



Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee

Date: MONDAY, 11 MARCH 2013
Time: 7.00 pm
Venue: EDUCATION CENTRE, THE LIDO, OFF GORDON HOUSE ROAD,
HAMPSTEAD HEATH, NW5

Members:

Jeremy Simons (Chairman)	Akin Olukiran, (DISC)
Deputy Michael Welbank (Deputy Chairman)	Helen Payne, (Friends of Kenwood)
Xohan Duran, (Representative of People with Disabilities)	Mary Port, (Dartmouth Park Conservation Area Advisory Committee)
Colin Gregory, (Hampstead Garden Suburb Residents' Association)	Harunur Rashid, (Black and Minority Ethnic Communities representative)
Michael Hammerson, (Highgate Society)	Susan Rose, (Highgate Conservation Area Advisory Committee)
Richard Harris, (Nature Conservation Section)	Robert Slowe, (Representative of Clubs Using Facilities on the Heath)
Ian Harrison, (Vale of Health Society)	Ellin Stein, (Mansfield Conservation Area Advisory Committee & Neighbourhood Association Committee)
John Hunt, (South End Green Association)	Richard Sumray, (London Council for Sport and Recreation)
Jamie Jenkins, (Heath Hands)	David Walton, (Representative of Clubs using facilities on the Heath)
John Rogers, (Ramblers' Association)	John Weston, (Hampstead Conservation Area Advisory Committee)
Nigel Ley, (Open Spaces Society)	Jeremy Wright, (Heath & Hampstead Society)
Alix Mullineaux, (Marylebone Bird Watching Society)	

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John Barradell
Town Clerk and Chief Executive

AGENDA

Public Agenda

1. **APOLOGIES**

2. **DECLARATIONS BY MEMBERS OF ANY PERSONAL AND PREJUDICIAL INTERESTS IN RESPECT OF ITEMS ON THIS AGENDA**

3. **MINUTES**

To agree the public minutes and summary of the meeting held on 6th November 2012.

For Decision
(Pages 1 - 8)

4. **SUPERINTENDENT'S UPDATE**

The Superintendent to be heard.

For Discussion

Reports of the Superintendent of Hampstead Heath

5. **HAMPSTEAD HEATH WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT - PROGRESS REPORT**

Report of the Superintendent.

For Discussion
(Pages 9 - 52)

6. **REVIEW OF THE HAMPSTEAD HEATH CONSTABULARY 2012**

Report of the Superintendent.

For Information
(Pages 53 - 66)

7. **UPDATE ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH - PUBLIC SEX ENVIRONMENT OUTREACH WORK, 2012**

Report of the Superintendent.

For Discussion
(Pages 67 - 76)

8. **A REVIEW OF HAMPSTEAD HEATH 2012 OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES - GREEN TO GOLD ACTIVITIES**

Report of the Superintendent.

For Discussion

(Pages 77 - 84)

9. HAMPSTEAD HEATH EDUCATION SERVICE - ANNUAL REPORT 2012

Report of the Superintendent.

For Discussion
(Pages 85 - 92)

10. REVIEW OF THE HAMPSTEAD HEATH SUMMER EVENTS PROGRAMME 2012

Report of the Superintendent.

For Discussion
(Pages 93 - 98)

11. REVIEW OF AFFORDABLE ART FAIR ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH IN OCTOBER 2012 AND PROPOSALS FOR 2013 AND BEYOND

Report of the Superintendent.

For Discussion
(Pages 99 - 110)

12. HAMPSTEAD HEATH SPORTS ADVISORY FORUM MINUTES

To receive the public minutes of the Hampstead Heath Sports Advisory Forum meeting held on 4th February 2013.

For Information
(Pages 111 - 116)

13. QUESTIONS

14. ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS URGENT

15. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The date of the next meeting is 8th July 2013 at 7:00pm.

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Agenda Item 3

HAMPSTEAD HEATH CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE Tuesday, 6 November 2012

Minutes of the meeting of the Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee held at Education Centre, the Lido, off Gordon House Road, Hampstead Heath, NW5 on Tuesday, 6 November 2012 at 7.00 pm

Present

Members:

Jeremy Simons (Chairman)
Deputy Michael Welbank (Deputy Chairman)
Xohan Duran
Colin Gregory
Michael Hammerson
Ian Harrison
Helen Payne
Mary Port
Susan Rose
Robert Slowe
Ellin Stein
Richard Sumray
Jeremy Wright - Heath & Hampstead Society

In attendance

John Etheridge - South End Green Association

Officers:

Edward Foale - Committee & Member Services Officer
Simon Lee - Superintendent of Hampstead Heath,
Queen's Park & Highgate Wood
Paul Monaghan - Assistant Director Engineering
Declan Gallagher - Operational Service Manager
Jonathan Meares - Highgate Wood & Conservation Manager
Richard Gentry - Constabulary and Queen's Park Manager
Paul Maskell - Leisure and Events Manager
David Bentley - Information and Communications Officer
Meg Game - Hampstead Heath Ecologist
Katherine Radusin - PA to Superintendent of Hampstead Heath

CHAIRMAN'S WELCOME

The Chairman welcomed Susan Nettleton, the new Chairman of Heath Hands, and John Etheridge, who was in attendance in the space of John Hunt.

1. **APOLOGIES**

Apologies were received from John Hunt, John Rogers, Alix Mullineaux, David Walton and John Weston.

2. **DECLARATIONS BY MEMBERS OF ANY PERSONAL AND PREJUDICIAL INTERESTS IN RESPECT OF ITEMS ON THIS AGENDA**

There were no declarations.

3. **MINUTES**

The minutes of the meeting held on 9 July were agreed as a correct record.

MATTERS ARISING

Hampstead Heath – Public Sex Environment Outreach Work (item 3).

The Superintendent advised that the Constabulary Manager had recently arranged a litter-picking event with ten volunteers from the Terrence Higgins Trust and the Camden Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender Forum.

Superintendent's Update (item 6).

The Chairman advised that the Visitor 1 sculpture would remain on the Heath until 15 November 2012.

The Conservation Manager advised that the team believed the Oak Processionary Moth was not present on the Heath. In response to a request from Michael Hammerson, the Superintendent advised that photos of the Moth would be placed on the Heath website in order to help members of the public identify it.

'Wild About Hampstead Heath' Project Application Update (item 10).

The Superintendent advised that he had recently met with the new Projects Officer from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and that the project initiation, following the successful award of a Heritage Lottery grant was progressing smoothly. It was anticipated that the Football Pavilion would be used as a workspace for volunteers and RSPB officers and the Golders Hill glasshouse would be used as an education resource.

Dog Control Orders (item 11).

In response to a query from Colin Gregory, the Superintendent clarified that he was currently awaiting the findings of the ongoing trial on Burnham Beeches before circulating a report on dog control orders on possible implementation on the Heath. Ian Harrison advised that he hoped to see the report submitted to the Committee by no later than November 2013.

4. **NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK AND NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING - IMPLICATIONS FOR THE CITY OF LONDON'S OPEN SPACES**

Members considered a report of the Director of Open Spaces that had been considered previously by the Open Spaces, City Gardens & West Ham Park Committee. The report considered the implications of recent amendments to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) for the City's Open Spaces.

The Superintendent advised that the City did not have the resources to send representatives to sit on Neighbourhood Forums, several of which were currently in the process of being established for neighbourhoods in the Heath vicinity. In response to a query from Richard Sumray, the Superintendent undertook to investigate the possibility of circulating regular update reports to the relevant forums. Ian Harrison advised that it was important for the City to create links with the forums soon after they were established.

The Superintendent advised that it might be helpful to revisit the work undertaken by Urban Initiatives in helping new Forums to shape plans for protection of the immediate environs of the Heath, recognising that the Heath did have statutory protection.

The Superintendent advised that there were many uncertain factors as to how the implementation of the Localism Act would affect local government and it was currently unclear how matters such as "neighbourhood orders" could affect planning policies.

Richard Sumray advised that the City should consider inviting representatives from the local neighbourhood forums to sit on the Committee.

Ian Harrison advised that there were approximately twelve areas of Metropolitan Open Land surrounding the Heath, two of which were currently under threat from development. He believed the approach adopted by the City would help protect the Heath.

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5. HAMPSTEAD HEATH CAR PARK ENFORCEMENT

Members received a report of the Superintendent of Hampstead Heath relative to the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012, which made it an offence to clamp or tow away a vehicle parked on private land without lawful authority, from 1 October 2012.

The report set out the new enforcement model used on Hampstead Heath, which was based upon the arrangements currently operated at Burnham Beeches through an approved external contractor and on-site staff.

The Superintendent advised that the fixed penalty charge would be £100, which would be reduced to £50 if paid within 14 days. There would be a grace period when the new regime was introduced. City staff would issue the notices, which would be processed by the contractor. The contractor would retain 90% of the funds from penalty charges, with the remaining 10% retained by the City.

In response to a query from Michael Hammerson, the Superintendent advised that the Heath was legally classified as private land because it was not managed by the local authority in which it was situated.

In response to a query from Ian Harrison, the Superintendent advised that this scheme was expected to deliver approximately £60,000 of annual savings, which would go a considerable way towards addressing the 10% budgetary reductions required by the City Corporation.

In response to a query from Richard Sumray, the Hampstead Heath Constabulary Manager advised that, if the occasion were to arise, abandoned cars would be managed through Camden Borough Council, but cars were only very occasionally abandoned on the Heath.

The Superintendent advised that there would be a very clear appeals procedure, which would be managed by the City.

RECEIVED

6. UPDATE ON THE HAMPSTEAD HEATH FLOOD MANAGEMENT AND WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Members considered a report of the Superintendent of Hampstead Heath, which provided the Consultative Committee with an update on the progress of this project, since the last report in July 2012.

The Superintendent advised that considerable work had been undertaken in negotiating a contract for the appointment of the Design Team and the Strategic Landscape Architect (SLA). The SLA and the Design Team had now been appointed and the selection process for a Construction Contractor had commenced. The Water Management Stakeholders Group, consisting of representatives from local interest groups, had been established and had met monthly since July 2012. A wider consultation to reach Heath visitors and those living near-by had started and would continue throughout the duration of the project.

The SLA would report directly to the City, which meant that they would remain fully independent from the Design Team, thus providing assurances as to the protection of the natural aspect of the Heath. Once all other parties had been appointed they would all sign a partnership contract, which had been used in other major projects at the City. This contract would emphasise the importance of parties' cooperation through dialogue in order to resolve challenges and ensure project success.

Jeremy Wright advised, that during the week preceding the meeting, officers from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) had told him that cascades would not be included in phase one of the implementation of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. The Assistant Director of Engineering advised that DEFRA had previously advised him that the cascades would be included during phase one. The Assistant Director advised that the project would progress on the basis that cascades would be included, as this presented a more holistic approach in terms of respecting the natural landscape of the Heath and full proofing the need for further works in the future. If the City concentrated on only the reservoirs covered by current statute, then when cascades legislation was implemented it could have resulted in abortive

works, with further projects having to be implemented to cover works across the other ponds.

The Superintendent read a letter from Andy Hughes, the project Panel Engineer, which advised that he would undertake a new risk assessment using tier three analysis and the industry standard for high-risk reservoirs. He undertook to circulate this letter to Members. Jeremy Wright requested that the letter containing advice from the Heath & Hampstead Society in relation to the scope of the Fundamental review be circulated as well as the proposed Scope of the Review being prepared by the Design Team.

The Assistant Director of Engineering advised that a competitive dialogue method was currently being undertaken for the appointment of the construction contractors. The process ensured that each applicant could not use the intellectual rights of other applicants' proposals.

In response to a query from Richard Sumray, Ian Harrison, also Chairman of the Stakeholder Group, advised that the process could be too labour intensive for the Group to be involved in the process of contractor appointment. Ian Harrison advised that the stakeholder Group had been involved with the appointment of the SLA. The Group was progressing well and had already been on one site visit, which had proven useful. Informal notes of discussion were taken at each meeting and circulated to Consultative Committee Members.

The Superintendent advised that the Water Management Communications Officer had been managing "pop-up" consultations across the Heath, which had helped spread knowledge of the project to Heath users.

In response to a query from Richard Sumray, the Superintendent advised that he had not included timescales within the report as these had not yet confirmed. It was anticipated that this would be more certain once the Design Team had been appointed and he would be able to include timescales in his next report.

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7. RESULTS OF THE SPARROWS PROJECT

Members received a report of the Superintendent of Hampstead Heath that summarised the findings of the Sparrows Project. The Sparrows Project, led by the RSPB, finished this year. The aims of the project were to elucidate whether changes in grassland management in parks could benefit wildlife as well as help reduce the decline in house sparrow numbers in London.

In response to a query from Susan Rose, the Heath Ecologist confirmed that the planting in the wildflower meadows had proven successful; however the meadow had not successfully attracted any sparrows.

Jeremy Wright advised that the Heath & Hampstead Society would support retaining the area as a wild flower meadow, and the creation of further

meadows on the condition of the fencing being removed. The Heath Ecologist advised that, wherever possible, the fencing would be removed by the summer following sowing the meadow. Annual meadows would need to be fenced temporarily each year after they were re-sown.

In response to a query from Colin Gregory, the Heath Ecologist advised that it remained unclear as to why the sparrow population had receded both locally and nationally, although several theories had been put forward. It was hoped that this would be clarified by further research.

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8. REVIEW OF ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME 2012

Members received a report of the Superintendent of Hampstead Heath that provided a review of the management operations and activities carried out on Hampstead Heath over the past twelve months as part of the 2012 Annual Work Programme. The report also outlined the new 2013 Work Programme.

In response to queries from Helen Payne and Xohan Duran, the Heath Conservation Officer advised that if the Ash Dieback fungal disease arrived on the Heath there was little that staff could do to restrict its spread. However, the Cabinet Office was currently investigating the recent outbreak and would issue guidance towards a national strategy to inhibit its spread shortly.

Jeremy Wright praised the report and hoped that all scheduled works could be completed over the ensuing year. The Superintendent advised that the programme was flexible and would be amended if any urgent matters required exceptional attention.

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9. FEES AND CHARGES REPORT

Members received a report of the Superintendent of Hampstead Heath that set out the proposed fees and charges for a range of facilities and services provided at Hampstead Heath for 2013/14. Bob Slowe, Chairman of the Hampstead Heath Sports Advisory Forum, advised that the Forum had spent a considerable amount of time considering the fees and charges and that he believed the proposed pricing was fair and appropriate.

The Superintendent corrected the car parking charge in appendix 1 of the report as follows:

<i>Facility</i>	Charges approved 1/4/11 (£)	Charges approved 1/4/12 (£)	Proposed Charges from 1/4/13 (£)
<i>Car Parking</i>			
• Up to 2 hours	2.00	2.50	2.50
• Up to 4 hours	4.00	5.00	5.00
• Additional hours or part hours above 4 hours	4.00	4.50	4.50

RECEIVED

10. **SPORTS FORUM MINUTES 2 OCTOBER 2012**

Members received the public minutes of the meeting held on 2 October 2012. Bob Slowe advised that the Forum was working on a series of robust principles for the Superintendent to use as a standard for setting fees and charges in the future. Bob Slowe congratulated the team on the many sports and leisure achievements seen on the Heath over the summer. In response to a query from Michael Hammerson, Bob Slowe clarified that “peak” times referred to bank holidays and weekends.

