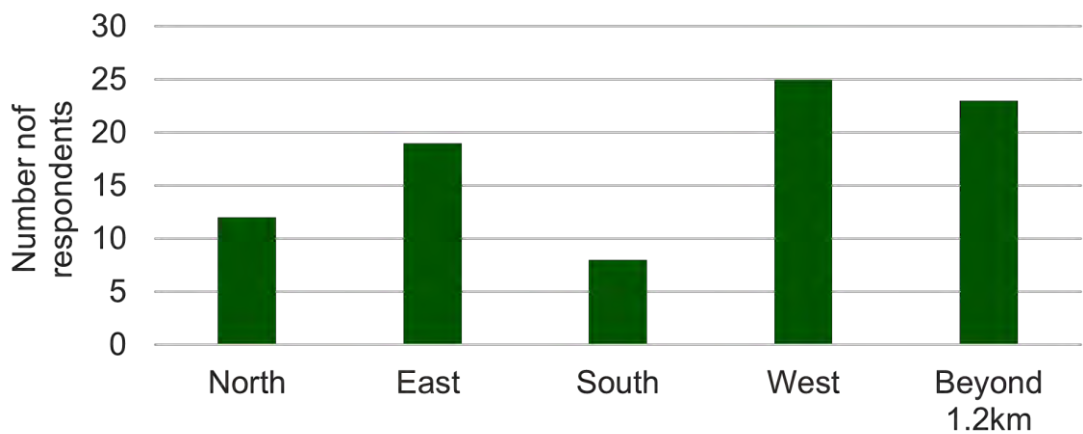# Appendix C

Online Survey and Summary of Results

Online Questionnaire

C.1 The online questionnaire was hosted on MS Forms and accessible through the project engagement hub on the online platform, Commonplace.

C.2 The online questionnaire received a total of 87 responses. For the purposes of analysis of some questions, it has been useful to compare responses across different geographic areas across the study area. Five consultation analysis zones have been established; north, east, south, west and beyond 1.2km (1.2km representing approximately 15 minute+ walk time from the EAP boundary). The consultation analysis zones are shown below.

C.3 It should be noted that while a breakdown has been provided across the different geographic locations in Euston, the number of participants varied between analysis areas.
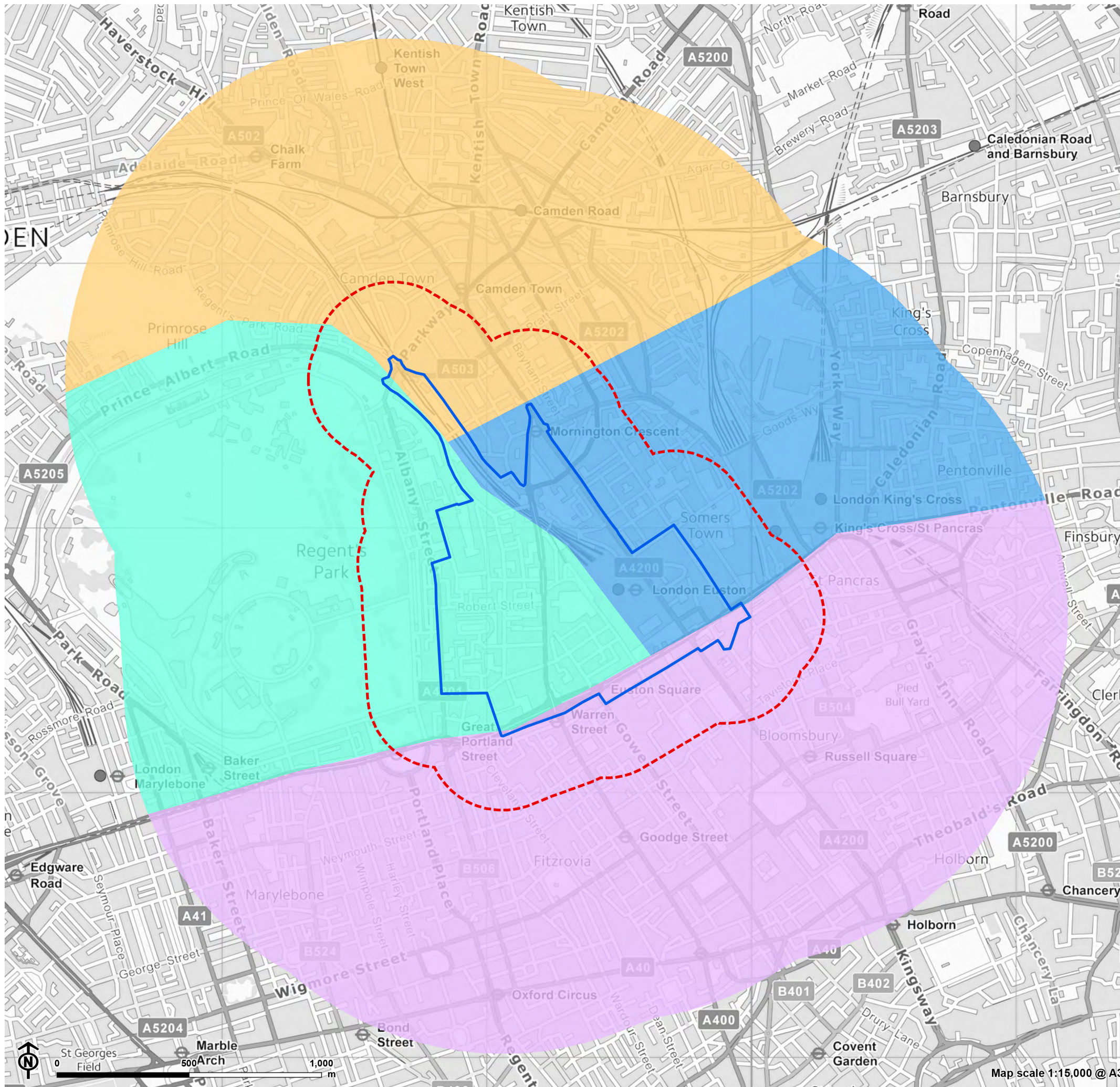
Figure C.1: Respondent count in each area of Euston

Euston Open Space Study
London Borough of Camden

Appendix C.2: Consultation Analysis Zones

Legend:

— Euston study area

---- 280m study area buffer

Consultation analysis zones

- North
- West
- East
- South

Map scale 1:15,000 @ A3

CB:JH EB:Harbich_J LUC FIG3-1_11495_ConsultationAnalysisZones_r1_A3L 30/11/2022
Source: OS, LBC

Demographics

C.4 The majority of respondents identified as male (45%), and 44% of respondents identified as female. 2% of respondents identified as other, and 8% of respondents preferred not to say.

Figure C.3: Responses to "Which of the following best describes how you think of your gender identity?"
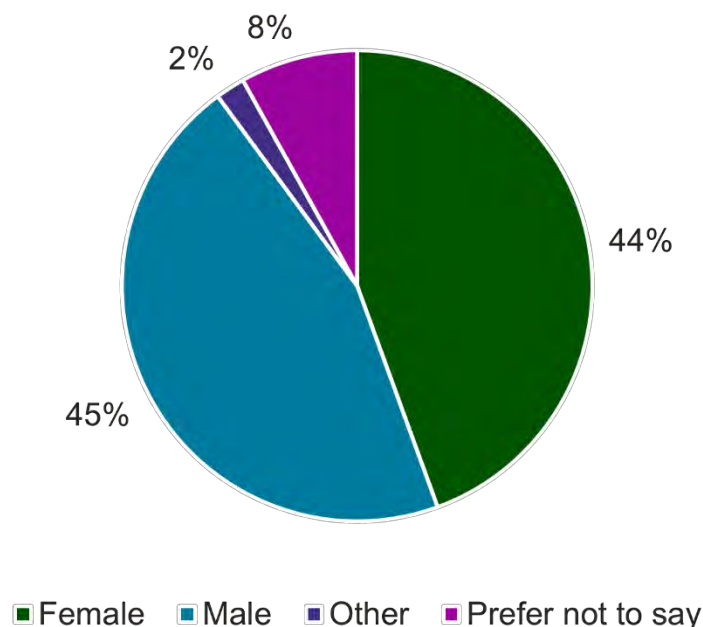
C.5 The majority of respondents were aged between 45-54 (26%), 20% of respondents were aged between 35-44, 17% of respondents were aged between 55-64, 13% of respondents were between 65-74, and 8% of respondents were aged 75 and over. 2% of respondents were aged 13-17, 1% of respondents aged 18-24, and 6% of respondents who preferred not to say.

Figure C.4: Responses to "What age are you?"
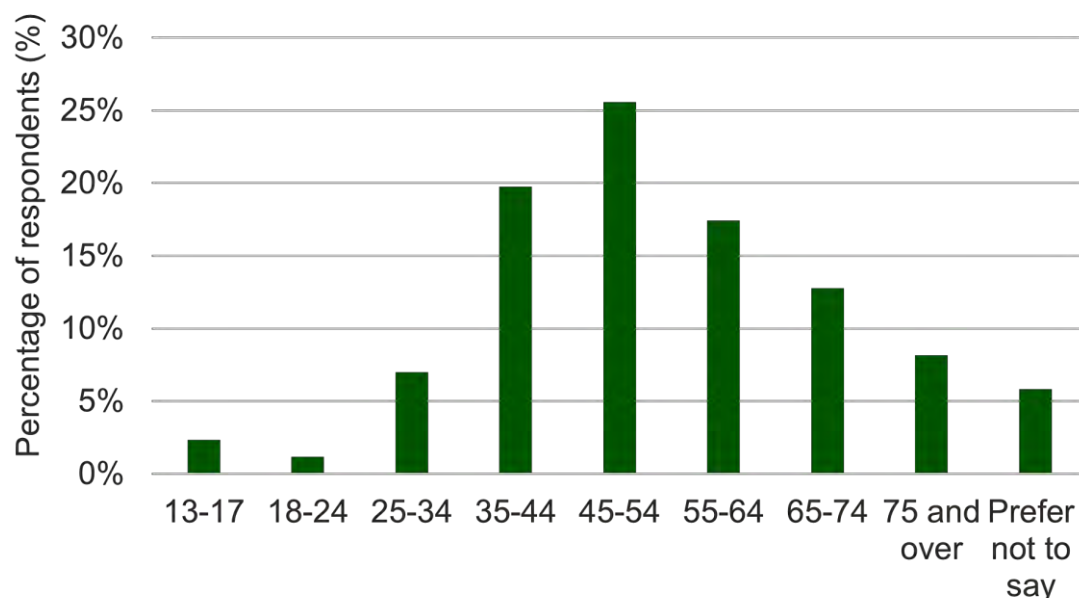
C.6 The majority of respondents (51%) describe themselves as English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British. 9% of respondents describe themselves as being from any other white background, and 9% didn't want to say. 7% of respondents described themselves as Bangladeshi, and 6% described themselves as Irish. Chinese, White and Asian, Central or Eastern European, and respondents who identified as any other mixed/multiple ethnic, separately equalled 2% of respondents. All other ethnic backgrounds were <1%.

C.7 When asked whether day to day activities were limited because of health of disability, 76% of respondents answered no. 15% of respondents said 'yes, limited a little'. And 9% said 'yes, limited a lot'.

C.8 The majority of respondents (53%) live within a short journey to Euston station (15-minute walk), and 15% of respondents work within a short journey to Euston station. 8% of respondents are visitors to the Euston area. 8% of respondents indicated they live within a short distance from Euston station, and work within a short journey to Euston station. Other responses include 2% who

said they are both within a short journey to Euston station, while also being visitors to the Euston area.

Value and Use of Open Space

C.9 When participants were asked how often they use open space in and around the Euston area, the largest group indicated they use open space in Euston every day (27 respondents) and the second largest group several times a week (26 respondents). Around 16% of respondents use open spaces about once a week. As may reasonably be expected, no respondents beyond 1.2km reported using open space in the Euston area every day. The results indicate the importance and likely high value placed on having access to open space within the study area. Accessing and using open space is a key feature of everyday life within the area.

Figure C.5: Responses to "How frequently do you spend time in open space in the Euston area?"

**Appendix C**   Online Survey and Summary of Results
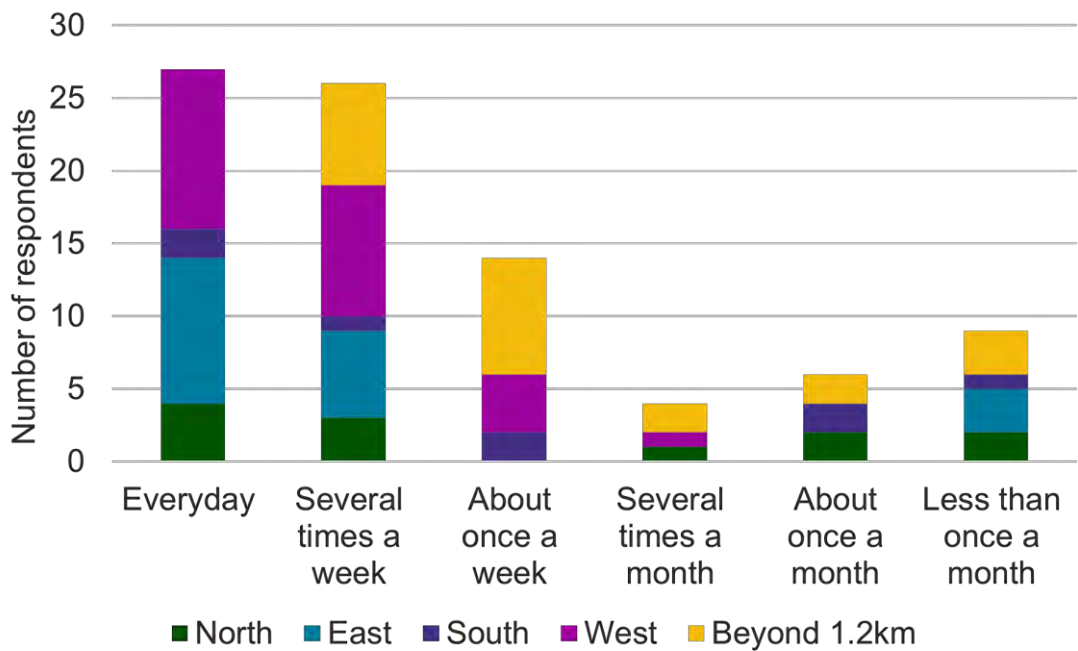
C.10 Participants were asked to indicate which key open spaces around Euston they use. The sites that were selected by respondents the most are listed below. Regent's Park acts as a key site for those that responded to the survey and was selected by a large proportion of respondents.

