

Open Spaces and Recreation Audit Report

City of London

Data as at 31 March 2022



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Executive Summary

As at 31st March 2022, there was 34.55 hectares (345,500m²) of open space in the City of London.

Open spaces in the City of London were primarily small:

- 200 were smaller than 0.025 hectares (250m²);
- 419 were smaller than 0.1 hectares (1,000m²); and
- Just eight were 0.4 hectares (4,000m²) or larger.

Most open space was classified as:

- Primary civic spaces (6.94 hectares, or 69,400m²); or
- Secondary civic spaces (10.48 hectares, or 104,800m²).

Most open space in the City of London was accessible to the public (27.13 hectares, or 271,300m²).

Most open space with access to the public, or residents at housing estates, provided inclusive access (22.85 hectares, or 228,500m²).

The City of London contains:

- Ten designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs); and
- A range of wildlife habitats, including trees, some of which are subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs).

1. Introduction

Open Spaces in the City of London

The City of London is a world-leading financial and professional services centre and is thus one of the most densely built-up areas of London; it also contains many [listed buildings](#), [scheduled ancient monuments](#) and [conservation areas](#). The City of London has many small-scale **open spaces**, including civic spaces, gardens, cemeteries, churchyards, amenity spaces, outdoor sport and recreation facilities, community gardens and allotments. These provide important well-being opportunities for workers, residents and visitors.

The Audit Series (2002 to 2022)

The City of London Open Spaces and Recreation Audit sets out information regarding the distribution and characteristics of open space in the City of London, and how it meets the requirements of the City of London [Local Plan](#) and Draft [City Plan 2040](#) policies. The audit builds upon a historic audit series, developed in 2002, and reviewed in later years, most recently 2017.

The City of London audit is set out in the context of **Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance**, published in 2008 by the Mayor of London and Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) Space, and available from the Design Council [website](#). The 2022 Audit Report updates the statistics, incorporating changes that occurred between 1st April 2017 and 31st March 2022.

Definition of Open Spaces

The City Corporation has used a consistent definition for the term ‘**open space**’ since the 2002 audit.

Land which is not built on which has some amenity value, or potential for amenity value. Amenity value is derived from the visual or other enjoyment which the open space can provide, such as historical interest and value.

The Audit evaluates all types of open spaces, irrespective of ownership or public access, but excludes:

- Sites less than 0.005 hectares (50m²) in area;
- Private spaces with limited public utility (e.g., no visual amenity); and
- Sites where the primary purpose is vehicular movement.

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The City Corporation provides a separate **Roof Terraces and Green Roofs Audit** (see the City of London [Planning Policy Library](#)). However, some roof terraces and green roofs provide open space amenity for the public, and are located on pedestrian routes; thus, the Open Spaces and Recreation Audit records them; this includes:

- The terrace at Baynard House, 135 Queen Victoria Street;
- The Barbican residential estate highwalks; and
- Exchange Square.

Purpose of this Document

This document provides an audit of open spaces in the City of London and an evidence base for the Draft **City Plan 2040**, setting out for the City of London's open spaces an analysis of:

- Total area;
- Spatial distribution analysed by Key Areas of Change and other monitoring areas;
- Typology;
- Access (including public and inclusive access); and
- Biodiversity (including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, wildlife habitats, and trees).

The **appendices** provide supplementary information:

- **Appendix 1** sets out the London Plan Open Space Hierarchy;
- **Appendix 2** sets out the total open space, the open space density¹, and spatial distribution, by Key Areas of Change and other monitoring areas; and
- **Appendix 3** shows the breakdown of open space by typology (see **Section 4** for details) by Key Areas of Change and other monitoring areas.

¹ This is based on the total open space as a proportion of the spatial area of the Key Area of Change or other monitoring area.

2. Policy Background

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The [NPPF](#) (published July 2021) sets out planning policies for England:

- **Paragraphs 98 to 103** set out the need to provide and protect open spaces, and encourage sport and recreation provision;
- **Paragraph 130** sets out the need to create inclusive open spaces;
- **Paragraph 131** highlights the importance of trees to the character and quality of urban spaces and in mitigating and adapting to climate change;
- **Paragraph 179** sets out the need to ‘identify, map and safeguard components, local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks’, and ‘promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats’, and
- **Paragraph 180** states that local planning authorities should refuse planning permission that will result in ‘loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodlands and ancient or veteran trees)’.

The London Plan

The [London Plan](#) was published in March 2021:

- **Policy S4 (Play and informal recreation)** states that London Boroughs should provide a ‘needs assessment of children and young person’s play and informal recreation facilities’, including ‘an audit of existing play and informal recreation opportunities and the quantity, quality and accessibility of provision’;
- **Policy S5 (Sports and recreation facilities)** encourages local authorities to ‘secure sites for a range of sports and recreation facilities’;
- **Policy G4 (Open space)** states that: ‘Development proposals should ... where possible create areas of publicly accessible open space, particularly in areas of deficiency’;
- **Policy G6 (Biodiversity and access to nature)** states that: ‘Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) should be protected’, and that: ‘Boroughs should ... identify areas of deficiency in access to nature² ... and seek opportunities to address them’;
- **Policy G7 (Trees and woodlands)** sets out the need to protect and maintain London’s urban forest and woodlands; and

² Areas that are more than 1 km walking distance from an accessible Metropolitan or Borough SINC; [Greenspace Information for Greater London \(GiGL\)](#) provide more information.

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- **Policy G8 (Food growing)** states that local authorities should ‘protect existing allotments and encourage provision of space for urban agriculture, including community gardening, and food growing within new developments and meanwhile use on vacant or under-utilised sites’ and identify potential sites that could be used for food production.

The City of London Local Plan

The City of London **Local Plan** (adopted January 2015) sets out the policy context for the City of London:

- **Policy DM 10.8 (Access and inclusive design)** sets guidelines for providing access to all members of the community, including people with disabilities;
- **Policy DM 12.1 (Managing change affecting all heritage assets and spaces)** sets out that the City Corporation will resist the loss of open spaces that are of historic interest;
- **Policy CS19 (Open Spaces and Recreation)** encourages improving access to open space and facilities; the policy also sets out the importance of improving access and increasing the biodiversity value of open space, including protecting the amenity value of trees;
- **Policy DM19.2 (Biodiversity and urban greening)** encourages biodiversity and maintenance of habitats within SINCS;
- **Policy DM 19.3 (Sport and recreation)** sets out the need to resist the loss of sport and recreation facilities; and
- **Policy DM 19.4 (Play areas and facilities)** sets out the City Corporation’s intentions to protect and enhance play provision.

The City Corporation published the Draft **City Plan 2040** in March 2021:

- **Policy HL1 (Inclusive buildings and spaces)** sets guidelines for ensuring that infrastructure meets ‘the highest standards of accessibility and inclusive design’;
- **Policy HL7 (Sport and recreation)** sets out the need to protect existing public sport and recreation facilities, and encourages new provision;
- **Policy HL8 (Play areas and facilities)** sets out the City Corporation’s aims to ‘protect existing play provision and seek additional or enhanced play facilities or space, particularly in areas where a need has been identified’;
- **Policy OS3 (Biodiversity)** sets out the need for ‘retention and enhancement of habitats’ within the SINCS, and encourages ‘a planting mix and variation in vegetation types to enhance biodiversity’;

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- **Policy OS4 (Trees)** seeks to increase the number of trees, including 'retention of existing mature and semi-mature trees and encouraging additional tree planting to be integrated into the design and layout of developments and public realm improvements where appropriate'.

3. Open Space in the City of London

Introduction

This section sets out the history of open space in the City of London and analyses the spatial distribution and size of individual sites.

As at 31st March 2022, the City of London contained approximately 34.55 hectares (345,500m²) of open space, not including sites temporarily closed due to redevelopment works. A range of new open spaces were under construction as part of redevelopment schemes; the **City of London Local Plan Monitoring Report – Open Spaces and Recreation** (available from the **Planning Policy Library**) sets out full details.

Historical Context

Since the Roman era, the City of London has primarily comprised of an intensely developed 'city centre' environment, having originally been a trade centre, with less need for open spaces with amenity value.

Open space in the City of London has developed over several key phases:

- **Cemeteries and churchyards (12th to 19th centuries):** The City of London has historically contained several churches; while some of these no longer exist, the ancillary open spaces remain intact; this includes former monastery gardens (e.g., at the Temples);
- **The Great Fire of London (1666):** This caused devastation throughout the City, and necessitated large-scale demolition of buildings to stop the fire spreading, resulting in the creation of several open spaces;
- **Bomb devastation (20th Century):**
 - **The Blitz:** The Barbican Estate, and its open spaces, and St. Dunstan-in-the-East Churchyard, are on sites devastated by wartime bombings; and
 - **The 1992 St. Mary Axe bombing:** The site was redeveloped to create 30 St. Mary Axe and the adjacent open space;
- **Pedestrian routes with open space amenity (20th and 21st centuries):** Several of these have been constructed throughout the City of London, including the highwalk system and the Barbican residential estate, and the riverside walkway; and

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- [City Public Realm projects \(21st Century\)](#): On underused street space (e.g., Plough Place, Middlesex Street and Aldgate Square), creating small-scale open spaces.

The Size of Open Spaces

The **London Plan** sets out a hierarchy for open spaces; **Appendix 1** provides details.