Ian Harrison advised that he believed the Croquet Club would have difficulty in surviving on a long term basis unless a second lawn was obtained.

The Chairman thanked Bob Slowe and the Forum for the advice they had provided on pricing.

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11. **SUPERINTENDENT'S UPDATE**

The Superintendent of Hampstead Heath updated the team on the following matters:

- The National Grid works were currently progressing satisfactorily.
- Affordable Art Fair visitors were up by 9%. A report would be circulated in due course.
- The “green to gold” campaign was continuing and the winter swim was scheduled to take place on Christmas day.
- 2013 Hampstead Heath Calendars were available to Members for £4.
- The Hampstead Heath Constabulary recently had been involved in a number of successful convictions, including for the attack by a dog and a cyclist who provided false details.
- Phase 2 sustainability planting at Golders Hill had recently commenced.

12. **QUESTIONS**

There were no questions.

13. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS URGENT**

There was no urgent business.

14. **DATE OF NEXT MEETING**

To be held at 7pm on Monday 11 March 2013.

The meeting ended at 8.59 pm

Chairman

Contact Officer: Edward Foale

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edward.foale@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Committee: Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee	Date: 11 March 2013
Subject: Hampstead Heath Ponds Project – Progress Report	Public
Report of: Superintendent of Hampstead Heath	For Discussion
<u>Summary</u>	
<p>This report provides an update on the progress of implementing the Hampstead Heath Ponds Project. It includes a report prepared by the Strategic Landscape Architect following a workshop and feedback from the Stakeholder Group on the ‘Critical Review of Key Issues for each of the Heath Ponds’, it also sets out the work that is underway to develop a Communication and Engagement Plan, together with an indicative timetable for the project.</p>	
Recommendation	
<p>That the views of the Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee be received.</p>	

Main Report

Background

1. When Hampstead Heath transferred to the City under the provisions of The London Government Reorganisation (Hampstead Heath) Order 1989, the City took on all associated liabilities, including those relating to the chains of ponds on Hampstead Heath.
2. Approval was given by the Court of Common Council on 14 July 2011 for the project to upgrade the pond embankments on the Hampstead and Highgate chains. The aims of the project are to reduce the current risk of pond overtopping, embankment erosion, failure and potential loss of life downstream; ensure compliance with the existing requirements of the Reservoirs Act 1975 together with the additional expected requirements under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 while meeting the obligations of the Hampstead Heath Act 1871; and improve water quality. At the same time it makes sense to seek other environmental gains through, for example, habitat creation.

Management of the Project

The Risk

3. The risk of major flooding as a result of pond embankment failure is listed on the City of London’s Risk Register as a red status (net risk) as a result of it being categorised as Possible with potentially Catastrophic impact.
4. The red rating reflects that, despite our interim measures, including on-site emergency action plan (EAP), telemetry systems and independent inspection and monitoring of dams, this kind of low-probability but high-impact risk needs to be planned, addressed and mitigated against as soon as practically possible given

that the damage to property and associated loss of life could be severe. (See risk register extract at appendix 1).

5. The interim measures in place are intended to provide maximum warning of overtopping, enabling action to reduce the risk of the earth dams being eroded and potentially failing releasing the stored water behind them and flooding local community downstream; whilst the Hampstead Heath Ponds Project seeks to “virtually eliminate”¹ the possibility of dams and embankment failing where overtopping occurs, thereby reducing potential risk to local communities downstream.

Stakeholder Group

6. The Stakeholder Group (SG) has been meeting formally every month since July 2012. The SG, represents key groups of Heath users and local residents and plays a central role in providing views and advice to the Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee in relation to the Hampstead Heath Ponds Project within the context of the Hampstead Heath Act 1871 and relevant reservoirs legislation.
7. In December 2012 the SG provided feedback on the draft Design Review Method Statement that sets out the detailed methodology to be adopted in developing a preferred design option for the project.
8. The SG has undertaken site visits and held several workshops supported by the Strategic Landscape Architect (SLA) to provide information on the key aspects associated with the project. A copy of the “Hampstead Heath Ponds a Critical Review of Key Issues” prepared by the SLA reflecting the views of the SG, is appended to this report. This document reflects the opinions of the WMSG at this stage of the project, but it is recognised that this needs to be a “live” document that can be updated.
9. The on-going dialogue with the SG is generally very positive and necessary to secure support for the project and the planning consent process.
10. There remains however a serious risk that the level of scrutiny from those organisations who are opposing the basis of national and industry guidance (as it does not consider environmental damage in the calculation of risk and issues with the safety standards) and from those living downstream, who are seeking to ensure that any overtopping of the dams is minimised. This on-going challenge to the City’s proposals could potentially delay the project completion and mitigation of the current risk.

Communication and Engagement Plan

11. While the SG role is essential in helping to inform the design process, it is recognised that much more needs to be done to convey to the wider community why work is required and what this actually means in terms of protecting the Heaths cherished landscape and providing opportunities to enhance habitats.
12. Officers and members of the SG consider it essential that this project has its own identity, helping to communicate the project more effectively to the wider public. Work is currently being undertaken to develop a working title and project a

¹ The Institution of Civil Engineers’ publication *Floods and reservoir safety 3rd edition, 1996*

clearer identity. The SG has also been considering a Glossary of Terms to help convey people understand the technical language that underpins the Project.

13. The development of a Communication and Engagement Plan is also necessary, but needs to recognise the different audiences that it has to address. On one level it is needed to guide the planning strategy for the project, while at a much more practical level it needs to address what mechanisms will be in place to enable the public to provide their views on potential options and receive feedback on the work of the Design Team.
14. Given the nature of this project whilst the timetable is indicative at this stage and likely to be subject to change, the process and length of consultation periods set out in Table 1 below will be followed:

Table 1- Indicative Communication and Engagement Timetable

Project Stage	Indicative Timescale	Deliverables
Fundamental Review	December – March 2013	Communicate results to WMSG, HHCC, HHMC and wider public mid March 2013
Gather information from WMSG and wider public on issues and opportunities for the project	Mid January – Late February 2013	Consultation responses provided to Design Team, late February 2013 to inform their work.
Compilation of a long list of all options	Early March 2013	Design Team tabulates a list of all issues, opportunities and options emerging from the fundamental review and consultation that is communicated to WMSG, SLA, HHCC, HHMC mid March 2013
Refining the long list of all options by the Design Team and review by Strategic Landscape Architect	Mid March 2013	Production of a tabulated long-list of only technically feasible options that is communicated to WMSG, HHCC, HHMC and wider public late March 2013
Informal consultation supported by Strategic Landscape Architect and Design Team on the long list of feasible options to arrive at the short list of 2 possible preferred options	Mid March – Mid May 2013	Detailed evaluation report on the process to arrive at a short list of two possible preferred options prepared by the Design Team, reviewed by the Strategic Landscape Architect and communicated to WMSG, HHCC and Management Committee late May – July 2013
Public consultation on 2 possible preferred	August, September and October 2013	Full public consultation on the short list of the two

options		preferred options. August – October 2013
Analysis of Public Consultation	October – November 2013	The Design Team will analyse the results of the public consultation and prepare a further report with a recommended preferred option. There will be on-going dialogue with the Strategic Landscape Architect and WMSG late November 2013
Approval of the Preferred Option	December – January 2014	Report submitted to WMSG, HHCC, Management Committee and wider public informed of the preferred option January 2014
Detailed Design	December – late February 2014	Design Team prepared detailed designs that will be subject to review by the Strategic landscape Architect and WMSG. February 2014
Submission of Planning Application	March – August 2014	City of London submits detailed planning application. Period of formal statutory consultation before the LPA determines the outcome of the application

Initial Public Consultation

15. As set out in Table 1 above, during this early part of the project the City of London Corporation is taking the opportunity to undertake informal consultation with local groups and individuals on any issues and opportunities to feed into the development of a long list of potential options for the project. Adverts have been placed in local papers and posters installed around the Heath as well as 'pop-up consultations' on the Heath at various locations. Two questions have been asked that are deliberately vague to enable the public to provide views:

- i. What aspects of Hampstead Heath are most precious to you and need to be protected?
- ii. What aspects of the ponds you would like to see enhanced (e.g. landscape or ecology)?

16. The response to this consultation has been generally very positive. The results will be tabulated and provided directly to Atkins and to the SLA.

Appointments

17. The Design Team and SLA commenced work in October 2012 following approval from the Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood & Queen's Park Management and Project Sub Committees. The appointment of the SLA followed a presentation to the WMSG.
18. The tender process for the appointment of the construction contractor has had to be postponed due to the withdrawal of a number of tenderers within a short space of each other. Given the nature of the project the City of London Corporation and Design Team still considers early construction contractor engagement highly desirable and intends to follow the competitive dialogue process. Representatives of the SG will still be involved with the appointment process, but excluded from sensitive commercial issues. Officers are considering the impact on the programme arising from the withdrawal of potential contractors and also the options available in terms of attracting other competent contractors. An update on this issue will be provided at your next Committee in early April 2013.

Fundamental Review

19. Following the engagement of the Design Team one of the first tasks was to undertake a fundamental review of the previous study works. This is necessary to understand the scale of possible flood events that the dams need to be able to withstand. This was requested by City of London Corporation and the SG but is also required by the Panel Engineer so he is satisfied with the basic parameters of the project before it progresses. Given that this is such a significant issue in terms understanding the basis upon which design options need to be formulated, it is proposed to hold a special Consultative Committee on the 8th April 2013 to receive your formal views.

Indicative Timetable

20. The timescale for the project is challenging for many reasons, but this is necessary for City of London Corporation as landowner to meet its obligations in terms of potential dam failure and consequential risk to the public and property downstream, and to mitigate that risk, with all possible speed.
21. The final design solution will still take a number of years to put into place (both in terms of the local consultation required, the development of an appropriate design, obtaining planning permission and construction). It is currently anticipated that the project will start on site in late 2014 and be completed in the spring of 2016. The current indicative timetable for the project is included at Appendix 3.

Implications

22. As outlined, the current interim measures including telemetry and EAP mitigate the risks arising from overtopping and dam failure in as far as practically possible. As set out in this report, despite these interim measures a long term solution remains necessary to mitigate the risk of dam failure and to comply with the relevant legislation.

Conclusion

23. The City of London Corporation, acting as a responsible landowner recognises that this is a challenging and sensitive project, but is absolutely necessary to meet its obligations in terms of risk of potential dam failure and consequential risk to the public and property downstream, and that mitigation is required with all possible speed.

Appendices

1. Strategic Risk Register – Risk 11
2. Hampstead Heath Ponds a Critical Review of Key Issues – Water Management Stakeholder Group
3. Indicative Timetable

Contact:

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Jennifer Wood jennifer.wood@cityoflondon.gov.uk Tel 020 7332 3847

Risk	Major Flooding caused as a result of pond embankment failure at Hampstead Heath Links to: Strategic Aim SA3 and Key Policy Priority KPP4	Gross Risk		R
		Likelihood	Impact	
		3	5	

Detail	If there were to be failure of the pond embankments during a major storm, and no warning was given, the number of lives at risk on the Hampstead chain would be in the region of 400 and on the Highgate chain would be around 1000. This would also result in inundation and damage to local properties, roads and the railway lines towards Kings Cross. Detailed analysis has identified that dam crests are not currently able to cope with the level of overtopping expected to occur as a result of such a storm, increasing the risk of erosion and dam failure. The City of London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2012 with new surface water modelling identified 4 areas of risk in the City from upstream run-off (including Hampstead Heath).
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<u>Specific Issues</u>	<u>Mitigating Controls</u>
Insufficient warning given of flooding	Telemetry system installed and managed by the City Surveyor as an integral part of the on-site Emergency Action Plan for reservoir dam incidents enabling early warning where pre-determined water levels at key ponds in both the Hampstead and Highgate chains of ponds are breached. Testing of this with the emergency plan and Hampstead staff has happened and further tests are planned with Mitie. (City Surveyor/Director of Open Spaces)
Inadequate response to dam overtopping	Emergency Action Plan for on-site response in place and Camden now have an off-site plan in place Liaison with Camden Council's emergency planners is on-going, to work through issues raised by Emergency Services and to appraise them of revisions to our work plan as it develops. (City Surveyor/Director of Open Spaces)
Sensitivities of the local community regarding the natural aspect of the Heath	The City has undertaken extensive consultation with local stakeholders about why this project is required. The City has established a Stakeholder Group to enable key groups to contribute to the detailed design of the scheme and has appointed a dedicated officer to manage consultation. Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood and Queens Park Committee actively engaged with local community. The group has already met several times to develop their understanding of the project. A Strategic Landscape Architect independent of the Design Team has been appointed to champion the landscape. (Director of Open Spaces) There remains a potential risk of legal challenge. This is most likely to arise in relation to the City's need to adhere to current Guidance that sets standards for dams, that is opposed by certain Groups/individuals.

No delivery of project to upgrade pond embankments (includes slippage from agreed timetable and budget)

On-going monitoring by Project Board and Projects Sub Committee. Negotiations for the appointment of the Design Team are complete but took a month longer than planned, The contractor's appointment may be affected by the Purdah period for spring elections, the Project Board are considering ways to mitigate this **(City Surveyor)**.

Summary and Further Action

A project has been initiated to upgrade the pond embankments, but until such time that this project is completed (2014/15) there remains a risk of flooding downstream. Responsibility for the delivery of this project rests with the City Surveyor and in relation to the City's reputation, day to day management of the ponds and the community welfare aspects of this risk, the Director of Open Spaces.

Net Risk		R
Likelihood	Impact	
3	5	
Control Evaluation		
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HAMPSTEAD HEATH PONDS
A CRITICAL REVIEW OF KEY ISSUES BY THE
WATER MANAGEMENT STAKEHOLDER GROUP
Revision 01, February 2013



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Date of Issue	Revision No.	Comments
17.01.2012	First Draft	Issued after 10.01.2013 Meeting
10.02.2013	Second Draft	Updated based on WMSG Comments
14.02.2013	01	First Issue to Design Team

The following review of the Hampstead Heath ponds was carried out by Peter Wilder acting as the Strategic Landscape Architect for the Water Management and Stakeholder Group (WMSG) at Parliament Hill Staff Yard on the 10th January 2013 and 11th February 2013.

The report aims to capture the key objectives of the WMSG through the identification of the threats and opportunities that each pond presents in the process of implementing improvements to the resilience of the dams to extreme storm events as part of the Corporation of London's response to its obligations under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 and the Reservoirs Act 1975.

This report is underpinned by the objectives of the Hampstead Heath Act 1871 which aims to preserve the Heath as a natural space in London for the benefit of all users and for the prevention of development or encroachment onto the Heath.