- Regent's Park (70 respondents)

- Tavistock Square (38 respondents)

- The British Library Forecourt (34 respondents)

- St Pancras New Church Grounds (34 respondents)

- Regent's Place (32 respondents)

C.11 The figure below shows the sites identified as part of the study and number of mentions through the public survey.
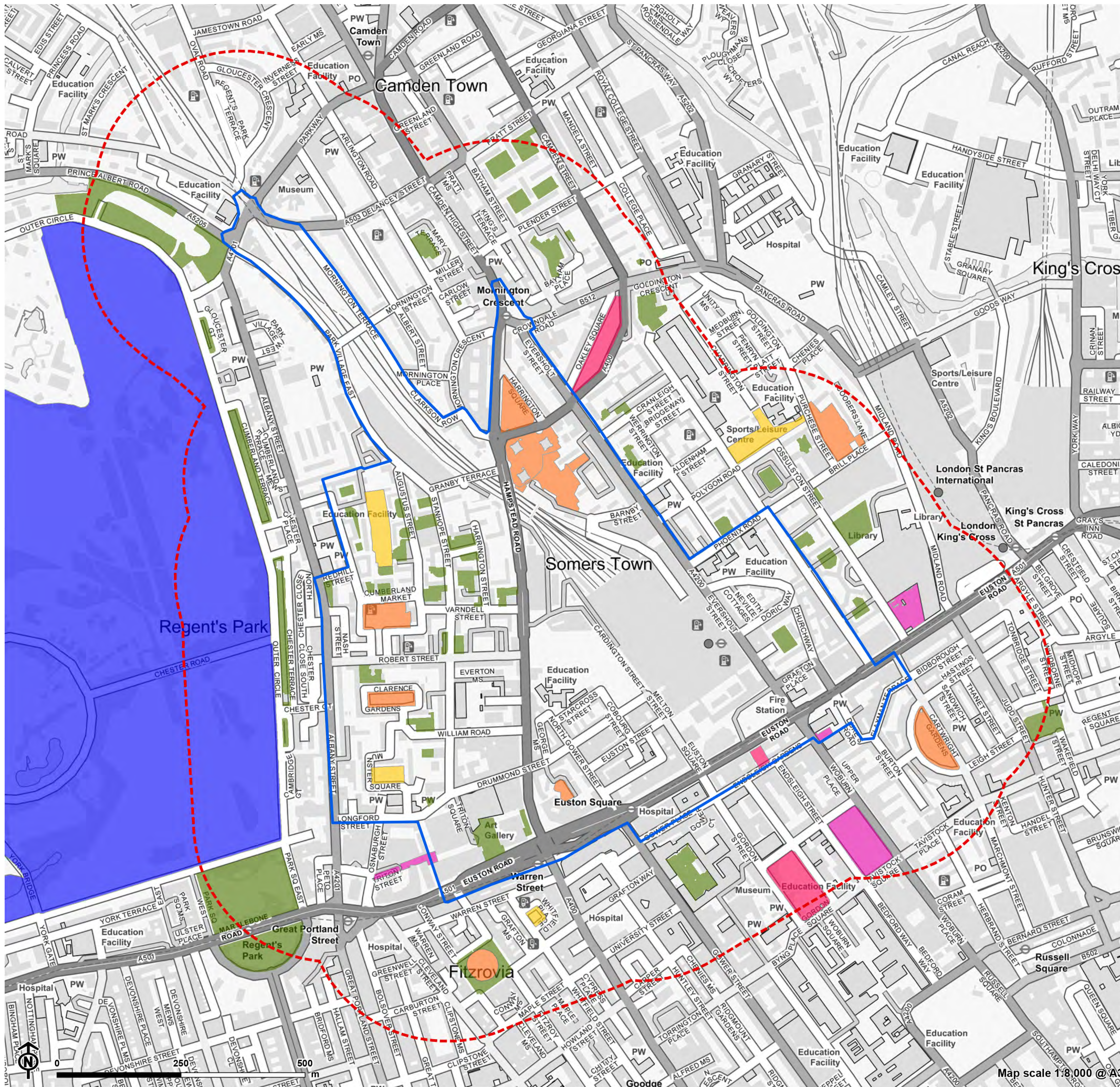
Site mentions

- Euston study area
- 280m study area buffer

- <10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 30
- 31 - 40
- 41 - 70
- All other sites

Map scale 1:8,000 @ A3

C.12 Respondents were asked to indicate to what extent they value open space through rating a series of statements on a scale of one to five; with one being 'not valued' and five being 'highly valued'. For many statements, respondents gave a rating of five ('highly valued'). Statements that received lower ratings include community activities, food growing and gardening, and dog walking. 28% of respondents rated community activities as a five, 28% as 4, and 24% gave a rating of 3. The majority of respondents gave food and gardening a rating of 3 (24%), and 22% gave it a rating of 1. Dog walking received the lowest scores with 41% of participants giving a rating of 1 (not valued).

C.13 Aspects that were most often rated 5 (highly valued) include 'enhancing local character', 'environmental benefits', 'access to nature', 'peace and quiet', and 'maintain mental health'.

Figure C.7: Responses to "Open spaces are valued for many different reasons. How much do you value open spaces in the Euston area for the following reasons?"
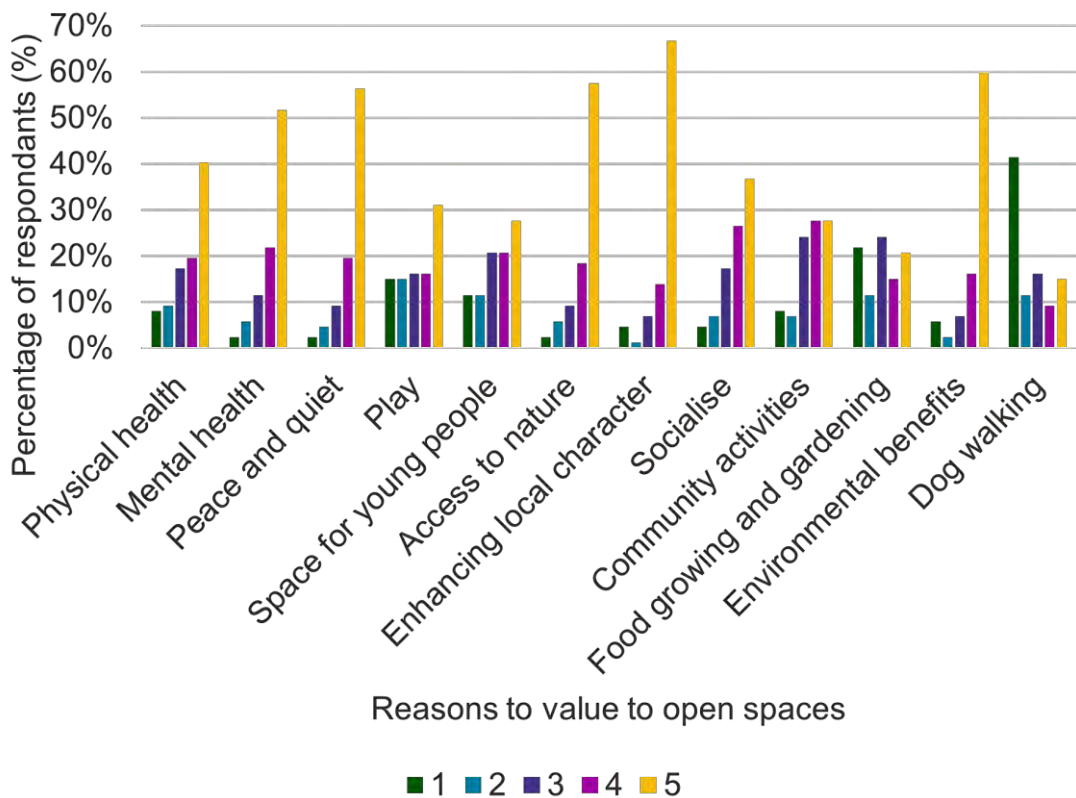
C.14 Many of the benefits afforded by easy access to high quality open space cannot be replaced or provided in an equivalent form through access to private open space (such as a private residential garden). However, access to private open space may impact how public open space is used in a local area, and potentially what it is valued for. Whilst it is not possible to determine exactly what the impact of access to private open space has on the use of open space in the Euston area, it is useful to understand generally what percentage of respondents have access to private open space. The largest group (36%) indicated they have no access to private open space at home. 26% of respondents have access to a balcony, and 26% have their own private back garden. The results align with ONS data which indicates that around 73% of dwellings in the Euston area do not have private or shared gardens **[See reference** 26**]**. 10% of respondents to the survey have a shared/communal garden. 2% have their own private front garden.

Accessibility

C.15 The majority of respondents (84%) travel to open spaces in Euston on foot. 7% go via bicycle. 2% of respondents go via bus, and 2% via tube.

C.16 When asked how far they are willing to travel to reach their local open space, the largest group said they would travel 5 minutes (29% – 26 respondents), and around 21% said they would travel 15 minutes. 20% would be willing to travel 10 minutes, and 7% were willing to travel 2 minutes or less. For reference, Fields in Trust Guidance **[See reference** 27**]** set out that travel times will generally equate to the following distances:

- 2-3 mins = 250m

- 5 mins = 400m

- 10 mins = 800m

- 15 mins = 1,200m

- 20 mins = 1,600m

C.17 It is notable that there is a significant reduction in willingness to travel more than 15 minutes to open space and the largest group are willing to travel up to 5 minutes. It should be recognised that the question is related to open space generally and does not provide detail on the type and size of provision people are willing to travel to, which will likely vary. The results highlight the importance of providing open space close to where they live or work, although any accessibility standards will need to take account of the type and size of open space being considered.

Figure C.8: Responses to "How far are you generally willing to travel to reach open spaces you regularly visit?"
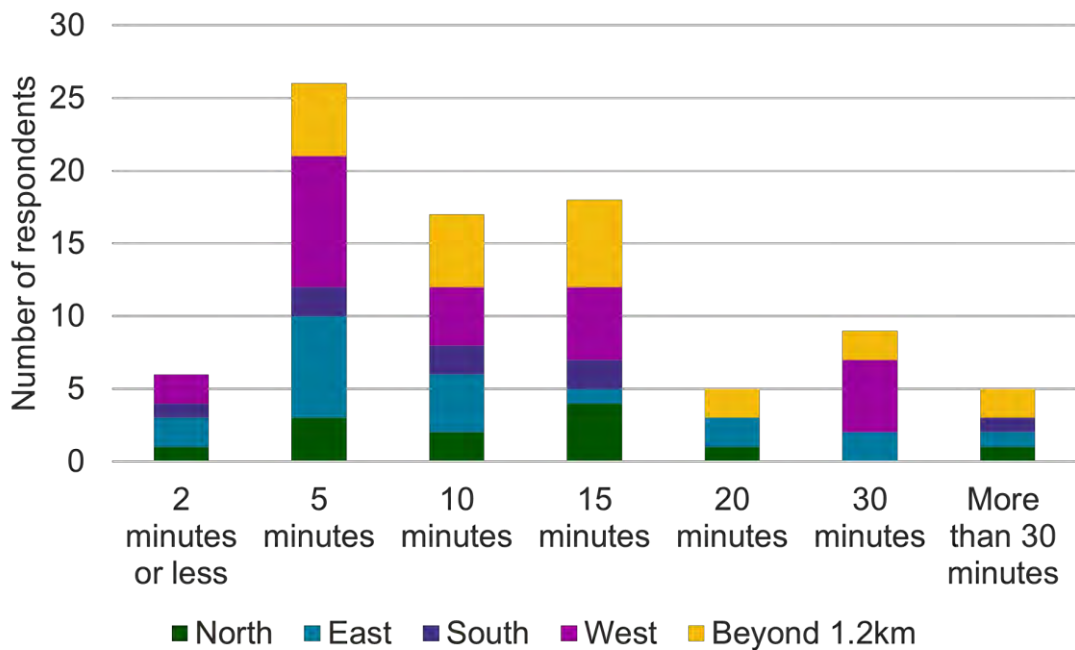
C.18 Respondents were asked if any physical barriers stop them from easily reaching open spaces in the area. The most frequently selected barrier was 'lack of good road crossings', followed by 'routes are too busy' and 'routes are blocked by railway'. A relatively high proportion of participants from the west reported routes to not feel safe (11 respondents) and that they were also 'Long or indirect' (10). This may be expected as the majority of spaces that have been lost as a result of HS2 works are within the west analysis area and site users may be travelling further to reach a suitable site. Furthermore, most

construction activity is located within the west and will likely be exacerbating access issues by temporarily obstructing routes. Whilst the results reflect what would likely currently be seen on the ground, it should be noted that the prevalence of these issues may be temporary if they are related to works associated with HS2 construction.

C.19 Those beyond 1.2km reported to not be aware of where the nearest open spaces could be located (6), and a 'Lack of good road crossings' (11). Those in the south reported a significant number of routes being too busy.

C.20 Improvements to road crossings and safety of routes will likely need to be a key consideration in improving access to open space alongside provision of new sites where there are gaps in accessibility.

Figure C.9: Responses to "Do any of the following physical barriers stop you from easily reaching open spaces in the Euston area?"
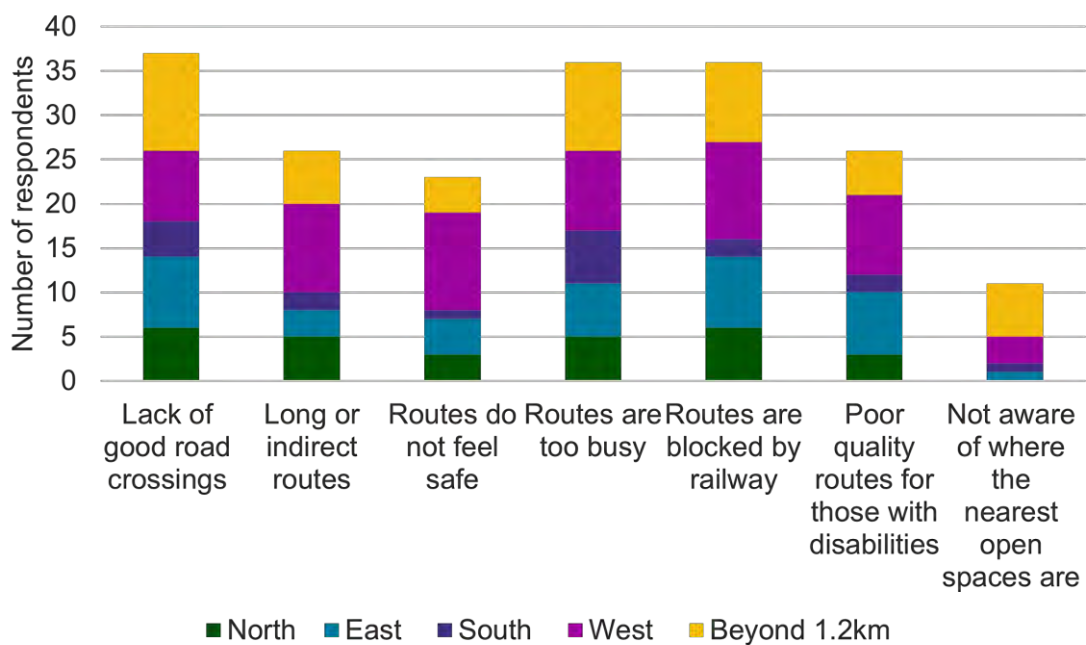
C.21 Respondents were asked to select from a range of issues affecting their enjoyment of or discouraging their use of open spaces in Euston. The three most common answers include the sites being 'Poorly maintained' (53%), having 'Poor amenity' (45%), and 'Feeling unsafe' (41%). Respondents were also provided a free text response to identify other issues and responses frequently related to sites not being large enough.

C.22 The key issues that have been identified by respondents may have a compounding effect of low use and user surveillance resulting in increased antisocial behaviour/vandalism which can further discourage use. Standards that are proposed relating to quality and value will need to reflect the fact that many users likely currently perceive a number of sites in the area as poor quality and unsafe, with some being low value and not providing the key facilities that residents need.