As at 31st March 2022, all open spaces in the City of London³ were smaller than 2 hectares (200,000m²). This is due to the City of London's historic densely built-up nature, and the number of listed buildings, which constrain the creation of larger open spaces. Thus, the audit focuses on analysing three types of open space⁴:

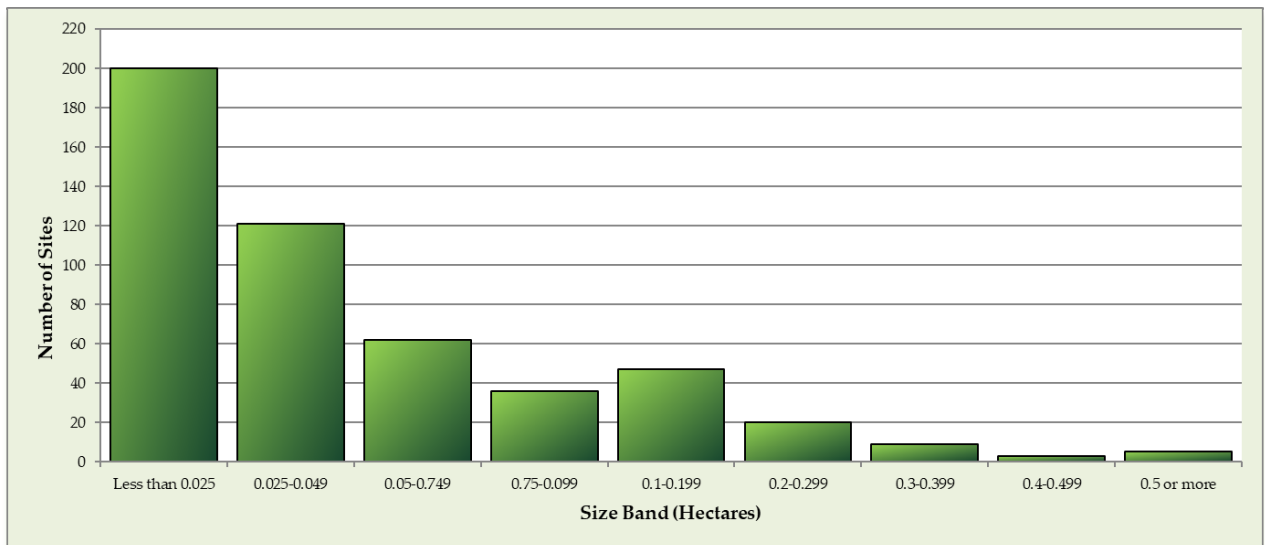
- **Small Open Spaces:** These include public gardens, sitting out areas, children's play spaces or other areas of a specialist nature, including nature conservation areas;
- **Pocket Parks:** These are small areas of open space that provide natural surfaces and shaded areas for informal play and passive recreation that sometimes have seating and play equipment; and
- **Linear Open Spaces:** These are open spaces and towpaths alongside the Thames, canals and other waterways, paths, disused railways, nature conservation areas and other routes that provide opportunities for informal recreation. They can often be characterised by elements that are not public open space but that contribute to the enjoyment of the space.

³ The City of London manages a range of large open spaces, including Hampstead Heath and Epping Forest, which are outside of the City of London; thus, this report does not analyse them.

⁴ Descriptions are as **Table 8.1** in the **London Plan** sets out.



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Graph 1: Open Space Size Bands in the City of London (as at 31st March 2022)

Graph 1 sets out the size of individual open spaces in the City of London, as at 31st March 2022. This shows a generally inverse relationship between site area and number of open spaces. Thus, most open spaces in the City of London were **pocket parks**, with only a few **small open spaces** and **linear open spaces**:

- The majority of open spaces (200) were smaller than 0.025 hectares (250m²);
- 419 open spaces were smaller than 0.1 hectares (1,000m²); and
- Just eight open spaces were 0.4 hectares (4,000m²) or larger.

Open spaces in the City of London are small in comparison to the larger parks and heathlands found in other London boroughs and the City of Westminster.

Spatial Distribution and Density

The Draft **City Plan 2040** sets out seven **Key Areas of Change**; areas that:

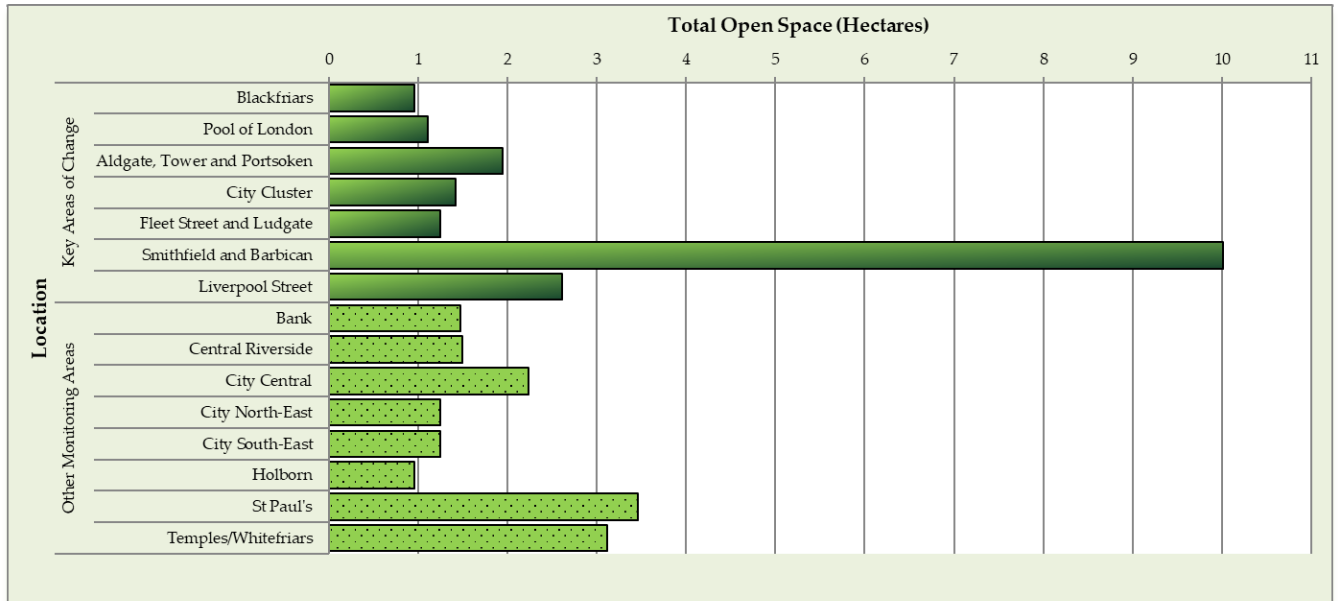
‘...are likely to experience significant change over the Plan period and present particular opportunities or challenges that warrant a specific policy focus.’

The Key Areas of Change are Blackfriars, Pool of London, Aldgate, Tower and Portsoken, City Cluster, Fleet Street and Ludgate, Smithfield and Barbican, and Liverpool Street.

The City Corporation have also identified eight **other monitoring areas**, outside of the Key Areas of Change: Bank, Central Riverside, City Central, City North East, City South East, Holborn, St. Paul’s, and Temples/Whitefriars.

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Graph 2 shows the total open space by Key Areas of Change and other monitoring areas. This shows that Smithfield and Barbican contained the largest amount of open space (10.01 hectares, or 10,0100m²), which included amenities for residents within the housing estates.

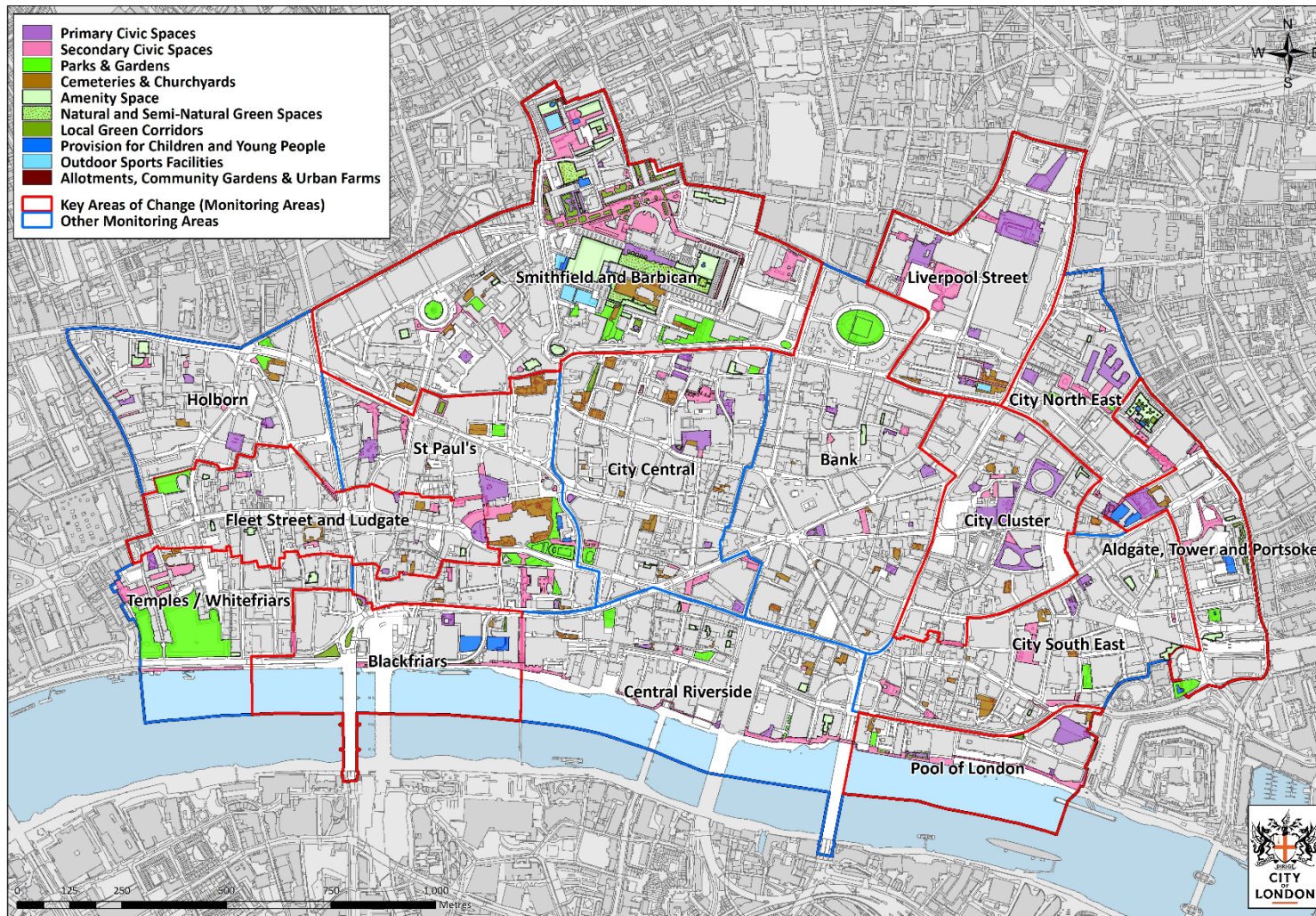


Graph 2: Total Open Space in the City of London for all Key Areas of Change and Other Monitoring Areas (as at 31st March 2022)

Map 1 shows the spatial distribution of open space within the City of London, as at 31st March 2022, by typology, showing the extent of the Key Areas of Change and other monitoring areas. This shows that open spaces were located sporadically throughout the City of London, but were less common in the central area, which is characterised by dense clusters of buildings.

