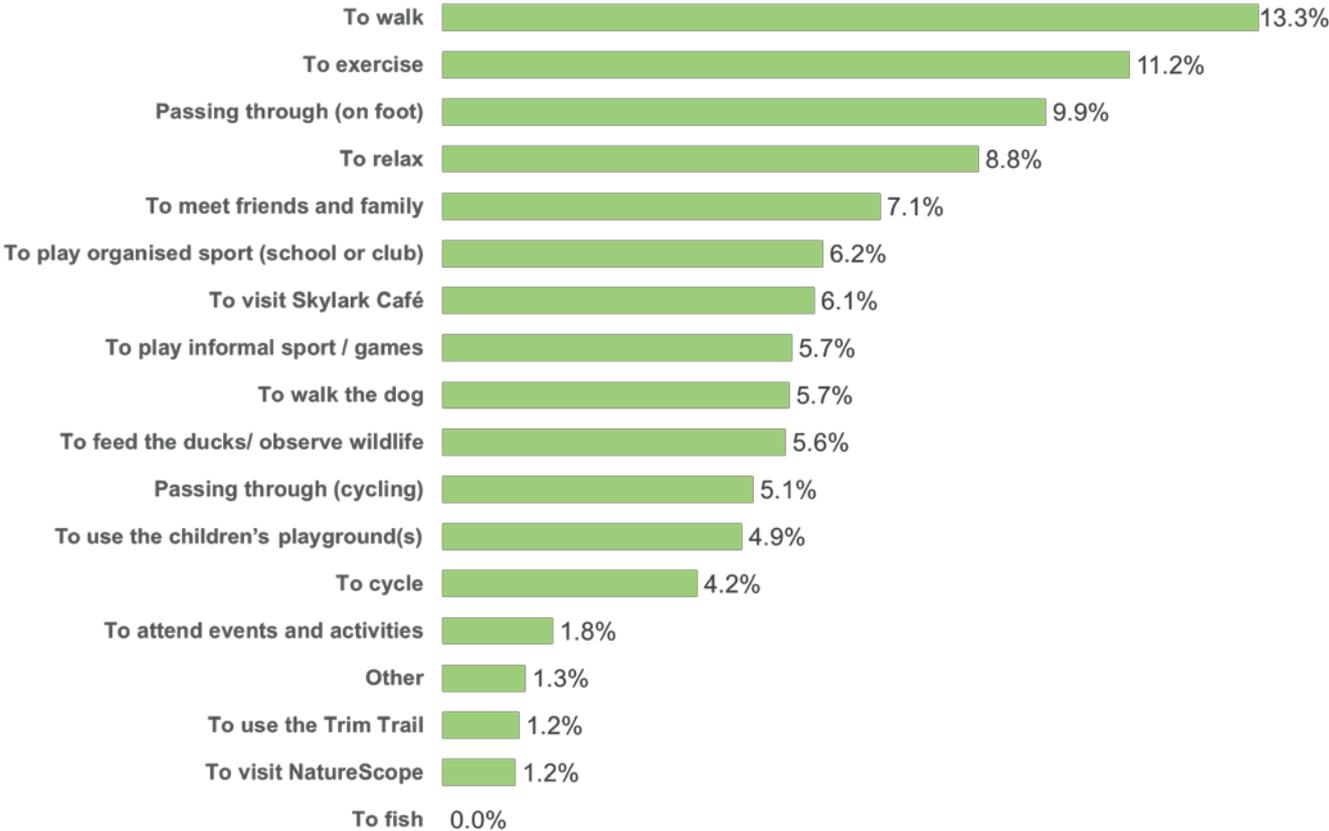
Chart 3 Frequency of Use – areas of Wandsworth Common

Respondents were also asked which single area of the Common they visited the most. **Chart 4** below shows that, with around one in five respondents (22.1%) the Bolingbroke Fields were the most popular area, followed by the Sports Fields and Café area (19.5%) and the Lakes and Wetland (16.3%). With only eight respondents (0.8%) the Northside Fields (Patriotic Site) was one of the least popular areas, with Prison Banks (0.2% of respondents visited this area the most) being the least popular area overall.



**Chart 4** Most frequently used areas of Wandsworth Common

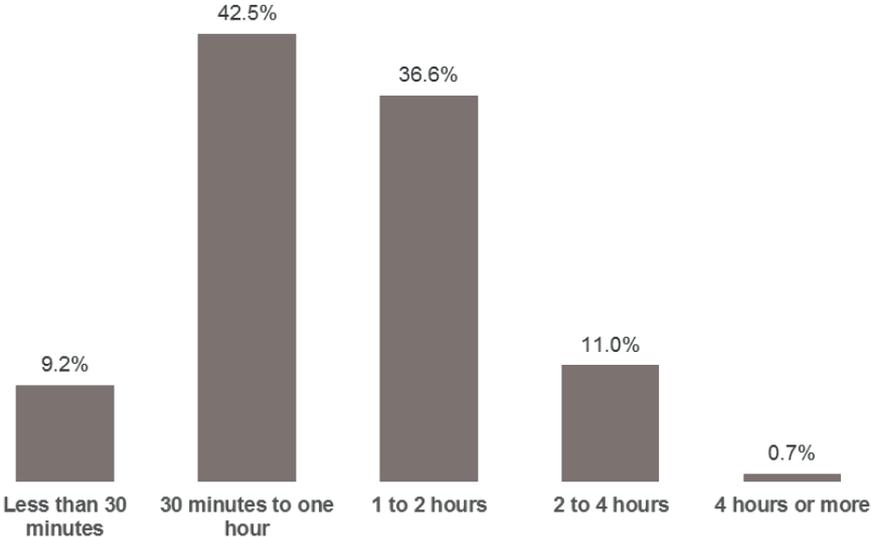
The most popular reason for visiting Wandsworth Common (**Chart 5**), with 13.3% of the responses, was to walk, followed by exercise (11.2%). A tenth (9.9%) of respondents also tend to use Wandsworth Common as a pass through on foot. None of the respondents said they used the Common to fish.



**Chart 5** Reasons for visiting Wandsworth Common

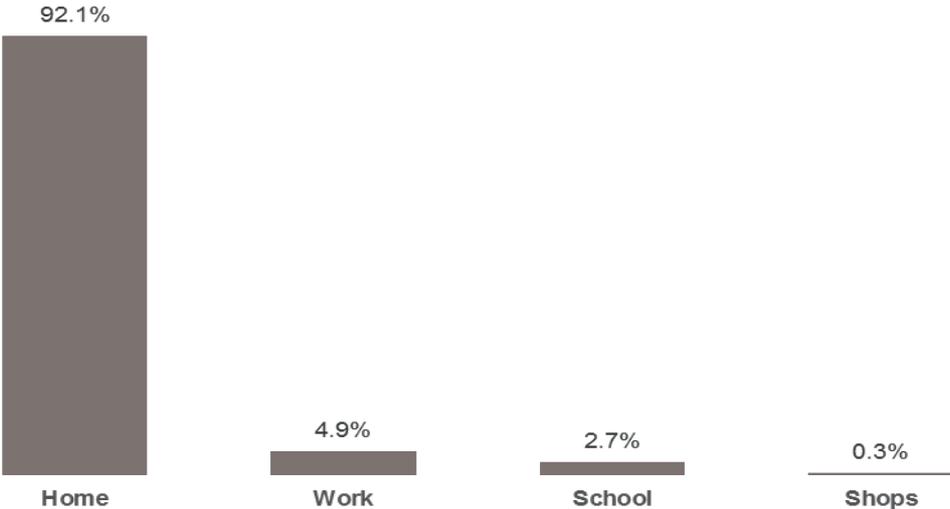
Under other, respondents said they used the Common for picnicking, photography, for work meetings or commuting, school activities, sun bathing, foraging for blackberries, hips and sloes and for flying kites and model aircraft. Some respondents commented on the specific sports and activities which they use the Common for, including All Star Tennis, as part of an exercise class, running / jogging, Tai Chi and Nordic walking. Many also cited enjoying nature or natural history and the open space as a reason to visit, while others go to see their children playing sport.

When asked how much time they spent at Wandsworth Common during a typical visit, around a fifth of respondents (42.5%) said they stayed for 30 minutes to one hour (**Chart 6**). Approximately a third (36.6%) said they visited for one to two hours, with only 11.7% remaining for more than two hours.



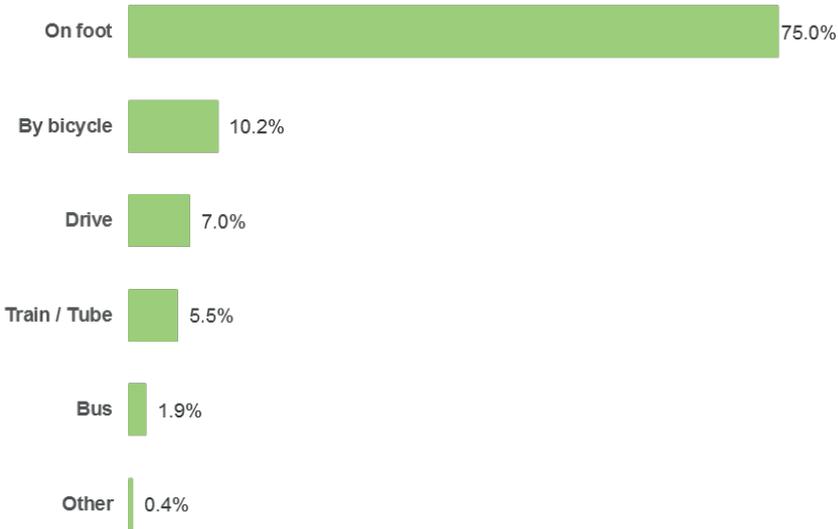
**Chart 6** Dwell time

Most respondents said they visited Wandsworth Common from home (92.6%), with around one in 20 (4.7%) coming from work and 2.4% from school (**Chart 7**). Three respondents (0.3%) said they travelled from the shops. Two respondents also added that they sometimes travel from the gym and friends and family’s homes.



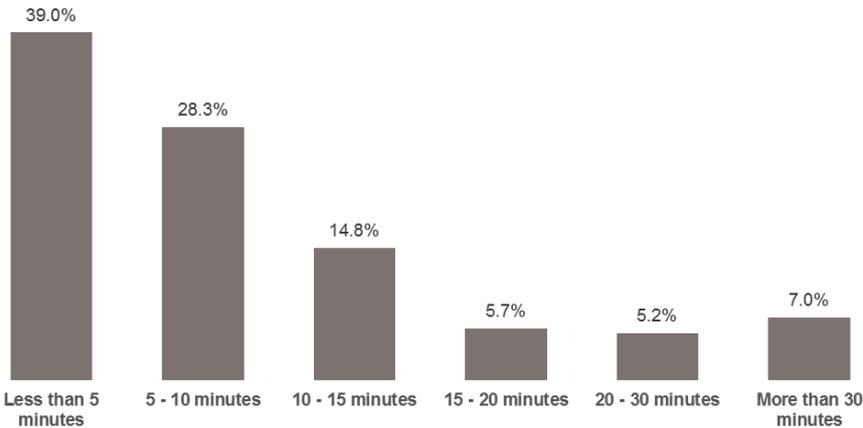
**Chart 7** Where do you normally travel from?

**Chart 8** below demonstrates that the majority (75.0%) of respondents tend to travel to the Common on foot. This is not surprising as many are local to the Common, living within the 1 km buffer. Around a tenth (10.2%) travel by bicycle, while 7.0% drive to the Common. Only 71 respondents (7.4%) tend to travel to the Common using public transport, with 5.5% travelling by train or tube and 1.9% by bus.



**Chart 8** Travelling to Wandsworth Common

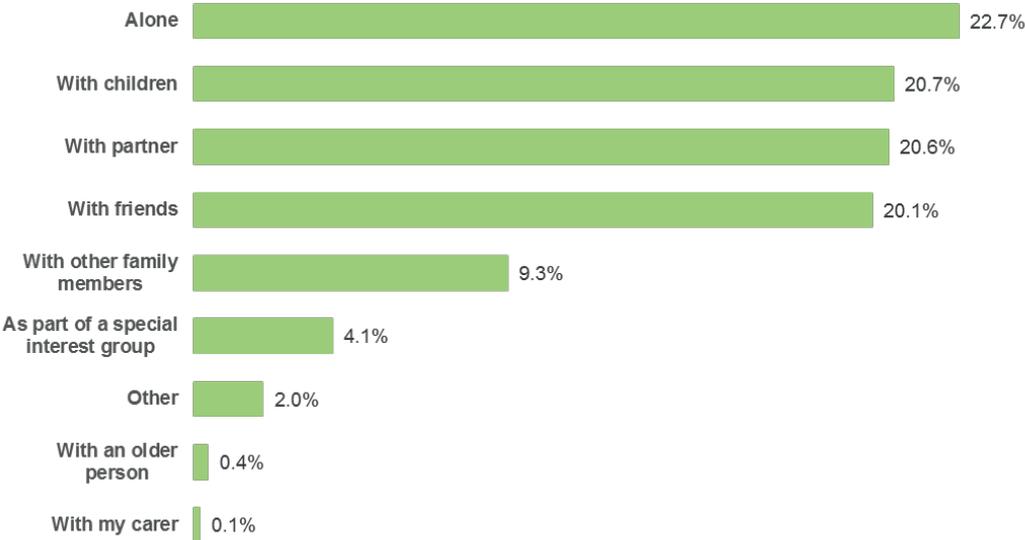
With more than two thirds (67.3%) of respondents most travel for less than ten minutes to get to the Common. Only 67 respondents (7.0%) travel for more than 30 minutes to the Common (**Chart 9**).



**Chart 9** Length of journey to the Common

**Chart 10** below shows who respondents said they usually visited the Common with. The largest proportion of respondents (22.7%) typically visit Wandsworth Common alone, followed closely by with children (20.7%), with partner (20.6%) and with friends (20.1%).