The following observations by the WMSG pertain to the improvement of the dams and assume that all measures necessary have been taken to minimise both the scale of development and the impact of the proposed works on the visual aspects and the use of the heath as an open amenity space by all users throughout the works. These observations are by no means exhaustive and represent an initial assessment by the group of key concerns and objectives in the delivery of improvements both to the safe operation of the ponds in passing storm water through the chains to a safe point of discharge and the safe operation of the ponds as a leisure amenity for swimmers, anglers, walkers and nature enthusiasts.

The observations noted should be read as an initial set of objectives as defined by the WMSG that are subject to elaboration and refinement throughout the design process. It is intended that these observations will form part of the key performance indicators of the group when assessing the design process undertaken by Atkins and the further development of a scheme for implementation of the works.

The comments provided by the WMSG assume that all technical, hydrological and ecological information in addition to any other data such as surveys of existing assets and services, be taken into consideration and be made available to the WMSG in order to inform their evaluation of the design process.

General comments on the overall development plan for the ponds reinforce the view that works should be limited wherever possible and confined to the less sensitive ponds in the lower part of the catchment. There is also a strong view from local residents that any opportunities to reduce the flood risk residents below the pond chains during normal and extreme events, notwithstanding the point above, should be given the most serious consideration.

Issues over the timing of the works and loss of amenity during the works are also key considerations, especially around the loss of access to the swimming ponds. There are concerns about the impact of the works in terms of the logistics of traffic, noise and confinement of the works to local areas around the ponds and although most of these issues will be under the control of the contractor, they should be considered at the design stage and in the phasing proposals of the design team.

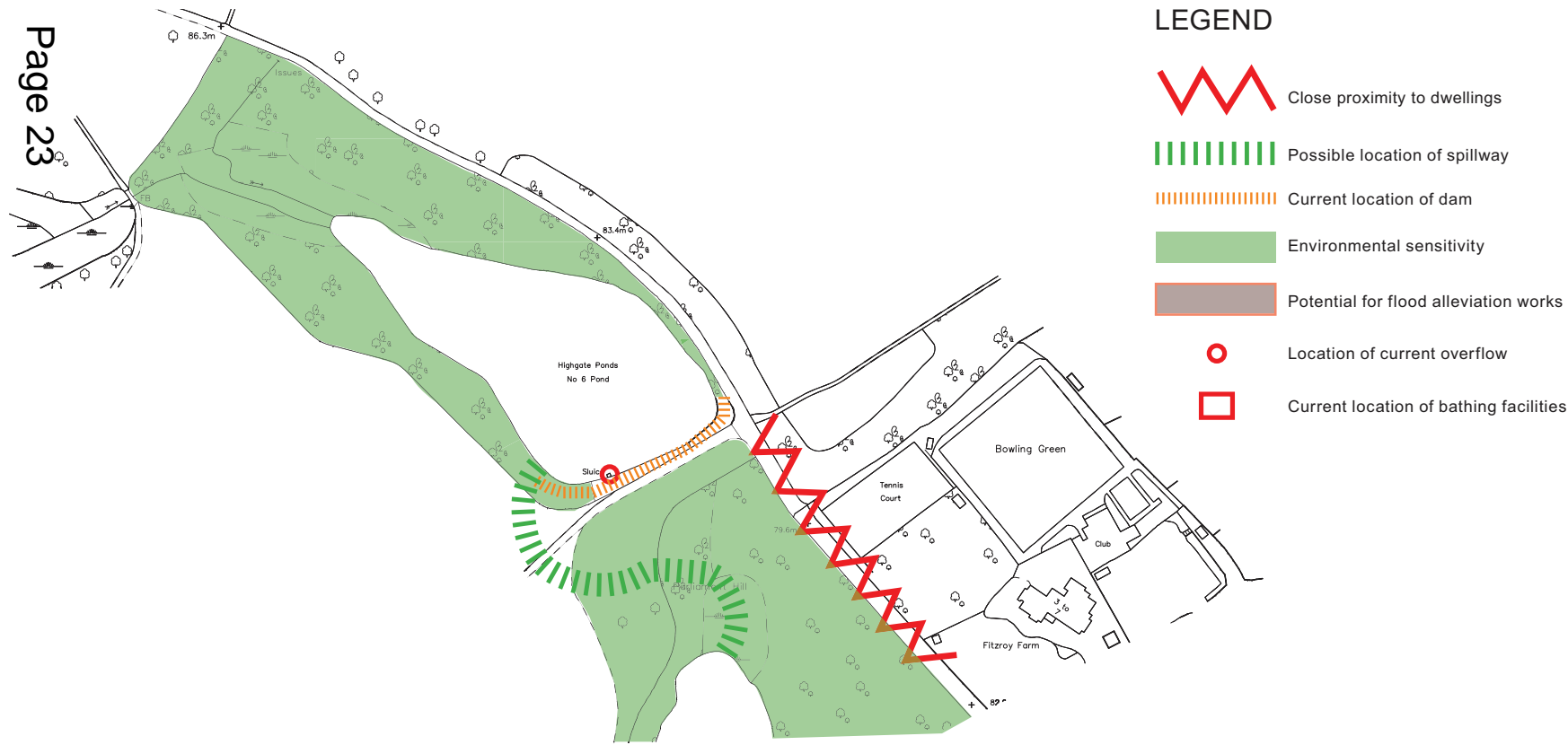
There is general consensus that any new dams proposed should look and feel natural, with no visible hard spillways or intrusive crest fences silhouetted on the skyline. Whilst there is a great desire for more information on the hydraulic modelling and evidence to support the capacity requirements of the dams, all stakeholders have made it clear that they will require both technical information and visualisations of the dams including 3D models and photomontage to understand the impact of the proposals in relation to the status quo.



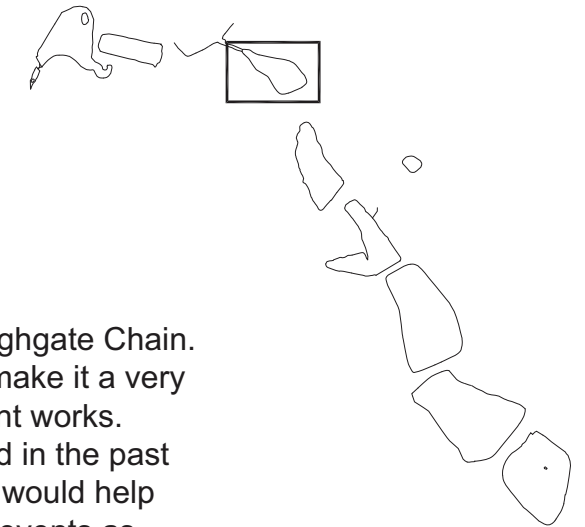


OVERVIEW OF HAMPSTEAD HEATH PONDS





HIGHGATE CHAIN



THREATS

- Loss of vegetation due to changes in water level.
- Loss of intimacy

OPPORTUNITIES

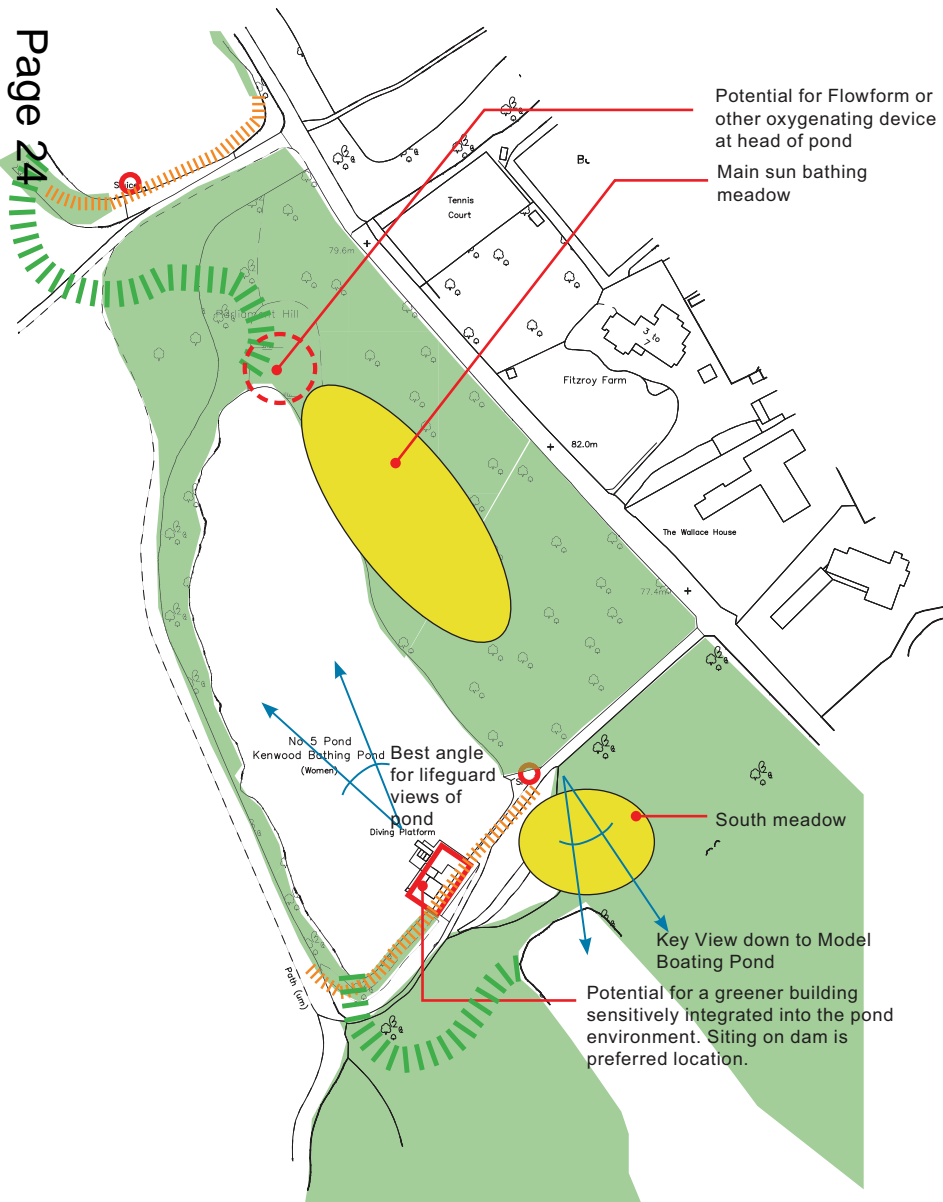
- Improved discharge capacity
- Minimal visual intrusion
- Preserve natural character
- Improved ecology.
- Sensitive and light clearance of overhanging branches to restore valued 'windows' which are gradually disappearing.
- Water quality improvement
- De-silting
- Leave dam untouched if possible

DESCRIPTION

The Stock Pond is the third pond in the Highgate Chain. Its intimate character and tree enclosure make it a very sensitive location for any dam improvement works. The Stock Pond has frequently overtopped in the past and improvements to its spillway capacity would help to improve its resilience to extreme storm events as witnessed in 1975.



STOCK POND

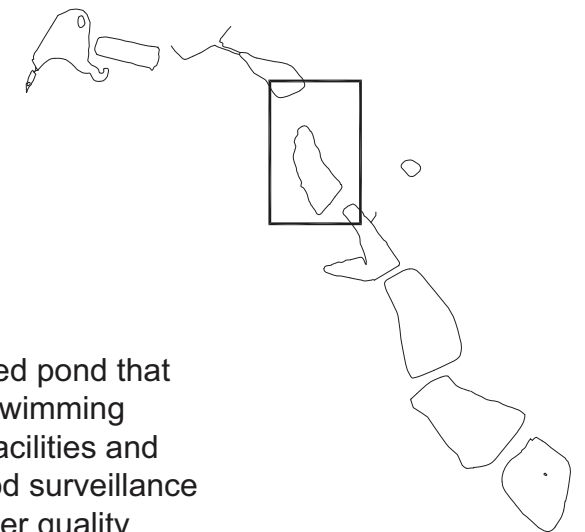


LEGEND

- Close proximity to dwellings
- Possible location of spillway
- Current location of dam
- Environmental sensitivity
- Potential for flood alleviation works
- Location of current overflow
- Current location of bathing facilities
- Meadow
- Viewpoint



HIGHGATE CHAIN



THREATS

- Change of Ladies Pond dam height impacting on meadow and on existing facilities.
- Loss of intimacy
- Loss of key views from south meadow
- Degradation of water quality through pond works
- Increase in hard standing
- Restriction of access through devices such as turnstiles.
- Impact of works on existing ecology of meadow area.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Improved soft engineered spillway.
- Maintain spirit of place.
- Improvement of water quality through Flowform Cascade or other aeration device at north end of pond provided that it is unobtrusive.
- Improved ecology.
- If a new facility is required due to changes in the dam configuration then it should be a sustainable low energy building with no increase in footprint.
- Retain historic entrances.
- Leave existing dam in tact if possible.

DESCRIPTION












The Ladies Bathing Pond is a well secluded pond that offers an opportunity for sunbathing and swimming without being overlooked. The changing facilities and lifeguard station on the dam wall offer good surveillance of the pond that is desirable to retain. Water quality in the pond is reasonable but measures to improve it through oxygenation would be welcomed.



KENWOOD LADIES BATHING POND

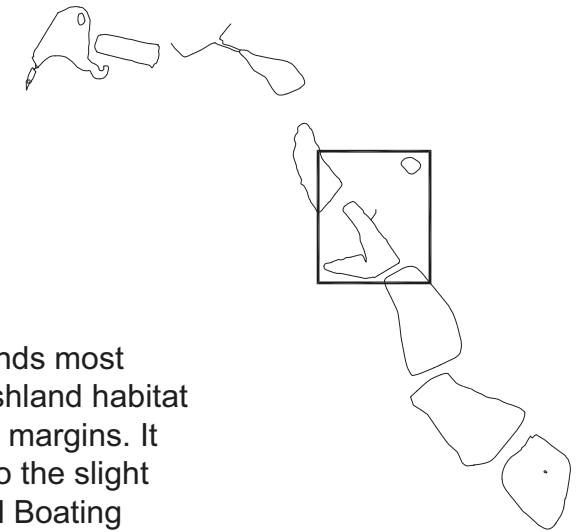


LEGEND

-  Close proximity to dwellings
-  Possible location of spillway
-  Current location of dam
-  Environmental sensitivity
-  Potential for flood alleviation works
-  Location of current overflow
-  Current location of bathing facilities
-  Kingfisher nesting area
-  Existing marsh area
-  Possible extension of marshland habitat protection zone
-  Major route across the Heath



HIGHGATE CHAIN



THREATS

- Loss of Kingfisher nesting if the pond is greatly disturbed. (It has taken over 10 years to encourage Kingfishers to move in to the area)
- Loss of existing vegetation if pond levels are changed.