Map 2 illustrates the open space density for all Key Areas of Change and other monitoring areas.

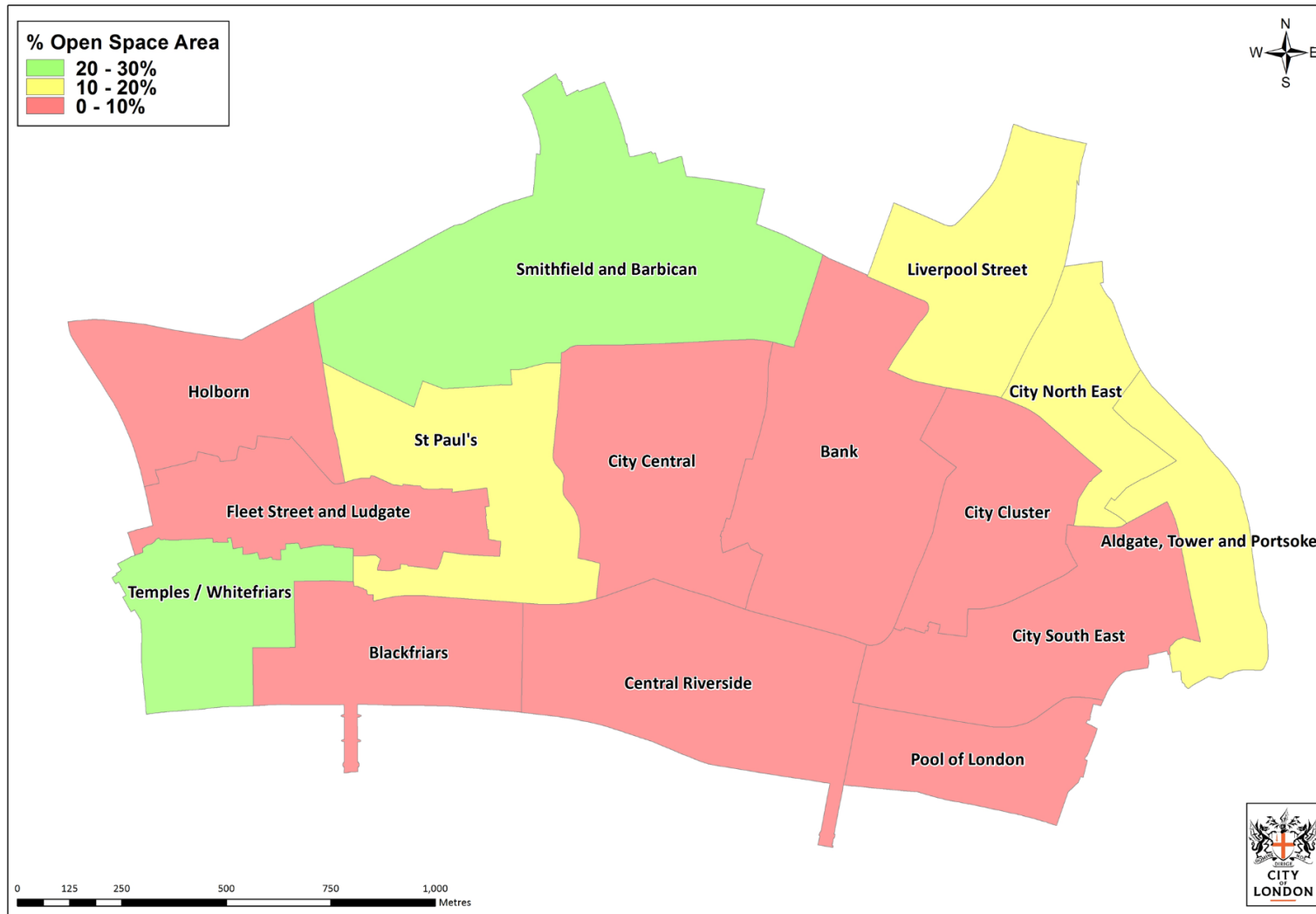
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Map 1: Open Spaces in the City of London by Typology and Key Area of Change/Monitoring Area (as at 31st March 2022)

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Map 2: Open Space Density by Key Area of Change/Monitoring Area (as at 31st March 2022)

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Relatively high open space densities (over 20%) were found in Smithfield and Barbican Key Area of Change, and Temples/Whitefriars Monitoring Area, which contained large open spaces located within residential areas.

Medium densities (between 10% and 19%) were found in four areas:

- Aldgate, Tower and Portsoken Key Area of Change, which contained medium-sized open spaces, primarily within residential areas;
- Liverpool Street, which was densely built up, but had large open spaces within the Broadgate Estate;
- City North East Monitoring Area, which contained medium-sized open spaces at Cutlers' Gardens and Bishopsgate Plaza; and
- St. Paul's Monitoring Area, which contained large open spaces adjacent to St. Paul's Cathedral.

Other Key Areas of Change and monitoring areas were more densely built up, and thus had low open space densities (less than 10%). The lowest densities were found in the centrally located Bank and Central Riverside monitoring areas, which had very sporadic open space provision.

Appendix 2 gives full details of total open space, and density, for all Key Areas of Change and other monitoring areas, including brief descriptions of open space distribution.

4. Open Space Typologies

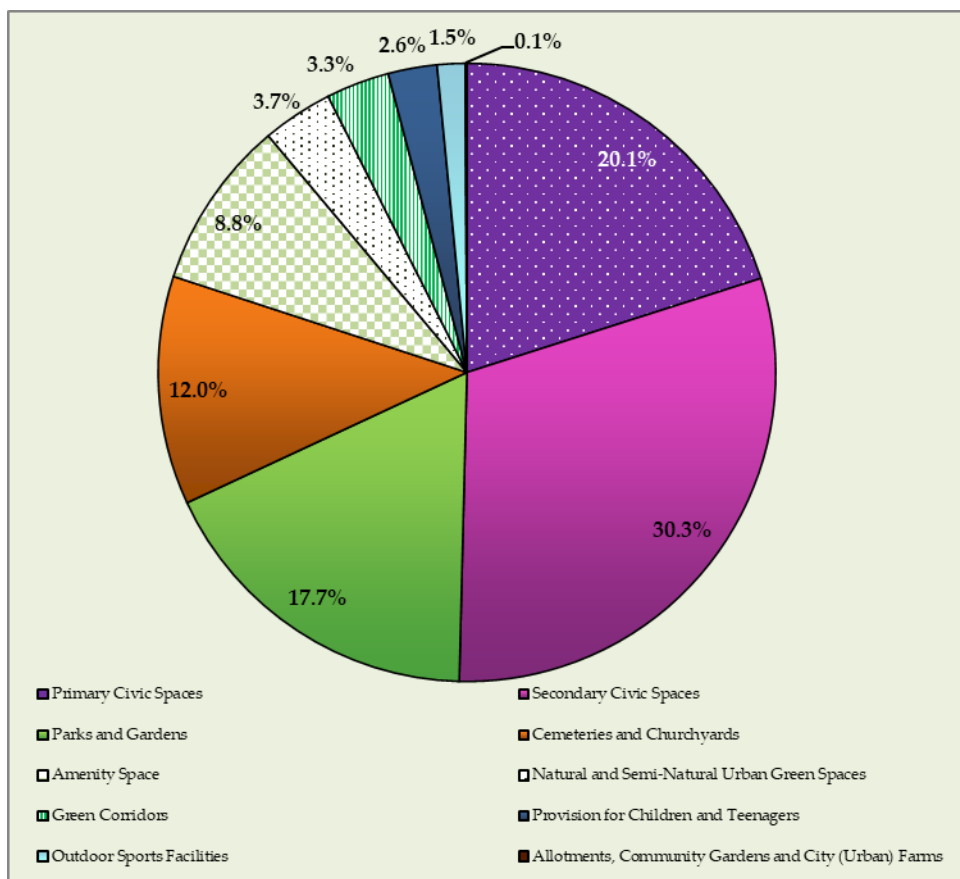
Introduction

Different types of open spaces provide a range of benefits and amenities to workers and residents in the City of London. This section analyses the spatial distribution of open space in the City of London by typology, which is set out in the now superseded [Planning Policy Guidance \(PPG\) 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation](#)⁵.

Spatial Distribution Analysed by Typology

Map 1 (see **Section 3**) sets out the distribution of open space by typology.

Graph 3 shows the proportion of open space by typology (**Appendix 3** sets out detailed statistics).



Graph 3: Open Space in the City of London by Typology (as at 31st March 2022)

⁵ Although the NPPF replaced PPG17, the typology classifications still provide a useful guide for categorising open space types.

Civic Spaces

Civic and market squares, and other hard-surfaced areas designed for pedestrians.

Civic spaces were primarily located within built-up sites, with predominantly hard landscaping, and comprised public spaces, courtyards and piazzas, and areas of street space with open space amenity. The audit divides this typology into **primary and secondary civic spaces**.

Primary Civic Spaces

Civic and market squares.