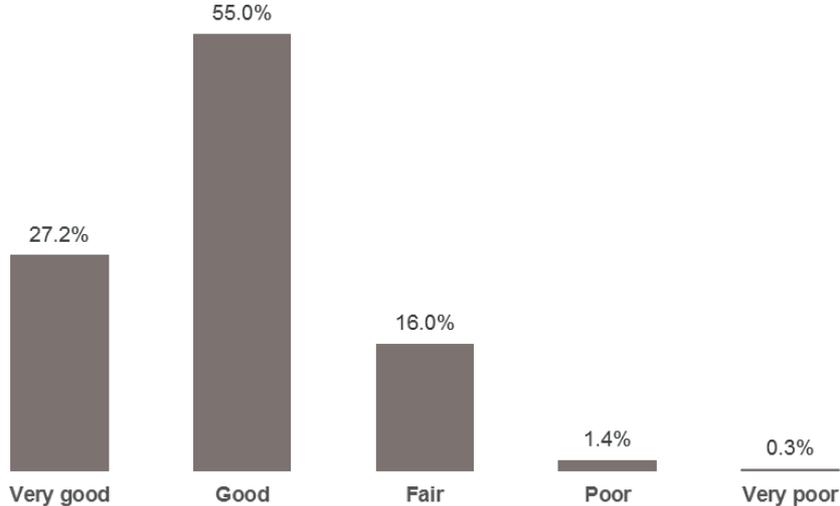
Under other, most respondents said they visited with sports groups, including Allstar tennis, Battersea Breeze Cycling Group, Broomwood FC, Ironsides Rugby, Fit for Kids FC, Greater London Mixed Softball League and London Raiders and Thundercats Softball Teams. As well as other exercise or circuit groups including Nordic Walking, British Military Fitness, One Elements Fitness or with a personal trainer. Other regular groups also included Brownies, school groups, Wandsworth Common MAC, Platform1 Gallery artists and local resident groups.



**Chart 10** Who do you normally visit with?

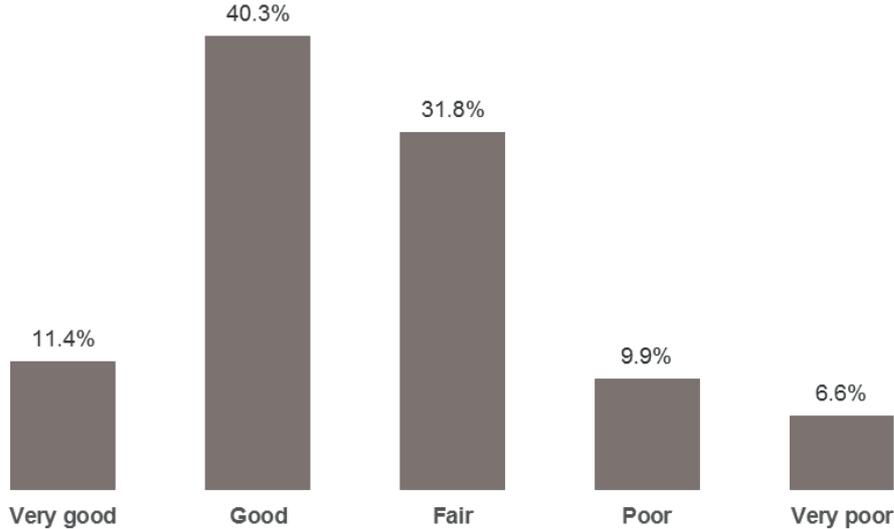
#### 4 Walking and Cycling

When asked to rate the quality of walking routes (paths and roads) over four fifths (82.2%) of respondents rated them as very good or good. Only 13 respondents (1.4%) rated them as poor or very poor, with only three respondents (0.3%) considering them very poor (**Chart 11**).



**Chart 11** Rating the quality of walking routes on Wandsworth Common

Respondents were also asked to rate the quality of cycle routes and roads on Wandsworth Common. **Chart 12** below shows that cycle routes were generally rated as a lower quality than walking routes on the Common, with 16.5% of respondents rating them as poor or very poor. However, around half of the respondents (51.7%) still considered the routes to be good or very good quality.



**Chart 12** Rating the quality of cycling routes on Wandsworth Common

Following on from the previous two questions, respondents were then asked if they had any suggestion for improvements to the walking or cycling routes. In total, 398 respondents suggested improvements, which have been read and categorised in **Table 1** below.

Suggestion	2018 Visitor Survey	
	n	%
Cyclists	140	22.6
Paths	139	22.4
Signage / markings	79	12.7
More cycling routes	52	8.4
Bridge	48	7.7
Separate	40	6.5
Lighting	38	6.1
Surface	29	4.7
Anti-social behaviour	27	4.4
Dogs	26	4.2
Other	16	2.6
Covers	3	0.5
Benches	2	0.3
Water fountains	2	0.3

**Table 1** Suggestions to improve cycling and walking routes on Wandsworth Common

Cyclists were referred to 140 times (22.6%) within the answers to the question. Some pedestrians felt that some of the cyclists were rude and aggressive, often cycling too fast and not respecting others using the Common, with 27 comments (4.4%) citing anti-social behaviour as an issue. On the other hand, some cyclists said that the cycling restrictions and no cycling areas discouraged many from cycling, while others had to cycle through no cycle areas as there is no complete cycle route through. Many respondents suggested the addition of more cycling routes to the Common, particularly from north to south and from Bellevue Road.

Pathways were also a popular comment and were referred to 139 times. While 40 respondents felt that cyclists, walkers and other users should be separated, others welcomed the removal of the white line from the pathways and felt that users of the Common should be encouraged to share the pathways and learn to get along. The Clapham Common system where the routes are shared but pedestrians have right of way was also cited as a potential new system for the Wandsworth Common. Other suggestions included widening the pathways to accommodate more users and in the comments 79 respondents (12.7%) suggested adding clearer

signage so users know who's right of way it is. Improving the surfaces of the pathways, particularly for users in wheelchairs or with buggies, was also suggested.

48 respondents (7.7%) also commented on the Cat's Back Bridge. Some cyclists felt that it was unnecessary to have to dismount, with one user stating that it did not comply with accessibility laws as they could not dismount their bike as it was not a standard model and that they could not manoeuvre the barriers. Meanwhile some pedestrians were unhappy that cyclists continued to travel over the bridge, at speed, without dismounting.

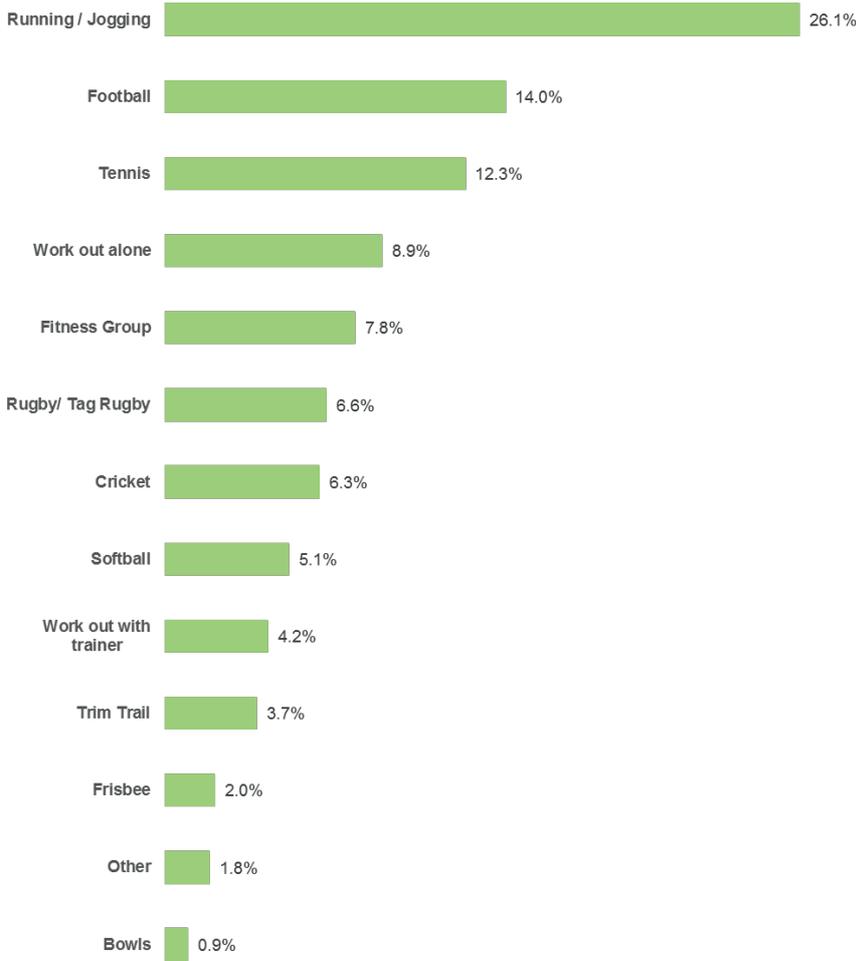
26 respondents (4.2%) mentioned dogs in their comments. Following on from the comments about anti-social behaviour from the cyclists, some users were concerned about dogs getting hit by a bike, including one woman who knew a lady whose dog had broken its foot after being hit. Conversely, some cyclists and other users wanted to see some areas made into dog free zones.

Additional comments about improving the cycling and walking routes included the addition of lighting to parts of the Common (6.1%), as well as water fountains (0.3%), benches (0.3%) and more covered walkways (0.5%).

Under 'Other', respondents said they would like to see more gates and better access to the sports fields, secure cycle parking and better maintenance.

## 5 Sport

With over a quarter of respondents (26.1%) the most popular formal or informal sport on the Common is running or jogging (**Chart 13**). This was followed by football (14.0%) and tennis (12.3%). Among the least popular sports on the Common were bowls (0.9%) and Frisbee (2.0%).



**Chart 13** Sport participation on Wandsworth Common

Under other, respondents said they participated in American football, basketball, cycling, dance, kite flying, rugby, Nordic walking, Tai Chi, yoga and skateboarding. Many also use the Common for informal sports with their children / grandchildren, including rounders and football. Northcote Lodge School also use the Common for their sports. Some respondents also participate in Pilates classes at Naturescope.

Respondents were then asked if there were any improvements that they would like to see made with the sports provision on Wandsworth Common (Table 2). In total, 379 respondents made suggestions for improvements.

Suggestion	2018 Visitor Survey	
	n	%
More sports	100	20.2
Surface maintenance	73	14.8
Other	46	9.3
Control over sports	37	7.5
Lighting	35	7.1
Inclusive sports	31	6.3
Changing rooms / storage	26	5.3
Information and bookings	18	3.6
Dog mess / Dogs	12	2.4
Nothing	12	2.4
Litter	10	2.0

**Table 2** Suggestions to improve sports provision on Wandsworth Common

With a fifth of the comments (20.2%) the most popular suggestion was for more sports to be provided / more provided for current sports. Suggestions included additional cricket nets and wickets, an all weather / AstroTurf pitch, additional softball pitches, better running track or Parkrun. There were also several suggestions of new trim trail equipment, especially more natural or wooden pieces. Some respondents also wanted to see additional sports available at the Common. These included: hockey, table tennis, baseball, yoga, netball, basketball and more space for informal sports. 31 respondents (6.3%) also suggested including more inclusive and affordable sports, aimed at the elderly or young children, to get more of the community involved and improve more people’s health. A number of respondents also added how important it was for the local schools to be allowed to use the space.

Another common suggestion, with 14.8% of comments was for the surfaces to be better maintained. Respondents said that the football pitches were ‘lumpy’ and of poor quality, while others also said that the running routes could be improved. Drainage was also a key issue, with many respondents commenting on pitches being waterlogged and matches having to be cancelled.

Respondents would also like more control over the sports provision (7.5%). Many of the sports users would like other users to have a better understanding that they have paid and are allowed to use the space. They also cited some conflict with other users, such as dog walkers who do not clear up after their dogs or control them properly (2.4%). On the other hand, some respondents felt that too much of the Common was given over to sports and that there needs to be more of a balance, with more space allowed for other users. Some also said that the sports players were rude and often left litter such as drinks bottles (2.0% of the comments). Other suggestions for limiting conflicts included creating more designated space for sports or for dog walking or ensuring that it was clear to others that the sports players or fitness coaches are authorised, for example by making them wear a badge or jacket.

Other facilities that would improve sports provision at the Common included floodlighting (7.1%), changing rooms with toilets and showers / storage or a better online booking system with more information on what is available and when (3.6%).

12 respondents (2.4%) said there was nothing needed to improve the sports provision at the Common. Under other (9.3%) suggestions included a pool, cycling routes or a coffee van for parents watching their children play sport.



Sports and fitness users, including runners, were also mentioned 109 (18.3%) times in the comments. Many of the respondents who use the site for sports said that there were issues around other users being unaware they had booked the space and complaining or getting in the way. Meanwhile, other users said there were too many sports groups and they took up too much of the Common, or that players were rude and left litter behind.

Walkers also featured in 102 of the comments (17.1%) often in conflict with other users such as cyclists and sports groups. Some respondents (1.7%) were also unhappy with the presence of schools on the Common, particularly private schools, using the space for sports.

Eight respondents (1.3%) said there was no conflict on the Common. Under other (3.7%) some respondents said that it was due to too many people using the space and not appreciating that it was a common.

2018 Visitor Survey		
User group	n	%
Cyclists	186	31.1
Dog walkers	161	26.9
Sports / fitness	109	18.2
Walkers	102	17.1
Other	22	3.7
Schools	10	1.7
None	8	1.3

**Table 3** Conflict on Wandsworth Common

Following on, respondents were asked for suggestions to help resolve some of the conflicts on Wandsworth Common (**Table 4**). The most popular suggestion, with 100 comments (24.2%) was for better enforcement of rules on the Common, such as the presence of a warden and more regular patrols, CCTV or stricter punishments, such as fines.

Dogs were also mentioned by 62 respondents (15.0%). Suggestions included creating dog free zones and introducing new rules such as keeping dogs on the lead or limiting the number of dogs any one user can have at a time. Better enforcement to ensure that dog foul is picked up was also suggested. Creating designated zones, such as for dog walkers or sports players, away from other users was also suggested by 27 respondents (6.5%) to reduce conflict.

Others also suggested improvements to the pathways (19.1%), such as introducing new cycling routes or separating them from the main pathways and widening the current paths. Some respondents (12.6%) suggested better markings and signage to inform users of who’s right of way it is. As well as providing more information for users on the code of conduct or the booking system for sports provision. Educating users on the appropriate way to behave and share the Common with other users was also suggested.

A small number of respondents (2.4%) also suggested reducing the amount of sports or reducing the size of sports groups on the Common, leaving more space for other users.

Under other (6.5%) respondents suggested adding more bins or introducing an area for activities such as picnicking. Others also said that it was a matter of different user groups learning to tolerate and get on with one another and that common sense was needed when reducing conflict.