OPPORTUNITIES

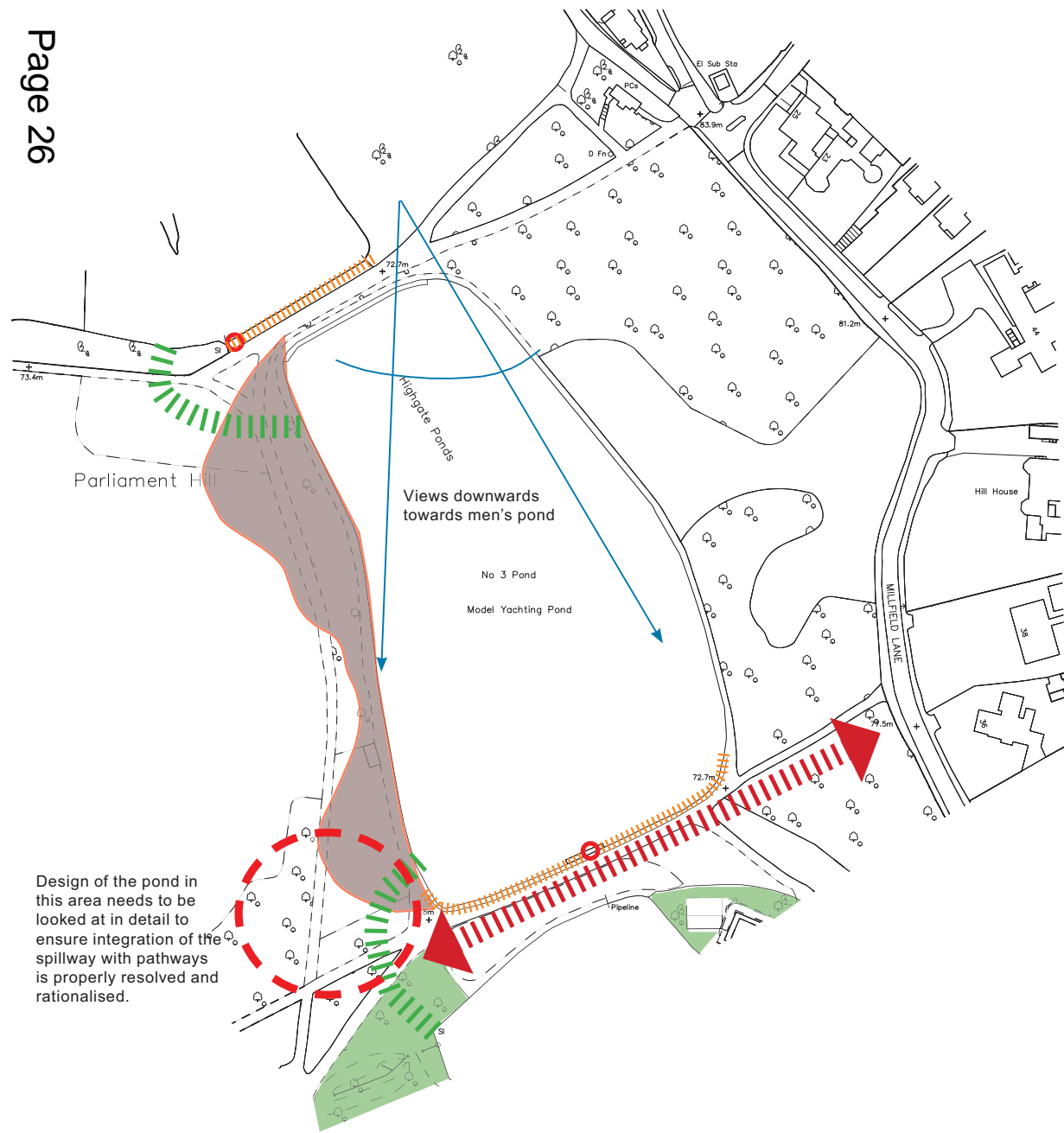
- Expand area of bird sanctuary.
- Remove invasive species.
- Water quality improvement through aeration and water movement, possibly via Flowform cascade in at northern end of pond.
- No increased storage or attenuation, leave pond alone if possible.
- Consider central dam overflow across existing path instead of constructing a spillway at the south-west corner of pond.

DESCRIPTION










The Bird Sanctuary Pond is one of the ponds most sensitive to level changes due to the marshland habitat and extensive tree cover around the pond margins. It is also one of the most robust dams due to the slight changes in level between it and the Model Boating Pond. The dam, which is more akin to a causeway, could be allowed to flood during times of peak rainfall if levels were raised on the Model Boating Pond.

BIRD SANCTUARY POND



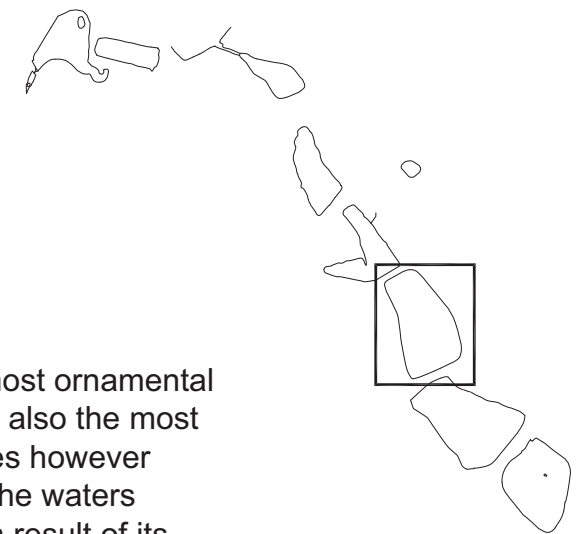


LEGEND

-  Close proximity to dwellings
-  Possible location of spillway
-  Current location of dam
-  Environmental sensitivity
-  Potential for flood alleviation works
-  Location of current overflow
-  Current location of bathing facilities
-  Highly used civic route
-  Important views



HIGHGATE CHAIN



THREATS

- Loss of openness and views across open water
- Loss of access to waters edge

OPPORTUNITIES

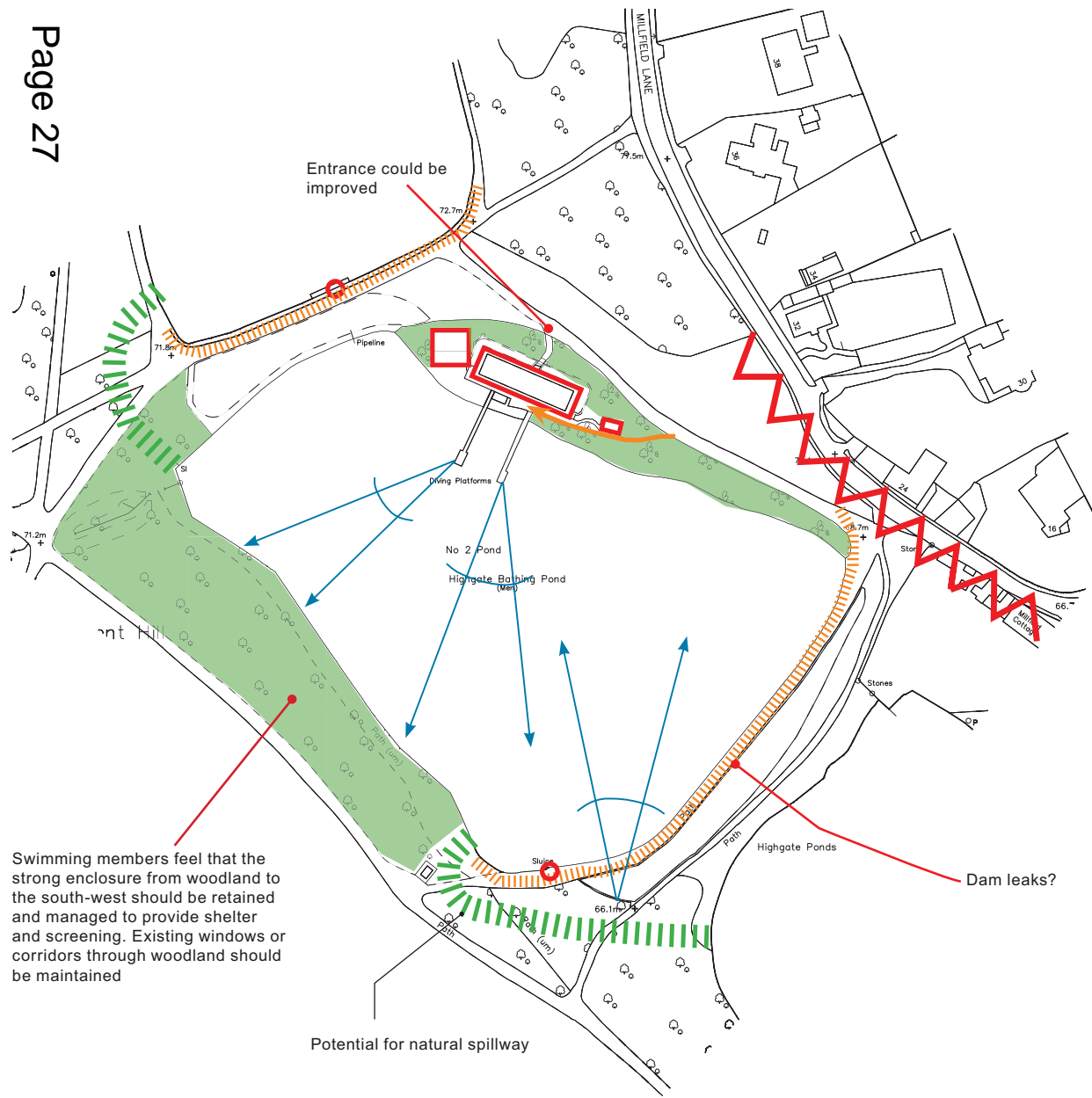
- Reduce sterility of pond margins
- Improve biodiversity and ecology
- Retain access to waters edge
- Provide a raised dam which provides greater attenuation capacity and with a natural spillway. Permanent water level would remain the same as the current level.
- Retain the ability for the pond to be used for model boating through the use of pontoons or hard edges on the eastern side of the pond.
- Extend the pond through excavation of the western edge to create a shallow and natural edge that acts as an expansion zone during storm events.
- Retain all existing trees
- Naturalise and soften existing dam crest and consider pathway(s) along dam if raised.
- Move fence on south side of dam crest to reduce constrained corridor.

DESCRIPTION

The Model Boating pond is perhaps the most ornamental of all the ponds on Hampstead Heath and also the most sterile with its sheet piled perimeter. It does however offer a unique opportunity to get close to the waters edge and provide views across water as a result of its design as a model boating pond and elements of this should be retained.

MODEL BOATING POND



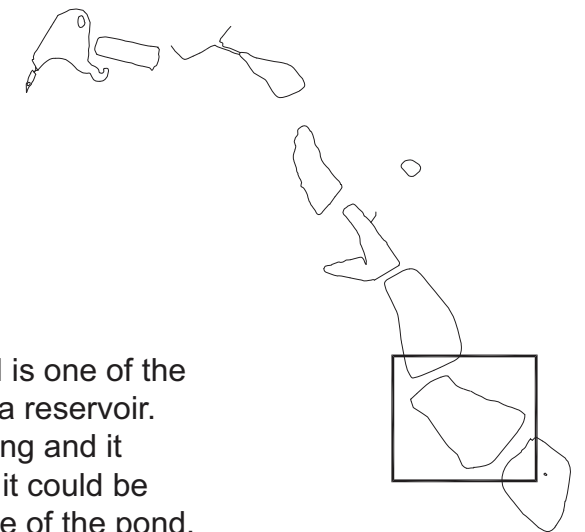


LEGEND

- Close proximity to dwellings
- Possible location of spillway
- Current location of dam
- Environmental sensitivity
- Potential for flood alleviation works
- Location of current overflow
- Current location of bathing facilities
- Possible new disabled route to changing facilities.
- Important views



HIGHGATE CHAIN



THREATS

- Impact of major dam works on Boating Pond to north.
- Impact of development on neighbouring properties.
- Imposed swimming charges.
- Loss of enclosure.
- Loss of trees in woodland to the west of the pond.
- Loss of Poplar trees on downstream slope of embankment.

OPPORTUNITIES

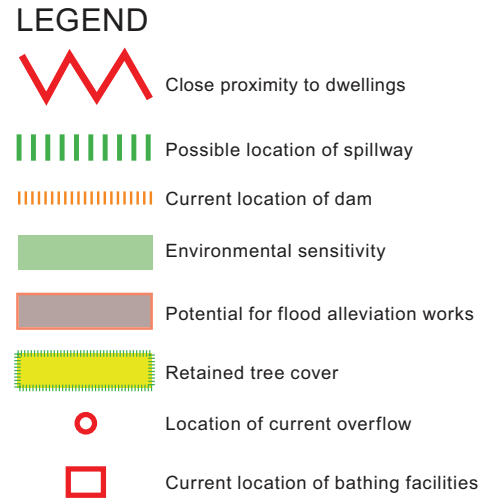
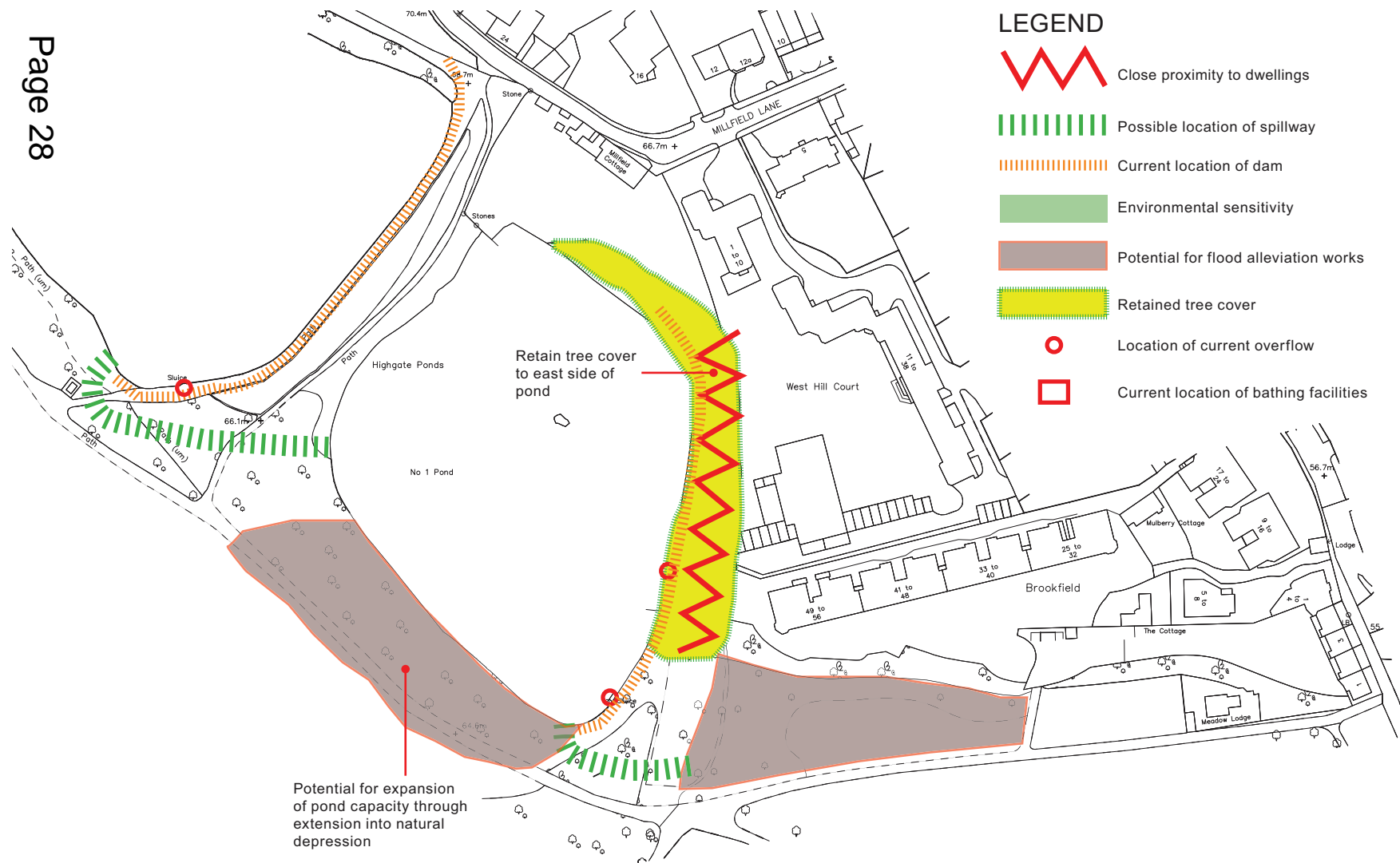
- Improved spillway to the south west corner
- Improved access to facilities for disabled via an additional entrance from the north-east path that would adjoin the current path from the changing area to the toilets.
- Keep the existing Men's Pond entrance open.
- Keep the Men's Pond toilets male only and add disabled facilities.
- Consider a small sunbathing area on the bank alongside the jetty.
- Water quality improvement.
- Existing 'windows' through woodland to the west of the pond maintained or enhanced.
- Naturalise and soften artificial dam crest and possibly move fence down the slope to remove from skyline views.
- Improve attenuation capacity by raising dam.
- Remove intrusive fence on west side of pond.