Figure C.10: Responses to "Do any of the following issues affect your enjoyment of or discourage you from using any open spaces in the Euston area?"
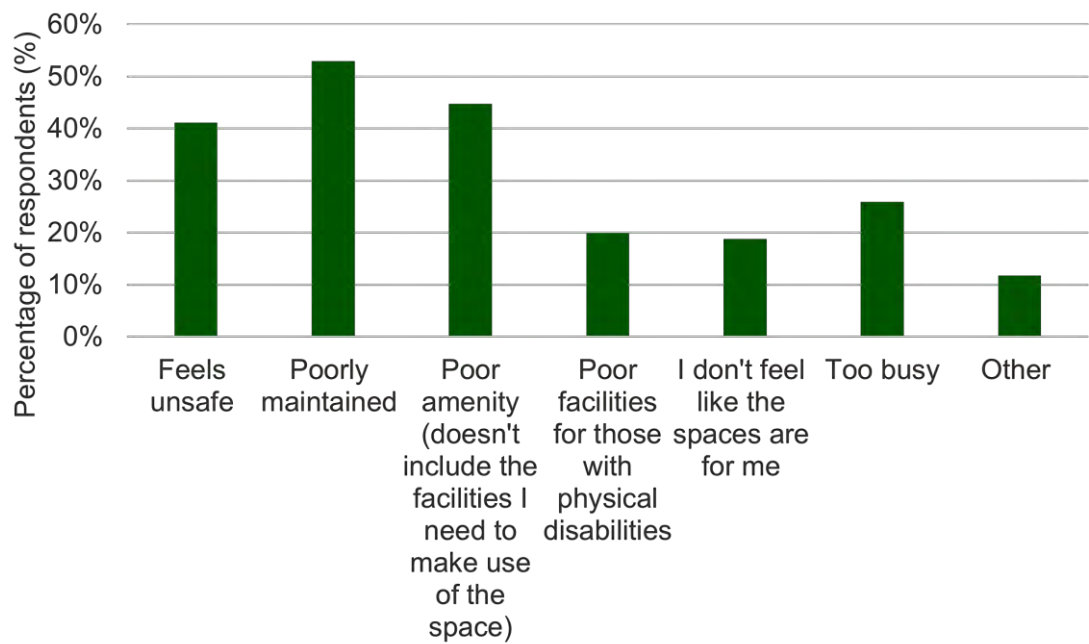
Quantity and Quality of Open Spaces

C.23 Participants were asked to indicate to what extent they feel there is enough space to accommodate a range of activities and deliver a range of functions. The results indicate a strong feeling that there is not enough space overall for a range of activities and the current quantity of open space is inadequate. However, some of this may also be related to site characteristics that could be addressed through high quality design (e.g. by providing features that provide some access to nature, additional facilities for active recreation). Aspects that respondents were most likely to select as having 'not enough' space for included space to 'enjoy peace and quiet', 'access nature', 'provide environmental benefits', 'enhance the appearance/character of the local area' and 'maintain mental wellbeing'.

Figure C.11: Responses to "Do you think there is enough open space in the Euston area to do the following?"

■ Not enough ■ About right ■ Too much ■ Not sure / don't know
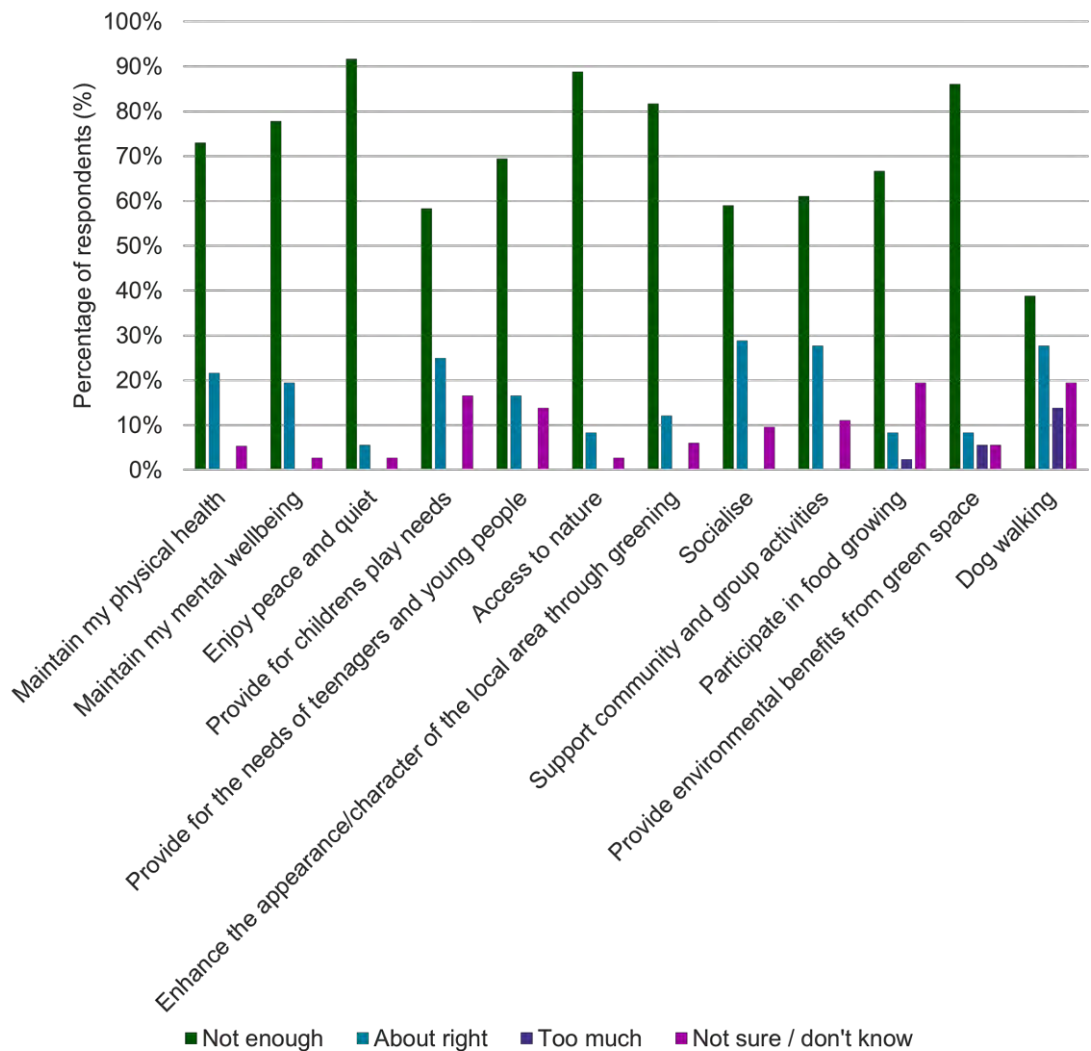
C.24 The overall quality of open spaces around the Euston area was rated poor (39% – 34 respondents), followed by very poor (26%). 25% of respondents rated the open spaces as fair, with 5% rating them good, and 1% rating them very good. In terms of variation between analysis areas, respondents in the south, west and north of Euston rated the quality of open spaces from very poor to fair. Respondents from the east, although having the highest number of ratings in very poor and fair, were the only group to report open spaces of both good and very good quality.
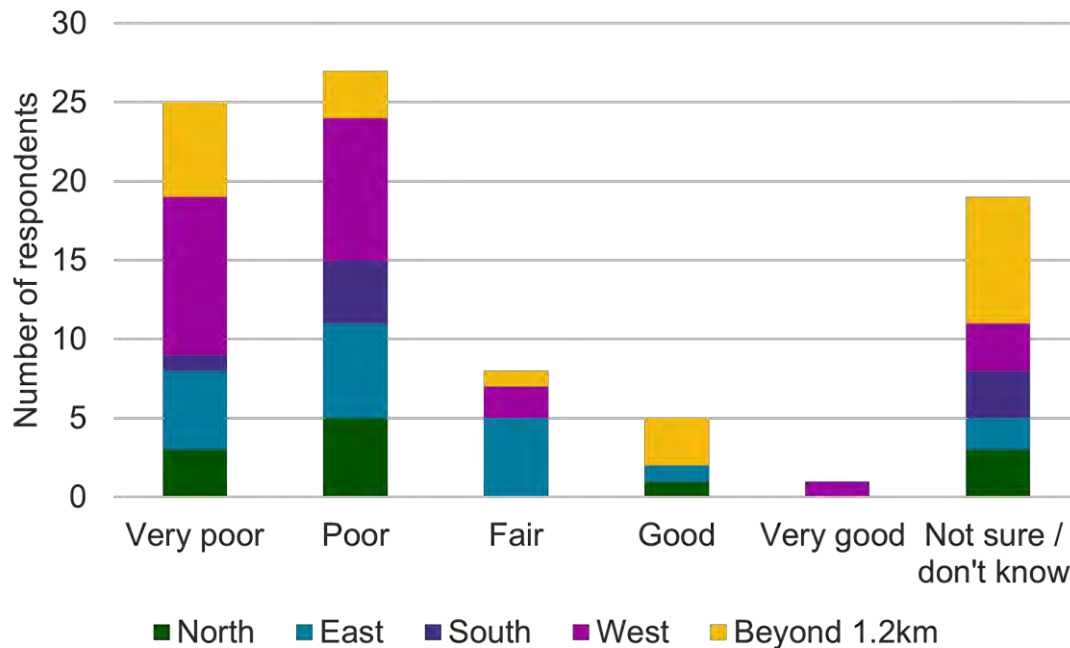
C.25 It should be noted that public engagement for this study was undertaken before Camden's investment programme to mitigate the construction impact of HS2 and this may account for some of the low ratings.

Figure C.12: Responses to "How would you rate the overall quality of open spaces around the Euston area?"
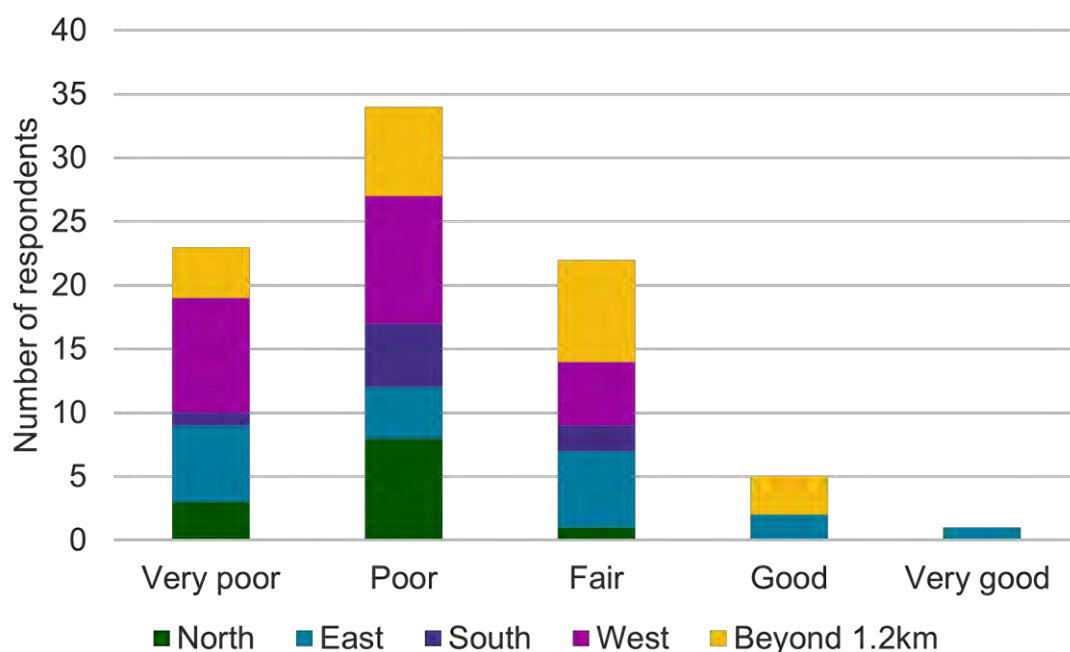
C.26 The most common rating of play areas was 'poor' (31% – 26 respondents). 28% of respondents rated play spaces as very poor, and 22% responded with not sure/don't know. 9% of respondents rated them as fair, 6% as good and 1% as very good. In terms of each of area the spread was relatively even amongst groups. However, participants from the south predominantly viewed these areas as either poor, very poor, or didn't know. The notable proportion of respondents that selected 'not sure/don't know' likely corresponds with participants that are not parents or carers. It also highlights the fact that play spaces by their nature provide a very specific type of provision that does not provide an open space offer to all users, and therefore it is beneficial to consider provision (quantity, quality, value, accessibility) separately, even where play spaces occur within a wider site.

Figure C.13: Responses to "How would you rate the overall quality of play spaces around the Euston area?"

Online Engagement Map

C.27 The online engagement map was made accessible through the project engagement hub on the online platform, Commonplace.

C.28 The online engagement map received a total of 83 responses. It should be noted that some respondents chose not to answer all questions. The online engagement map allowed participants to place a 'pin' on a map of the study area to indicate an open space of interest. Upon placing the pin respondents were presented with several questions focusing on the users experience of the open space. Respondents were provided with eight questions including:

- Name of the open space for verification purposes.

- How does this open space make you feel?

- How frequently do you visit this open space?

- If you value this open space, why?

- Are there reasons you do not visit this open space or do visit it and think that it could be improved?

- Is there something that you would like to be able to do in this space that you are currently unable to do?

C.29 It is important to note that several of the sites are either not currently accessible or no longer exist due to the HS2 development. These sites include Euston Square Gardens, and the former St James's Gardens.

C.30 Several site names were not given in participant responses. For these sites the 'pin' that was dropped on the map was used to identify the nearest open space.

Demographics

C.31 Of the respondents who provided information on gender 42% were Female, 11% were Male, and 10% preferred not to say. 36% provided no answer (unknown).

Figure C.14: Responses to "Which of the following best describes how you think of your gender identity?"
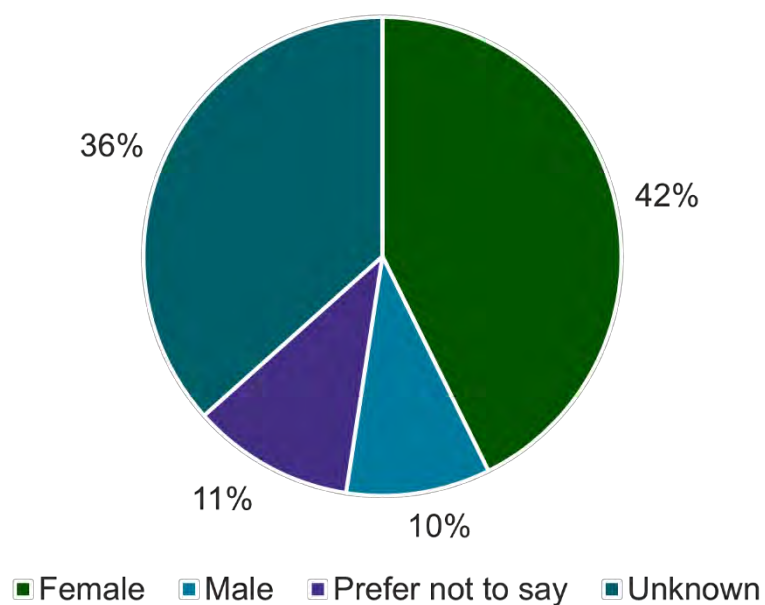
C.32 27% of respondents were between the ages of 55-64, 22% between 45-54, 7% between 35-44, 5% were over the age of 75, 4% were between 65-74, 4% were between 25-34, and 2% were between the ages of 18-24.