Suggestion	2018 Visitor Survey	
	n	%
Wardens / enforcement	100	24.2
Pathways	79	19.1
Dogs	62	15.0
Other	54	13.0
Signage	52	12.6
Information and education	30	7.2
Designated areas	27	6.5
Less sport	10	2.4

**Table 4** Suggestions for resolving conflict on Wandsworth Common

When asked whether they felt that Wandsworth Common was safe, the vast majority of respondents (93.1%) said it was safe or very safe (Chart 14).

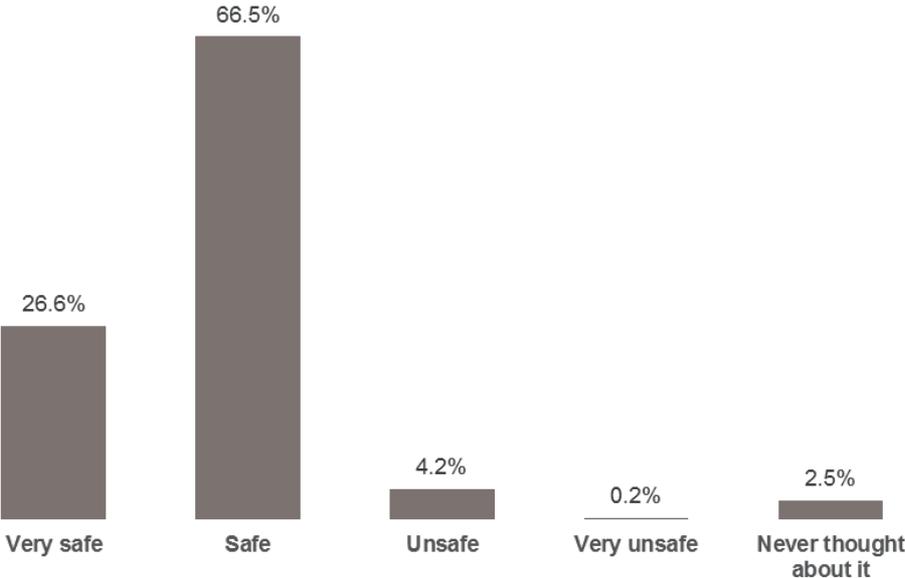


Chart 14 Safety



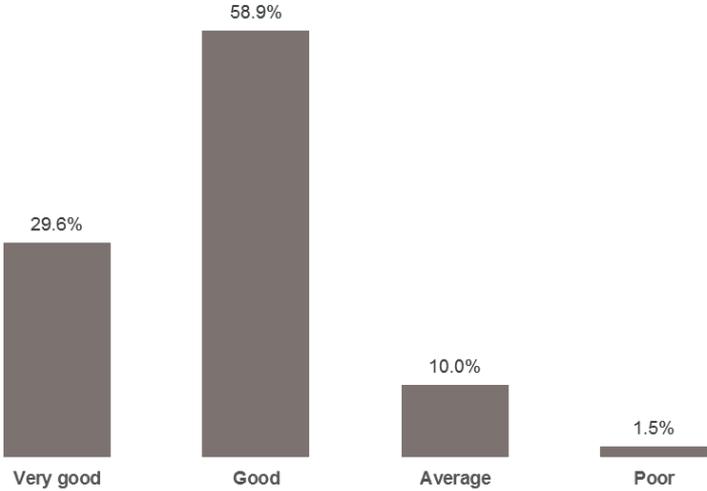
12 respondents (7.0%) also said that aggressive dogs that were off lead and not under control, particularly around small children, made them feel unsafe on the Common. Meanwhile three respondents (1.7%) said they did not feel unsafe on the Common.

Under other (4.1%) respondents said that the presence of rats as well as overgrown vegetation which limited visibility in places made them feel unsafe.

Reason	2018 Visitor Survey	
	n	%
Lack of lighting (?)	125	72.7
Anti-social behaviour	25	14.5
Dogs	12	7.0
Other	7	4.1
No problems	3	1.7

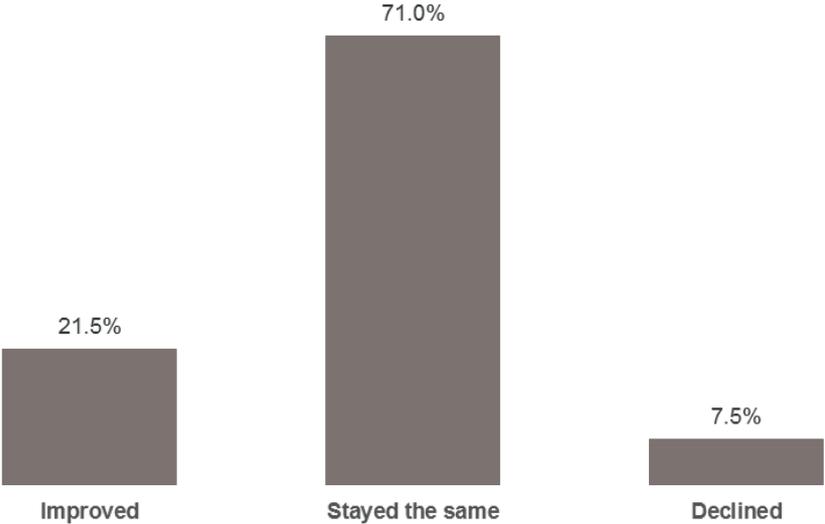
**Table 5** Feeling unsafe on Wandsworth Common

Over a quarter (29.6%) of respondents considered the quality of the Common to be very good, while 58.9% rated it as good. Only 14 respondents (1.5%) rated the quality of the Common as poor (**Chart 15**).



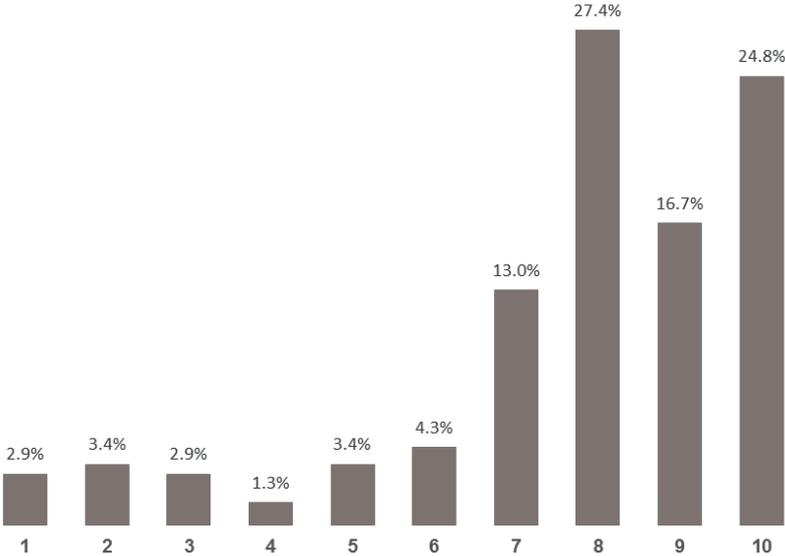
**Chart 15** Quality of Wandsworth Common

When asked what the change in quality had been over the last three years, seven in every ten respondents (71.0%) considered the quality to have stayed the same (**Chart 16**). A fifth (21.5%) felt that the quality of the common had improved, while only 71 respondents (7.5%) said it had declined in the past three years.



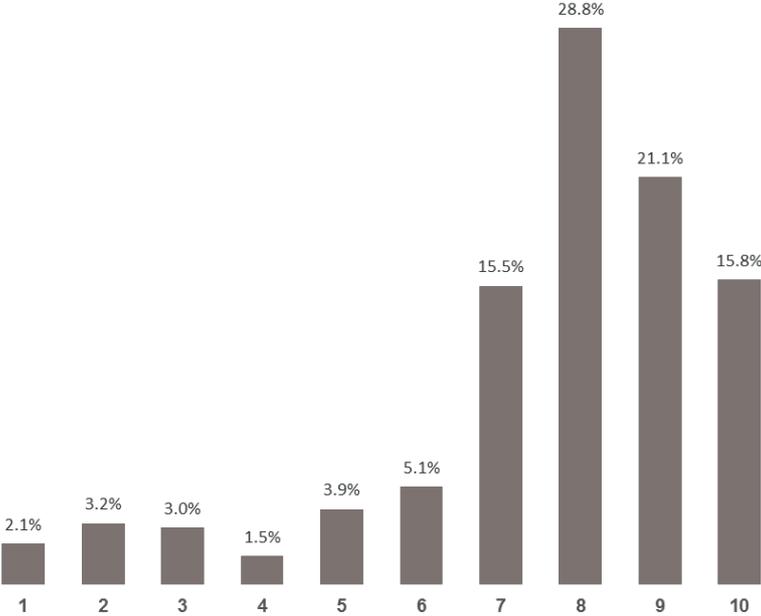
**Chart 16** Change in quality over the last three years

Respondents were then asked to rate several statements on a scale of one to ten (one being strongly disagree and ten being strongly agree). **Chart 17** below shows that the majority of respondents felt that Wandsworth Common was a welcoming place to visit, with 68.9% rating it eight or more.



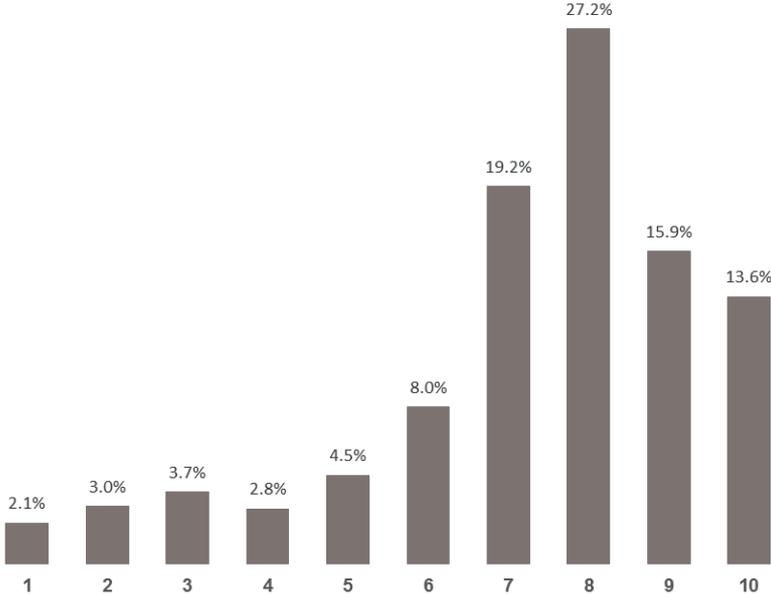
**Chart 17** It is a welcoming place to visit

Similarly, the majority of respondents (65.7%) agreed that Wandsworth Common is a safe place to visit, rating it as eight or more out of ten (**Chart 18**).



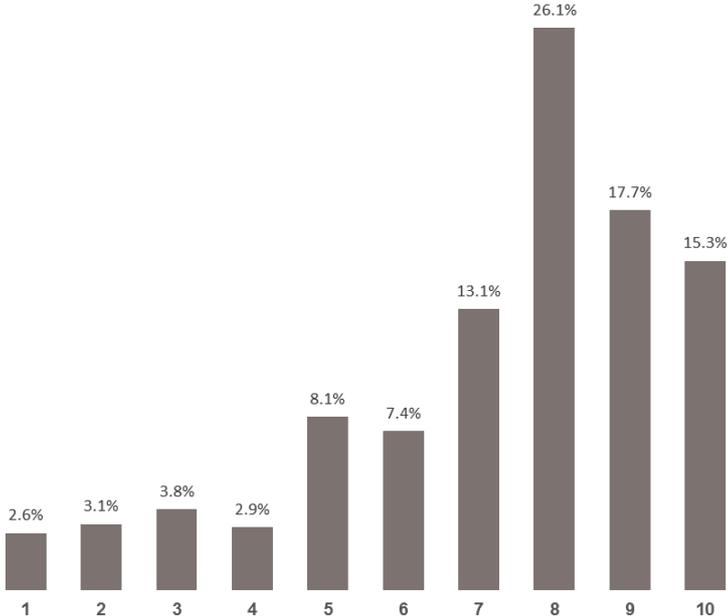
**Chart 18** It is a safe place to visit

Just under half of respondents (46.4%) gave a seven or eight, indicating that they agreed that Wandsworth Common was clean and well maintained. 29.5% strongly agreed, rating a nine or ten (**Chart 19**).



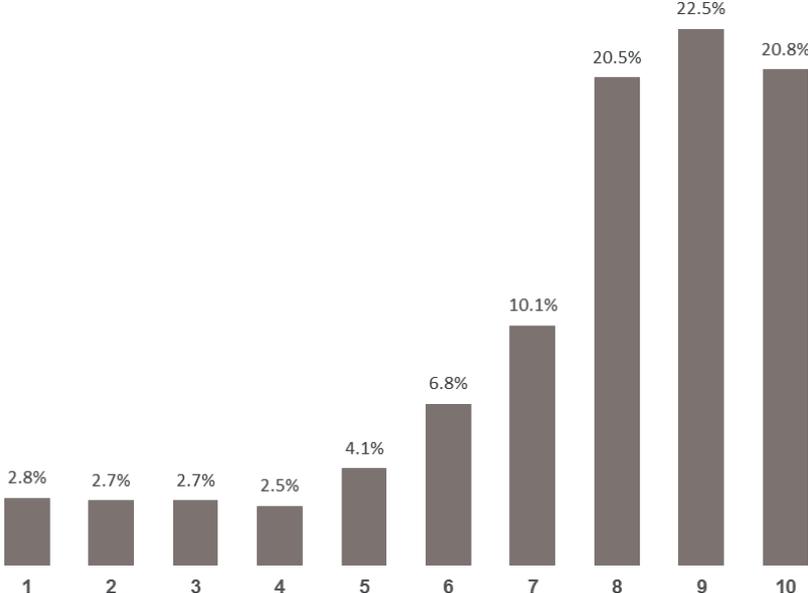
**Chart 19** It is clean and well maintained

Almost two fifths of respondents rated a seven or eight, indicating they agreed that the Common was managed in an environmentally friendly way (**Chart 20**).