DESCRIPTION

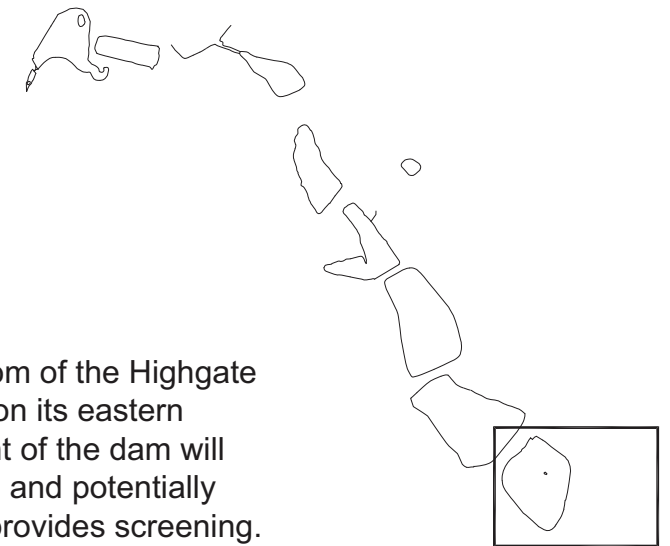
The Mens Bathing or Highgate No.2 Pond is one of the largest in the chain and now classifies as a reservoir. There are suspicions that the dam is leaking and it require remedial works already. If so then it could be possible to improve the attenuation volume of the pond. The pond is concealed by trees to the east and west but more open to views from the south and north. The current access to the bathing facilities from the north could be improved by a new route.

HIGHGATE MEN'S BATHING POND





HIGHGATE CHAIN



THREATS

- Loss of Vegetation on eastern edge and on dam if works are required.
- Loss of vegetation to the south of the dam which is particularly rich in biodiversity.
- Loss of enclosure of pond.
- Impact of development on Brookfield Mansions.
- Residents would like pre-development surveys carried out to measure the impact of works on the structure.

OPPORTUNITIES

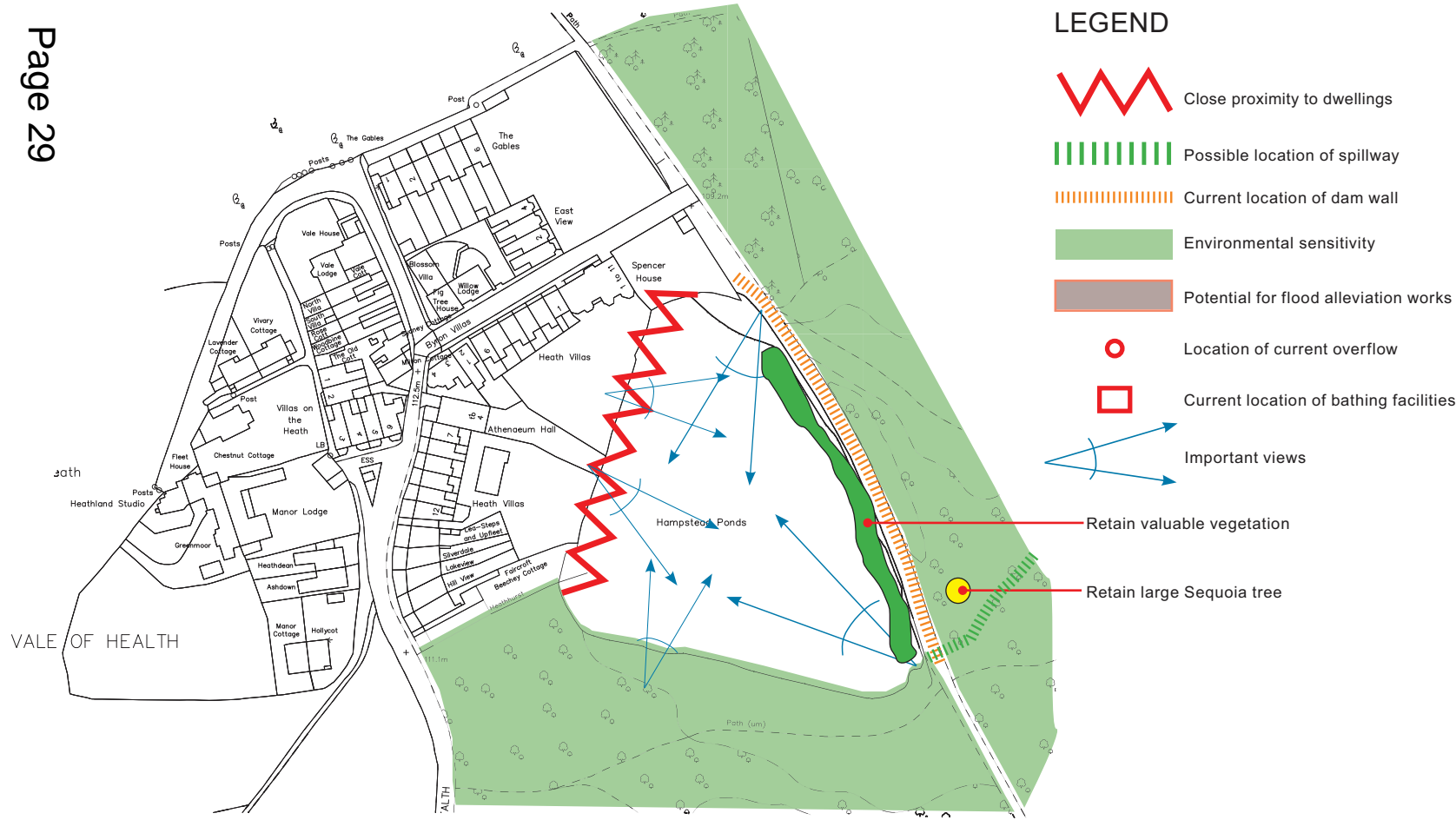
- Enhanced protection flood protection for Brookfield Mansions and other residents.
- Raising of the dam should be avoided if possible and additional storage capacity could be created by excavation and lowering of permanent water level.
- Consider expansion of the pond further west up to the existing pathway to create additional storage capacity.
- Improved management of overflow and potential for environmental improvements east of the dam.
- Any alteration below the dam wall should be viewed in relation to the flood protection offered to Brookfield Mansions.
- Water quality improvement.

DESCRIPTION

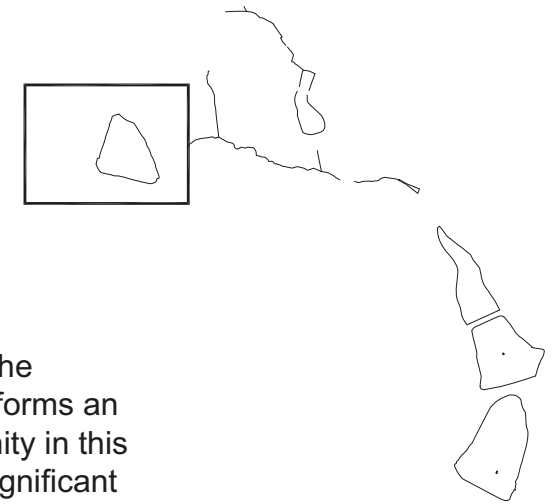
Highgate No.1 pond lies at the bottom of the Highgate chain and abuts closely to housing on its eastern perimeter. Any changes in the height of the dam will have an impact on nearby residents and potentially result in a loss of tree cover which provides screening. Water quality is poor and increased aeration/movement of water would be beneficial.



HIGHGATE No.1



HAMPSTEAD CHAIN



THREATS

- Loss of internal trees on eastern edge .
- Impact on key views.
- Loss of large Sequoia tree.
- Loss of access to waters edge.

OPPORTUNITIES

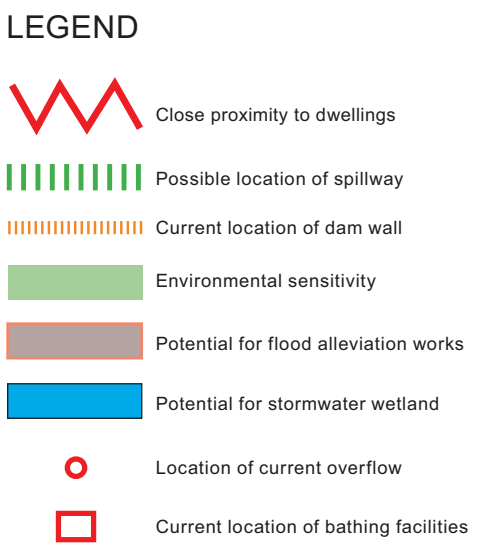
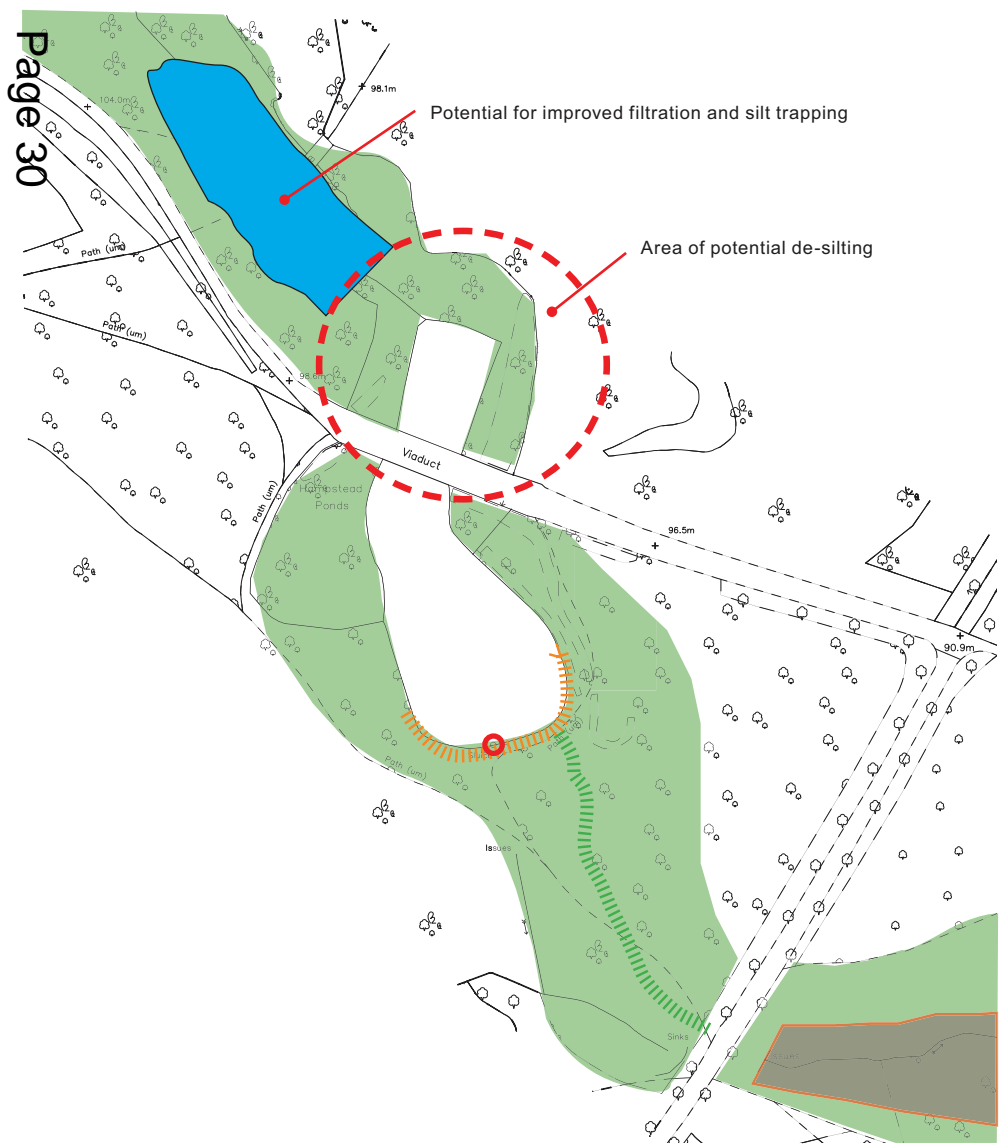
- Retain trees at waters edge on eastern side of pond.
- Dam performance could be improved either through a new and natural surface spillway or piped outlet.
- There are opposing views as to whether the downstream valley should be opened up to improve views or to avoid further removal of trees to retain the enclosed nature of the valley.