Figure C.15: Responses to "What age are you?"
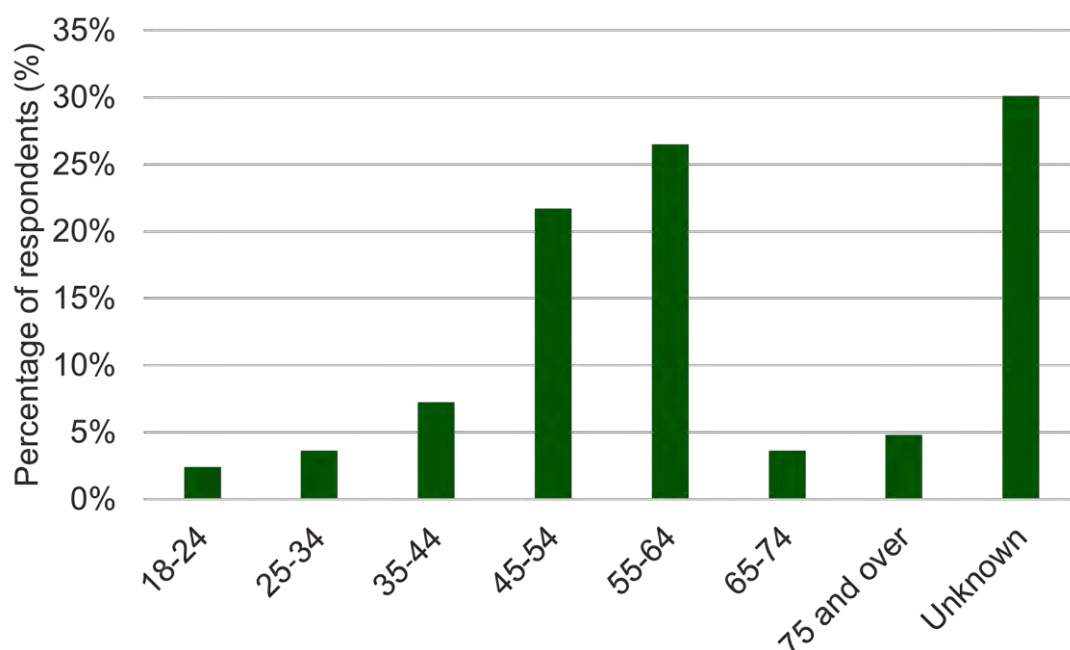
Most Frequently Mentioned Open Spaces

C.33 The table below provides a breakdown of the most frequently mentioned sites and how the site made them feel.

C.34 Respondents were asked to give an indication of how the selected open space made them feel. These options ranged from Very negative (Score of 0), Somewhat negative (25), Neutral (50), Somewhat positive (75), and Positive (100). Using this data averages have been calculated to give an idea of user's satisfaction of with the popular open spaces in Euston.

Table C.1: Most frequently mentioned sites

Site Name	Number of Mentions	Average User Feeling
Ampthill Square	3	75
British Library Piazza	3	0
Euston Square Gardens	9	16
Godwin and Crowndale Ball Court	3	33
Harrington Square	4	68
Former St James's Garden	4	50
Oakley Square Gardens	3	75
Purchese Street	3	25
Regent's Park	8	75
Tolmers Square	4	31

Reasons for Valuing Open Space

C.35 Participants were asked to select from a series of questions to indicate their reasons for valuing the open space that they selected. The most frequent answer across the survey related to open spaces effects on mental well-being.

C.36 Participants were also given an 'other' option allowing for an open ended response as to why they valued their chosen open space. Themes identified amongst responses include an acknowledgement of the water attenuation capabilities of open spaces and the presence of trees.

C.37 Popular answers and the associated open spaces are detailed below:

- Ampthill Square
  - Mental well-being

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- ■ Enhancing local character

- ■ Environmental benefits

- ■ Euston Square

  - ■ Access to nature

  - ■ Environmental benefits

- ■ Godwin and Crowndale ball court

  - ■ Opportunities to play

  - ■ Spaces for teenagers

- ■ Harrington Square

  - ■ Mental well-being

  - ■ Physical health

  - ■ Environmental benefits

  - ■ Peace and quiet

  - ■ Access to nature

  - ■ Enhancing the character of the local area

  - ■ Opportunities to socialise

  - ■ Dog walking

- ■ Oakley Square

  - ■ Mental well-being

  - ■ Peace and quiet

- ■ Purchase street

  - ■ Access to nature

  - ■ Enhancing the character of the local area

  - ■ Environmental benefits

- ■ St James Park

- Mental well-being

- Physical health

- Opportunities to play

- Environmental benefits

- Peace and quiet

- Access to nature

- Enhancing the character of the local area

- Community activities

- Opportunities to socialise

- Dog walking

- Space for teenagers

- Regents Park

  - Physical health

  - Mental well-being

  - Peace and quiet

  - Access to nature

Reasons for Not Visiting Open Spaces and Suggested Improvements

C.38 Participants were asked to identify reasons for not visiting specific open spaces or ways in which these open spaces could be improved; 'If there are reasons you do not visit this space or do visit it and think that it could be improved, select all that apply'. The most frequently mentioned reason for not visiting open spaces included difficulties in access and sites being poorly maintained.

C.39 Common themes identified amongst the 'other' (open ended) responses related to issues such as lack of access to open spaces, poor attractiveness, and a loss of open spaces due to construction works.

C.40 Commonly chosen answers and the associated open spaces are detailed below:

- Harrington Square

  - Difficult to access

  - Poorly maintained

- Oakley Square

  - Poorly maintained

- Tolmer's Square

  - Feels unsafe

Open Space Activities and Attributes

C.41 Participants were asked a series of questions regarding facilities they desire or activities that they wish they could undertake at their open space but currently cannot; 'Is there something that you would like to be able to do in this space that you are currently unable to do?'. The most frequently mentioned activity respondents would like to do was 'Enjoy space for quiet/reflection'.

C.42 The open-ended responses largely related to issues with access and sites being unavailable for public use due to construction or sites being locked. The key open spaces and responses included:

- Ampthill square

  - Enjoy as a space for quiet/reflection

  - Access nature/wildlife areas

- Euston Square

- Enjoy space for quiet/reflection

- Access nature/wildlife areas

- Meet and socialise

- Purchese Street

  - Enjoy as a space for quiet/reflection

  - Dog walking

- St James Park

  - Exercise/play sport

  - Use facilities/equipment to exercise

- Tolmer's Square

  - Enjoy space for quiet/reflection

  - Access nature/wildlife areas

Additional Information: Key Themes

C.43 Participants were asked to provide additional information or comments about the open space they selected. Utilising this data, eight commonly mentioned themes regarding the open spaces have been identified, including:

- Issues with accessibility due to safety concerns and lack of adequate crossings.

- Loss of open spaces access due to pandemic restrictions (e.g. The British Library piazza).

- Concern over the loss of open space due to development projects including HS2.

- Antisocial behaviour in open spaces.

- Maintenance and upkeep issues.

- Desires for a greater quantity of open spaces.

- Requests for improved planting regimes within open spaces.

- Overall recognition of the importance of open spaces for the whole community.

Example Questionnaire

C.44 A blank copy of the questionnaire is provided below.

Euston Open Space Study - Questionnaire

The Euston open space survey will build on previous engagement and help us to:

- understand more about how you use open space and play space in the Euston area
- see how satisfied you are with the quality of open space
- find out what additional types of open space and play space may be needed in the future.

By open space we mean freely accessible areas of land used by the public for recreation (such as walking, play, sport, relaxing). Examples of open space include parks, areas of grass, land on housing estates, play areas and public squares.

The survey is being undertaken by LUC on behalf of Camden Council and will be published in a detailed Open Space Study for Euston. The final Study and survey results will be shared on Camden Council's website and will inform policy in the Euston Area Plan.

The survey is open until 20th August 2021.

* Required

Privacy statement

1. LUC CONSULTATION PRIVACY STATEMENT – CONSENT TO PROCESS PERSONAL DATA

This privacy statement sets out the basis on which Land Use Consultants Limited ("LUC") may use your personal data in respect of the Euston Open Space Study.

By ticking the box below, you consent freely to:

your personal data ("Personal Data") being freely submitted by you and being collected and processed by LUC and its selected third-party processors under or in connection with this consultation/survey subject to the collection and processing of Personal Data being as described in this statement;

The (voluntary) Personal Data will comprise the following:
-postcode (no full address details will be requested)
-your age, or age indicator
-the gender that you identify with
-your ethnicity
-data relating to your health

As LUC is requesting special category data as part of this consultation/survey, we will be taking steps to ensure anonymity of the data. Therefore the Personal Data will not comprise:
-full or partial name
-specific mailing address
-email address or any social media contact addresses/handles
-telephone number(s)
-your IP address (the survey will be specified as anonymous)

However the third-party processor facilitating the consultation/survey may note your IP address as a means of ensuring that multiple responses to the consultation/survey are avoided. Such personal data will not be available to anyone except the third-party processor and will be automatically deleted within 18 months of acquiring this data.
LUC will use your Personal Data solely for the purpose of the consultation/survey and for no other purpose;

LUC may only share the Personal Data with select third parties involved with the consultation (such as LUC's clients and other consultants and professional advisors involved in the consultation) once it is satisfied that the Personal Data cannot be used as Personal Data as it has been successfully and fully anonymised;

LUC will store, process and retain your Personal Data for no longer than one + six years, and otherwise in accordance with data protection law. Personal Data will be deleted after this period;

LUC will not transfer your personal data outside the European Economic Area; and

LUC will retain your personal data for no longer than one + six years to fulfil the purposes we collected it for, after which it will be deleted. To determine the appropriate retention period for personal data, we consider the amount, nature, and sensitivity of the personal data, the potential risk of harm from unauthorised use or disclosure of your personal data, the purposes for which we process your personal data and whether we can achieve those purposes through other means, and the applicable legal requirements.

You have legal rights regarding the Personal Data (including the right to request access to, or the correction of, your personal data) and you may rescind the right of LUC to use the Personal Data at any time whereupon LUC will delete the data within the timescales as laid out in the applicable data protection regulations.

If you have any questions, or if you wish to exercise your rights over your Personal Data, you may contact LUC at 250 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8RD or database@landuse.co.uk.

If you wish to make a complaint regarding the treatment of your Personal Data, you may contact the Information Commissioner's Office ("ICO"). The ICO is the UK's supervisory authority for data protection issues and further details (including further details of your legal rights over your Personal Data) can be found at www.ico.org.uk. *

◯   I have read and agree with the above Privacy Statement

Using and valuing open space in the Euston area

The following set of questions focus on how you use open space in the area and what you value most about open space in the area.

2. How frequently do you spend time in open space in the Euston area?

○ Everyday

○ Several times a week

○ About once a week

○ Several times a month

○ About once a month

○ Less than once a month

○ Never

3. How do you usually get to the open spaces you use in the Euston area?

○ Walking / on foot

○ Bicycle

○ Car

○ Bus

○ Taxi

○ Train

○ Other

4. How far are you generally willing to travel to open spaces that you regularly visit?

○ 2 minutes or less

○ 5 minutes

○ 10 minutes

○ 15 minutes

○ 20 minutes

○ 30 minutes

○ More than 30 minutes

○ I don't visit open spaces

5. How would you rate the overall quality of open spaces around the Euston area?

○ Very poor

○ Poor

○ Fair

○ Good

○ Very good

○ Not sure / don't know

6. How would you rate the overall quality of play spaces around the Euston area?

○ Very poor

○ Poor

○ Fair

○ Good

○ Very good

○ Not sure / don't know

7. Open spaces are valued for many different reasons. How much do you value open spaces in the Euston area for the following reasons?

Please rate each statement on a scale of one to five, with one being not valued and five being highly valued.

	1- not valued	2	3	4	5 - highly valued
Providing opportunities to exercise and maintain my physical health	○	○	○	○	○
Reducing stress and improving my mental health	○	○	○	○	○
Providing opportunities for peace and quiet	○	○	○	○	○
Providing opportunities for play	○	○	○	○	○
Providing space for teenagers and young people	○	○	○	○	○
Providing access to nature	○	○	○	○	○
Enhancing the appearance and character of the local area	○	○	○	○	○
Providing opportunities to socialise	○	○	○	○	○
Providing opportunities for community and group activities	○	○	○	○	○
Providing opportunities for food growing and gardening	○	○	○	○	○
For the environmental benefits provided (for example, air quality and biodiversity)	○	○	○	○	○
As a space for dog walking	○	○	○	○	○

8. Do you think there is enough open space in the Euston area to do the following?

	Not enough	About right	Too much	Not sure / don't know
Maintain my physical health	○	○	○	○
Maintain my mental wellbeing	○	○	○	○
Enjoy peace and quiet	○	○	○	○
Provide for children's play needs	○	○	○	○
Provide for the needs of teenagers and young people	○	○	○	○
Access nature	○	○	○	○
Enhance the appearance and character of the local area through greening	○	○	○	○
Socialise	○	○	○	○
Support community and group activities	○	○	○	○
Participate in food growing	○	○	○	○
Provide environmental benefits from green space	○	○	○	○
Dog walking	○	○	○	○

9. Please tell us whether you use any of the following key open spaces around Euston. (Please select all that you use)

- [ ] Cumberland Market
- [ ] Clarence Gardens
- [ ] Ampthill Square
- [ ] Polygon Road Open Space
- [ ] Gordon Square Garden
- [ ] Harrington Square
- [ ] Oakley Square
- [ ] Munster Square
- [ ] Tavistock Square
- [ ] The British Library Forecourt
- [ ] The Warren
- [ ] Tolmers Square
- [ ] Purchese Street Open Space
- [ ] Cartwright Gardens
- [ ] Regent's Place
- [ ] St Pancras New Church Grounds
- [ ] Regent's Park
- [ ] Friends House Garden
- [ ] Fitzroy Square Garden
- [ ] Augustus & Redhill Allotments
- [ ] Other

Key issues

The following questions focus on the key issues that may affect your use or enjoyment of open space in the Euston area.

10. Do any of the following physical barriers stop you from easily reaching open spaces in the Euston area? (Please select all that apply)

- [ ] Lack of good road crossings
- [ ] Long or indirect routes
- [ ] Routes do not feel safe
- [ ] Routes are too busy
- [ ] Routes are blocked by railway lines / Euston station or diversions related to building works
- [ ] Poor quality routes for those with limited mobility
- [ ] Not aware of where nearest open spaces are
- [ ] Other

11. Do any of the following issues affect your enjoyment of or discourage you from using any open spaces in the Euston area? (Please select all that apply)

- [ ] Feels unsafe
- [ ] Poorly maintained
- [ ] Poor amenity (doesn't include the facilities I need to make use of the space)
- [ ] Poor facilities for those with physical disabilities
- [ ] I don't feel like the spaces are for me
- [ ] Too busy
- [ ] Other

12. Please let us know if there is anything else you would like to tell us about open spaces in the Euston area. These could be things you are satisfied with, unsatisfied with or any issues related to open space you feel we should be aware of.

About you

Why do we ask these questions?

These questions will help tell us about what support different people may need. All information you give is completely confidential and anonymous. This means that your personal information will not be passed on to anyone and your personal details will not be reported alongside your responses.

13. Do you have access to a garden or outdoor space at home? If so, what kind?

    This question will be used to understand whether access to a private open space affects use of public open space. Responses to this question will not inform the quantity of public or private open space at Euston.