Primary civic spaces are often provided as part of modern redevelopment schemes, and usually comprise hard-surfaced courtyards or piazzas.

As at 31st March 2022, the City of London had 6.94 hectares (69,400m²) of primary civic spaces, accounting for 20.1% of the total open space.



Picture 1: Bishopsgate Plaza

Within the Key Areas of Change:

- **Blackfriars** contained small primary civic spaces in sporadic locations (e.g., the terrace at Baynard House, 135 Queen Victoria Street);
- **Pool of London** contained one large primary civic space: Tower Place, located in the east;

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- **Aldgate, Tower and Portsoken** contained one large primary civic space, at Aldgate Square;
- **City Cluster** contained primary civic spaces at Crosby Square, Clerks Place, St. Mary Axe and the Leadenhall Building, constructed as part of redevelopment schemes;
- **Fleet Street and Ludgate** had small primary civic spaces towards the west, at Gough Square and Hind Court, and larger sites towards the east, at New Ludgate Place and St. Paul's Churchyard⁶;
- **Smithfield and Barbican** contained a sporadic distribution of primary civic spaces, including a cluster at Smithfield, and City Point, located in the eastern area; and
- **Liverpool Street** contained large primary civic spaces at Finsbury Avenue, Broadgate Plaza and Exchange Square; as with City Cluster, these were constructed as part of major 20th and 21st century redevelopment schemes.

Most other monitoring areas contained a sporadic distribution of small primary civic space, including:

- Guildhall Yard, and spaces adjacent to Bloomberg Arcade, located at **City Central**;
- Bishopsgate Plaza (**Picture 1**) and Cutlers Gardens located at **City North East**;
- A range of medium open spaces, including Staple Inn and New Street Square, at **Holborn**; and
- Paternoster Square, at **St. Paul's**.

Secondary Civic Spaces

Other hard-surfaced areas designed for pedestrians.

The City of London primarily delivers secondary civic spaces through **City Public Realm** projects.

Although their primary purpose is pedestrian movement, secondary civic spaces provide open space amenity, usually through the provision of seating and landscaping. These include a mixture of:

- 'Traditional' street spaces that have been converted into pedestrian-friendly environments with open space amenity; one example is at Monument Street (**Picture 2**); and

⁶ Comprising land adjacent to the cathedral, but not classified as **cemeteries and churchyards** (see below).

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- Other walkways, including the Riverside Walk, which follows most of the northern Thames riverside, and elevated pedestrian routes (highwalks) at the Barbican residential estate.

As at 31st March 2022, the City of London had 10.48 hectares (104,800m²) of secondary civic space; this accounted for 30.3% of the total open space.



Picture 2: Monument Street

Within the Key Areas of Change:

- The Riverside Walk extended through **Blackfriars** and **Pool of London**;
- **Aldgate, Tower and Portsoken**, and **City Cluster** contained small numbers of secondary civic spaces; examples included Lime Street Square, Crosby Square, Artizan Street and Aldgate Bus Station;
- **Fleet Street and Ludgate** contained a range of medium-sized secondary civic spaces, including St. Bride Street and St. Paul's Churchyard;
- **Smithfield and Barbican** contained a range of medium-sized secondary civic spaces at the Golden Lane and Barbican residential estates; and
- **Liverpool Street** contained a large secondary civic space at Broadgate Circle.

Secondary civic spaces were located sporadically in other monitoring areas, with a range of medium-scale sites located at:

- Cutlers' Gardens and Devonshire Square, at **City North East**;

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- Minster Court, at **City South East**;
- Land adjacent to Paternoster Square and the cathedral churchyard, at **St. Paul's**; and
- Fountain Court and Church Court, at **Temples/Whitefriars**.

Parks and Gardens

Urban parks, country parks and formal gardens.

In contrast to civic spaces, parks and gardens comprise soft-landscaped sites, with primarily green infrastructure⁷. Most of the City's parks and gardens existed before the 20th Century, but some have been provided as part of modern redevelopment schemes and City Public Realm projects.

As at 31st March 2022, there were 6.11 hectares (6,100m²) of parks and gardens; this accounted for 17.7% of the total open space.



Picture 3: Cannon Street Gardens

Within the Key Areas of Change, **Pool of London, Aldgate, Tower and Portsoken**, and **Fleet Street and Ludgate** contained small and medium-scale parks and gardens, including:

⁷ This does not include green-landscaped sites classified as churchyards and cemeteries, and amenity spaces (see below).

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- The public garden at Fish Wharf;
- King George's Field, Goodman's Yard;
- Tower Hill Garden, Tower Hill; and
- The gardens at King's College Maughan Library, Chancery Lane.

Parks and gardens at **Smithfield and Barbican** formed two clusters:

- Small and medium open spaces at Smithfield, including the rotunda garden and the garden adjacent to the Queen Elizabeth II Wing, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Little Britain; and
- Adjacent to London Wall, including the Barber Surgeon's Hall Garden and London Wall Place.

No parks and gardens were located within **Blackfriars, City Cluster** and **Liverpool Street**, which were dominated by office buildings and hard-surfaced open spaces.

Parks and gardens were located sparsely within other monitoring areas, with very few in the densely built central area; exceptions included:

- Finsbury Circus Gardens, at **Bank**;
- Cannon Street Gardens, at **City Central (Picture 3)**, which was re-opened in 2022, following refurbishment works;
- Cleary Gardens, at **Central Riverside**;
- Gardens adjacent to the cathedral churchyard at **St. Paul's**, including The Queen's Diamond Jubilee Garden and Festival Gardens; and
- Middle and Inner Temple Gardens, at **Temples/Whitefriars**.

Cemeteries and Churchyards

Churchyards, cemeteries, disused and other burial grounds; applies to sites both currently and formerly used as churchyards.

In accordance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981, the City of London's cemeteries and churchyards are no longer used for burials. The Diocese of London own all cemetery and churchyard sites in the City of London, and the City Corporation are required to consult with the Diocese regarding management issues.

In terms of amenity provision to the public, the City of London includes three types of cemetery and churchyard types:

- Former burial grounds, which have been opened to the public as open spaces as the result of an agreement between the City Corporation and the Diocese of London; examples of where this has happened are Ireland Yard (**Picture 4**),



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which has intact burial stones, and the site of St. Gabriel Fenchurch, Fen Court;

- Sites associated with active ecclesiastical buildings, including several churches, and St. Paul's Cathedral; and
- Former church sites; for example, the garden of St. Dunstan in the East.

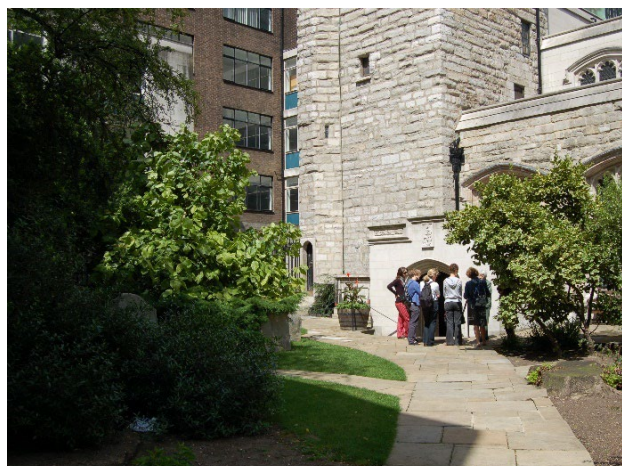
Cemetery and churchyard sites comprise a mixture of:

- Soft-landscaped green spaces⁸; examples include Postman's Park and St. Olave Hart Street Churchyard (**Picture 5**); and
- Hard-landscaped spaces; examples include St. Bride's Churchyard, St. Bride's Avenue, and Bow Churchyard.

As at 31st March 2022, the City of London had 4.13 hectares (41,300m²) of cemeteries and churchyards; this accounted for 12% of the total open space.



Picture 4: Ireland Yard



Picture 5: St. Olave Hart Street Churchyard

Cemeteries and churchyards were distributed evenly throughout the City of London, except for areas towards the north (e.g., the Broadgate Estate), which were redeveloped during the 20th and 21st centuries.

Within the Key Areas of Change:

- **City Cluster** contained a sporadic distribution of small cemeteries and churchyards, including the churchyards of St. Ethelburga's Centre for Reconciliation and Peace, and St. Helen's Bishopsgate, and Fen Court⁹;

⁸ Many of these have similar characteristics to parks and gardens, but the City of London classifies them as cemeteries and churchyards, based on the historic churchyard extent.

⁹ This was formerly the site of St. Gabriel Fenchurch.

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- **Fleet Street and Ludgate** contained a sporadic distribution of small cemeteries and churchyards, located adjacent to historic alleys (one example is St. Bride's Churchyard);
- **Smithfield and Barbican** contained small churchyards at St. Bartholomew the Less and St. Bartholomew the Great, located at Smithfield, and a cluster of small and medium-sized churchyards adjacent to the Barbican residential estate; and
- The other Key Areas of Change contained small numbers of cemetery and churchyard sites, located in fringe areas.

Within **other monitoring areas**, clusters of small cemeteries and churchyards were located:

- In the southern area of **Bank** (examples included the churchyards of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Clement Eastcheap); and
- Sporadically within **City Central**, primarily in the north-west areas (including the churchyards of St. Olave Silver Street and St. Anne and St. Agnes, and the former churchyard of St. Mary Aldermanbury).

Larger churchyard sites included:

- The former site of St. Dunstan-in-the-East Church, at **City South East**; and
- The cathedral churchyard, at **St. Paul's**.

Amenity Space

Informal recreation spaces, greenspace in and around housing, domestic gardens and village greens.

For the purposes of the audit, this typology primarily comprises shared gardens, located within residential estates, designed specifically for residents. These differ from parks and gardens in that they are not provided for public use. Other spaces of this type are ancillary to public buildings, and the City's livery halls.

As at 31st March 2022, the City of London had 3.1 hectares (30,600m²) of amenity space¹⁰; this accounted for 8.8% of the total.