DESCRIPTION

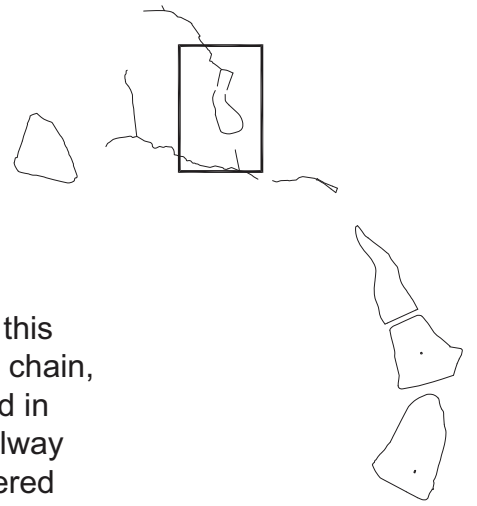
Lying at the head of the western branch of the Hampstead chain, the Vale of Health Pond forms an integral part of the character of the community in this intimate enclave. Unusually the pond has significant vegetation on the internal side of the dam and this contributes to the character of the pond. The spillway at the south-east corner of the site discharges into a valley east of the pond which provides pleasant views through the woodland. There is little scope for the improvement of the attenuation capacity of this pond.



VALE OF HEALTH



HAMPSTEAD CHAIN



THREATS

- Loss of intimacy and character if there is major loss of vegetation through raising of the dam height.
- Silt accumulation and loss of water quality.
- Loss of trees and vegetation on downstream slope.
- Visual alteration of the scenes as it is a popular subject for photographers of the Heath.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Improve overflow capacity through natural surface discharge system down east side of dam into valley.
- Creation of stormwater wetland to north end of pond to improve biodiversity and silt trapping.
- Combine works with de-silting of pond.

DESCRIPTION








Set against the dramatic backdrop of the viaduct, this pond, one of the two top ponds in the Hampstead chain, is both intimate and intriguing. The pond has failed in the past and improvements were made to the spillway capacity and dam structure. It is therefore considered that minimal works are required to the dam. Due to its location at the top of the catchment it is prone to silting and improvement in the capture of silt through wetland planting could also enhance the ecology and water quality of the pond.



VIADUCT POND

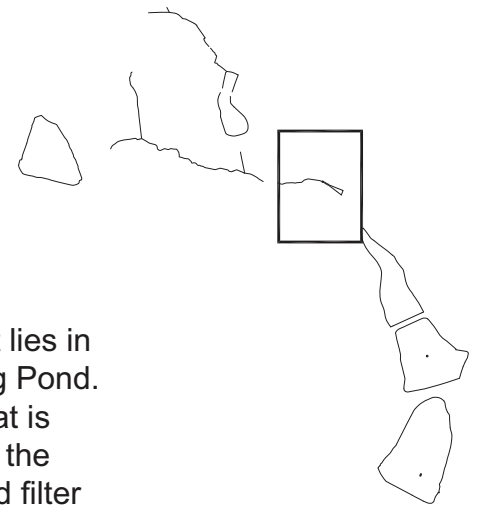


LEGEND

-  Close proximity to dwellings
-  Possible location of spillway
-  Current location of dam
-  Environmental sensitivity
-  Potential for flood alleviation works
-  Location of current overflow
-  Current location of bathing facilities



HAMPSTEAD CHAIN



THREATS

- Loss of vegetation, including some fine veteran Poplar trees, and biodiversity
- Loss of route across the Heath during attenuation periods

OPPORTUNITIES

- Creation of a detention basin which is normally dry but provides additional capacity during all storm events. This would possibly reduce pressure on the need for works to the lower ponds in the chain.
- Enhanced biodiversity through the introduction of an ephemeral aquatic habitat.
- Possible introduction of a boardwalk that allows access when the area is used for water storage.
- Creation of a natural looking environment rather than a piece of new infrastructure.
- Any proposals should be carried out sensitively so as not to impact greatly on wildlife, trees or nesting birds.

DESCRIPTION

The catch pit is a small area of damp ground that lies in between the Viaduct Pond and the Mixed Bathing Pond. It is an area rich in vegetation and biodiversity that is currently traversed by an open walkway crossing the valley. The Catch Pit currently helps to collect and filter runoff prior to entering the Mixed bathing Pond and there is potential to enhance this function whilst protecting the biodiversity and providing additional attenuation capacity through the creation of temporary storage during storm events.

CATCH PIT





LEGEND

- Close proximity to dwellings
- Possible location of spillway
- Current location of dam
- Environmental sensitivity
- Potential for flood alleviation works
- Location of current overflow
- Current location of bathing facilities

THREATS

- Loss of vegetation especially on eastern edge where there is only a narrow strip to screen from pedestrian access.
- Impact on key views south from pond if dam wall is raised significantly.
- Loss of seclusion and tranquillity.
- Timing of works - winter preferable.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Some minor improvements to facilities
- Dredging for both depth and water quality
- Improvement to water quality (dissolved oxygen content) through Flowform or similar device at the northern end of the pond, possibly solar powered.
- Improved design of overflow through a surface spillway at the south-west corner of the pond. This should be unobtrusive.
- Potential raising of causeway by no more than 1m for increased storage capacity.
- Move swimming platform further north to provide greater swimming area. The embankment south of the mixed pond should be gentle and sloping with no high vegetation to obscure views.
- Enlarge pond on west side where bank is collapsing.
- Improved screening of shower area.



HAMPSTEAD CHAIN

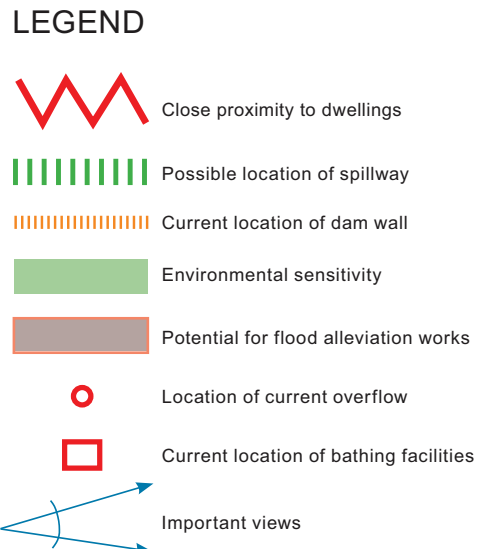
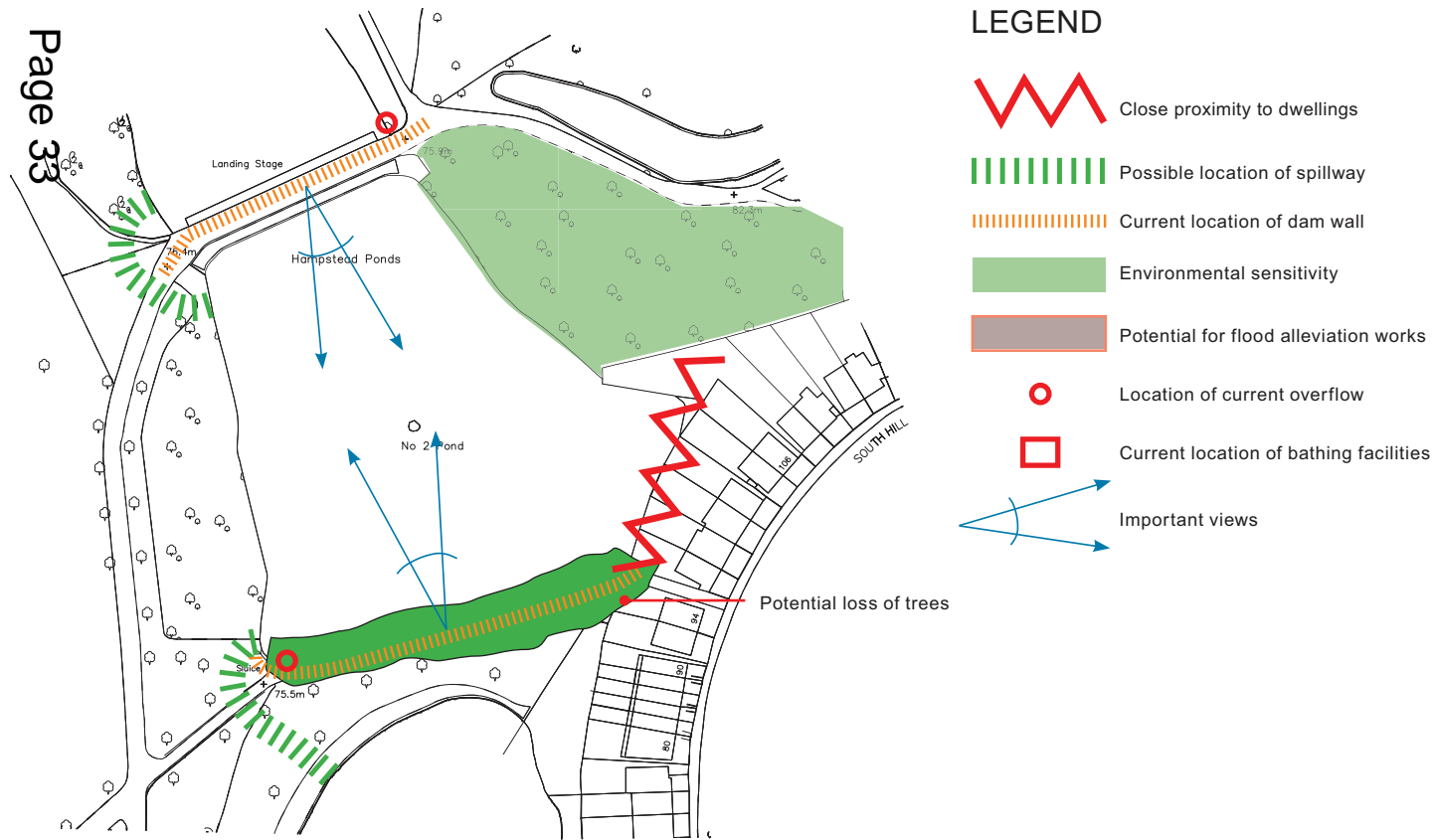


DESCRIPTION

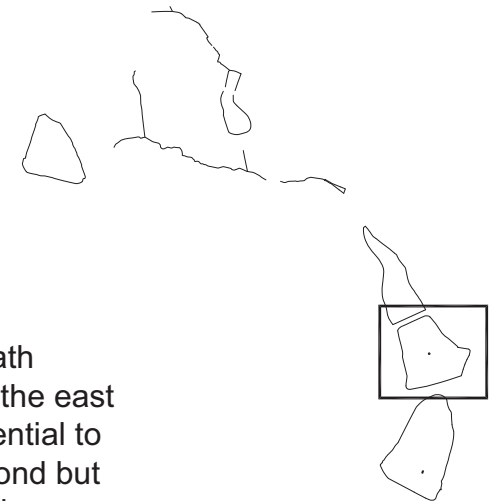
The Mixed Bathing Pond, with its well vegetated banks to the east and west and its openness to the south offers a unique bathing experience on the Heath. Intimate and yet open it is accessible to both swimmers and anglers.

MIXED BATHING POND





HAMPSTEAD CHAIN



THREATS

- Potential loss of trees if Hampstead No.2 dam is raised or altered

OPPORTUNITIES

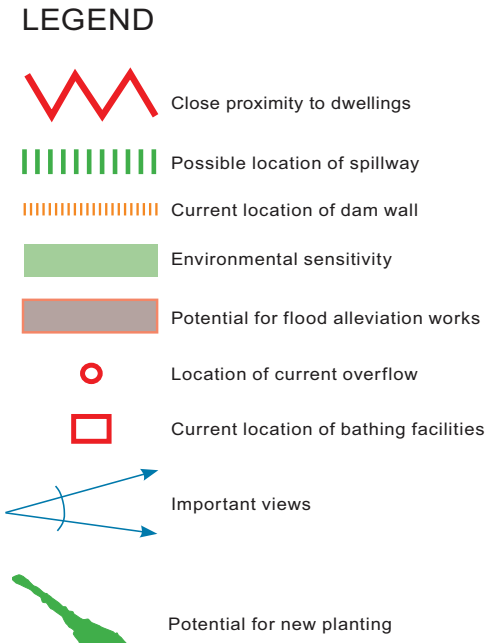
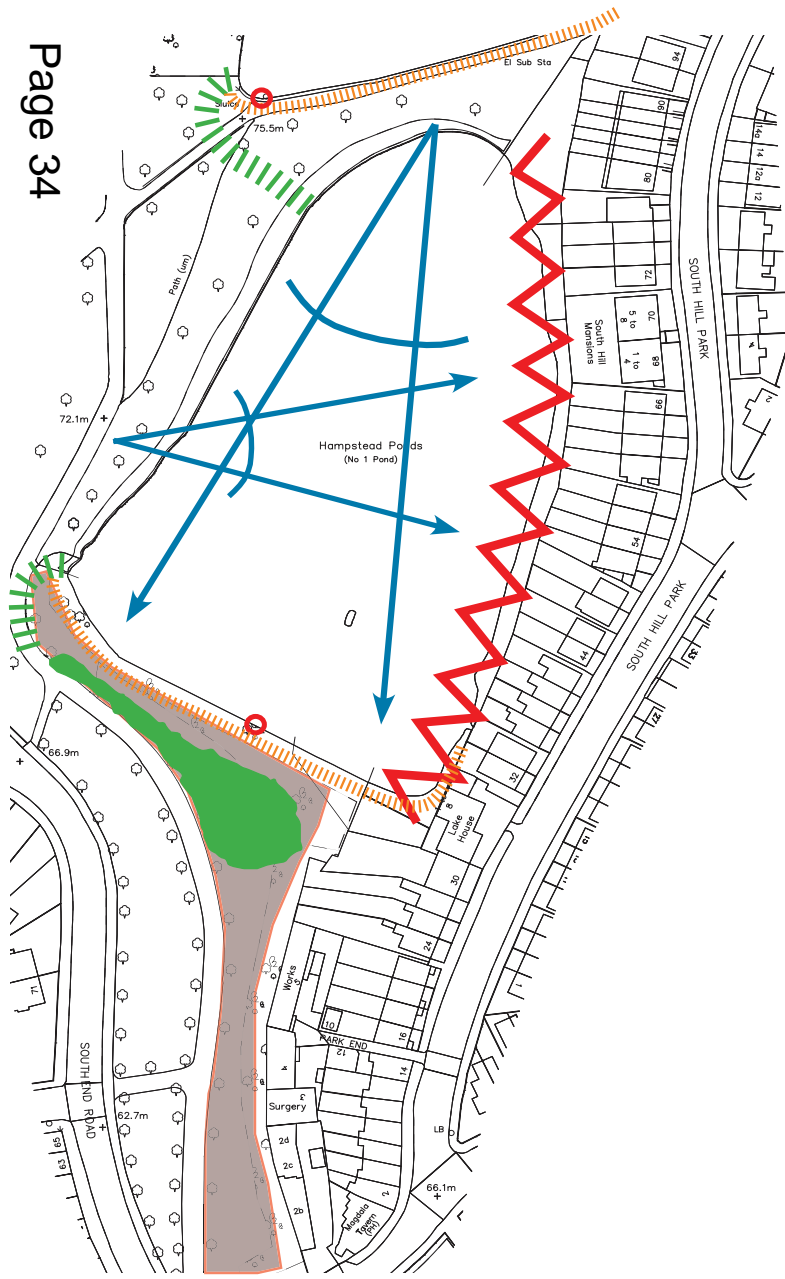
- If it is found necessary to increase the dam height then a new wall on north edge of dam crest is preferable to the loss of trees and could provide a seating edge for anglers.
- Thrust bore of improved discharge in order to safeguard existing Plane trees on the dam crest.