    ○ None

    ○ My own private back garden

    ○ My own private front garden

    ○ Shared / communal garden

    ○ Balcony

14. Please tell us whether you live and / or work around the Euston area? (please tick all that apply).

    ☐ I live within a short journey to Euston station (e.g. 15-minute walk)

    ☐ I work within a short journey to Euston station (e.g. 15-minute walk)

    ☐ I am a business owner and my business mainly operates within a short journey to Euston station (e.g. 15-minute walk)

    ☐ I am a visitor to the Euston area

    ☐ I am a student staying in the area

    ☐ None of these

15. Which of the following options best describes how you think of your gender identity?

    ○ Female

    ○ Male

    ○ Prefer not to say

    ○ In another way (please tell us below)

    ○ Other

16. What age are you?

    ○ 13-17

    ○ 18-24

    ○ 25-34

    ○ 35-44

    ○ 45-54

    ○ 55-64

    ○ 65-74

    ○ 75 and over

    ○ prefer not to say

17. Please select one option that best describes your ethnic group or background

○ English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British

○ Irish

○ Central or Eastern European

○ Any other White background

○ White and Black Caribbean

○ White and Black African

○ Any other Black / African / Caribbean background

○ White and Asian

○ Any other Mixed / multiple ethnic backgrounds

○ Indian

○ Pakistani

○ Bangladeshi

○ Chinese

○ Any other Asian background

○ African

○ Caribbean

○ Arab

○ Prefer not to say

○ Other

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

(Please include any problems related to old age)

○ Yes, limited a lot

○ Yes, limited a little

○ No

19. And finally, please tell us your postcode.
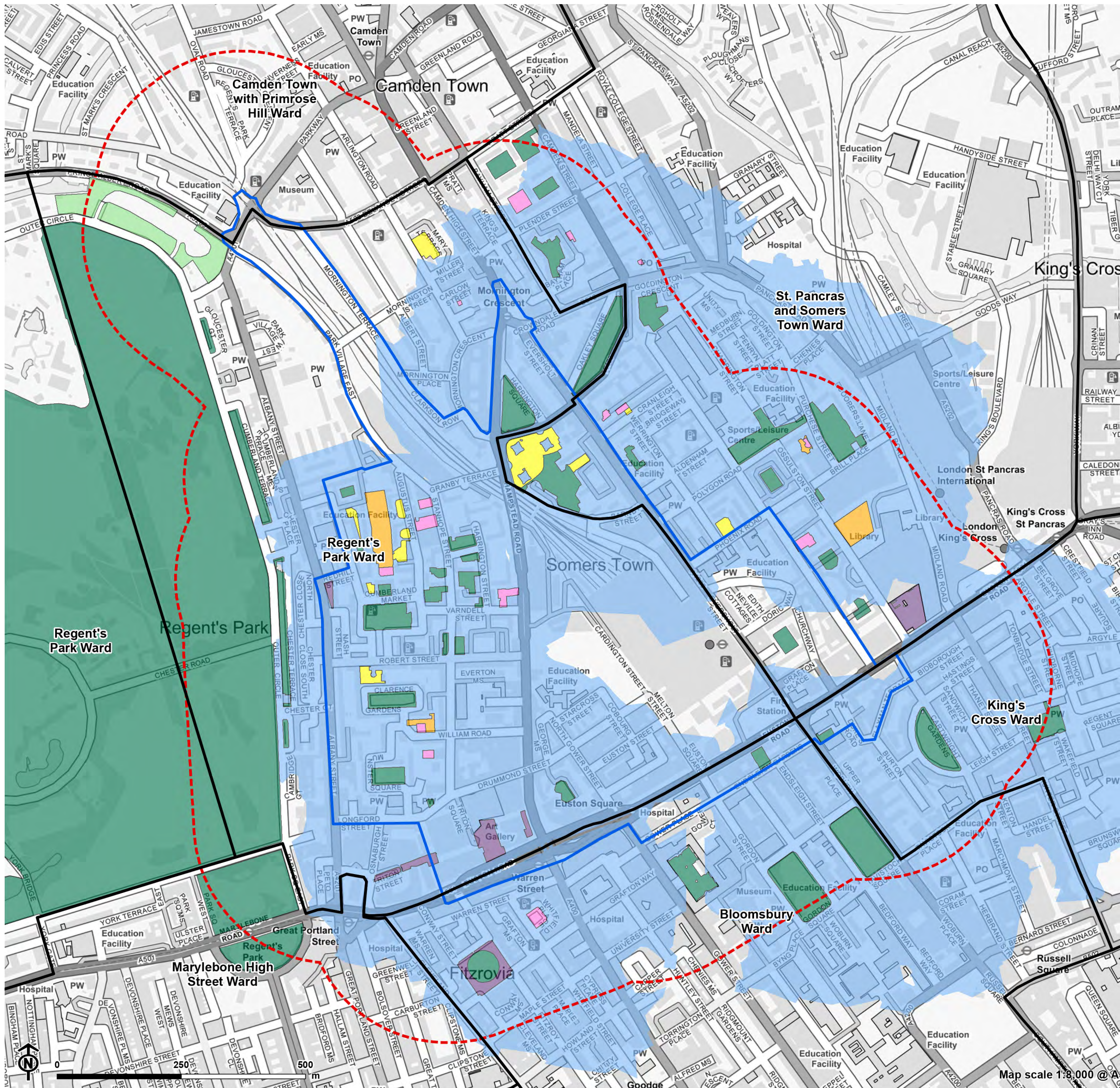
This will be used for analysis purposes only and we will not be able to identify individuals from this information

[   ]

Appendix D

Camden Local Plan Designated Public Open Space

Euston Open Space Study
London Borough of Camden

Figure D.1: Camden Local Plan - Designated Public Open Space Catchments

Legend

- Euston study area
- 280m study area buffer
- Ward boundary

Primary typology

- Park and garden
- Natural and semi natural green space
- Amenity green space
- Provision for children and teenagers
- Allotment or community garden
- Civic space
- Camden Local Plan - designated open space catchment (400m)

Map scale 1:8,000 @ A3

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022

CB:JH EB:Harbich_J LUC APPENDIX-D_11495_CamdenDesignatedPOS_r1_A3L 30/11/2022
Source: OS, LBC

Appendix E

Summary of Quality and Value Audit Results

E.1 The following section summarises the results from the site audits that were undertaken as part of the study. Sites within the study area were subject to a detailed site audit based on the Green Flag Award themes.

E.2 The Green Flag Award is a recognised benchmark standard for open space management in the UK and internationally. Detailed criteria have been developed that are suitable for the Euston context. Criteria have either been defined as relating to:

- 'Value' (the presence of various features and facilities, and value to the local community); or

- 'Quality' (aspects relating to management and the condition of features and facilities).

E.3 The audit form comprises both a desk assessment which considers any designations that apply to a site, listed features within a site and other characteristics which contribute to the value of the site, and an assessment on site.

Desk Assessment

E.4 The desk assessment was carried out remotely within a Geographical Information System database. The content of the desk assessment can be seen in the audit pro-forma included within Appendix A. Desk based criteria comprises:

- National designations (Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Register of Historic Parks and Gardens)

- Regional designations (Site of Importance for Nature Conservation, Regionally Important Geological Site, London Squares Act)

- Local designations (Conservation Area, Local Nature Reserve, Locally Important Geological Site, Designated Public Open Space, Designated Private Open Space)

- Access (National/Regional Trails, Sustrans Routes)

- Other (Ancient Woodland, 'B-Lines')

Site Assessment

E.5 The box below provides an overview of the Green Flag themes considered as part of the site audits.

Assessment Themes (based on green flag award criteria)

- 1. A Welcoming Place: Welcoming, good and safe access, signage, equal access for all.

- 2. Healthy, Safe and Secure: Safe equipment and facilities, personal security, dog fouling, appropriate provision of facilities, quality of facilities.

- 3. Well Maintained and Clean: Litter and waste management, grounds maintenance and horticulture, building and infrastructure maintenance.

- 4. Environmental Management: Environmental sustainability, waste minimisation, arboriculture and woodland management.

- 5. Biodiversity, Landscape and Heritage: Conservation of nature features, wild flora and fauna, conservation of landscape features, conservation of buildings and structures.

- 6. Community Involvement: Community involvement in management and development including outreach work, appropriate provision for the community.

- 7. Marketing and Communication: Marketing and promotion, provision of appropriate information, provision of appropriate educational interpretation/information.

E.6 Using the Green Flag Themes as a framework for the audits, sites have been scored against a set of sub criteria. Sub criteria relating to quality were scored on a scale of one to five, as set out below:

- 1 = Very Poor

- 2 = Poor

- 3 = Fair

- 4 = Good

- 5 = Very Good

E.7 Scores against each criteria result in a total value score and total quality score for each site. The total scores are used in the quality and value benchmarking process, which demonstrates the performance of each site against a proposed numeric quality and value benchmark standard (see Chapter 5). Quality and value benchmark standards have been proposed for each typology and level of the size hierarchy (where appropriate). Whilst all sites were scored on all criteria during the audit, it should be noted that all criteria are not relevant for all sites. However, the benchmarks that sites are compared against reflect this, ensuring that sites are only tested against a standard that is realistically achievable and appropriate for the type and size of site being considered.

E.8 The benchmark standards have been developed to reflect the range, type and quality of features, facilities and characteristics that would be expected of each type and size of site. For example, a civic space or amenity site would not be expected to have the same range of features facilities as a park. Even within one typology, a good quality and value Pocket Park would not be expected to

have the same range of features and facilities as a Metropolitan Park, hence the lower quality and value benchmarks for the former. The purpose of the audits is to provide a strategic assessment of the quality and value of sites and a picture of deficiencies in access to high quality / value sites overall. The remainder of this section looks across the audit results and summarises the key findings for each Green Flag Theme and a sample of sub criteria by typology. The purpose of the following section is to provide an overview of the scores that feed into the wider, more strategic, benchmarking process (further detail is provided in Chapter 5). Individual audit forms may also be scrutinised to understand how the individual scores contribute to total quality and value scores for each site.

E.9 As the charts below show results for sites by primary typology, results relating to provision for children and teenagers do not include secondary typology play.

E.10 It is known that some open spaces will be subject to enhancement schemes through the HS2 assurance scheme. The site audits were carried out prior to this work being undertaken; therefore, it should be noted that the overview of quality and value will change over the coming years.

A Welcoming Place

Entrances

E.11 Entrances can contribute to how sites are perceived by potential visitors and residents. To be inviting, entrances should be open, clean, in a good state of repair and provide some visibility in and out of the site. The results of the site audit indicate that quality of entrances vary across the typologies. Parks generally provide a variety of amenities and facilities for a wide range of users and would generally be expected to provide obvious, easy to find entrances that have an entrance sign. As may be expected these spaces were shown to achieve the highest proportion of 'very good' scores for this criterion, followed by civic space. The majority of provision for children and teenager achieved

'good' scores ('4') for the criterion, while amenity green space had the highest relative proportion of 'very poor' scores.

**Figure E.1: Responses to "To what extent are entrances well presented?"**
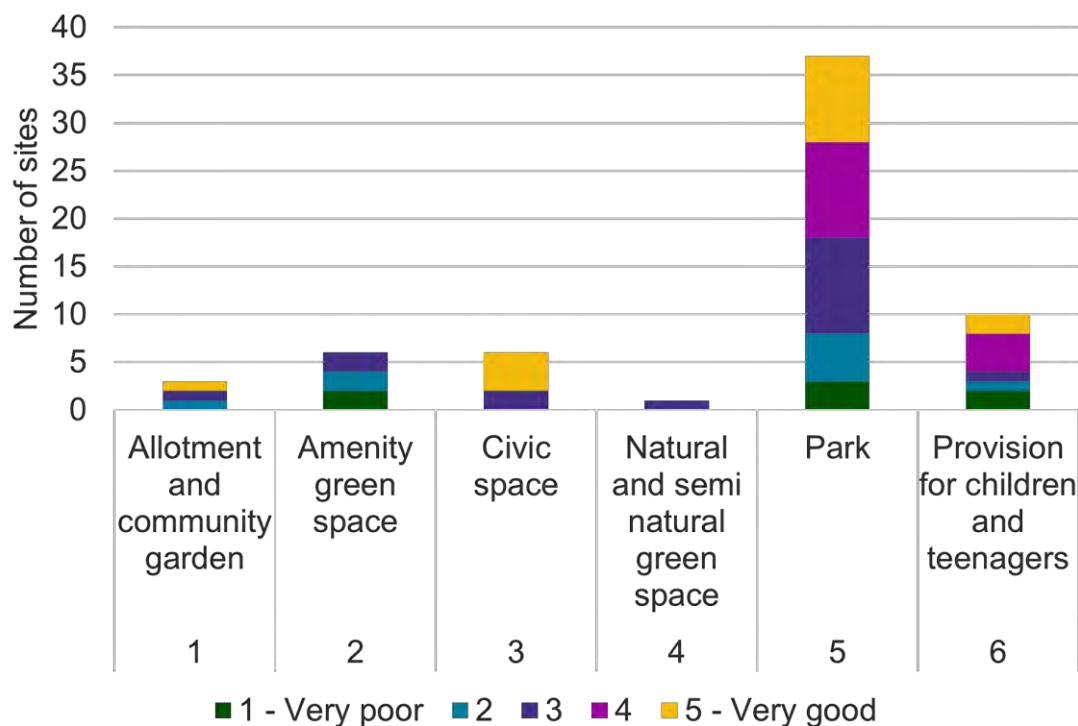
Signage

E.12 Up to date, clear, good quality signage that is accessible and readable for a range of users gives an indication of whether a site is well cared for and can enhance the experience for new and regular users. For larger sites, signage can be used to indicate promoted walking and cycling routes and provide information as to what facilities are on site.

E.13 The majority of parks scored as either 'very poor' or 'poor' for this criterion, as was the same with the amenity green space typology. Provision for children

and teenagers fared slightly better with the majority of sites scoring as either 'fair' or 'poor'.

Figure E.2: Responses to "What is the overall provision of signage?"
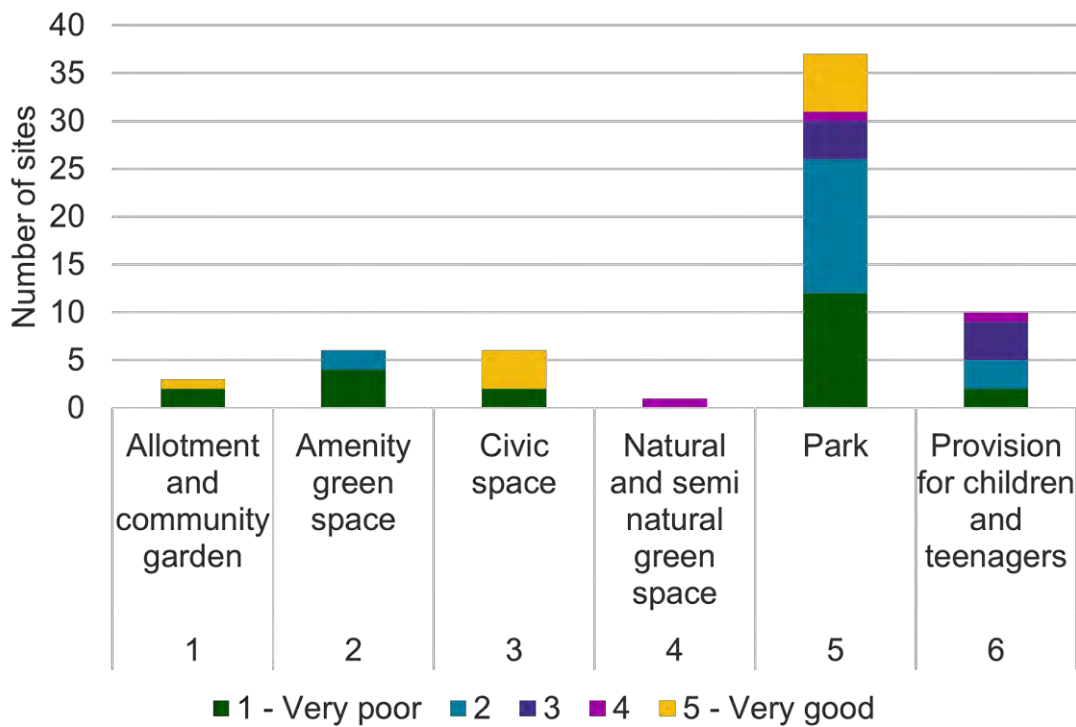
Quality of Access

E.14 The audits included an assessment of the quality of access to the open space and quality of access within and through the open space.