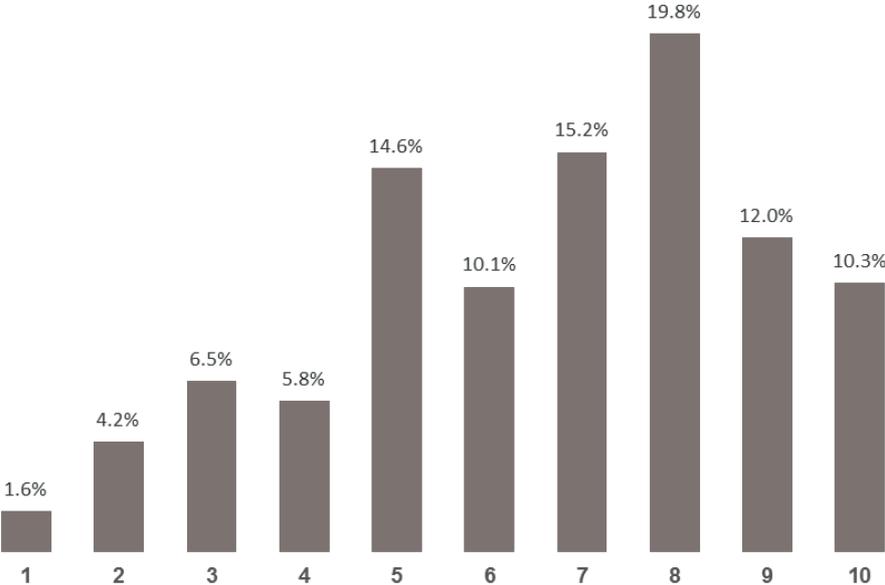
**Chart 20** It is managed in an environmentally friendly way

**Chart 21** below shows that most respondents felt Wandsworth Common made a contribution to wildlife and local heritage, with almost two thirds (63.8%) rating an eight or higher.



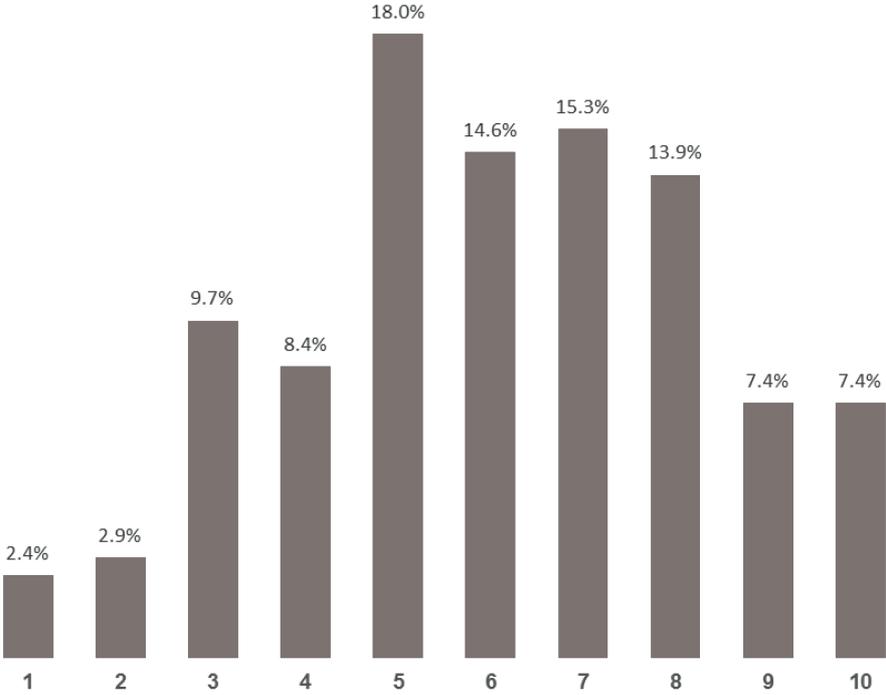
**Chart 21** It makes a contribution to wildlife and local heritage

When asked if there were enough opportunities to become involved, there was a mixed response. Two fifths (42.1%) of respondents rated an eight or higher, indicating they agreed or strongly agreed, however, a third (32.7%) rated it five or less, indicating that there was some disagreement (**Chart 22**).



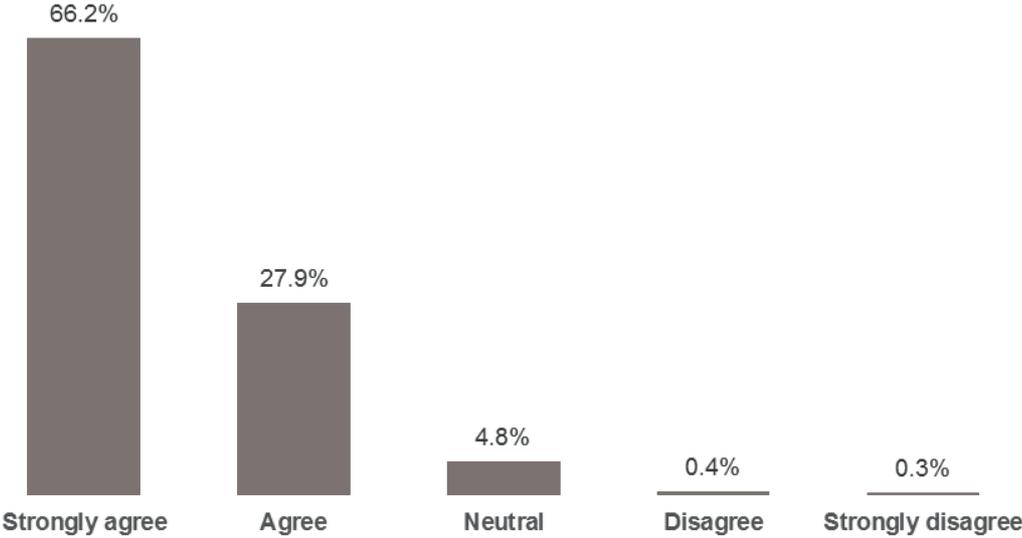
**Chart 22** There are enough opportunities to become involved

When asked if they felt Wandsworth common was properly promoted and celebrated, only 29.2% of respondents rated a seven or eight, indicating they agreed with the statement, with 14.8% rating a nine or ten. 23.4% respondents rated the statement a four or below, hence disagreed with the statement (**Chart 23**).



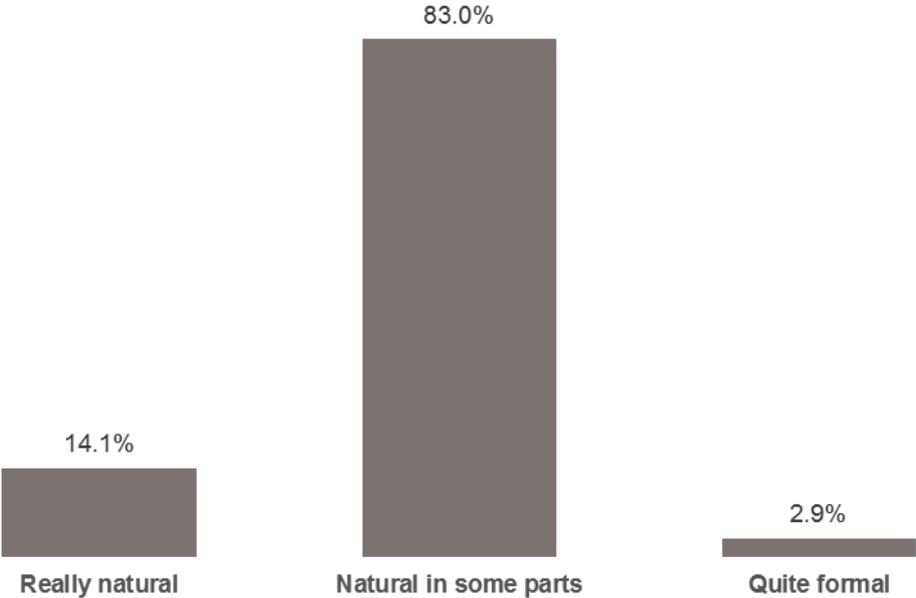
**Chart 23** It is properly promoted and celebrated

When asked if Wandsworth Common had had a positive impact on the local community, two thirds of respondents (66.2%) strongly agreed, with 27.9% agreeing. Only seven respondents (0.7%) disagreed with the statement.



**Chart 24** Positive impact on the local community

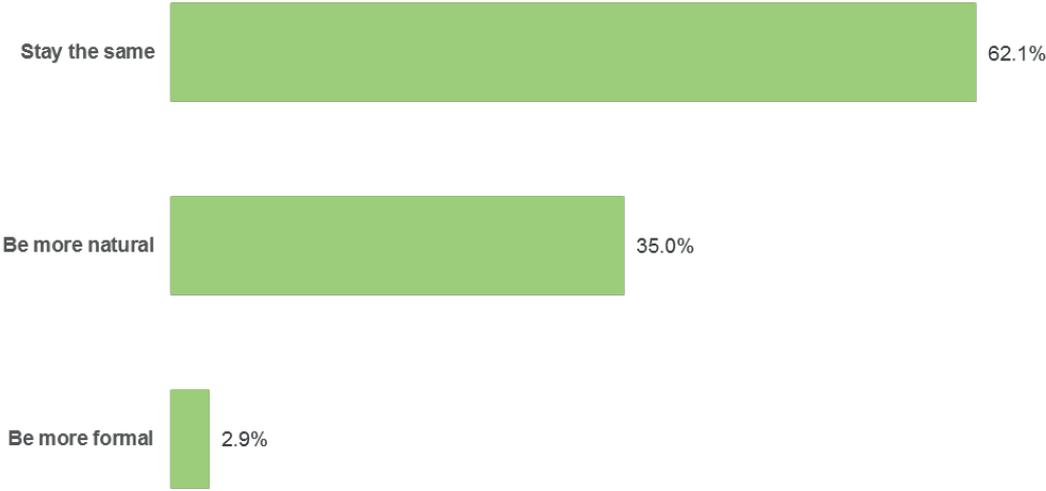
Respondents were asked to describe the current character of Wandsworth Common and whether it was really natural or quite formal. Most respondents (83.0%) considered the site to be a combination of formal and natural (**Chart 25**).



**Chart 25** Current character of Wandsworth Common

## 7 The Future

Following on from the previous question, respondents were asked what they would like the future character of Wandsworth Common to be. **Chart 26** below shows that almost two thirds (62.1%) of respondents would like the character of the Common to stay the same. A third (35.0%) would like it to be more natural but only 27 respondents (2.9%) want it to be more formal.



**Chart 26** Future character of Wandsworth Common

When asked if there was a need for more facilities at Wandsworth Common, 45.8% of respondents said yes. **Figure 4** below, shows a word cloud of suggestions for new facilities.



**Figure 4** Is there a need for more facilities at Wandsworth Common?

In total, 421 respondents made suggestions for new facilities at Wandsworth Common. Their responses have been read and analysed. **Table 6** overleaf demonstrates that the most popular suggestion for additional facilities on the Common was more sports provision. Suggestions included an Astro Turf pitch, cricket nets, changing rooms and more fitness equipment. Improving provision for cycling was also suggested by 31 respondents (6.1%), including more cycle routes and better pathways.

Another popular suggestion was for more toilets and baby changing facilities, suggested by 117 (22.9%) of the respondents. Others also wanted to see a bigger and better play area (including water play) and space for children and teenagers (9.0% of comments). 37 respondents (7.2%) also suggested that the Skylark Café be improved or a new café be provided on the Common, as well as coffee stands.

Other suggestions for facilities on the Common included water fountains (7.2%), more bins (6.1%), benches (2.0%), shelters (0.6%) and a BBQ or picnic area (0.6%). Better lighting (3.1% of comments) would also allow users to come to the Common later at night and make the space feel safer.

Dogs were mentioned by nine respondents (1.8%) who suggested a dog only area, dog obedience classes and dog mess clearance.

Seven respondents (1.4%) mentioned wildlife, stating that they would like more space given for wildlife on the Common, as well as more trees and planting. 1.2% of respondents also said that they would like to see more signage on the Common, including heritage interpretation, notice boards and information on the sports pitches. Four respondents (0.8%) suggested a space for the community and families, as well as activities and events to get more of the community involved.

Under other (3.1%) respondents said forest schools, a performance space and better maintenance such as drainage and pest control.

Suggestion	2018 Visitor Survey	
	n	%
Sports	138	27.0
Toilet	117	22.9
Play area	46	9.0
Water fountains	37	7.2
Café	37	7.2
Bins	31	6.1
Cycling	31	6.1
Lighting	16	3.1
Other	16	3.1
Benches	10	2.0
Dogs	9	1.8
Wildlife	7	1.4
Signage / info	6	1.2
Community space / events	4	0.8
BBQ / picnic area	3	0.6
Shelter	3	0.6

**Table 6** Is there a need for more facilities at Wandsworth Common?



Suggestion	2018 Visitor Survey	
	n	%
Dogs	56	12.6
Sports	55	12.3
Cyclists	54	12.1
Paths	33	7.4
Litter	31	7.0
Lighting	31	7.0
Play area	24	5.4
Other	24	5.4
Wildlife	21	4.7
Nothing	19	4.3
Drainage	19	4.3
Maintenance	18	4.0
Benches	17	3.8
Security	10	2.2
Overcrowding	9	2.0
Toilets	6	1.3
Parking	6	1.3
Café	5	1.1
Crossrail	4	0.9
Signage	3	0.7

**Table 7** Barriers to use

Common. On the other hand, other user groups thought there was too much of the common given over to sports groups, limiting the space available to everyone else. Litter around the Common was cited by 31 respondents (7.0%), especially litter left behind by sports groups after matches.

This was closely followed by cyclists (12.1%). Some respondents reported instances of cyclists riding irresponsibly, going too fast and being inconsiderate of other users. Cyclists had also experienced problems with a lack of cycling routes and cycle restricted areas, preventing them from using the Common.

Paths were mentioned by 33 respondents (7.4%). While cyclists found the lack of cycling routes in the Common a barrier, the poor state of some of the surface was also an issue for other users, especially those in wheelchairs or with buggies. Drainage problems with some of the services were also cited by respondents (4.3%) as a barrier to use as well as poor maintenance (4.0%), such as a dirty pond and overgrown vegetation in places.

Other common barriers cited included a lack of lighting (7.0%) which made the common feel unsafe and lack of children's play equipment (5.4%). The lack of benches (3.8%), toilets (1.3%) and clear and attractive signage (0.7%) were also perceived as barriers to use by some respondents. As well as five comments (1.1%) also related to the café, including additional café space or a mobile café unit and as well as cleaning up the Skylark Café.

21 respondents (4.7%) mentioned wildlife, with some saying that they appreciated the Common as an open green space, however, some felt that there was not enough of it dedicated to wildlife. Some said that they would prefer more planting and trees, as well as more provision for wildlife such as a wildflower area, wetlands or managements of the elms in conjunction with the Butterfly Conservation Survey. Some also suggested wildlife walks and activities.