DESCRIPTION

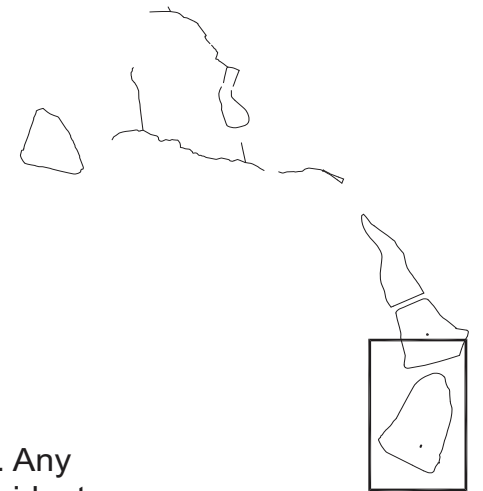
The Hampstead No.2 is quintessential of the Heath character backing onto homes and woodland to the east and an open character to the west. There is potential to provide additional attenuation capacity on this pond but not without potential impact on the character of the area. In particular the avenue of mature Plane trees on the dam crest would be impacted by any works on the dam. Raising of the dam height on this pond should be a last resort.



HAMPSTEAD No.2



HAMPSTEAD CHAIN



THREATS

- Loss of vegetation on eastern edge and on dam wall if works are required.
- Impact on key views.
- Loss of open views to pond from the western side.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Pillar box spillway on dam crest in order to reduce impact of spillway.
- Additional planting south of dam crest.
- Vegetation on toe of dam should be retained.
- Water quality improvement through improved oxygen content should be considered and care should be taken locate any proposals in order to reduce visual impact.
- Improved management of overflow and potential for environmental improvements south of the dam.

DESCRIPTION

The Hampstead No.1 pond lies at the bottom of the Hampstead chain and abuts closely to housing on its eastern and southern perimeter. Any development will have an impact on nearby residents and potentially result in a loss of tree cover which provides screening. Loss of vegetation on the dam wall should be compensated by planting on the dam toe.



HAMPSTEAD No.1

Appendix 1: Responses from the Water Management Stakeholder Group

Hampstead Heath Water Management Project
A Critical Review of Key Issues by the Water Management Stakeholder Group

Responses following Workshop and Initial Draft Document

EGOVRA's Response

1. We thank Peter Wilder for a useful exercise and clear report.
2. EGOVRA members met subsequent to the meeting and have agreed that, whatever else is to be included or excluded in the Works, our over-riding issue by far is that of downstream flooding. An holistic, balanced approach is needed that specifically addresses issue.
3. In particular, we do not want to end up having an increased risk of flooding from ANY sized storm (not just from the peak storm events) because of changes in water management resulting from the works undertaken.
4. To achieve this goal, it is essential that CoL works closely and pro-actively with LB Camden and Thames Water (and any other relevant organisation) in order to produce 'joined up' solutions, not just to prevent Dam Failure, but also to investigate and include measures to mitigate and decrease our risk from the smallest to the largest rainfalls (up to the Legally required event) of downstream flooding.
5. Balance and Legacy
There should be an appropriate, good neighbourly inspired balance between, on the one hand, minimising the scale and impact of the development with, on the other hand, a goal of decreasing the risk of downstream flooding from whatever the source of water coming off the Heath. A beautifully designed, minimal impact outcome would leave a sour taste if this goal was not achieved.
6. With regards to Peter Wilder's pond by pond review, we agree with the majority of the points raised except where the report limits the Opportunities for improved attenuation to 'peak storm events'. We would hope that the dams and spillways are designed to attenuate for all storm events that could cause an increase risk of downstream flooding, not just for peak storm events.
7. Model Boating Pond:-
We are very much in favour of focussing upon the benefits of developing and significantly raising the Model Boating Pond dam to provide much of the necessary increased attenuation for the chain.
8. Highgate No 1 pond dam:-
We believe the attenuation properties of this pond should be significantly increased. Whether the dam should be raised or whether the pond's normal water level should be permanently lowered (or a combination of the two) to provide for the desired increased attenuation and controlled release needs further informed discussion.

With regards to the proposed spillway on Highgate No 1 pond we are strongly concerned about the effects of changing the way water is released from this pond. At present the water is taken away underground. A spillway would presumably mean that the pond's discharges are classed as 'surface water'. Where will this water go? Will it still find its way into the Flood Attenuation Tunnels via the Highgate storm water sewer? Is this a good thing? Will the current underground pipes still be used as well as a new spillway? There are lots of questions that need investigating with regards to HG No 1.
9. Catchpit
With regards to the Hampstead chain, we support the opportunity of creating additional flood storage capacity at the 'Catchpit' but, again, this should be during all storm events that might lead to an increased risk of downstream flooding, not just peak storm events.
10. Kenwood Ponds

Have the CoL and English Heritage been able to collaborate successfully with English Heritage upon how the Kenwood ponds could affect the CoL's plans for the top of the Highgate chain? Is there a danger of the Kenwood ponds releasing more water more quickly than the CoL is planning for?

11. Will the introduction of new spillways for the Stock pond and other ponds down the Highgate chain lead to a change in patterns and strengths of the water flowing through ecologically sensitive areas such as the Bird Sanctuary pond?

12. Mixed Bathing Pond

We support the idea of improving the water quality by the use of a Flowform or similar device at the northern end of the pond and also support the idea of raising the causeway as being a good way of providing more attenuation in the Hampstead chain without impacting detrimentally to the swimmers and other Heath users.

13. Hampstead No 2 Pond:

We particularly like the idea of the new wall - an elegant way of providing increased attenuation.

These points represent the core of EGOVRA's position but because we cannot distribute this report easily or quickly there may be further points yet to come from EGOVRA. In [REDACTED] absence on holiday, [REDACTED] ('Alternate') will channel any further comments should they arise.

EGOVRA.

Kenwood Ladies Pond Association

Dear Simon,

The meeting last night made the following statement:

We are pleased that already there appears to be much movement by the whole team at Atkins in realising that the nature of the Ladies' Pond is such, that any work has to be done with huge sensitivity. As you are aware the pond holds such a special place in the lives of so many women who swim there, but who also come because it represents a huge element in their daily lives. It is a place of very particular importance being both a swimming place but a whole area, which for many is the most "natural" that they know intimately. And for many women the place is one, which replenishes them and provides them with the necessary pleasures and strengths that they need when times are hard. Consequently there was large agreement that where possible, as little work should be done at the pond and, where possible, works should be done on areas above or around the Ladies Pond.

Ideally we would want nothing altered, and this is important when realizing that it is a mature and well loved place, one that is treasured both by women today but also for their daughters and friends. The ecology of the area almost warrants it having protected status for fauna and flora with the particular character of the flowers, which have established themselves in the meadows and in the areas around the pond as well as the bird life. (Today the pond was visited by a flock of siskins, to the delight of the swimmers who were there).

We are immensely pleased that it appears that there will be no major work done on raising the dam. That also there is an agreement that many of the trees on the small meadow can and will be retained as it is now. That the overspill channel could be channeled to the western end of the pond so that it flows through to the small plantation, but we would want the path to the back gate to be maintained; a bridge may therefore be required. We are also pleased that there is now a feeling that the life guards hut could be on the dam in some way – cantilevered or whatever. We would hope that the changing rooms and the first aid room and toilets could all be similar to their present positions. We know too that the proximity of the buildings is important for the lifeguarding.

One of the most welcome pieces of news is that there are no longer proposals to build a large dam at the end of the bird sanctuary pond which would have radically changed the view that we have down towards the men's pond.

We want to state clearly that we wish to maintain the Ladies Pond as a place that is as "natural" as possible. We would not wish to have any alteration in the entrances to the pond, wanting to maintain the historic ones.

We categorically do not want to have turnstiles, nor have pay machines in any but a discreet location. Ideally we would wish to have the buildings in their current location, whilst understanding that they may need altering or refurbishing. If they are to be moved there has to be consultation on where any new location should be.

But categorically we do not want the ambience of the pond to be changed and for it to become a "facility".


We would insist that

1. The uninterrupted view down the ponds from the south meadow is maintained
2. The historic entrances to the pond are protected
3. That any building alteration must lead to lower energy consumption
4. That the building footprint must not be enlarged
5. That the water overflow must be soft engineered
6. There be no increase of hardstanding
7. There be no restriction of access such as turnstiles

There was hope at least that the pond could be muddied out during the works, which may address some of the questions about water quality.

Concerns were expressed about the length of time that the pond may be closed but we said that there was an agreement that throughout the works there would be at least two swimming ponds open.

There were also concerns that consultation would be taking place in the summer months, and as many may be away we would prefer the consultation to be later.


on behalf of the Kenwood Ladies Pond Association.

Mixed Pond Association

Members Views on proposed works - 31 January 2013

1) The Fundamentals

All members say that what they most value about the Mixed Pond is the fact that it is a pond, not a dedicated swimming facility. It is hugely valued for its naturalness, its established habitat, its seclusion and its tranquillity. In that context, the status quo must be disturbed only as far as it is absolutely necessary and with a maximum of discretion.

2) The suggestion of putting a landscaped bank (or low dam) across the woodland north of the Mixed Pond to hold back flash flood water, thus easing pressure on ponds below. In principle this was generally thought to be a good solution. However, there were concerns about the extent that it would be necessary to interfere with established woodland, the impact on nesting, its specific location and how visible it would be. Concerns were also raised about whether a temporary pond containing water could lead to stagnation and what steps could be taken to avoid this; i.e. use of reed beds for purification both of this area and the Mixed Pond below.

3) Dredging the Mixed Pond and improving water quality

Most agree that dredging is now badly needed, but every care must be taken to preserve wildlife (e.g. fish, waterfowl, nesting birds, etc.). Poor water quality is an issue that is becoming more serious and environmentally sensitive ways of improving it need to be looked at.

There were a number of proposals for improving the end of the Pond north of the swimming deck. These include cutting back vegetation, moving the deck further northwards to increase the swimming area and installing a reed bed and/or an oxygenating device at the northern tip of the Pond.

The west bank of the pond is crumbling in some places and needs attention. It could even be pushed back a little when dredging is done to increase swimming area.

4) Increasing height of causeway dam at southern end of pond

It was felt that an increase in height of not more than 1m would not seriously spoil the view from the Pond. If the whole causeway is to be raised then the slope up from the Mixed Pond should be green and gradual. The planting will need to be sensitively chosen and not so tall as to obscure the view from either direction.

5) Making spillway at south west corner to aid discharge of water in flood conditions

No objections to this at all as long as it is done as unobtrusively as possible. It should be possible to make it almost unnoticeable.

6) Threat to vegetation around pond when works go ahead

All members feel strongly that the surrounding vegetation should be touched as little as possible, although pruning is occasionally necessary.

Swimmers accept that the Pond is open to view from the causeway, but more could be done to screen the benches at the end of the space by the shower where people change (especially in winter).

There is a need for some well thought out thinning of the trees probably on both sides to allow more sun in. This would restore position to that of a few years ago when, except in dead of winter, some early morning sun reached the changing area and lingered a bit longer on the meadow in the evening

7) Improvements to changing areas and layout of enclosure

There was a strong feeling that any changes should be minimal, in harmony with the natural feeling of the pond and its sense of seclusion. It is NOT a swimming pool, nor a Lido.

More sunbathing space would be pleasant, but not at the cost of the secluded nature of the place. At present there is some dead space dedicated to changing areas that could be better used to extend the sunbathing area on the south west facing lawn

If any structures are to be replaced they should be no more intrusive than the existing ones. It was not felt that more cubicles were needed; one sided shelters in the changing areas are fine. A continuous bench in the Ladies as in the Men's enclosure would be good. Cold showers in each of the changing areas would be much appreciated; the existing shower by the pond could then be removed freeing up more sitting/sunbathing space.

The cracked floors in the changing areas do need upgrading but not by anything too unnatural looking.

8) Timing of Works

Anxiety expressed about the length of time Pond would need to be closed and assurance needed that only one of the swimming ponds should be closed at a time. The period between October and April, when the Mixed Pond is only used by members of the Winter Swimming Club, would be most suitable. However early morning winter swimmers would then want to be able to access one of the other ponds before they open at 8.00am.

APPENDIX

The above is a consensus of members' opinions as expressed at a meeting last summer and by email in response to information sent out in December and January. These people are nearly all regular swimmers, some of them using the Pond year round. However, many people only swim in the Pond occasionally on hot summer days: we will attempt to get more views from these next summer. Below are samples of actual quotes which illustrate the range of ideas expressed:

1) The Fundamentals

- no changes wanted - it should look just the same in 10 years' time
- I value the pond for the trees overlooking it, the birds and fish - its seclusion.
- leave everything alone as much as possible - I like it the way it is
- leave things the way they are and don't mess things up
- we must maintain the beautiful environment that has been treasured by so many, as can be seen from memorial benches, and do our best to keep the pond a paradise for users in this century too
- there is NO plan that will be good for the ponds - leave them alone!
- we all know that the Heath needs 'managing' to keep it looking natural, but this management has to be so discreetly done that it is almost indiscernible
- it is a piece of nature in the city and everything possible must be done to keep its naturalness

- it keeps me in touch with nature and the changing seasons

2) The suggestion of putting a landscaped bank (or low dam) across the woodland north of the Mixed Pond to hold back flash flood water, thus easing pressure on ponds below.

- if the temporary pond so created stays for any length of time it will become stagnant and attract flies & insects
- it might mean the removal of a significant amount of woodland and nesting area
- a good idea if it is upstream and not visible from the Mixed Pond
- mustn't entirely block the grassy passage across the valley
- could it have a reed bed upstream of it to help purify the water?