E.15 The quality of access to open spaces may be influenced by several factors. Some sites benefit from a good access via several modes of transport, such as nearby public transport links, provision of car parking, cycle paths and cycle parking. Within built up areas, amenity green spaces should offer easy access for informal recreation close to resident's homes.

E.16 Parks, due to the range of facilities that may be provided, require careful consideration of the Equality Act (2010). Any type of open space will be able to provide a wider range of benefits to the local community if they have good Access for All, and can be better used by the elderly, infirm and people with physical disabilities.

E.17 As may be expected, parks performed better than other types of open space in relation to the quality of access within and through open spaces, with over three quarters of sites scoring 'good' or 'very good'. Civic space also performed very highly with all these open spaces scoring 'Very good'. Amenity green space had the worst performance with over half scoring 'poor' and 'very poor'.

E.18 Supporting images from this Green Flag Award theme are shown below.

Figure E.3: Responses to "What is the overall quality of access within and through the open space?"
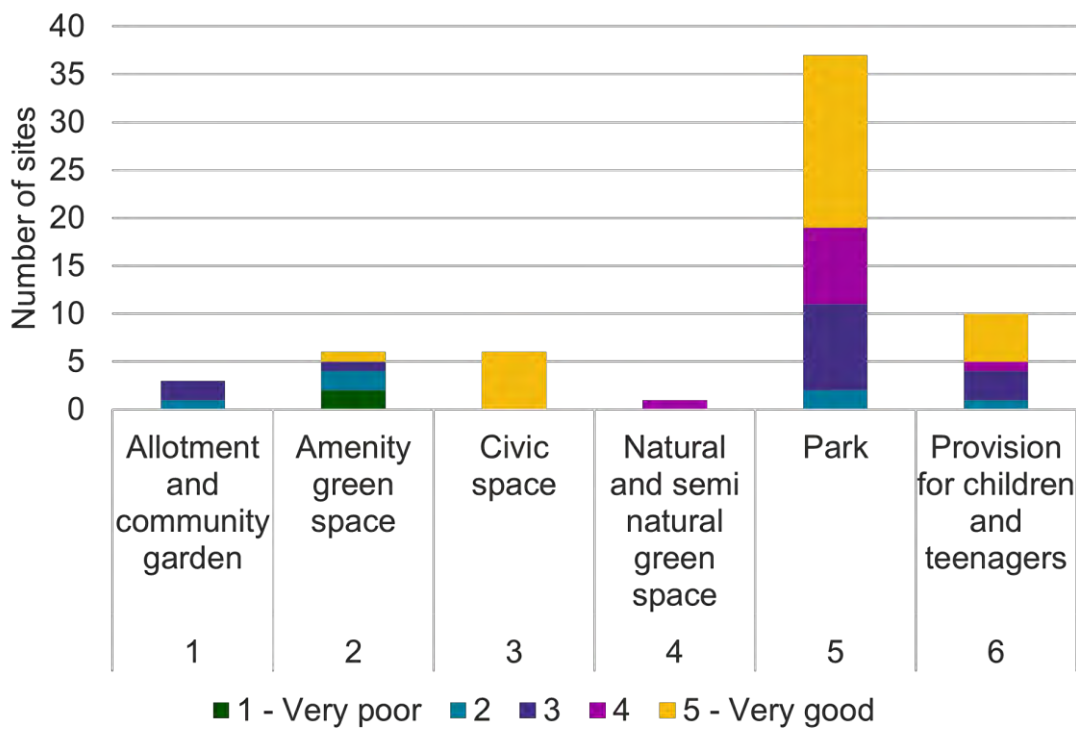
A Welcoming Place Audit Images

Figure E.4: A well-presented entrance to the Garden of Friends House (Site ID: 32)

Figure E.5: A poorly-presented entrance to Regent's Park Estate 2 (part 2) (Site ID: 67)

Appendix E   Summary of Quality and Value Audit Results

Figure E.6: High quality signage at Regent's Park (Site ID: 1)

Figure E.7: Well defined site boundary at Camden High Street Estate (Site ID: 11)

Figure E.8: High quality access through open space at Cartmel Estate (Site ID: 17)

Figure E.9: Poor quality access through open space at Regent's Park Estate 2 (part 2) (Site ID: 67)

Healthy, Safe and Secure

## Natural Surveillance

E.19 Residents of all ages, abilities and backgrounds should feel comfortable entering and using open spaces. Fostering a sense of safety and security can be achieved through appropriate management and design and may help encourage users of all ages and abilities to enjoy and utilise their local park or open space.

E.20 All open space typologies performed well in terms of having natural surveillance from surrounding properties. However, it should be noted, that despite the availability of natural surveillance across open space types, it may not necessarily mean that there is sense of safety and security if sites are not welcoming overall, or do not feel like a 'public' space.

E.21 Park was the only typology to receive a 'no' for several sites. This may be due to several factors such as a predominance of tree cover or larger sites leading to visitors being located away from properties.

Figure E.10: Responses to "Is there natural surveillance into the site from surrounding properties?"
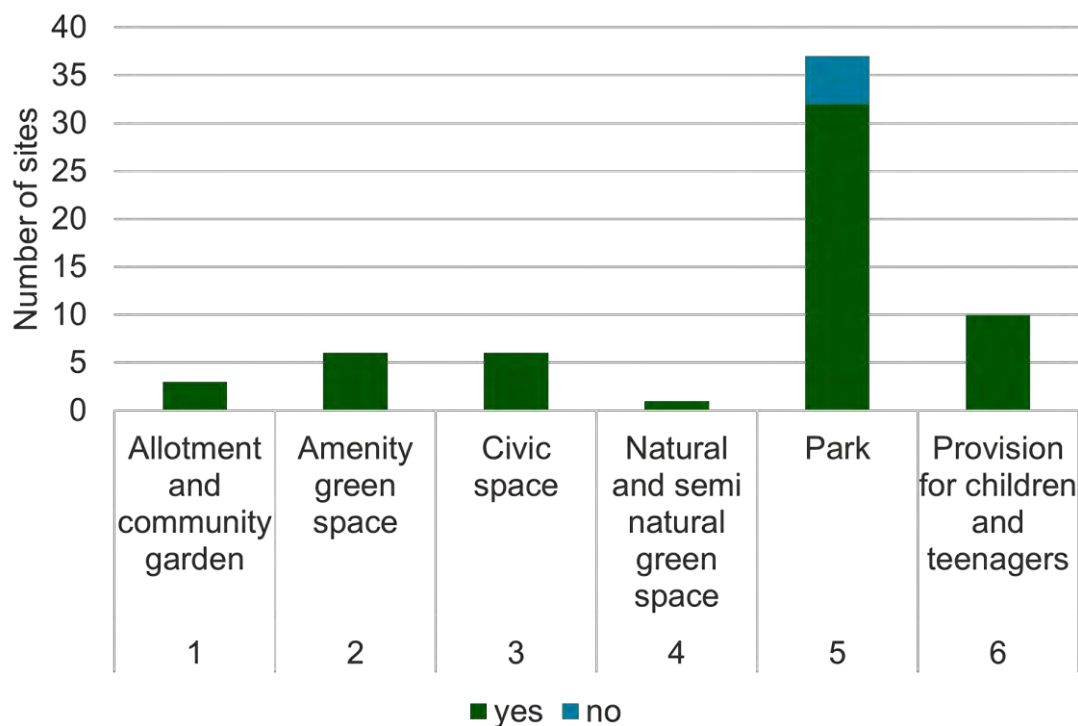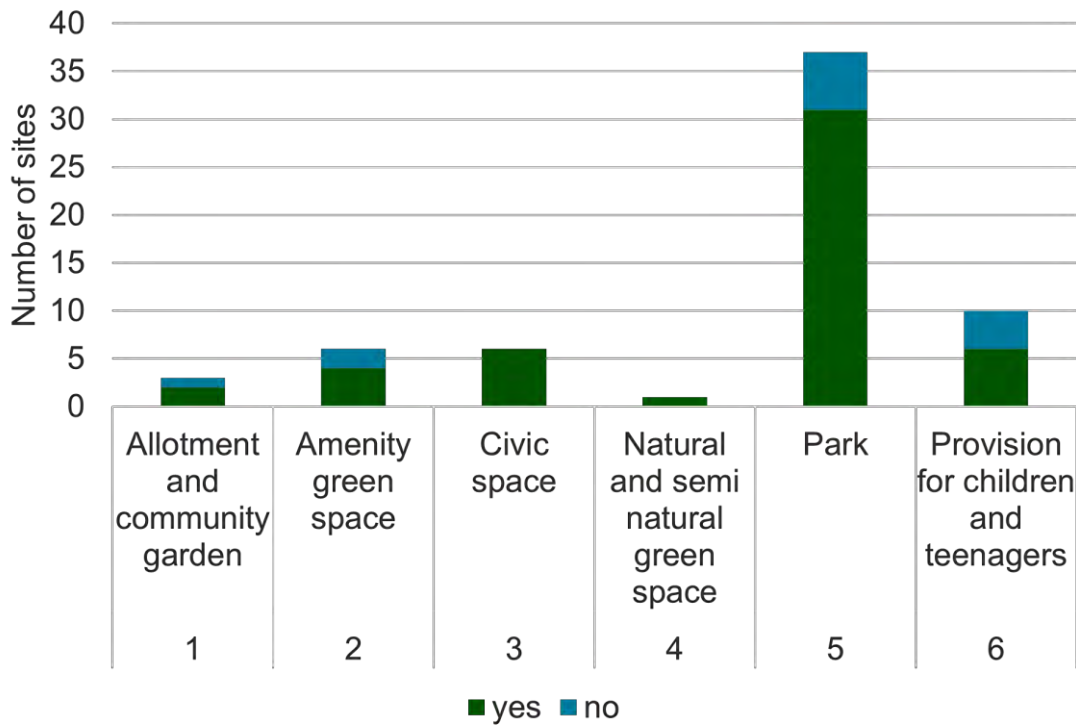

Safe and Secure Approaches/Entrances

E.22 The audit found that the approaches to open spaces generally feel open and secure. A proportion of provision for children and teenagers were not considered to feel open and secure. Amenity green space also performed poorly in this area.

Figure E.11: Responses to "Do the approaches feel safe and secure?"
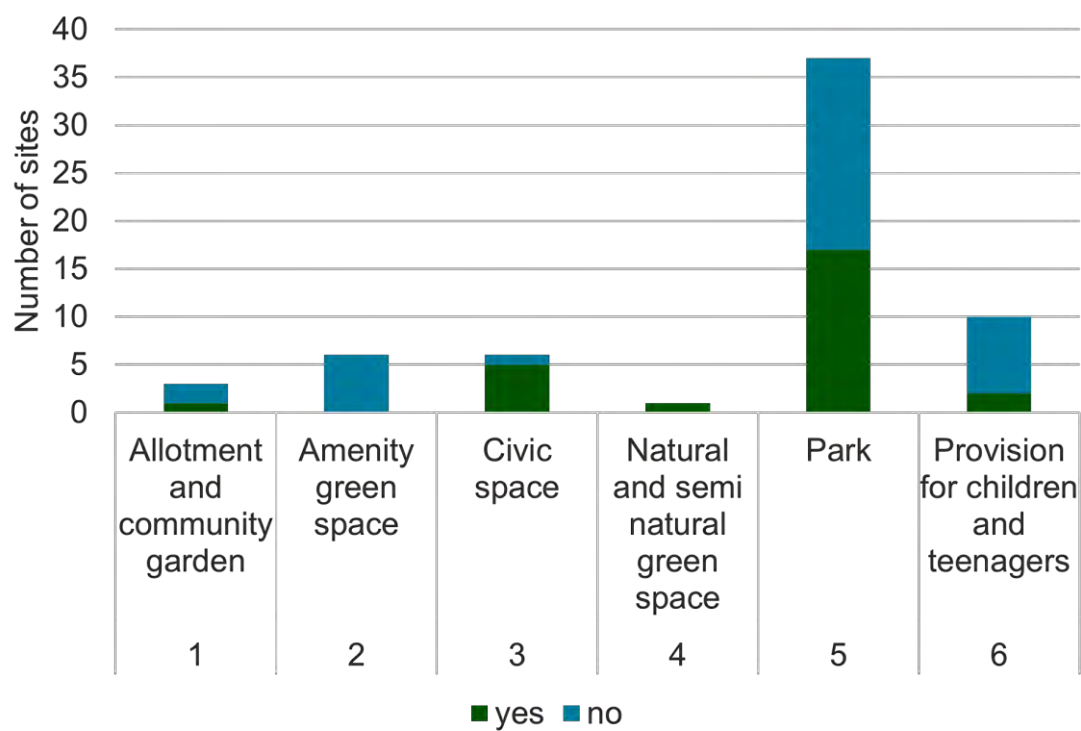

Flow of People Through the Open Space

E.23 The results indicate that civic spaces are most likely to have a flow of people through the site. Approximately half of the park sites demonstrated a flowthrough of people.

E.24 A flow of people indicates a site that is well used, can contribute to a sense of safety and security, and is often influenced by a site's location. It should be noted that this will be influenced by the time of day at which the site audit was undertaken but provides an indication of sites that may suffer from a reduced sense of safety and security.

E.25 Supporting images from this Green Flag Award theme are shown below.

Figure E.12: Responses to "Is there a flow of people through the open space?"

Healthy, Safe and Secure Audit Images

Figure E.13: Natural surveillance at Camden High Street (Site ID: 11)

Figure E.14: Flow of people through park space at Tavistock Square Gardens in Camden (Site ID: 75)

Figure E.15: Poor quality seating in Cumberland Market Playground (Site ID: 26)

Figure E.16: Good quality seating in Gloucester Gate (SIte ID: 33)

Figure E.17: Safe and secure approaches at Regent's Park (SIte ID: 1)

Figure E.18: Lack of safe and secure approaches at Regent's Park Estate 1 Playscape (Site ID: 57)

Clean and Well Maintained

Cleanliness

E.26 The overall cleanliness for many of the sites was generally found to be 'good'. Amenity green spaces and equipped play spaces generally performed worse than other typologies for this aspect, with a higher proportion of sites within these typologies found to be 'poor' or 'very poor'.