Security was also cited by ten respondents (2.2%) who would like to see additional measures to make the Common feel safer. Suggestions included: more park patrols and a bigger police presence, as well as the addition of contact points in case of emergencies.

Nine respondents (2.0%) also said that they felt the Common could become overcrowded when there were too many people using it particularly around the children's play area and on weekends. Parking was cited as an issue by six respondents (1.3%). Four respondents (0.9%) commented on the cross-rail proposals and said that they did not want plans to build this on the Common to go ahead.

Meanwhile 20 respondents (4.3%) said there were no barriers to using the Common, stating that it was a wonderful space and greatly appreciated by the local community. Some also added that the space was vital for many of the user groups and that the local community cared about the space and would like it to remain as it is.

Under 'Other' (5.4%) respondents said that issues like the weather, ill health and the distance to the Common were barriers to use. Others also said that parking was an issue, as well as crossing the busy roads surrounding it. Some would also like more activities and events to draw people in.

Finally, respondents were asked if they were interested in becoming further involved with the Common as part of a Friends Group or similar. There was a very positive response, with 303 respondents saying they would like to get involved and passing on their names and contact details. These results have been collated and passed onto the Friends Group for promotion.

**Appendix A**  
**Character Areas**



# Wandsworth Common Management & Maintenance Plan

## Character Areas

- Wandsworth Common boundary
- Character Areas
- 1: Westside
- 2a: Northside Field
- 2b: Northside Field (Patriotic Site)
- 3: St Mark's Area
- 4: Prison Banks
- 5: Sports Fields & Café Area
- 6: Bolingbroke Fields
- 7: Lakes and Wetland
- 8: Bolingbroke Fields (South)
- 9: The Scope
- 10: Bellevue Field
- 11: St James' Triangle



Map Scale @A3: 1:10,000



# Appendix 9CFP Demographic survey report



people spaces places

## Wandsworth Common

### Demographic Profile

Issue number: v2

Status: FINAL

Date: 20<sup>th</sup> April 2018

Prepared by: Lizzie Hughes

Authorised by: Adrian Spray

# Wandsworth Common

## Demographic Report

### Contents

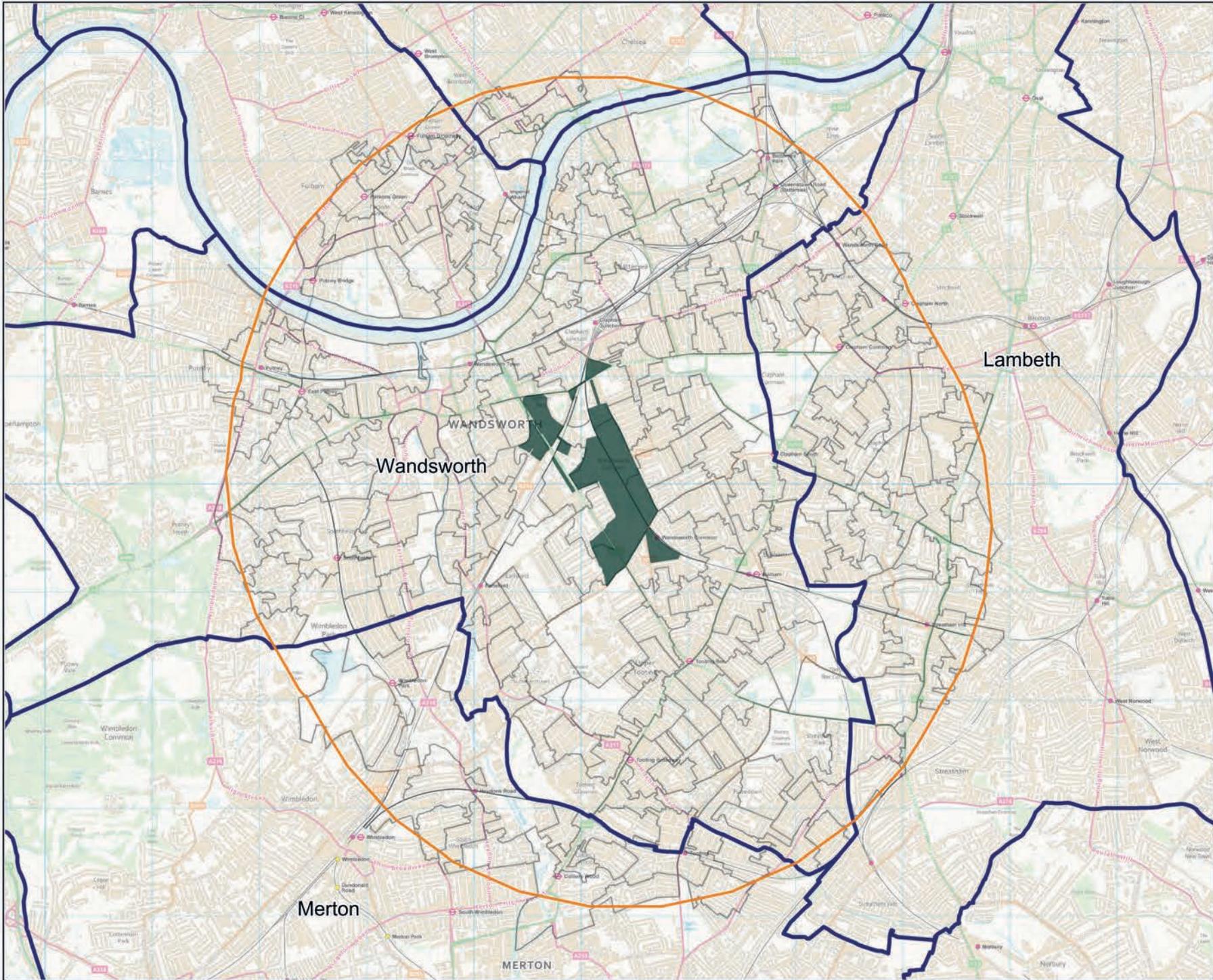
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## 1 Introduction

This report sets out some of the key, background demographic information for an indicative 3.2 km catchment for Wandsworth Common. This distance has been selected as the London Open Space Hierarchy / Public Open Space Categorisation (London Plan, 2016) specifies this as the catchment for a Metropolitan Park.

All information is derived from the Office for National Statistics and relates to data available for the 2011 Census. The data has been derived from information available at Lower Level Super Output Areas and aggregated to cover the 3.2 km catchment area.

**Figure 1** shows the catchment area of the Wandsworth Common based on a 3.2 km buffer, with selected Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs).



# Wandsworth Common

Figure 1  
Site Location

## LEGEND

-  Wandsworth Common
-  3.2km Buffer
-  Selected LSOAs
-  LSOA boundary
-  Borough boundary

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Drawn by: LH	Checked by: AS	Date: 05/04/18
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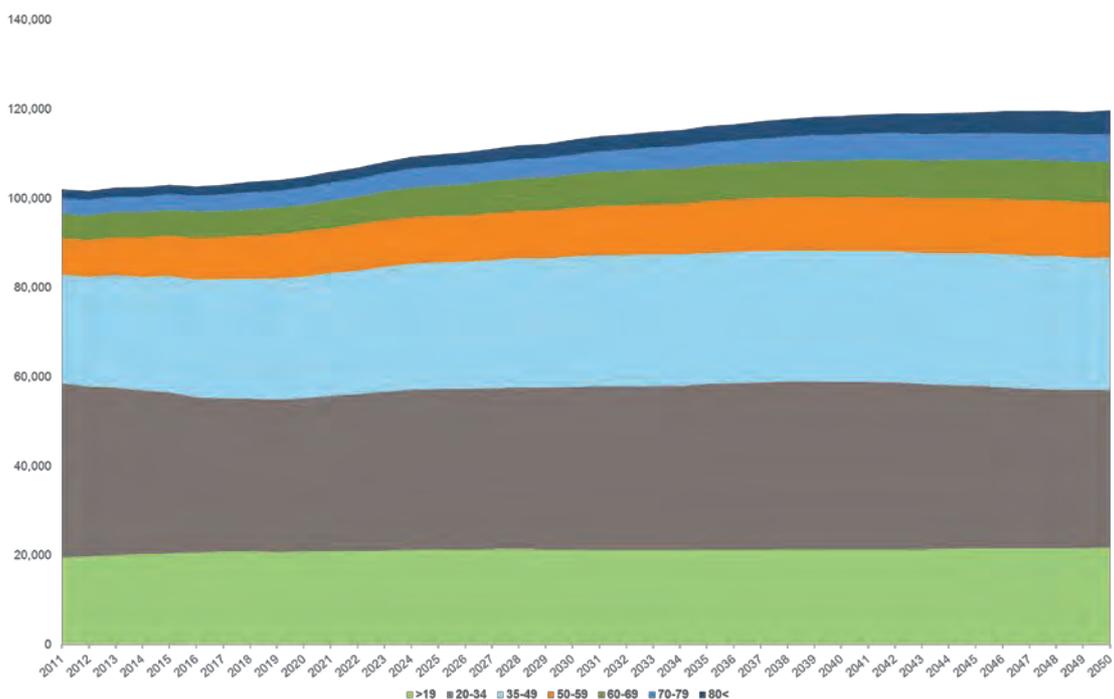


## 2 Demographic Data

### 2.1 Population

Within the 3.2 km catchment area there are around 427,497 residents. There is a more or less even gender split with slightly more females than males (51.2%).

In 2016, the GLA developed demographic projections for the City of London using the MSOA (Middle Layer Super Output Area) Housing-Led Model. These have been extrapolated by Wandsworth Council, showing the projected growth of age groups within 400m of Wandsworth Common. The projections show an estimated population increase of 17.2%, increasing from 102,100 residents in 2011 to 119,700 in 2050. **Chart 1** below demonstrates the projected increase by age category. While the proportions of under 19 year olds are projected to remain fairly consistent over the next 32 years, the largest population increases will be in those over the age of 50, increasing from 18.7% of the population in 2011 to an estimated 27.5% in 2050.



**Chart 1** Population Projection for 400m area surrounding Wandsworth Common 2011 - 2050

## 2.2 Age Range

As shown in **Table 1**, the age profile of the 3.2km catchment is very similar to Wandsworth Borough. Compared with England & Wales overall, the proportion of residents aged 25 – 34 is significantly higher, making up almost a third (29.4%) of the population. In contrast, only 11.7% of residents within the 3.2km catchment are aged over 60 while a fifth of the population of England and Wales (22.5%) fall into this age category. There are similar proportions of children and young people living within the catchment (27.5%) compared with England & Wales (30.7%).

Age Range	3.2 km Catchment	Wandsworth	England & Wales
<16	17.5%	17.4%	20.1%
17 - 24	10.0%	10.3%	10.6%
25 - 34	29.4%	29.0%	13.4%
35 - 49	23.2%	22.9%	21.3%
50 - 59	8.3%	8.3%	12.1%
60 - 69	5.8%	6.0%	10.8%
70 - 79	3.7%	3.9%	7.1%
>80	2.2%	2.4%	4.6%

**Table 1** Age Profile

## 2.3 Ethnicity

Although significantly lower than England & Wales, the proportion of residents identified as White British within the catchment (51.1%) are slightly lower than Wandsworth overall (53.3%). Notably one in six residents within the 3.2 km catchment identify themselves as Other White. While similar to Wandsworth, this is significantly higher than England & Wales overall, where around one in 20 residents are Other White (**Table 2**). Compared with Wandsworth Borough (28.6%), there are similar proportions of BME groups living within the 3.2km catchment (29.9%). This is considerably higher than the rest of England & Wales, where 14.1% of the population are from BME communities.

Ethnic Group	3.2km Catchment	Wandsworth	England & Wales
White: British	51.1%	53.3%	80.5%
White: Irish	2.6%	2.5%	0.9%
White: Other White	16.4%	15.6%	4.5%
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	1.6%	1.5%	0.8%
Mixed: White and Black African	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%
Mixed: White and Asian	1.3%	1.3%	0.6%
Mixed: Other Mixed	1.6%	1.5%	0.5%
Asian or Asian British: Indian	2.7%	2.8%	2.5%
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	2.7%	3.2%	2.0%
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%
Asian or Asian British: Chinese	1.3%	1.2%	0.7%
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	3.2%	3.2%	1.5%
Black or Black British: Caribbean	4.5%	4.0%	1.1%
Black or Black British: African	5.3%	4.8%	1.8%
Black or Black British: Other Black	2.1%	1.8%	0.5%
Other ethnic group	2.3%	2.1%	1.0%

**Table 2** Ethnic Profile

## 2.4 Limiting Long Term Illness

Only one in ten residents are limited by a long-term limiting illness or disability compared 17.9% of England & Wales (**Table 3**). This is most likely a reflection of the young population living within the catchment.

Long term illness	3.2km Catchment	Wandsworth	England & Wales
Day-to-day activities not limited	89.0%	88.8%	82.1%
Day-to-day activities limited a little	5.9%	6.0%	9.4%
Day-to-day activities limited a lot	5.2%	5.3%	8.5%

**Table 3** Limiting long-term illness

## 2.5 Housing Tenure

Housing tenure in the 3.2km catchment is similar to Wandsworth Borough overall (**Table 4**). With around a fifth (21.3%) of residents living in socially rented accommodation, the proportion is similar to England & Wales (17.6%). However, the proportion living in rented accommodation or rent free is significantly higher in the catchment (33.2%) while there is a much lower proportion of residents living in housing they own or share (45.5%).