¹⁰ While **PPG17** refers to 'amenity greenspace', the audit uses the term 'amenity space' to include all sites where access is not provided to all members of the public, including those that are primarily hard-surfaced.



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Picture 6: Golden Lane Residential Estate

Within the Key Areas of Change:

- **Aldgate, Tower and Portsoken** contained a medium-sized amenity space at Petticoat Square located to the north, within the Middlesex Street residential estate;
- **Fleet Street and Ludgate** contained small areas of amenity space, associated with office, hotel and residential uses, including 1-2 Dorset Rise (ancillary to Premier Inn) and the Old Deanery, Dean's Court;
- **Smithfield and Barbican** contained medium and large areas of amenity space, used by residents, at the Golden Lane (**Picture 6**) and Barbican residential estates; and
- The other Key Areas of Change were dominated by office uses and contained no amenity space.

Small areas of amenity space were located sporadically within other monitoring areas, including a cluster at **Central Riverside**, primarily associated with livery halls.

Natural and Semi-Natural Urban Green Spaces

Woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands ... wetlands, open and running water, wastelands, and derelict open land and rock area.

These sites contribute to biodiversity and are intended primarily as natural habitats. For more information regarding biodiversity in this City, see **Section 6** of this report.

As at 31st March 2022, the City of London had 1.28 hectares (12,800m²) of natural and semi-natural urban green spaces; this accounted for 3.7% of the total open space.



Picture 7: Barbican Wildlife Garden

All natural and semi-natural urban green spaces in the City of London were in **Smithfield and Barbican** Key Area of Change; these included the Barbican Wildlife Garden (**Picture 17**) and the artificial lakes within the Barbican residential estate.

Green Corridors

River and canal banks, cycleways, and rights of way.

In the context of the audit, this definition refers to open spaces primarily used for planting which provide visual amenity.

As at 31st March 2022, the City of London had 1.15 hectares (11,500m²) of green corridors; this accounted for 3.3% of open space in the City of London.



Picture 8: Crutched Friars

Within the Key Areas of Change, green corridors were located at:

- The road junction adjacent to Unilever House, 181 Victoria Embankment, at **Blackfriars**;
- Lower Thames Street and Dark House Walk, at **Pool of London**;
- The residential estates at **Aldgate, Tower and Portsoken**; and
- The Barbican Estate highwalks, at **Smithfield and Barbican**; and
- Exchange Square, at **Liverpool Street**.

No green corridors were located within **City Cluster**, which is densely built up, and **Fleet Street and Ludgate**, which is partially within Fleet Street Conservation Area, providing limited opportunities for urban greening.

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Within other monitoring areas, green corridors were located at:

- Noble Street, on the site of the original London Wall, at **City Central**; and
- Crutched Friars (**Picture 8**) where planting beds have been planted adjacent to 35 Vine Street, at **City South East**.

Provision for Children and Teenagers

Play areas, skateboard parks, outdoor basketball hoops, and other more informal areas.

The Mayor London's [Supplementary Planning Guidance \(SPG\) Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation](#) (published September 2012) gives further guidance (see **Paragraphs 3.23 and 3.24**).

Play sites are required at:

- Housing locations where families with children live (in the City of London, this is primarily concentrated in the Barbican, Golden Lane, Mansell Street and Middlesex Street estates); the City of London's **Census reports**¹¹ (available from the **Planning Policy Library**) provide more details regarding household composition within the City's residential areas; and
- Schools, many of which are located close to residential estates where families with children live.

Provision for children and teenagers in the City of London mostly comprises:

- Play areas, including basketball courts and play equipment; and
- School playground facilities.

As at 31st March 2022, the City of London had 0.88 hectares (8,800m²) of open space provision for children and teenagers; this accounted for 2.6% of the total open space.

¹¹ Limited Census data from 2021 is available; data analysis was in process at the time of publishing this report.

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Picture 9: Tower Hill Gardens

Within the Key Areas of Change:

- **Blackfriars** contained medium-sized playgrounds at the City of London School for Boys, 107 Queen Victoria Street;
- **Aldgate, Tower and Portsoken** contained a range of facilities, including provision at Aldgate School, St. James's Passage, the two residential estates, and Tower Hill Gardens¹² (**Picture 9**);
- **Smithfield and Barbican** contained small play areas towards the east within and adjacent to the Golden Lane and Barbican residential estates; and
- No play spaces were located at **Pool of London, City Cluster, Fleet Street and Ludgate** and **Liverpool Street**, which are primarily business areas.

Within other monitoring areas, **St. Paul's** contained playgrounds at the Cathedral School, 2 New Change.

¹² Tower Hill Gardens is situated partially in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets (this includes the play area), but the audit analyses the whole garden as though it were within the City of London.

Outdoor Sports Facilities

Tennis courts, bowling greens, sports pitches, golf courses, athletics tracks, school and other institutional playing fields.

This includes any space set out for the purpose of outdoor sporting activities, not including those designed for children and teenagers.

Because the City of London is primarily a business area, opportunities to provide for outdoor sports are very limited. As at 31st March 2022, the City of London had 0.5 hectares (5,000m²) of outdoor sports provision; this accounted for 1.5% of the total open space.



Picture 10: Tennis Courts, Golden Lane Leisure Centre

Within the Key Areas of Change:

- Outdoor sports facilities at **Smithfield and Barbican** included tennis courts at the Golden Lane Leisure Centre (**Picture 10**) and a range of facilities at the Barbican residential estate, including sports pitches at the City of London School for Girls, St. Giles's Terrace; and
- A netball court at St. Botolph-without-Bishopsgate Churchyard, at **Liverpool Street**.

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No outdoor sports facilities were located in other Key Areas of Change, or other monitoring areas.

Allotments, Community Gardens and City (Urban) Farms

These sites are usually associated with residential areas, and comprise planned community gardens, usually providing opportunities for vegetable growing.

As at 31st March 2022, the City of London included just 0.03 hectares (300m²) of open space within this typology. This accounted for less than 1% of the total open space, and was located within **Smithfield and Barbican** Key Area of Change, comprising:

- Golden Baggers Allotment, at the Golden Lane residential estate; and
- Moor Lane Community Garden (**Picture 11**).



Picture 11: Moor Lane Community Garden

5. Access to Open Spaces

Introduction

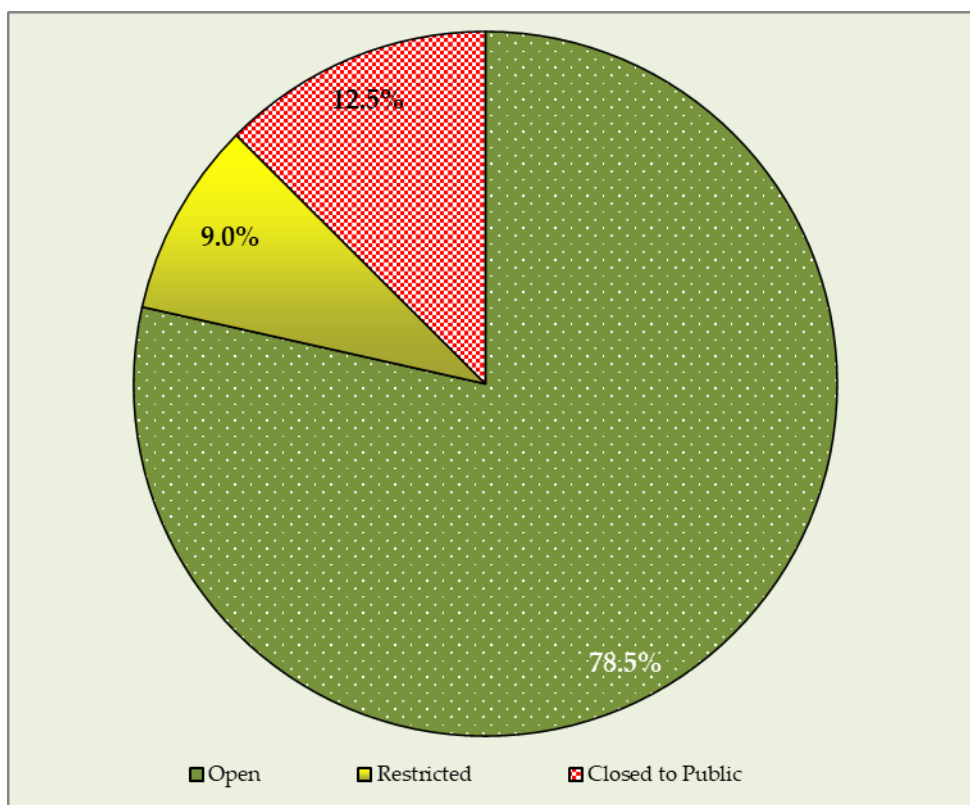
This section analyses:

- Distribution of publicly accessible open space; and
- Inclusive access to open space.

Public Access

The City of London had identified three public access categories:

1. Open: The open space has full public access¹³;
2. Restricted: The open space is intended for use by residents of a housing estate, or the public have access only at limited times of the year; and
3. Closed to Public: The open space is inaccessible to the public (this includes private gardens and planting areas that provide only visual amenity).



Graph 4: Public Access to Open Space in the City of London (as at 31st March 2022)

¹³ Some open spaces provide full public access but are closed at night for security reasons; however, the public will have access during daylight hours.