**Figure E.19: Responses to "What is the overall level of cleanliness?"**
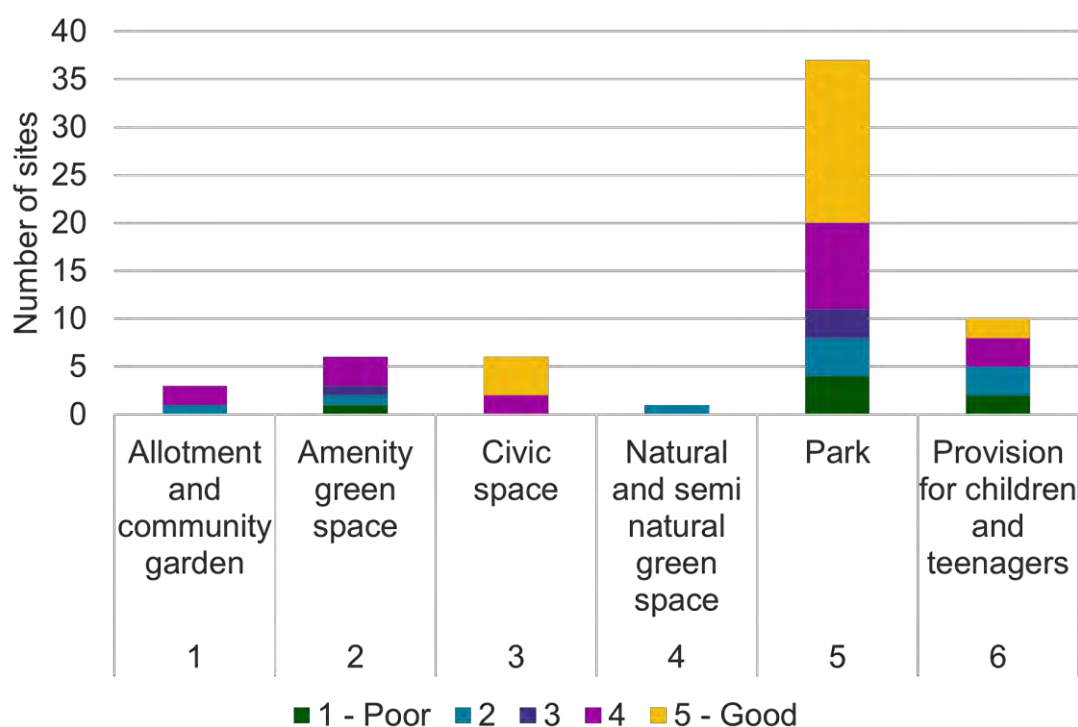
Planting and Grass Areas

E.27 As may be expected, given the nature of parks they performed better than many of the other typologies with over half scoring 'Good' or 'Very good' for the quality/condition of planted areas and grass. Civic space also scored highly with over half the sites achieving a 'Very good' rating. Several sites did not contain any planted areas, including many equipped play spaces and amenity green spaces.

Figure E.20: Responses to "Overall condition of planted areas"
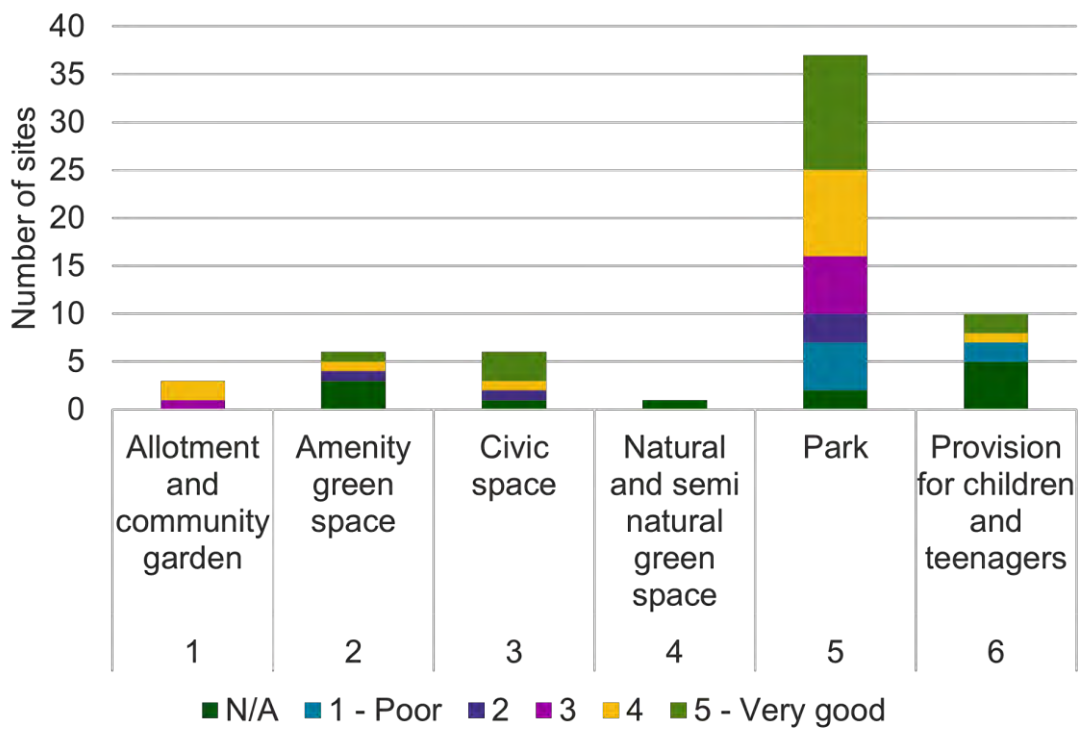
E.28 Parks had the highest number of sites with a 'Good' or 'Very good' score for the condition of grass areas. Poor quality grass in several instances has been made worse with heavy footfall, or heavy shading from trees and buildings.

**Figure E.21: Responses to "Overall condition of grass areas"**
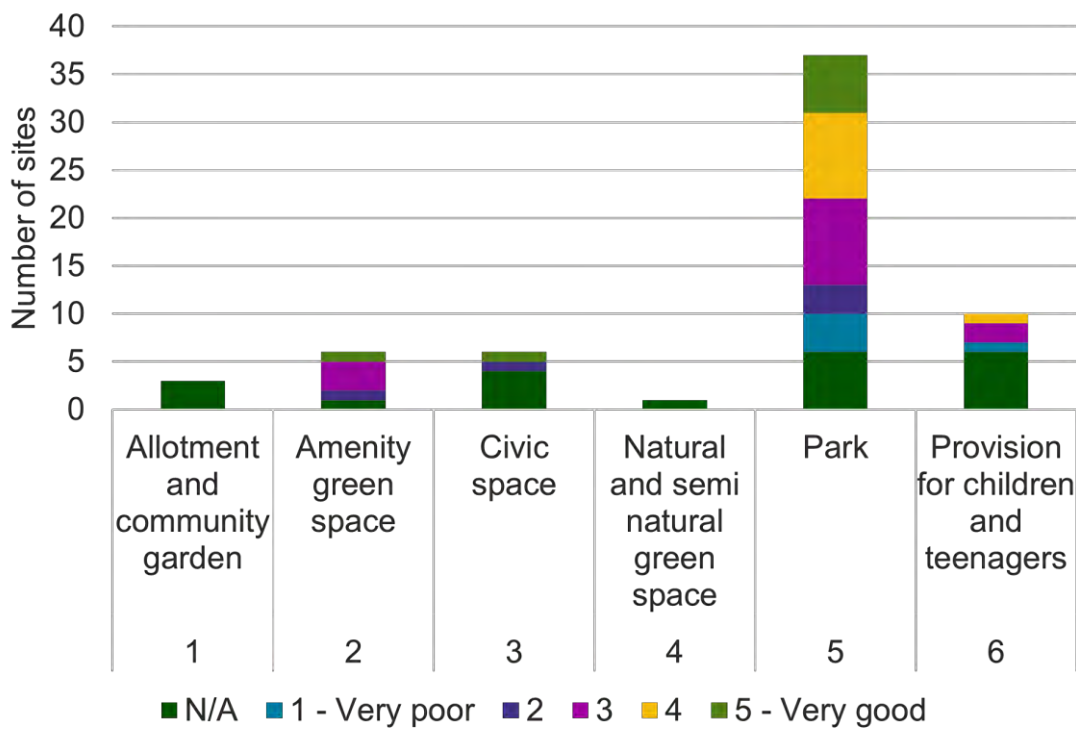
Footpaths

E.29 The condition of footpaths can have a significant impact upon the quality of access within and through a site and can limit the range of users that may access and benefit from site features, facilities and amenities. Where sites have footpaths, they are generally in good condition, although no allotment sites achieved a good or very good score for this criterion. There are small number of parks and play space where footpaths were noted to be in a poor or very poor condition. A notable number of footpaths in parks were also noted to be in fair condition.

E.30 Supporting images from this Green Flag Award theme are shown below.

Figure E.22: Responses to "Overall condition of footpaths"
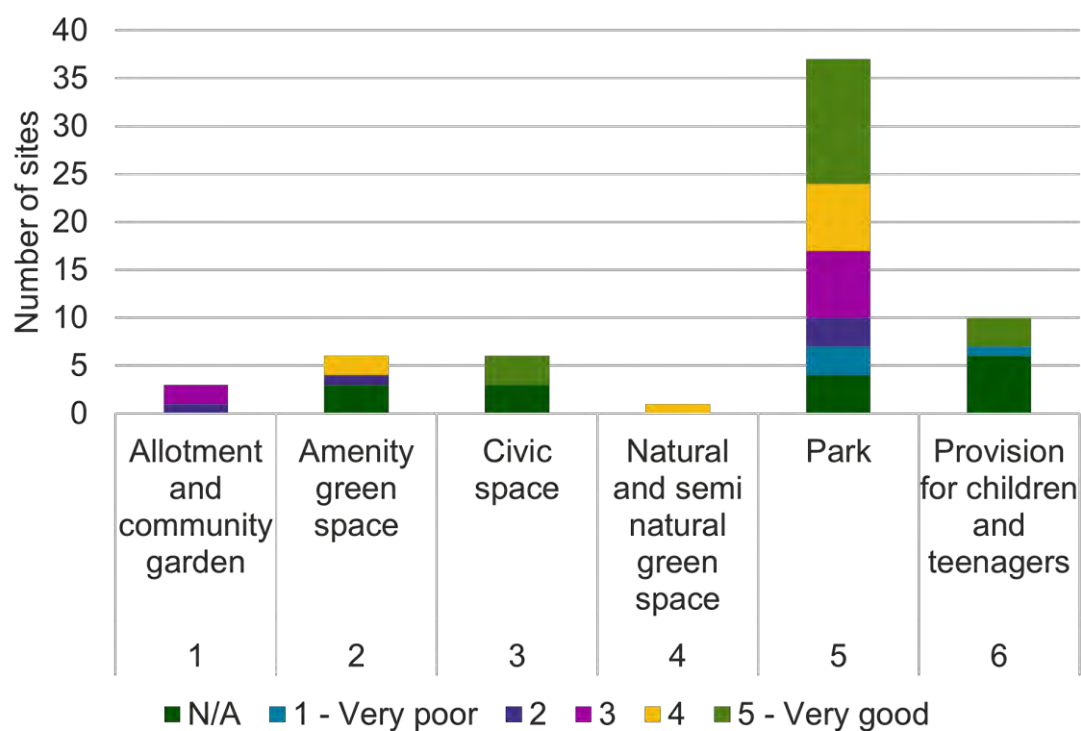
Clean and Well Maintained Audit Images

Figure E.23: Well-kept site at Ossulton Street Pocket Park (Site ID: 50)

Figure E.24: Poor cleanliness at Polygon Road Open Space (Site ID: 19)

Appendix E   Summary of Quality and Value Audit Results

Figure E.25: High quality planted areas at Gloucester Gate (Site ID: 33)

Figure E.26: Poor quality footpaths at Harrington Square Gardens (Site ID: 37)

Figure E.27: Poorly maintained bins at College Place Estate Play Area (Site ID: 24)

Figure E.28: Poor quality planted areas at Regent's Park Estate 8 (Site ID: 62)

Sustainability

E.31 Open spaces can perform a range of functions with regards to environmental sustainability. Sustainable management practices within open spaces may include good waste management, composting, drought tolerant planting, water harvesting, mulching or the use of solar panels on park buildings. Over three quarters of Euston's open spaces provide notable areas of shade to users. Around one third of Euston's open spaces have drought tolerant planting.

Figure E.29: Percentage of sites with notable areas of shade
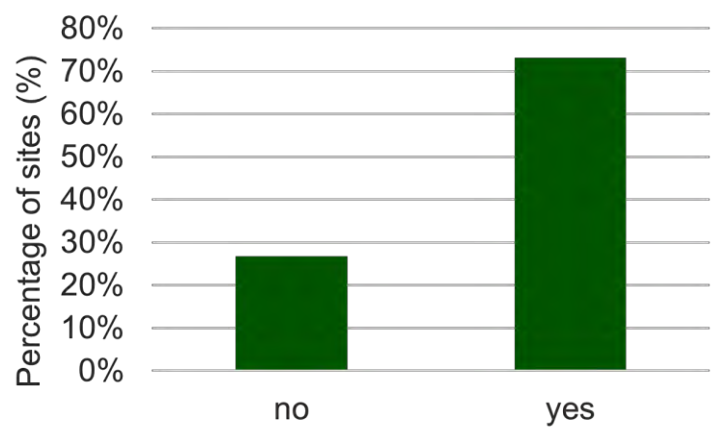
**Figure E.30: Percentage of sites with drought tolerant planting**
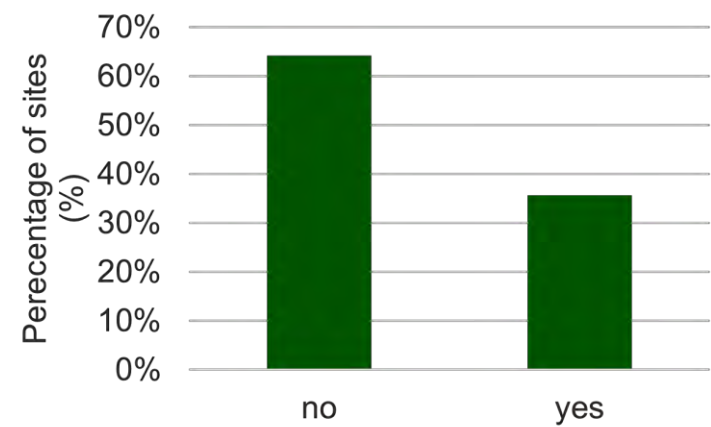
Conservation and Heritage

E.32 The audit recorded the presence of a range of vegetation types on each sites, although not the area or amount of each vegetation type. This criteria highlights that over 50% of sites have tree groups and around 25% have significant or notable trees.