Tenure	3.2km Catchment	Wandsworth	England & Wales
Owned or shared ownership	45.5%	46.2%	64.3%
Social rented	21.3%	20.6%	17.6%
Private rented or living rent free	33.2%	33.2%	18.0%

**Table 4** Housing

## 2.6 Car Ownership

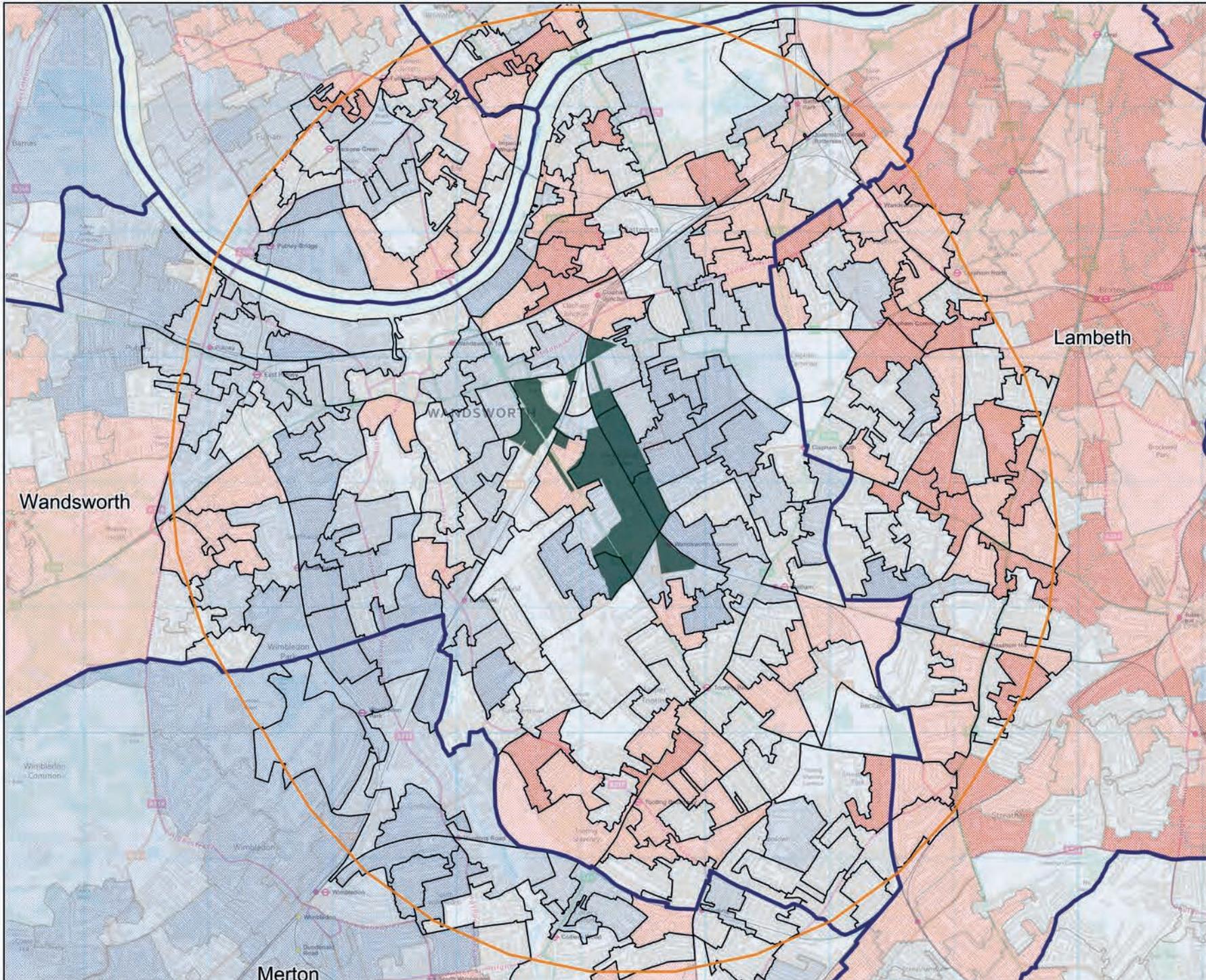
Generally, car ownership within the catchment is similar to Wandsworth Borough (**Table 6**). Less than half of the residents (42.5%) within the 3.2km catchment have access to one car or van, and a tenth (10.9%) to two or more. This is much lower than England & Wales overall, where a third of households (32.2%) have access to two or more cars.

Car Ownership	3.2km Catchment	Wandsworth	England & Wales
No car or van	46.6%	45.3%	25.6%
1 car or van	42.5%	43.2%	42.2%
2 or more cars or vans	10.9%	11.5%	32.2%

**Table 5** Car ownership

## 2.7 Index of Deprivation 2015

As shown in **Figure 2**, levels of deprivation around Wandsworth Common are fairly low, with most LSOAs within the top 60% least deprived in England. In contrast, much of Lambeth Borough is considered deprived with many LSOAs falling into the top 20% most deprived. Some of these areas fall into the 3.2km catchment of the Common, along with a few small pockets of deprivation in the south and north of Wandsworth Borough.



**Wandsworth  
Common**

Figure 2  
Indices of Multiple  
Deprivation (2015)  
Overall

**LEGEND**

Wandsworth  
Common

**IMD (2015)**

*Most Deprived*

- 80 - 100
- 60 - 80
- 40 - 60
- 20 - 40
- 0 - 20

*Least Deprived*

- 3.2km Buffer
- Selected LSOA
- Borough boundary

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# Appendix 10 CFP Stakeholder workshop report



people spaces places

# Wandsworth Common MMP Stakeholder Workshop Report

Issue number: 3

Status: Final

Date: 25 April 2018

Prepared by: Emily Keenan

Authorised by: Adrian Spray



people spaces places

The views detailed in this document represent the comments made as part of a discussion / submission to a consultation by a wide range of people.

They were sought to provide an understanding of as full a range of views as possible. Discussions were limited and time did not always allow for a full examination of the appropriateness of the solutions suggested.

This document will be used to inform the creation of the Management and Maintenance Plan but does not necessarily reflect any or all of issues that may be taken up within the final document.

# Wandsworth Common MMP

## Stakeholder Workshop Report

### Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
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<b>3</b>	<b>Workshop Exercises .....</b>	<b>3</b>
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3.2	Exercise 2: Solutions.....	5
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Appendix A- Presentations

Appendix B- Areas of Flooding

Appendix C- Participants

## 1 Introduction

As part of the development of the Maintenance and Management Plan for Wandsworth Common a stakeholder workshop was delivered in March 2018. This document summarises the findings of that session.

Date / time & location	March 8 <sup>th</sup> 2018 2.30 pm- 5.30 pm The Nature Centre, Dorlcote Rd, London SW18 3RT
Overall purpose	To capture the thoughts of key stakeholders to feed into the creation of the Management and Maintenance Plan for Wandsworth Common which will determine actions and priorities for the next ten years.
Objectives	By the end of the workshop the aim is that the group will have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Been briefed on the scope of the Management and Maintenance Plan, work done to date and the forward programme</li><li>• Had an opportunity to feed in thoughts about current issues faced by the park, solutions to those issues and prioritisation of such actions.</li></ul>

## 2 Welcome and Introductions

Attendees were welcomed to the session and thanked for giving up their time. There were 17 participants in attendance.

Attendees were introduced to the purpose of the management plan and briefed on work, which had taken place to date on the formation of the plan. Two presentations were given on behalf of LUC and CFP the content of which are included as appendices.

Participants were also asked to introduce themselves to build understanding of their particular interest(s) in Wandsworth Common.



### 3 Workshop Exercises

#### 3.1 Exercise 1: Issues

Working in two groups participants were asked to identify any issues affecting the Common that were considered to be given consideration in the development of the Management and Maintenance Plan. These comments were recorded on flipchart paper. They are individual comments and do not necessarily reflect the views of all participants.

Group 1	Group 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas dedicated to sports are expanding into areas previously used for informal recreation</li> <li>• The Common is being used by groups who have not booked for sports- but in and out of designated sports areas</li> <li>• It isn't possible to marshal and enforce sports booking to the level needed</li> <li>• Sports bookings are higher than other comparable sites lead to overuse</li> <li>• Lack of signage about sports bookings</li> <li>• Much of the Common mowed short which adds to the potential for sports use and decreases biodiversity value</li> <li>• Challenge to provide varied wildlife habitats</li> <li>• Lack of ground flora</li> <li>• Lack of information about history of site- telescope</li> <li>• Damage to the Scope a concern with new paths appearing and existing paths widening</li> <li>• Access issues have number of stakeholders, TfL, WC Transport, Enable</li> <li>• Some routes desired but don't exist, may be others that are little used.</li> <li>• Trees previously screened railway- noise and visuals</li> <li>• Common managed more like a Common</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflict of use between pedestrians and cyclists</li> <li>• Dogs entering wetland area- no signs about dogs on leads</li> <li>• Professional dog walkers which use the Common- should be licenced</li> <li>• Large proportion of Common given over to school Sports</li> <li>• Litter</li> <li>• Poor North - South cycle route on the Common</li> <li>• Conflict between leisure and commuter cyclists – unaware of speed limit</li> <li>• Frying pan area – opportunity to enhance play</li> <li>• Drainage issues</li> <li>• Windmill in poor condition and now not in a good / accessible location on the Common</li> <li>• Lack of interpretation</li> </ul>

Group 1	Group 2
<p>than a park and so is treated as one</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low public awareness of history or value of Common</li> <li>• Lack of information about use of the Common- no benchmarking</li> </ul>	

**Emerging Themes**

There is concern about the use of some new areas for sports, heavy use of existing areas and use of all areas by unauthorised sports users. Perceived reasons for this include a lack of agreement over which zones of the Common are suitable for which uses, a lack of signage and information about sports bookings and an inability for sports bookings to be enforced (although existing attempts were acknowledged).

There was concern about conflict between cyclists and other users and recognition a large part of this issue was a need for a North-South cycle route on or around the Common as this clearly as desired route. There was divided opinion as to whether this route should be within the Common or whether it should utilise the highway / pavement at Bolingbroke Grove.

There was discussion about increased commercial activity (including fitness classes and dog walking) on the Common and whether these activities were being appropriately licensed. One fitness trainer present at the meeting highlighted the issue that some trainers and fitness companies using the Common are not licensed.

There were perceived to be issues around litter and control of dogs raised by some participants. There was generally strong support to enhance natural and heritage features of the Common and to provide information and interpretation about these features (present and lost) on site.

### 3.2 Exercise 2: Solutions

Participants continued to work in two groups to identify possible solutions to the issues identified earlier in Exercise 1.

Group 1	Group 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recycling provision</li> <li>• More seating</li> <li>• Signage for cycling- no cycling except in X areas</li> <li>• End use of Bellevue field for sports should be informal recreation only</li> <li>• Zoning of areas for different uses</li> <li>• Consider new cycle routes running North - South</li> <li>• Outreach to schools to educate children in the value of Wandsworth Common and open spaces</li> <li>• Footfall survey</li> <li>• Outreach to schools and sports groups to get engagement in policing sports use</li> <li>• Detailed signage strategy with minimum number of signs</li> <li>• Relax mowing to help differentiate areas for sport from other areas</li> <li>• WBC channels used to educate people about what they can do in different areas of the Common</li> <li>• Drinking Fountains</li> <li>• Clear and updated list of sport users- groups and individual fitness instructors available to all</li> <li>• Clear 'rules of engagement' in using the Common for 'commercial' fitness purposes</li> <li>• Online information and interpretation</li> <li>• Management for species - deadwood and standing deadwood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solution is education and this can be addressed through:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Website</li> <li>○ MAC booklet</li> <li>○ Welcome signage</li> <li>○ Zoning of uses</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Friends Group – education/ outreach</li> <li>• Nature/ heritage interpretation boards at key points</li> <li>• New use for bowling green- meditation garden</li> <li>• Rationalise signage and furniture</li> <li>• Telescope project</li> <li>• Events- walks and talks</li> <li>• Manage desire lines</li> <li>• Fitness trail refurbishment/ investment</li> <li>• Circulation routes- different materials and textures</li> <li>• Bolingbroke Grove- designated cycle route</li> <li>• More natural materials- play</li> <li>• Good quality design</li> <li>• Grazing?</li> <li>• 300 enforcement notices issues in last year to speeding cyclists</li> <li>• Training for volunteers</li> <li>• More small-scale events</li> <li>• Furniture- colours and material palate for consistency</li> <li>• Improvements to drainage</li> </ul>

## **Emerging Themes**

It was felt that many major issues identified could be addressed through reviewing which areas of the Common should be used for which activities (formal and informal sport, cycling, dog walking) and then communicating this to users. This could be done through signage (a signage strategy which aims for clear but minimal signage) changes to maintenance (less short mowing) and communication online.

It was felt the site would benefit from a review of circulation routes and consideration of using new materials and textures and drainage improvements. Other desired facilities included water fountains, and investment in the trim trail.

More transparency, better communication and enforcement was seen as necessary to see licencing of commercial activities. The upcoming creation of a Friends Group offered solutions to two-way communication with the many users of the Common, and will offer more opportunities for events and activities and education and outreach.

Creation of a North-South cycle route was popular with varying opinions on location (Bolingbroke Grove, Rail embankment). Creation of interpretation for the site was often mentioned with potential for partnerships or community input highlighted.

Areas of flooding associated with some areas of the Common were highlighted. Members of the MAC marked up a plan with some areas that were understood to be most affected (by surface water).

Please see Appendix 1 for a table matching identified problems with identified solutions, an exercise carried out after the workshop.

### 3.3 Linking Issues and Solutions

The table below shows the links between Issues and Solutions. This table has been produced after the Stakeholder Workshop to demonstrate and check the links.