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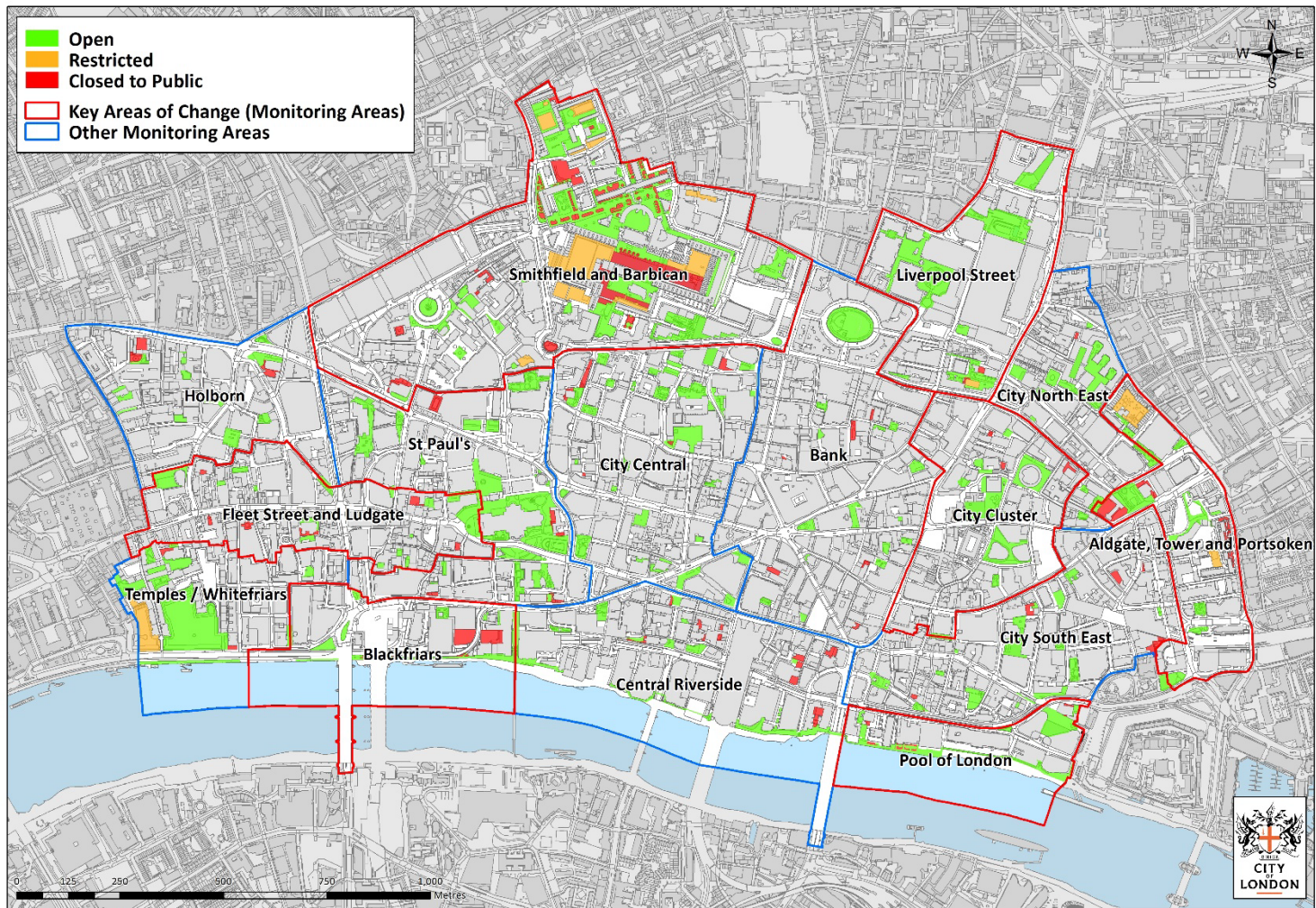
Graph 4 shows the proportions of the total open space, analysed by public access categories. This shows that, as at 31st March 2022, most open space in the City of London (27.13 hectares, or 271,300m²) had full public access, accounting for 78.4% of the total.

The remainder of the open space comprised:

- 3.1 hectares (30,900m²) with restricted access, primarily associated with residential estates, and accounting for 9% of the total; and
- 4.33 hectares (43,300m²) with no public access, providing only visual amenity, and accounting for 12.7% of the total open space.

Map 3 illustrates the spatial distribution of open space, analysed by public access, as at 31st March 2022.

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Map 3: Public Access to Open Space in the City of London (as at 31st March 2022)

Full Public Access

As at 31st March 2022, sites with full public access were distributed evenly throughout the City, except for the central areas (e.g., around the Bank of England, and Lombard Street) which were more densely built up.

Open spaces with full public access were primarily located in areas:

- Where there was a high residential population;
- Near to visitor attractions (e.g., St. Paul's Cathedral); and
- With high levels of office floorspace (e.g., the Broadgate Estate).

Within the Key Areas of Change:

- Public open spaces at **Blackfriars** were primarily located adjacent to the River Thames, including the Riverside Walkway;
- Most open spaces at **Pool of London** were public; as with Blackfriars, this included parts of the Riverside Walkway;
- **Aldgate, Tower and Portsoken** contained public open spaces adjacent to major streets (e.g., Aldgate High Street, Minories and Goodman's Yard);
- **City Cluster** contained medium and large-scale public open spaces in the central area, many of which were constructed as part of major redevelopment schemes (one example is at Clerks Place – **Picture 12**);
- **Fleet Street and Ludgate** contained a sporadic distribution of small publicly accessible spaces; the largest were adjacent to King's College Maughan Library and St. Paul's Cathedral;
- **Smithfield and Barbican** contained two clusters of public open spaces:
 - At West Smithfield, including the rotunda garden and the courtyard at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and
 - Clusters of large public open spaces adjacent to the Golden Lane and Barbican residential estates, including the Barber Surgeons' Hall Garden, St. Alphage Gardens and London Wall Place; and
- Most open space at **Liverpool Street** was publicly accessible; this included the large open spaces at the Broadgate Estate, and St. Botolph-without-Bishopsgate Churchyard.

Within the other monitoring areas:

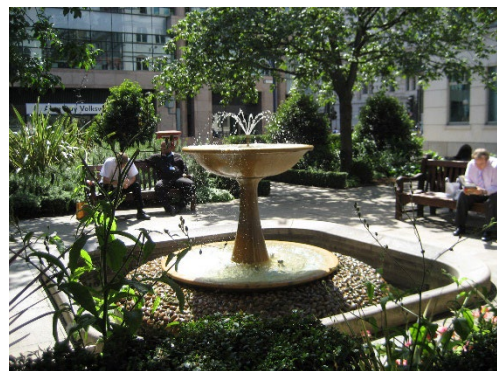
- **Bank** contained a large public open space at Finsbury Circus Gardens and a cluster of public open spaces near Cornhill, including land at the Royal Exchange;

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- **Central Riverside** contained a range of small public open spaces towards the north-west, including the garden at Senator House, 85 Queen Victoria Street, Cleary Gardens and Whittington Gardens (**Picture 13**), and sections of the Riverside Walk, to the south;
- **City Central** contained a cluster of medium-scale public open spaces towards the north, and a cluster of small public open spaces at Bloomberg Place;
- **City North East** contained a cluster of public open spaces, including Bishopsgate Plaza, Devonshire Square and Cutlers' Gardens;
- **City South East** contained a sporadic distribution of public open spaces, except in the eastern area; the largest public open spaces were St. Dunstan-in-the-East Churchyard and Seething Gardens;
- **Holborn** contained a sporadic distribution of small public open spaces, including the gardens at Holborn Circus, and New Street Square;
- **St. Paul's** included a large concentration of public open spaces around the cathedral churchyard, and medium-sized open spaces at Fleet Place, located in the North East; and
- **Temples/Whitefriars** included a cluster of public open spaces at the Temples district; the largest was Inner Temple Garden.



Picture 12: Clerks Place.



Picture 13: Whittington Gardens

Restricted Access

Restricted open spaces are primarily associated with residential areas, comprising shared gardens and other amenities.

As at 31st March 2022, within the Key Areas of Change:

- The two residential estates in **Aldgate, Tower and Portsoken** contained open spaces with access restricted to residents;

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- **Smithfield and Barbican** contained restricted open spaces at the two residential estates (**Picture 14** shows a residents' garden at the Barbican Estate), and adjacent to the housing units at Crosse Keys Square;
- The netball court at St. Botolph-without-Bishopsgate Churchyard, within **Liverpool Street**, had access subject to booking; and
- No restricted open spaces were located at **Blackfriars, Pool of London, City Cluster**, or **Fleet Street and Ludgate**.

One large restricted open space was located within the other monitoring areas; this was Middle Temple Garden, at **Temples/Whitefriars**, which had public access only at limited times.



Picture 14: Residents' Garden, Barbican Estate

No Public Access

Open spaces with no public access were primarily found near to residential areas, and community facilities (e.g., schools). As at 31st March 2022, within the Key Areas of Change:

- **Blackfriars** had medium-sized open spaces with no access, at the City of London School for Boys, 107 Queen Victoria Street;
- Open spaces with no public access at **Pool of London** comprised green corridors (e.g., at Lower Thames Street) that provided only visual amenity;

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- **Aldgate, Tower and Portsoken** contained a sporadic distribution of open spaces with no access, including the playground at Aldgate School, St. James's Passage;
- **City Cluster** had a range of small open spaces with no access towards the north, ancillary to religious buildings, including St. Helen's Bishopsgate and Bevis Marks Synagogue;
- **Fleet Street and Ludgate** contained a sporadic distribution of open spaces with no access, including Serjeant's Inn, part of St. Bride's Churchyard, St. Bride's Avenue, and St. Martin-within-Ludgate Churchyard, Ludgate Hill;
- Open spaces at **Smithfield and Barbican** with no access included:
 - Private open spaces at Haberdasher's Hall, 18 West Smithfield, and the Museum of London, London Wall (**Picture 15**);
 - Natural and semi-natural green spaces that provided only visual amenity, including the Barbican Wildlife Garden, Fann Street, and the Barbican lakes; and
 - Outdoor sports facilities at the City of London School for Girls, St. Giles' Terrace; and
- **Liverpool Street** had small open spaces with no access, located at St. Botolph-without-Bishopsgate Churchyard, to the south.

Other monitoring areas contained small open spaces with no access, most notably a cluster at **Central Riverside**, including churchyards and livery hall courtyards.



Picture 15: Garden at the Museum of London

Inclusive Access

For the purpose of evaluating inclusive design in open spaces, this report uses principles set out in [The Buildings Regulations 2010 Approved Document M, Volume 2 \(Buildings other than Dwellings\)](#).