Figure E.31: Key vegetation types (percentage of sites where they were noted to be present) [See reference **28**]
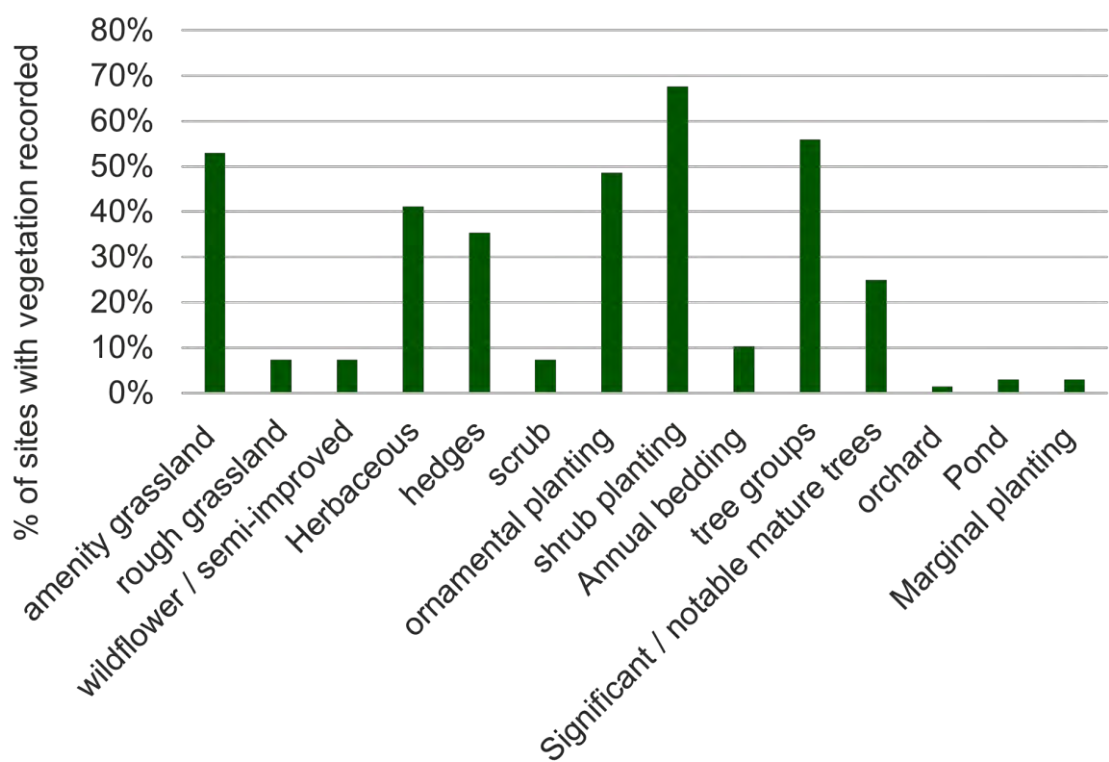
Sustainability, Conservation and Heritage Audit Images

Figure E.32: Sustainable transport options at Regent's Place (Site ID: 64)

Appendix E   Summary of Quality and Value Audit Results

Figure E.33: Green infrastructure at Regent's Place (Site ID: 64)

Figure E.34: Renewable energy at Regent's Place (Site ID: 64)

Figure E.35: Green bike shelter at Levita House (Site ID: 41)

**Figure E.36: Damaged saplings at Cartmel Estate (Site ID: 17)**

Appendix E   Summary of Quality and Value Audit Results

Figure E.37: Wildflower meadow near Pangbourne MUGA (Site ID: 81)

Community Involvement

E.33 Very little evidence of any active community groups was noted during the onsite audits. It should be noted that a lack of evidence of active community groups during the audit does not mean that there is no community engagement at all. The results of the audits reflect what was seen on site at the time of the survey and it may be beneficial to undertake further work to understand to what extent open spaces in the study area are used for community organised activities and events. This may include community celebrations/parties, volunteer activities/litter picking, and community gardening.

Figure E.38: Responses to "Is there evidence of an active community group?"
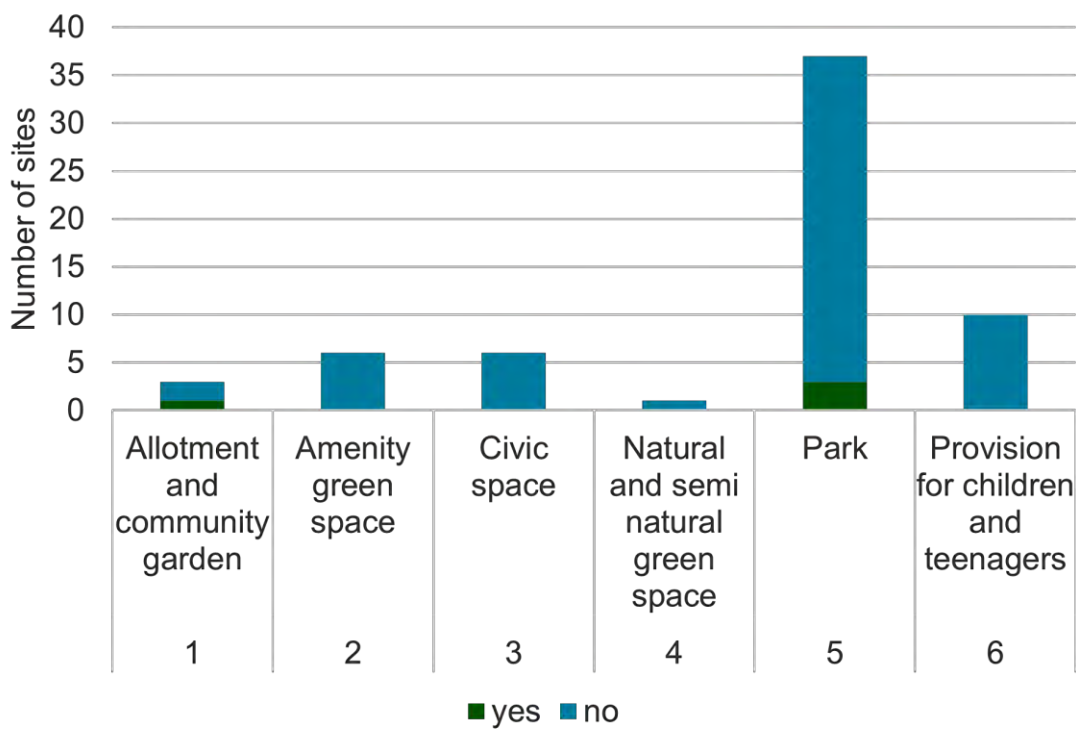
Notice Boards

E.34 Most of the open spaces within the Euston area do not contain public noticeboards. As may be expected in the limited number of areas that were shown to contain permanent notice boards these were located within parks and allotment and community gardens.
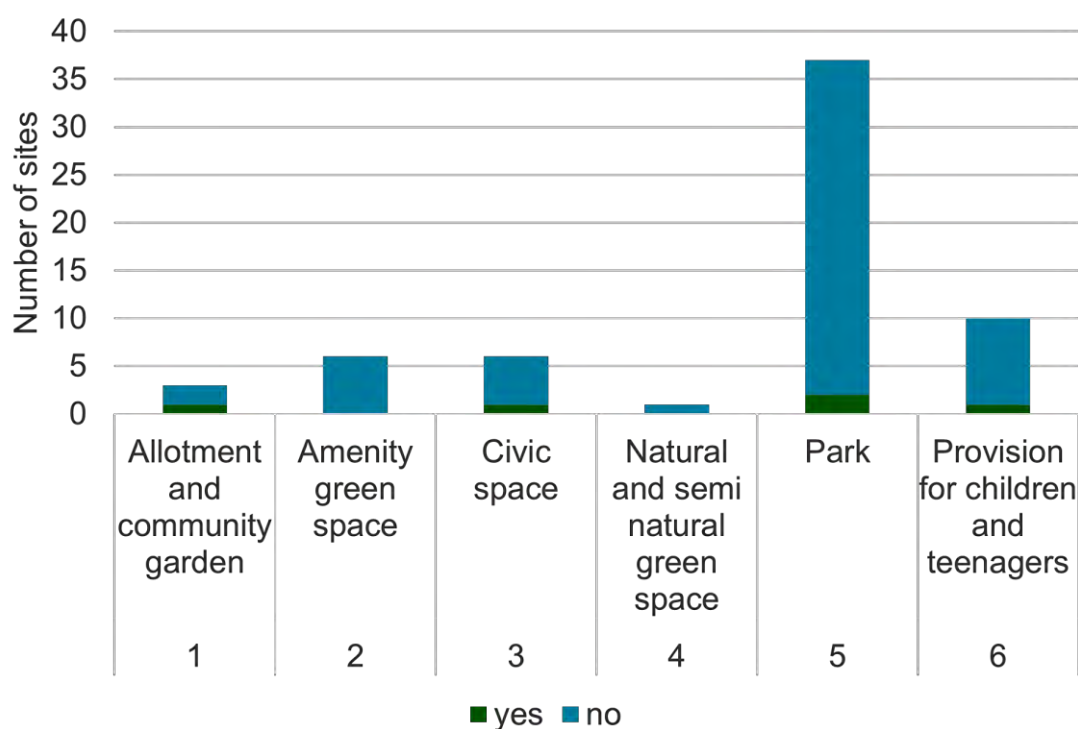
Figure E.39: Responses to "Is there a permanent public noticeboard on site?"
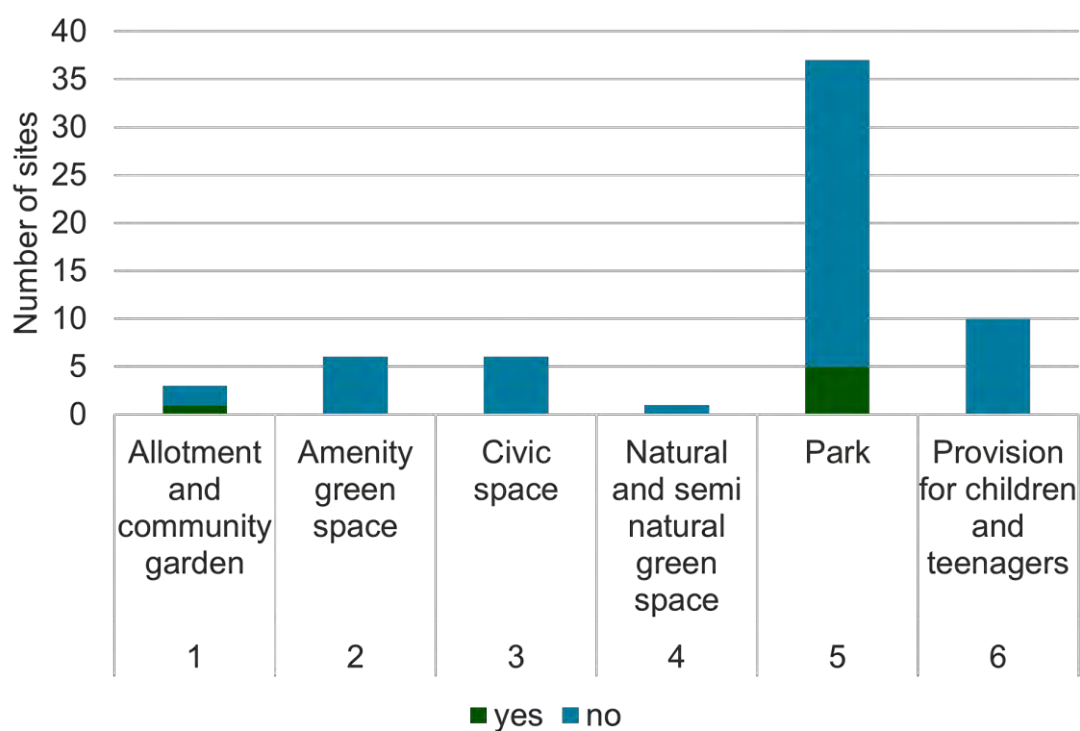
Marketing, Communication and Culture

E.35 Many of the open space typologies in Euston were shown to contain a limited amount of demonstrable cultural or community activity programmes.

Figure E.40: Responses to "Is there a programme of cultural or other community activities?"

Community Involvement, Marketing, Communication and Culture Audit Images

Figure E.41: Notice board communicating site heritage at Gordon Square Garden (Site ID: 35)

Figure E.42: Communication about site ecology at ZSL Car Park (Site ID: 85)

Figure E.43: Up-to-date event information at Regent's Park (Site ID: 1)

Figure E.44: Stone sculpture at St Pancras New Church Ground (Site ID: 84)

Figure E.45: Metal sculptures at Oakshott Court (Site ID: 31)

Figure E.46: Tennis court use at Cartwright Gardens (Site ID: 18)

Appendix F

Establishing a Population Baseline: Methodology

F.1 For the calculation of open space per 1,000 residents to be as accurate as possible, the population data used must only include residents within the study area. Population estimates are provided at LSOA level by the GLA, which is the smallest 'unit' this data can be obtained. However, the study area cuts across LSOA boundaries and therefore an accurate calculation of open space per 1,000 residents for the study area would not be possible using this data.

F.2 Residential address data has been used to identify the number of homes within each of the sections of wards which fall within the study area boundary. The population has been estimated by applying the average household occupancy for each ward to the residential addresses that fall within the study area.

Number of addresses within the study boundary per ward

x Average occupancy (per ward)

= Estimated population within the study area.

F.3 The table below shows the average household occupancy (based on 2011 census data) **[See reference** 29**]**.

Table F.1: Average household occupancy (within study area)

Wards Overlapping the Study Area Boundary	Average Household Size (based on 2011 census data)
St Pancras and Somers Town	2.43
Camden Town with Primrose Hill	2.12
Regent's Park	2.23
King's Cross	2.12
Bloomsbury	1.84

F.4 Following the calculation above, an estimate of the current population (2022) within each analysis area has been undertaken, as shown in the table below.

Table F.2: Estimated current population (2022) by analysis area

Analysis Area	Estimated Population (2022)
East	15,821
West	12,238
South	13,760

Appendix G

Network Analysis Summary Methodology

G.1 Accessibility to open space and play space within the area has been measured using network analysis. Areas of Deficiency are derived from this. Network analysis has been undertaken by Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) **[See reference** 30**]**.

G.2 Areas of Deficiency (AoD) are areas outside of a specified walking distance from open spaces that meet particular criteria. AoD is sometimes mapped by simply drawing an "as the crow flies" buffer of the relevant walking distance around the boundaries of the POS. GiGL has a more sophisticated method (network analysis) which uses software which calculates the walking distances from site access points along roads and paths, and adjusts the buffers accordingly.

G.3 Network analysis utilises a dataset of site access points (some of which are known from site surveys and some of which are inferred from other data). A digital map of the roads and paths network, which is made by Ordnance Surveys, is used to calculate the walking distance out from access points.

G.4 In the absence of surveyed access points, GiGL's AoD model automatically maps access points using Highways Network Data provided by Ordnance Survey. Sites which do not have identified access points are reviewed and the access points mapped manually by GiGL using a variety of online sources.

G.5 Areas that are within the specified walking distance of a POS are referred to as isotimes and it is the areas outside these isotimes that are Areas of Deficiency.

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3   Greater London Authority (2020) London Population Projections Explorer [online] [Accessed 12.05.2021]

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15 Camden London Borough Council (2019) Camden Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [online] [Accessed 12.05.2021]

16 Greater London Authority (2022) Climate Risk Map [online] [Accessed 23.11.2022]

17 Where occurring as a primary typology (i.e. not a play area within a wider site)

18 The area of publicly accessible allotment and community gardens includes The Story Garden which is a temporary site.

19 Where occurring as a primary typology (i.e. not a play area within a wider site). The total area of publicly accessible play provision is 2.08ha (including secondary typology play). 1.39ha occurs as secondary typology play within park sites, making up around 5% of the total area of parks.

20 Camden London Borough Council (undated) Camden Interactive Policies Map [online] [Accessed 25.11.2022]

21 Greater London Authority (2020) London Population Projections Explorer [online] [Accessed 09.2022]

22 Greater London Authority (2020) London Population Projections Explorer [online] [Accessed 09.2022]

23 Currently only available up to 2041.

24 2.33 persons per household is the average household size within Regent's Park Ward. This approach to estimating population yield is in line with Camden Planning Guidance: Public Open Space – Appendix E (2021).

25 Greater London Authority (2020) London Population Projections Explorer [online] [Accessed 09.2022]

26 Office for National Statistics (2020) One in eight British households has no garden [online] [Accessed 23.11.2022]

27 Fields in Trust (undated) Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play [online] [Accessed 23.11.2022]

28 i.e. the frequency each vegetation type was recorded across sites that were audited. Does not reflect the actual amount of each vegetation type in the study area.

References

29 Camden London Borough Council (2017) 2011 Census KS Profile – Camden And Wards [online] [Accessed 07.2022]

30 Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) website

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