Issues	Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Common is being used by groups who have not booked for sports- but in and out of designated sports areas</li> <li>• It isn't possible to marshal and enforce sports booking to the level needed</li> <li>• Sports bookings are higher than other comparable sites and leads to overuse</li> <li>• Lack of signage about sports bookings Large proportion of Common given over to school Sports</li> <li>• Lack of information about use of the Common- no benchmarking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End use of Bellevue field for sports should be informal recreation only</li> <li>• Zoning of areas for different uses</li> <li>• Detailed signage strategy with minimum number of signs</li> <li>• Relax mowing to help differentiate areas for sport from other areas</li> <li>• WBC channels used to educate people about what they can do in different areas of the Common</li> <li>• Solution is education and this can be addressed through:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Website</li> <li>○ MAC booklet</li> <li>○ Welcome signage</li> <li>○ Zoning of uses</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Clear and updated list of sport users- groups and individual fitness instructors available to all</li> <li>• Clear 'rules of engagement' in using the Common for 'commercial' fitness purposes</li> <li>• Footfall survey</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Much of the Common mowed short which adds to the potential for sports use and decreases biodiversity value</li> <li>• Areas dedicated to sports are expanding into areas previously used for informal recreation</li> <li>• Challenge to provide varied wildlife habitats</li> <li>• Lack of ground flora</li> <li>• Common managed more like a Common than a park and so is treated as one</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed signage strategy with minimum number of signs</li> <li>• Relax mowing to help differentiate areas for sport from other areas</li> <li>• Solution is education and this can be addressed through:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Website</li> <li>○ MAC booklet</li> <li>○ Welcome signage</li> <li>○ Zoning of uses</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Management for species - deadwood and standing deadwood</li> </ul>

Issues	Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low public awareness of history or value of Common</li> <li>• Lack of information about history of site-telescope</li> <li>• Windmill in poor condition and now not in a good / accessible location on the Common</li> <li>• Lack of interpretation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grazing?</li> <li>• Outreach to schools to educate children in the value of Wandsworth Common and open spaces</li> <li>• Online information and interpretation</li> <li>• Friends Group – education/ outreach</li> <li>• Nature/ heritage interpretation boards at key points</li> <li>• Telescope project</li> <li>• Events- walks and talks</li> <li>• Training for volunteers</li> <li>• More small-scale events</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some routes desired but don't exist, may be others that are little used.</li> <li>• Damage to the Scope a concern with new paths appearing and existing paths widening</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zoning of areas for different uses</li> <li>• Manage desire lines</li> <li>• Detailed signage strategy with minimum number of signs</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor N-S cycle route on the Common</li> <li>• Conflict between leisure and commuter cyclists – unaware of speed limit</li> <li>• Conflict of use between pedestrians and cyclists</li> <li>• Access issues have number of stakeholders, TfL, WC Transport, Enable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider new cycle routes running North - South</li> <li>• Signage for cycling- no cycling except in X areas</li> <li>• Detailed signage strategy with minimum number of signs</li> <li>• Circulation routes- different materials and textures</li> <li>• Bolingbroke Grove- designated cycle route</li> <li>• 300 enforcement notices issued in last year to speeding cyclists</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frying pan area – opportunity to enhance play</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More natural materials - play</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drainage issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Furniture- colours and material palette for consistency</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trees previously screened railway- noise and visuals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>No specific recommendation / solution</i></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dogs entering wetland area- no signs about dogs on leads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed signage strategy with minimum number of signs</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Professional dog walkers which use the Common- should be licenced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear and updated list of sport users- groups and individual fitness instructors</li> </ul>

<b>Issues</b>	<b>Solutions</b>
	available to all
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Litter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recycling provision</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More seating</li> <li>• Rationalise signage and furniture</li> <li>• Drinking Fountains</li> <li>• New use for bowling green - meditation garden</li> <li>• Good quality design</li> </ul>

### 3.4 Exercise 3: Prioritisation (Impact- Implementation Matrix)

As a whole group exercise some of the solutions identified in Exercise 2 were prioritised, led by the workshop facilitators. Where solutions or similar solutions were identified between groups only one solution was discussed. The findings are set out on the tables below.

		IMPLEMENTATION		
		Easy	Medium	Hard
I M P A C T	High	Signage Strategy Rationalise and coordinate future furniture Online information and interpretation Designated Sports Areas	Friends Group  Relax mowing to help differentiate areas for sport from other areas	Zoning of uses  Improvements to drainage  Circulation routes- materials and textures
	Medium	Future of use of bowling green Management for biodiversity- deadwood and standing wood	Water Fountains More small-scale events Interpretation for telescope	Marshalling sports use  Training for volunteers
	Low	Fitness trail update		

## **Emerging Themes**

It was recognised that different interventions would have different impacts and would require different levels of effort to achieve. It was recognised that while some of the solutions were stand alone others were interrelated- for example the formation of a Friends Group might make other outcomes more attainable.

## **4 Other Matters Arising**

Following the presentation and discussion about the consultation process it was highlighted that not all the sports users and clubs associated with the Common were aware of the Online Survey and the Stakeholder Workshop.

A request was made to extend the deadline for the survey in order to allow more time to promote this. It was explained that here may only be limited scope to extend the Survey deadline due to the 'purdah' period and the forthcoming local elections. Wandsworth Council had indicated that no form of public consultation was permitted between 20 March and until after the May elections. It was agreed that the distribution of the survey to sports groups would be reviewed and a further mail-out as required. Consideration would be given to extending the closing date of the survey by a few days to 19 March 2018.

Links to other green spaces including Clapham Common and Tooting Common should be reviewed and considered.

Consider a connection to a new park, which may be created by Springfield University Hospital.

One participant asked if there was any capital funding allocated to Wandsworth Common to deliver the Management and Maintenance Plan. The workshop was advised that there was not currently any dedicated funding (other than current capital funding for improvements, 3 play areas and 1 games area on Chivalry Road) but that the Plan would set out a series of recommendations that may attract external or other funding. The Plan will also look at the use of existing resources.

Participants highlighted that there may be potential for funding through either Heritage Lottery Fund or other funding as a consequence of the London National Park Project.

Explore the potential for partnerships with London Wildlife Trust and others.

Consider the impact of light pollution from the illuminated sign at the underpass.

## **Appendix A - Presentations**

# Wandsworth Common

## Management and Maintenance Plan

### Stakeholder Workshop

8<sup>th</sup> March 2018

- Works to date
- Key findings
- Value of Wandsworth Common



# Works to date

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- **Reviewed background documentation and other studies**

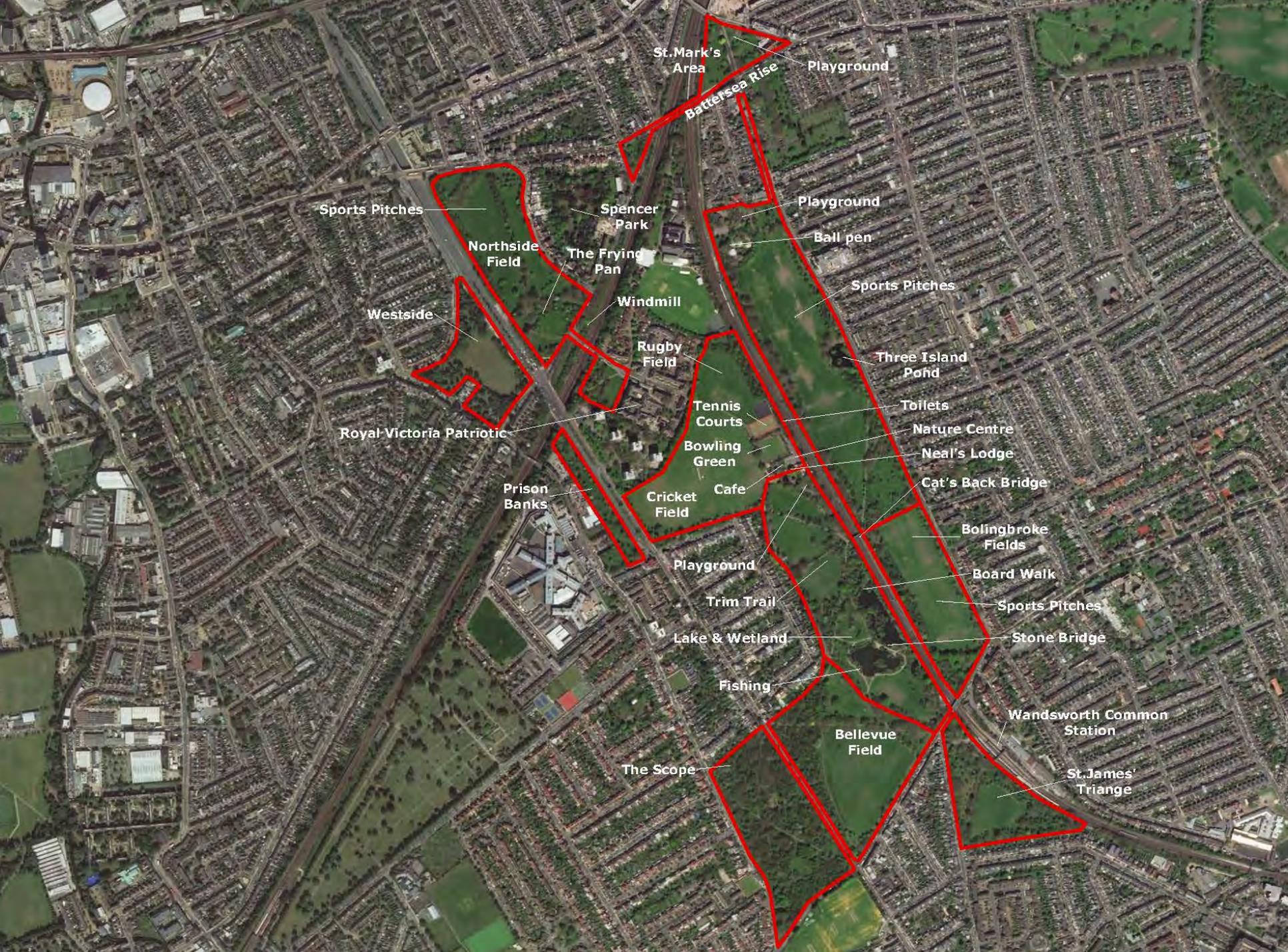
Heritage, built structures, hydrology, ecology, trees, current use, access and planning context.

- **Landscape Management Survey**

Management and maintenance, site furniture, facilities, key views and access.

- **Consultation (Reporting by CFP)**

House holder survey, workshop, drop-in session, face to face interviews and telephone interviews.



St. Mark's Area

Battersea Rise

Playground

Sports Pitches

Spencer Park

Playground

Northside Field

The Frying Pan

Ball pen

Westside

Windmill

Sports Pitches

Rugby Field

Three Island Pond

Royal Victoria Patriotic

Tennis Courts

Toilets

Bowling Green

Nature Centre

Neal's Lodge

Prison Banks

Cricket Field

Cafe

Cat's Back Bridge

Playground

Bolingbroke Fields

Board Walk

Trim Trail

Sports Pitches

Lake & Wetland

Stone Bridge

Fishing

Bellevue Field

Wandsworth Common Station

The Scope

St. James' Triange

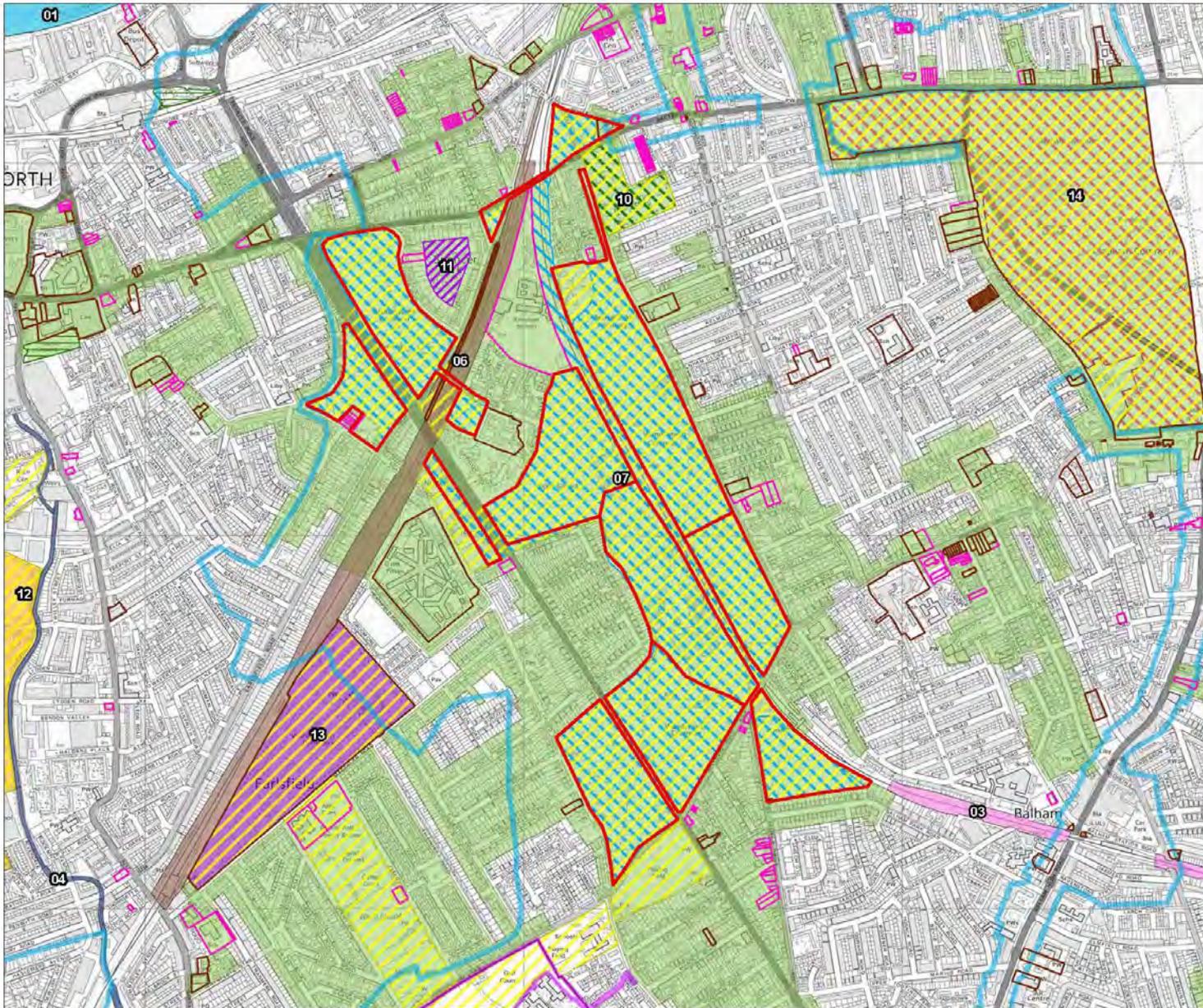
# Key findings

## Designations

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- Wandsworth Common Conservation Area
- LBII\*: St Mark's Church. LBII: Windmill (Windmill Road)
- Registered common land in London
- Inventory of London's Green Spaces of Local Historic Interest
- Tree Preservation Orders
- Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (Grade I)



## Wandsworth Common Management & Maintenance Plan

### Local Designations & Heritage Assets

- Wandsworth Common boundary
- Historic England Registered Park & Garden
- Listed Building
- Locally Listed Building
- Archaeological Priority Area
- Conservation Area
- Metropolitan Open Land
- Other larger protected open space

### Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)

- 01: River Thames and tidal tributaries
- 03: Balham Railway Embankments: (Grade II)
- 04: River Wandle in Wandsworth: (Grade I)
- 06: Earlsfield Railway Cutting: (Grade I)
- 07: Wandsworth Common: (Grade I)
- 10: St Marys Cemetery, Battersea Rise
- 11: Spencer Park
- 12: King Georges Park: (Grade II)
- 13: Wandsworth Cemetery: (Grade II)
- 14: Clapham Common (Wandsworth part): (Grade II)