For inclusive access to be provided, access to open spaces should:

- Have a width of at least 1.5m; and
- Be step-free, with ramps and lifts if necessary; stepped access should be no greater than 15mm.

Table 1 sets details of inclusive access to open spaces in the City of London, as at 31st March 2022.

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Table 1: Inclusive Access to Open Spaces in the City of London (as at 31st March 2022)

Access 1.5m or Wider	Step Access no Greater than 15mm				Total Open Space	
	No		Yes		Total (hectares)	%
	Total (hectares)	%	Total (hectares)	%		
No	0.78	2.6%	0.37	1.2%	1.15	3.8%
Yes	6.24	20.6%	22.85	75.6%	29.09	96.2%
Total	7.02	23.2%	23.22	76.8%	30.2	100%

- The majority of open space had full inclusive access (22.85 hectares, or 228,500m²); this amounted to just over three quarters of the total;
- 6.24 hectares (62,400m²) had access 1.5m or wider, but step access greater than 15mm; this amounted to 20.6% of the total;
- Open space with step-free access, which was narrower than 1.5m, was less common (0.37 hectares, or 3,700m²); this amounted to just 1.2% of the total; and
- 0.78 hectares (7,800m²) had access narrower than 1.5m, and had step access greater than 15mm; this amounted to just 2.6% of the total.

6. Biodiversity

Introduction

This section analyses:

- The City of London's [SINCs](#);
- Wildlife habitats; and
- Tree distribution.

Two documents set out further policies for encouraging biodiversity:

- The Government document [Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services](#) (published August 2011); and
- The City of London **Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-26** (published May 2022).

SINCs

SINCs are open spaces designated specifically because of their nature and wildlife conservation value.

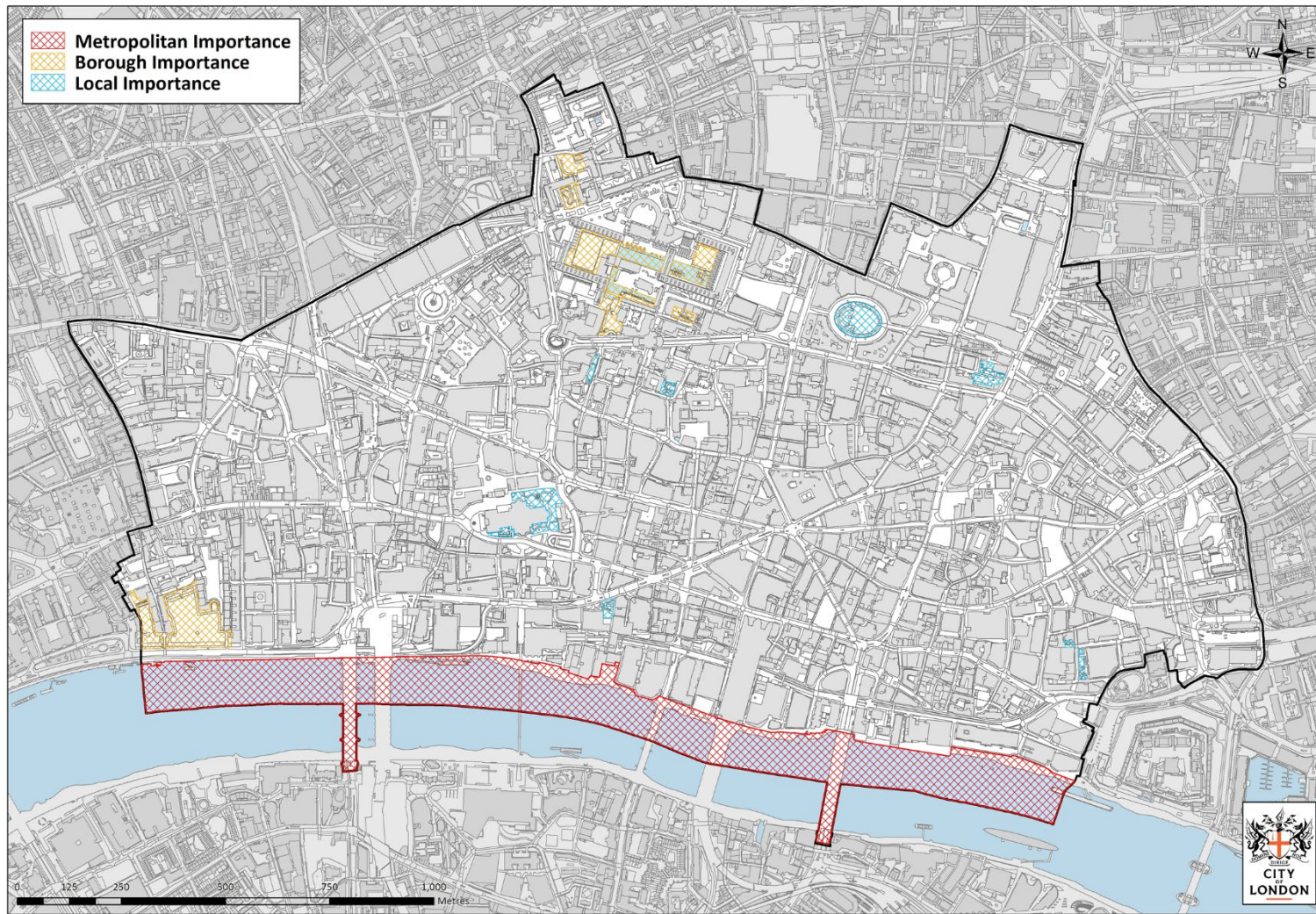
In the City of London, there are three types of SINCs:

1. Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation;
2. Sites of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation; and
3. Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation.

As at 31st March 2022, ten designated SINCs were located within the City of London¹⁴. **Map 4** shows the spatial locations, and **Table 2** gives details.

¹⁴ The City Corporation maintains a SINC at Bunhill Fields Burial Ground; this is located within the London Borough of Islington, and thus the audit does not record it.

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Map 4: SINCs in the City of London (as at 31st March 2022)

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Table 2: SINCs in the City of London (as at 31st March 2022)

Site	Type
The River Thames and its tidal tributaries ¹⁵	Metropolitan
The Temple Gardens	Borough
The Barbican Estate (various sites – Picture 16) and St. Alphage Gardens	Borough
Pepys Garden and St. Olaves Churchyard, Seething Lane	Local
St. Paul's Cathedral Churchyard	Local
Cleary Gardens, Queen Victoria Street	Local
St. Botolph-without-Bishopsgate Churchyard	Local
Garden on the site of St. Mary, Aldermanbury	Local
Roman Wall site, Noble Street ¹⁶	Local
Finsbury Circus Gardens (Picture 17)	Local

¹⁵ The audit does not list this as an open space.

¹⁶ The Draft **City Plan 2040** proposes extending this SINC, to incorporate St. Ann and St. Agnes Churchyard, Gresham Street.

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Picture 16: Barbican Estate



Picture 17: Finsbury Circus Garden

As **Map 4** shows, as at 31st March 2022, most of the City's SINC's (excluding the River Thames) were primarily located near to the City of London boundaries, in areas that are less densely built up.

The City Corporation has identified three sites for potential future designation as SINC's through the Draft **City Plan 2040**:

1. Postmans Park, King Edward Street;
2. King George's Field, Goodman's Yard; and
3. St. Dunstan in the East Church Garden, St. Dunstan's Hill.

Wildlife Habitats

Many of the City of London's open spaces provide features designed to attract wildlife; examples include:

- Water features; for example, the Barbican lakes, a bird bath at St. Olave Silver Street Churchyard, London Wall (**Picture 18**), and a pond at Cannon Street Garden (installed during the 2021/22 period when the garden was refurbished);
- Bird feeders at various sites; for example: Fleet Place, Postmans Park, King Edward Street, and St. John Zachary Churchyard, Gresham Street (**Picture 19**);
- Insect hotels, which provide shelter for insects, and food for birds; one example is at Fleet Place;
- Flowers, which attract bees and other insects; for example, honeysuckle and old man's beard at the Barbican Wildlife Garden, Fann Street; and
- Trees (see below).

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Picture 18: Bird Bath at St. Olave Silver Street Churchyard



Picture 19: Bird Feeder at St. John Zachary Churchyard

Trees

Trees provide a range of benefits:

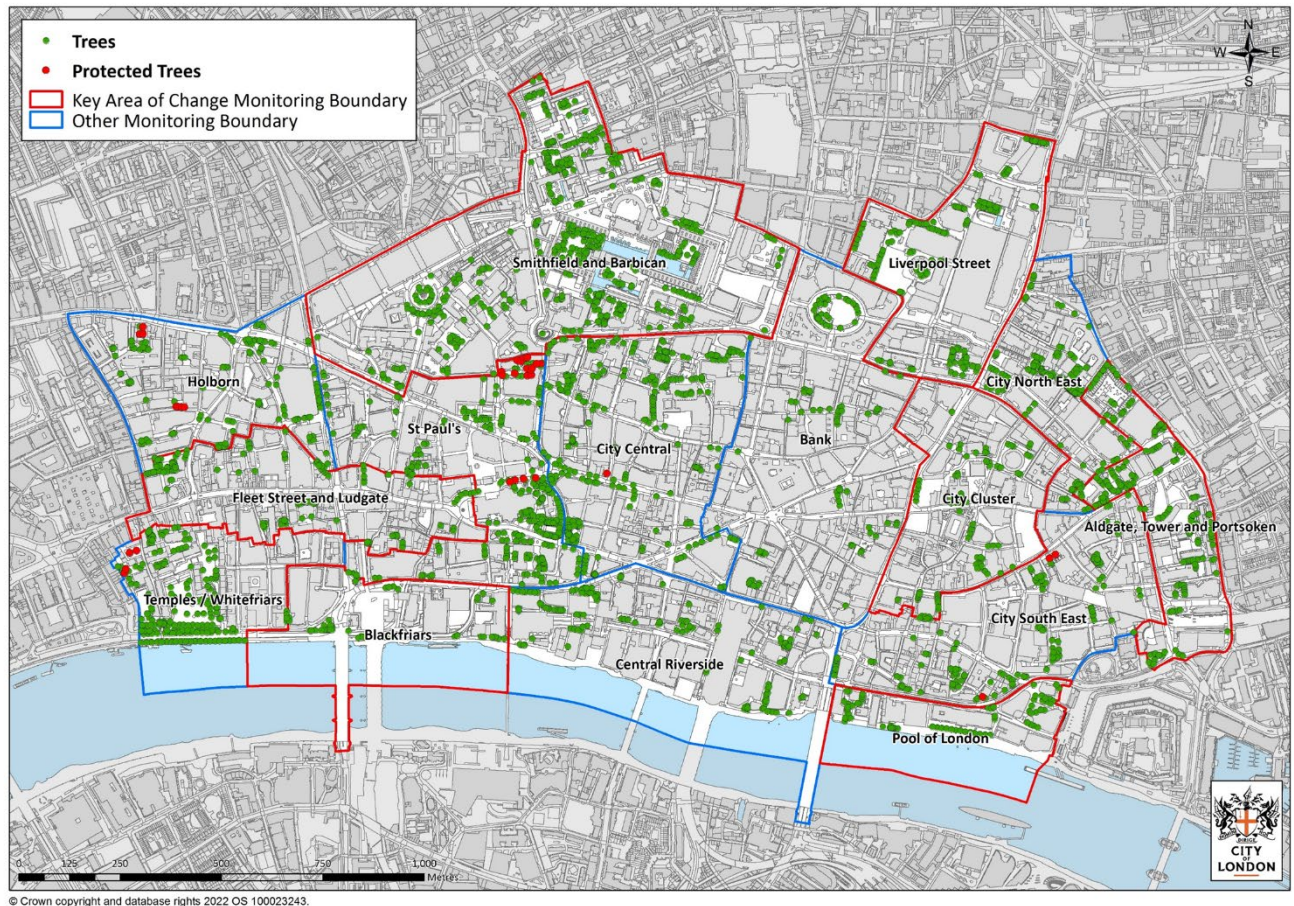
- Converting carbon dioxide into oxygen;
- Helping to filter pollutants;
- Wildlife habitats (e.g., for nesting birds); and
- Aesthetic enhancements.

Thus, it is important to ensure that significant trees are preserved within the built-up area.

The City of London's [Tree Strategy Supplementary Planning Document \(SPD\)](#) (published January 2012) provides advice on the City Corporation's tree management policies.

Map 5 shows the distribution of trees in the City of London, as at 31st March 2022.

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Map 5: Trees in the City of London (as at 31st March 2022)

Trees were distributed sporadically throughout the City of London particularly in the south-western area, at the Temples, although they were less common in the central area, which was more densely built up.

Within the Key Areas of Change:

- Trees at **Blackfriars** and **Pool of London** were primarily concentrated at major streets, and the Riverside Walk;
- **Aldgate, Tower and Portsoken** had large clusters of trees:
 - Adjacent to residential areas;
 - At Aldgate Square; and
 - Within green open spaces at King George's Field, Goodman's Yard, and Tower Hill Gardens;
- Because of the densely built-up nature of **City Cluster**, this Key Area of Change had a more sporadic distribution of trees, although some were located adjacent to new buildings (for example, 30 St. Mary Axe);
- **Fleet Street and Ludgate** had dense concentrations of listed buildings, and trees were primarily located within the garden at the King's College Maughan

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Library and St. Bride's Churchyard, and sporadically within the historic alleys that characterise this Key Area of Change;

- At **Smithfield and Barbican**, trees were primarily located:
 - In the western area, within churchyards and on land adjacent to the Smithfield Rotunda and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and
 - In the eastern area, primarily within the open spaces (e.g., the Barbican Estate residents' gardens); and
- Although **Liverpool Street** was dominated by large buildings, there were clusters of trees located within the Broadgate Estate open spaces, and St. Botolph-without-Bishopsgate Churchyard.

Trees were more sporadic in most other monitoring areas, except for large green open spaces at **St. Paul's** and **Temples/Whitefriars**.

A small number of trees were subject to **Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)**. Eight sites contained TPO trees, most of which were London plane trees. These were located primarily in cemeteries and churchyards in the western part of the City, within conservation areas, and included:

- Staple Inn;
- St. Dunstan in the West Burial Ground;
- Bream's Buildings;
- The Temples;
- Postmans Park, King Edward Street;
- St. Paul's Churchyard;
- St. Peter Cheap Churchyard, Wood Street;
- St. Katherine Coleman Churchyard, Fenchurch Street; and
- Harp Lane¹⁷.

¹⁷ Not within an open space.

Appendices

Appendix 1: London Plan Open Space Hierarchy

Table 3: London Plan Open Space Hierarchy

Category	Size Guideline (Hectares)	Advisable Distance from Homes (Kilometres)	Located in the City of London
Regional Parks	At least 400	3.2 to 8	No
Metropolitan Parks	At least 60	3.2	No
District Parks	At least 20	1.2	No
Local Parks and Open Spaces	At least 2	0.4	No
Small Open Spaces	Under 2	Less than 0.4	Yes
Pocket Parks	Under 0.4	Less than 0.4	Yes
Linear Open Spaces	N/A	N/A	Yes

Appendix 2: Distribution of Open Space within the Key Areas of Change and Other Monitoring Areas

Table 4: Distribution of Open Space within the Key Areas of Change and Other Monitoring Areas

Location	Area Type	Open Space (Hectares)	Open Space Density (%)	Spatial Distribution
Blackfriars	Key Area of Change	0.96	6	Sporadic; includes parts of the Riverside Walkway, and playgrounds at City of London School for Boys.

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Location	Area Type	Open Space (Hectares)	Open Space Density (%)	Spatial Distribution
Pool of London	Key Area of Change	1.11	9	A range of small open spaces in the west, a large open space at Tower Place, in the east; and parts of the Riverside Walk.
Aldgate, Tower and Portsoken	Key Area of Change	1.95	16	Clusters of open spaces at the western end of Aldgate High Street, adjacent to housing estates, and at the southern area, adjacent to Tower Hill.
City Cluster	Key Area of Change	1.42	8	A range of open spaces in the central area, constructed as part of major redevelopment schemes (e.g., Lime Street Square).
Fleet Street and Ludgate	Key Area of Change	1.24	8	Sporadic; primarily spall open spaces in the western area (e.g., King's College Maughan Library). Slightly denser concentration towards the east, primarily adjacent to St. Paul's Cathedral.

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Location	Area Type	Open Space (Hectares)	Open Space Density (%)	Spatial Distribution
Smithfield and Barbican	Key Area of Change	10.01	21	Small open spaces in the western area, at Smithfield. Dense clusters of open spaces in the eastern area, primarily within residential estates.
Liverpool Street	Key Area of Change	2.6	14	A range of large open spaces towards the north, at the Broadgate Estate. Smaller open spaces towards the south, near St. Botolph-without-Bishopsgate Churchyard.
Bank	Other monitoring area	1.48	5	Primarily sporadic, small open spaces within a densely built area. One large open space in the north, at Finsbury Circus Gardens.
Central Riverside	Other monitoring area	1.49	5	A range of small open spaces, primarily towards the north; includes part of the Riverside Walk.
City Central	Other monitoring area	2.24	9	A cluster of medium spaces, primarily in the north, including several churchyards.

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Location	Area Type	Open Space (Hectares)	Open Space Density (%)	Spatial Distribution
City North East	Other monitoring area	1.25	11	A cluster of open spaces in the northern area, including Bishopsgate Plaza.
City South East	Other monitoring area	1.24	6	Sporadic, primarily in the west and central areas.
Holborn	Other monitoring area	0.96	6	Sporadic, with small and medium open spaces.
St. Paul's	Other monitoring area	3.46	16	Medium density, clustered primarily around the cathedral. More sporadic towards the north and west.
Temples/Whitefriars	Other monitoring area	3.12	21	Large open spaces towards the west, at the Temples.

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Appendix 3: Total Open Space by Typology

Key Area of Change/Other Monitoring Area	All Open Space	Primary Civic Spaces	Secondary Civic Spaces	Parks and Gardens	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Amenity Space	Natural and Semi-Natural Urban Green Spaces	Green Corridors	Provision for Children and Teenagers	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Allotments, Community Gardens and City (Urban) Farms
Blackfriars	0.96	0.10	0.31	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.34	0.00	0.00
Pool of London	1.11	0.44	0.47	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aldgate, Tower and Portsoken	1.95	0.44	0.37	0.24	0.09	0.36	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.00
City Cluster	1.42	1.09	0.17	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fleet Street and Ludgate	1.24	0.23	0.48	0.25	0.19	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smithfield and Barbican	10.01	0.51	3.25	1.05	0.77	1.92	1.27	0.60	0.16	0.45	0.03
Liverpool Street	2.61	1.43	0.89	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.005	0.00	0.05	0.00
Bank	1.48	0.27	0.16	0.74	0.23	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central Riverside	1.49	0.09	0.77	0.29	0.16	0.18	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
City Central	2.24	0.68	0.64	0.15	0.61	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
City North East	1.25	0.58	0.52	0.09	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
City South East	1.24	0.14	0.56	0.12	0.29	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Holborn	0.96	0.35	0.21	0.12	0.16	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
St. Paul's	3.46	0.53	1.00	0.78	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.00
Temples/Whitefriars	3.12	0.08	0.68	2.24	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
City of London Total	34.55	6.94	10.48	6.11	4.13	3.06	1.28	1.15	0.88	0.50	0.03
% of all City of London Open Space	100%	20.1%	30.3%	17.7%	12.0%	8.8%	3.7%	3.3%	2.6%	1.5%	0.1%

Information

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The City of London Corporation is the Local Authority for the financial and commercial heart of Britain, the City of London.