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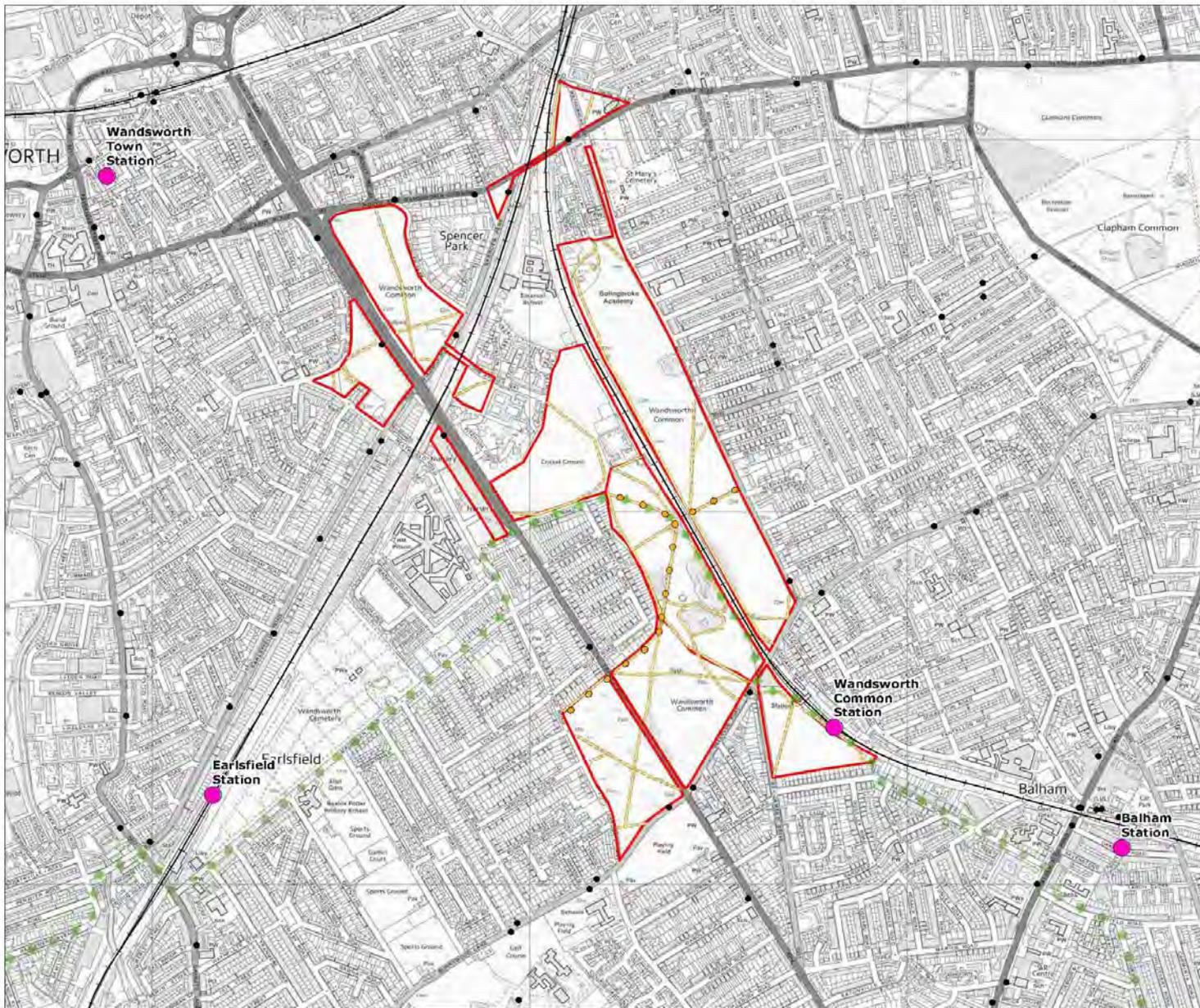


# Key findings

## Access

- Fragmentation of the Common.
- Conflict between cyclists and pedestrians.
- Lack of availability of cycle racks at the periphery of the Common.
- Localised poor condition of footways.
- Need to enhance the overall interpretation and signage around the Common to create a more unified and identifiable palette.

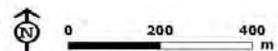




# Wandsworth Common Management & Maintenance Plan

## Access & Circulation

- Wandsworth Common boundary
- Bus stop
- Railway station
- Railway line
- The Capital Ring
- Footpaths/some shared cycle paths
- Off-road cycle route



Map Scale @A3: 1:10,000



# Key findings

## Heritage

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- **Early history:** Remains of more extensive common land that was part of the wastes of the Manors of Battersea and Wandsworth.
- **C19:** Sub-divided by the railway and encroached by development.
- **1870:** Organisation set up, later to become the Wandsworth Common Preservation Society.
- **1887:** the Metropolitan Board of Works (following transfer) carried out planting, provided paths and creation of the ornamental lakes and ponds from old gravel pits.
- **WWII and post war use:** Anti-tank trenches and 'Prefabs'.



# Key findings

## Hydrology/Land drainage

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- The Common suffers from poor land drainage on the Bolingbroke Fields which restrict the usability of sports pitches there.
- The Common areas are otherwise free from serious land-drainage problems.
- The ornamental lakes overflow in really wet weather.
- There are ongoing land-drainage management considerations e.g. additional pitch drainage and dredging water-bodies.

# Key findings

## Built structures

- Incomplete Grade II listed miniature drainage Smock Mill constructed c.1837 in poor condition. **The building is of significance as one of about eight surviving drainage Smock Mills.**
- Café and former agricultural buildings are significant as a group evidencing past use of the site. Originally known as Neal's Farm, core areas constructed by 1866.



# Key findings

## Trees

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# Key findings

## Ecology

### Key habitats:

- Amenity grassland
- Scattered trees
- Woodland
- Lakes and ponds
- Rough grassland/wildflower meadow
- Ornamental planting

### Key species:

- Bats
- Amphibians and Reptiles
- Invertebrates
- Birds



# Key findings

## Management and maintenance

- Compaction and desire lines within amenity grass at key access points.
- Wear and maintenance of boundary features including gates, fencing and bridges.
- Potential to relax grass maintenance regimes and enhance habitat quality and connectivity.
- Repair and enhancement of significant heritage features such as the Smock Mill.



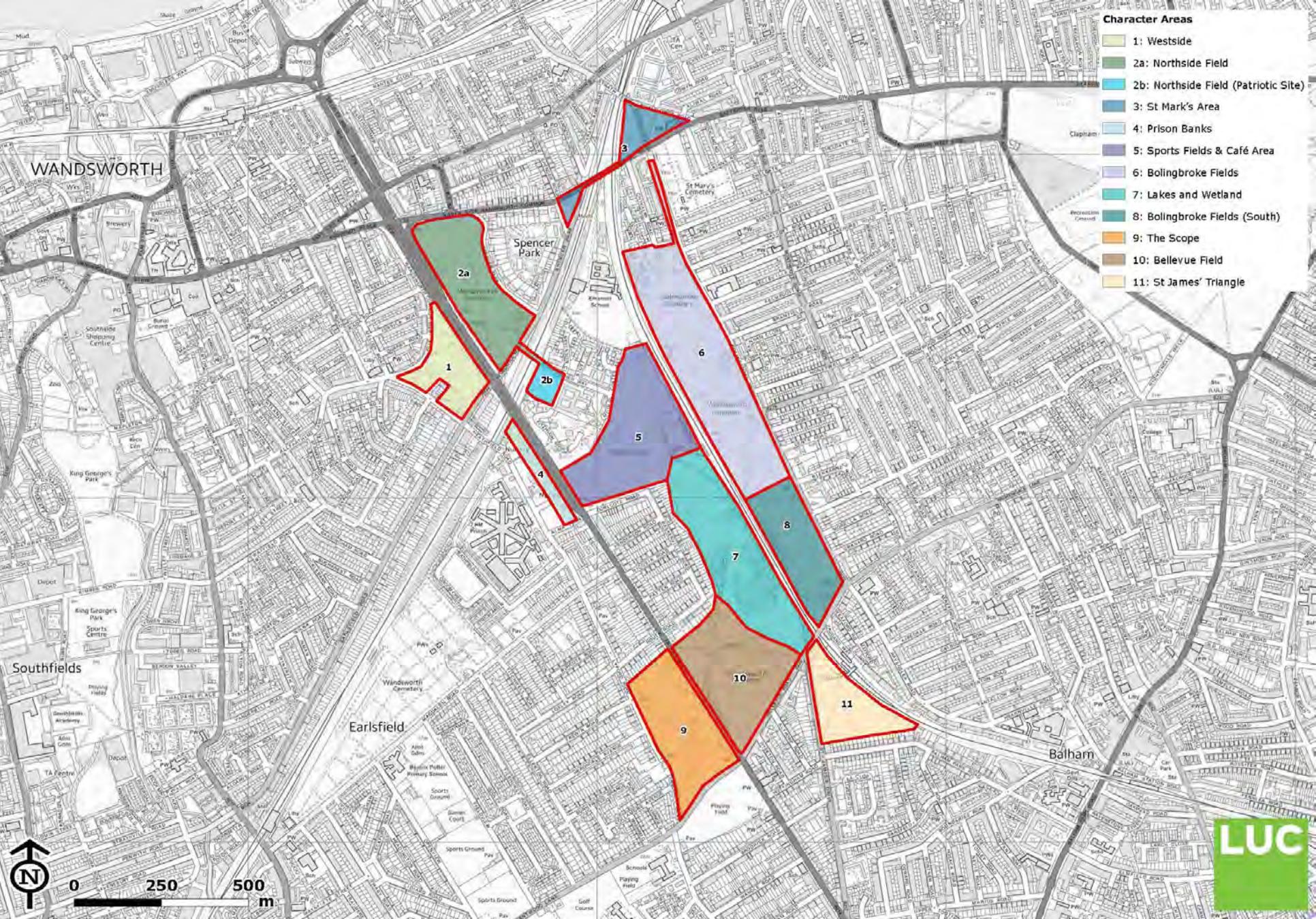
# Key findings

## Value and management

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- Protect and conserve through appropriate designations and policies the historic aspects of the Common.
- Encourage greater communication with local communities, businesses and stakeholders including Network Rail, TFL and Highways Agency.
- Balance formal and informal Common use.
- Enhance interpretation and landscape management.
- Increase the levels of public awareness, learning and engagement.



- Character Areas**
- 1: Westside
  - 2a: Northside Field
  - 2b: Northside Field (Patriotic Site)
  - 3: St Mark's Area
  - 4: Prison Banks
  - 5: Sports Fields & Café Area
  - 6: Bolingbroke Fields
  - 7: Lakes and Wetland
  - 8: Bolingbroke Fields (South)
  - 9: The Scope
  - 10: Bellevue Field
  - 11: St James' Triangle

WANDSWORTH

Spencer Park

2a

1

2b

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

Earlsfield

Balham



0 250 500 m







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## Wandsworth Common MMP

Stakeholder Workshop  
March 8<sup>th</sup> 2018



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## Wandsworth Common MMP

Phase 1

- Online Consultation
- Stakeholder Consultation



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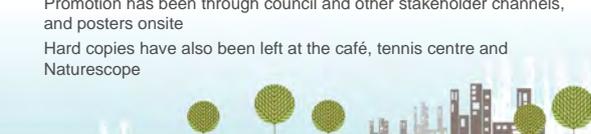


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## Online Consultation

**Purpose:**  
Establish current use, issues, barriers and aspirations of users of the Common

**Method:**  
Online consultation carried out through Wandsworth Council.  
Live between February 9<sup>th</sup> and March 16<sup>th</sup> by Friday 564 responses  
Promotion has been through council and other stakeholder channels, and posters onsite  
Hard copies have also been left at the café, tennis centre and Naturescope



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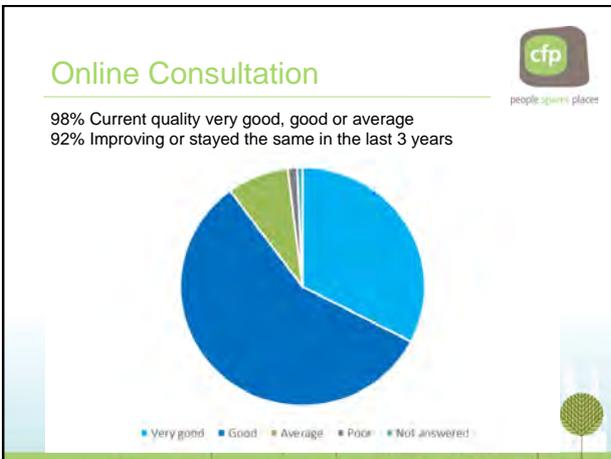
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**Stakeholder Consultation**



people spaces places

**Strengths**

- Well used, loved and safe space
- Active MAC and soon to be Friends Group
- Engaged operators in Café, Nature Centre and Skylark Café
- Many key facilities provided

**Weaknesses**

- Conflicts of use
- Lacking or mismatched signage
- Lack of interpretation of natural or heritage features



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**Stakeholder Consultation**



people spaces places

**Opportunities**

- Engage more users in decisions, activities and events
- Facilities- drinking fountains
- Ensure financial benefit from activities on the Common

**Threats**

- Drainage and wear and tear issues
- Development infringement



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**Next Steps**



people spaces places

This is a two phase approach

1. Data Gathering
2. Consensus Check

This workshop represents the end of the data gathering phase.

The consensus check phase will look to engage the wider public with the themes of the draft MMP before final publication, we envisage this phase beginning in Summer 2018.



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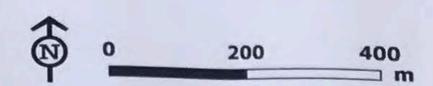
## **Appendix B – Areas of Flooding**

# Wandsworth Common Management & Maintenance Plan

## Character Areas

-  Wandsworth Common boundary
- Character Areas**
-  1: Westside
-  2a: Northside Field
-  2b: Northside Field (Patriotic Site)
-  3: St Mark's Area
-  4: Prison Banks
-  5: Sports Fields & Café Area
-  6: Bolingbroke Fields
-  7: Lakes and Wetland
-  8: Bolingbroke Fields (South)
-  9: The Scope
-  10: Bellevue Field
-  11: St James' Triangle

*Drainage*



Map Scale @A3: 1:10,000



Name	Organisation (where appropriate)
Kumar Varma	MAC
Aviva Walton	MAC
Tony Wileman	LWT
Chris Matcalf	MAC
Rosemary Birchall	
Liz Knight	Baseball Softball UK
Richard Fox	MAC
Stephen Kersley	Spencer CC / Broomfield FC
Sue Delafons	Friends of WC
David Taylor	
Sherry Sherratt	
Julia Bott	MAC
Melvin Capleton	Open Air Fit Ltd
Lewis More O'Ferrall	MAC
Sandy Muir	
Bruce St Julian-Bown	Wandsworth Society
George Meakin	MAC