3) Dredging the Mixed Pond and improving water quality

- pond area north of swimming deck particularly needs clearing, as it is overgrown and murky.
- could deck be moved northwards when pond is dredged to allow a bit more swimming space?
- plant northernmost tip of pond with reed bed to improve water quality
- I've heard that dredging Men's Pond was responsible for growth of toxic algae as vital organisms were removed with mud
- develop area at north end of pond more attractively once dredging is done
- oxygenating device at north end a good idea as long as it is unobtrusive (and possibly solar powered)

4) Increasing height of causeway dam at southern end of pond

- raising height of causeway by not more than one metre shouldn't spoil view
- raising height up to the existing railing would not be too bad for the view from sunbathing area, but any higher would be a mistake.
- best if whole causeway is raised and if slope up from the Mixed Pond is gentle & green - plant wildflowers suitable for conditions (loosestrife, flags, etc.), but not so tall that they obscure view any more.
- plant sedges or short reeds in the water to soften view and improve water quality

5) Making spillway at south west corner to aid discharge of water in flood conditions

- no comments

6) Threat to vegetation around pond when works go ahead

- the pond is open to view from the causeway and swimmers accept that, but more could be done to screen the benches at the end of the space by the shower where people change (especially in winter)

- some well thought out thinning of the trees to allow more sun in probably needed on both sides. This would restore position to that of a few years ago when, except in dead of winter, some early morning sun reached the changing area and lingered a bit longer on the meadow in the evening
 - no removal of trees - don't touch them!
 - maximum grass/vegetation, minimum concrete
- 7) Improvements to changing areas and layout of enclosure
- at present there is a lot of dead space dedicated to changing areas that could be better used to extend the sunbathing area on the south west facing lawn
 - can changing facilities be improved?
 - it would be great if we could find a better use for the changing area space and open more area up for enjoying the sunshine.
 - I think the facilities are fine for what the Mixed Pond is. I would certainly not wish to have them developed in a way that would spoil the seclusion and natural look & feel of the pond and swimming area. It should not become a Lido - there is an existing Lido already.
 - If any structures are to be replaced they should be no more intrusive than the existing ones.
 - open sided shelters in the courtyards are fine - no more cubicles needed, nor an enclosed space that would become cold and damp.
 - cold showers in each of the enclosures would be great - then shower beside pond could be removed and there would be more sitting/sunbathing space.
 - cracked concrete in both changing areas does need upgrading, but not by anything too unnatural looking
 - one member is very keen that there should be a nude sunbathing area for men (and there might also be women who fancied one), perhaps sited at the north end of the present men's changing area
- 8) Timing of Works
- can mixed summer and winter bathing always be provided even if Mixed Pond has to close so that I can swim with my husband?
 - the pond must be open during the summer season. What happens if there is a heatwave and it's closed?

Brookfield Mansions

Constraints and Issues

Statement from Brookfield (Comprising Block 1-4, Block 5-8, Block 9-16, Block 17-24, Block 25-56, The Cottage and Mulberry Cottage)

We agree and support the principle that the Heath's landscape and character should be preserved.

In our view the objectives of any work should be (in order of importance):

- 1 ensuring the structural safety of the dams.
- 2 providing protection of residential areas from flooding.
- 3 keeping the ponds at a recommended level to preserve the landscape and ecology of the Heath and enable use of the swimming ponds.
- 4 keeping changes to the landscape around Brookfield to a minimum.

Our primary concern is that the scheme should minimise the risk of flooding to any part of Brookfield, either directly from collapse of the dams or overtopping of the ponds, or indirectly from 'surplus discharge' through the drains or spillways.

We feel this should be considered by all the relevant authorities (LBC, Thames Water, Defra, Environment Agency etc) in conjunction with the work proposed by CoL, and clear information should be provided that will enable residents to assess their exposure to flood risk and insurers to determine the cost of the risk. Legal responsibility for damage to property arising from overtopping or surplus discharge should be clarified at as early a stage as possible.

We should like information on position, capacity and ownership of existing drains in and around Brookfield. There is a substantial existing sewer running from Highgate No 1 under the car park to the NW of Brookfield, under Flats 49 and 50 and under the front garden. I have not received definite information but understand this sewer may be the responsibility of CoL. The path adjacent between the car park and front garden and the garden of Mulberry Cottage have both flooded in recent years.

Any proposed alteration to the dam and area below Highgate No 1 should be considered in conjunction with the benefits offered by these alterations. We support a scheme which addresses the problem of attenuation higher up the chain, with improvements to the swimming ponds.

Generally, we would be unhappy with changes that reduce the views to the south and for the end flats, to the west. We are happy for some clearance of trees from the dam but feel the trees below the dam and south of the long block should be retained as the woodland south and west of Brookfield is rich in wildlife. This area was inspected by London Borough of Camden's tree advisor in 2009 who commented that the wooded area, the vegetation beneath the larger trees and the dead wood lying around combined with the fact that very few people use the area, has resulted in probably one of the most important and interesting areas on the Heath, particularly for insects. Fungi, grubs and insects abound that feed the songbirds on the Heath as well as woodpeckers' nests. If a bund is proposed, we should like clarity on what form the bund would take; it should not encroach on the area of woodland, or disturb it. The height should not obstruct the view of the path from the flats. CoL have stated and we agree that a belt of trees to the south of the woodland benefits the Heath, providing a belt of green between the Heath and Brookfield, although the ash trees to the south of the enclosure seem to be nearing the end of their lives and this would be an opportunity to consider some replanting.

The dam is already high in relation to Brookfield and we would be unhappy about this being raised by more than one metre. There is a metal fence around the car park, at the base of the dam which replaced an unstable brick wall. Residents at this end of Brookfield would feel more secure with a solid wall.

We propose that a 3D (physical) scale model should be made to show the height and extent of the 'bund' to the south of Brookfield, together with any change in the height of the dam and details of what trees would have to be removed and any new planting. This would make it easier for us to comment on specific proposals.

We should like consideration of work to Duke's Field, possibly as an extension to the dry reservoir/ water meadow.

If major work is proposed to or near the dam we should like a survey of the fabric of any buildings within approximately 50 metres of the works and a survey of the existing culvert to be carried out.

We have a concern as to how the works will be carried out and should like a description of possible access routes for vehicles and storage of materials together with an assessment of probable disruption to be included in evaluation of the options.

At this stage it obviously isn't possible to comment on specific proposals. We understand that comments from Brookfield will be taken into account at every stage of the development of the design.

Additional comments 11 February 2013

We are not confident of an attempt to store water at this point which if it failed would impact and possibly endanger The Cottage and the lower floors and basements of Flats 1-5 and Flats 25-56 Brookfield. We are concerned that if any water were to be stored in front of Brookfield, it would flood the areas behind.

When the secret garden was built an old drainage culvert, pre-dating Brookfield Mansions, was discovered and was cleared inside the Heath. During the 1980s the large sewer that runs directly under the front garden of The Cottage from Highgate No 1 was dug up and cleaned and repaired. In the 1990s the culvert became fouled and was opened up from the front garden at The Cottage through onto the heath near the spinney gate by a team from the Heath. There is evidence of breaks in either the main drain or the culvert and there is ongoing rat infestation at the cottage from the drain. There are, it seems, unmarked and unsafe subterranean channels that could allow for surges of water through here.

An accurate map should be prepared and a survey of size and condition of the drains, culverts, Fleet river and underground streams in and around Brookfield should be undertaken to ensure a better knowledge of what would happen if flooding or overtopping occurs.

Highgate Men's Pond Association

Response of the HMPA, the USA and Highgate Lifebuoys to the Strategic Landscape Architect, in respect of his summary of the WMSG meeting of 10th January 2013.

HMPA meeting: 25th Jan 2013

The WMSG meeting of 10th Jan identified a number of opportunities, for each pond, arising from the proposed works (see minutes of that meeting). There are five opportunities for changing aspects of the Men's Pond. The five opportunities are

Five Opportunities

1. Improved spillway to the south east corner
2. Improved access either along the boating pond dam wall or from the south of the changing facilities
3. Creation of a sun bathing lawn on the south facing slope of the dam between the Men's Bathing Pond and the Boating Pond
4. Water quality improvement
5. Opening up of views from the south-east

The delegates discussed each of these in turn and arrived at the following decisions:

1.1 Improved spillway to the south east corner

The meeting agreed that this might be an option, though they felt they could not offer an informed opinion, due to lack of data regarding the size of the suggested spillway. We would like this information as soon as possible and the opportunity to provide feedback in response (members have since echoed the committees view on this point).

1.2 Improved access either along the boating pond dam wall or from the south of the changing facilities

Delegates rejected the idea of access along the Boating Pond dam wall. However, delegates discussed opening an additional entrance from the northeast path, adjacent to the present Men's Pond toilets (where the gradient is flat), that would adjoin the current path from the changing area to the toilets.

Delegates resolved to:

- A. Keep the present Men's Pond entrance open.
- B. To allow CoL to comply with its legal obligation to facilitate disabled access, open an additional entrance accessible to disabled/wheelchair.
- C. Keep the Men's Pond toilets male-only and add a disabled facility.

Delegates noted the presence of male and female public toilets in the northeast corner of the Boating Pond and resolved that these should be retained as public toilets, and suggested that disabled access should be included there too.

1.3 Creation of a sun bathing lawn on the south facing slope of the dam between the Men's Bathing Pond and the Boating Pond

Delegates were opposed to this.

Delegates noted that there presently is no sunbathing area overlooking the Men's Pond.

Alternative proposal: Delegates would like CoL to consider the feasibility of opening a small sun bathing area on the bank alongside the jetty. Delegates would like this idea to remain as an option, rather than as a decision. Delegates were concerned over the impact on wildlife, on the tranquillity of the pond and as an additional responsibility on the lifeguards. A further discussion with the wider membership and with more information is required.

1.4. Water quality improvement

Delegates were in favour of this.

1.5. Opening up of views from the south-east

Delegates were opposed to felling any trees, and supported the existing arrangement that involves solely pruning to maintain open the two existing small "windows".

Fitzroy Park Residents' Association

For ease of reference I have roughly divided the six ponds in the Highgate chain into two sub-groups: Upper 'rural' ponds: those intimate and smaller ponds upstream of the Bird Sanctuary causeway; and Lower 'urban' ponds: those larger ponds with a more open and urban feel downstream of this marker.

Based on this rough designation we would recommend adoption of the following key principles and ideas:

Minimum dam and attenuation works should be carried out the Upper ponds - spillways should be buried/ camouflaged where possible;
 Current water levels maintained to ensure minimum disruption to local ecology;
 Tree and vegetation cover around ponds to be retained and where possible enhanced;
 Special attention given to improving water quality using new technologies in addition to possible dredging of Stock Pond and Ladies Pond;
 Enhanced facilities for pedestrians to sit and enjoy wildlife viewing and vistas downstream;
 Sensitive renewal of Ladies changing room facilities.

Increase total capacity of volume of water stored in Lower ponds by exploring combination of enlargement of existing ponds footprint (Model Boating Pond and Highgate no 1 pond each to south west corner) increasing depth by dredging or excavation and raising existing dam levels (Highgate No1 pond and possibly Men's Bathing Pond);
 Increase flexibility of spillway design to accommodate variety of rainfall events;
 Mitigate these changes by focusing on legacy of enhancing diversity of current Hampstead Heath by creating new ecological environments (introduce reed beds, focus on native tree planting);
 Follow through improving water quality down through the Lower ponds;
 Integrate enhanced amenities for those using ponds other than swimmers - angling, boating, dog bathing, bird watching (maintain direct access to pond edges);
 Holistic native planting scheme designed for three ponds as a whole to improve vistas for local residents.

Heath & Hampstead Society, Heath Sub-Committee**Without prejudice****Heath Dams Project: Views, Ideas, and Options**

Dear Jennifer

Water Management Project: Feedback on Views, Ideas and Unconstrained Options

We are pleased to submit, as requested, our attached schedule of views, ideas and unconstrained options on the Water Management Project.

Our overriding Vision for the Heath is the preservation of the original Heath in its wild and natural state; and also the preservation of the natural characteristic features of later additions to the Heath. We recognise that some dam safety work may be required, but this must be restricted to that which is essential and legally necessary, and implemented in a way that has minimum impact upon the Heath

We have found it difficult to carry out this exercise in the abstract as there is as yet no agreed quantum of flood water for design, and no indication of the scale and size of measures needed to deal with it. We have therefore examined many possible ideas for each pond as listed in our attachment. Some of these are therefore interrelated, or may overlap, or may be mutually exclusive. Each idea has been ranked by almost all of the 14 members of the Society's Heath Sub-committee, and our attachment gives our overall ranking for each. We would be pleased to clarify any point if required. This is a 'Work in Progress' document and may be amended as further information becomes available

Your request asked Stakeholders to give feedback on the Peter Wilder 'Key Issues' draft document January 2013. We were pleased to participate in the workshop which provided ideas for this report, which is a useful overall method of presenting views. However, our attachment covers many more points than shown in this report. It will also be noted that we agree with many of the points recorded by Peter Wilder, but disagree with others. We would be pleased if our options could be incorporated in this report as far as possible, but request that our attachment be also appended to the report when it is sent to the Design Team, and to the Water Management Stakeholders Group.

A) – GENERAL PRINCIPLES**A1) – 'Improvements' and Aspirations for the Heath**

1. There are no improvements applicable to all ponds and any possible improvement must be considered pond by pond. Strongly agree

A2) – 'Inappropriate' Concepts and Fears

1. No visible 'hard' spillways and manufactured constructions on any dam. [But see comments re Flowform]. Strongly agree

2. No extensive tree/vegetation removal on dam slopes and crests. Agree

3. No artificial looking dams with dead level crests and intrusive crest fences silhouetted on skyline, and uniform grass slopes with little/no vegetation

[the Men's Swimming dam is a prime example]. Soften with vegetation on sacrificial undulating mounds or similar where possible. Strongly agree

4. The impact of dams work and construction activities that might threaten veteran and important trees. Every location needs a detailed survey with sensitive items identified. Strongly agree

B) - GENERAL IDEAS, possibly applicable to several dams and ponds

1. Leave dams untouched, but drive sheet piling along crest to prevent failure during floods. Agree

2. Consider re-circulated water in pipe from bottom to top of each chain, pumped

with solar power, to provide a continuous water flow in normal and dry conditions, for water oxygenation and as an attractive feature. Agree

3. Clarify if pre-emptive draining down of ponds when severe storms are forecast would reduce dam work. Strongly agree

C) - POND BY POND REVIEW, ponds and dams

(Note: 11 members of the Heath S/C carried out a sensitivity analysis for raising dams for Reservoir Act safety

work, and a summary of their combined conclusions in 3 broad bands is shown against each pond name. (e.g.. Sensitivity – High). Sensitivity for dam raising for water quality is not shown as it now seems unlikely that this will occur.)

How **water flow between ponds** can be handled needs to be clarified, but there may possibly be 4 ways:

surface or pipe for normal outlet flow / spillway for rare extreme flood [normally on surface but possibly

in a culvert]/ overtopping of crest for even rarer probable maximum flood / pipe for emergency draw-down. The S/C has given preliminary preferences on whether normal inflow and outflow would be

best as [Surface or Pipe, or No Preference]. These preferences are also shown against each pond name.

The S/C gave preferences without all options being available, and Jeremy suggests that this aspect be

given greater consideration when available options are developed.

4 February 2013

Highgate Chain

Kenwood (Wood and Thousand Pound / Concert Ponds: (Sensitivity – not assessed) [Inflow:- not assessed.

Outflow:- not assessed]

1. Provide more access to water's edge. Tend to disagree

2. Have minimal fencing, with removal of most of the fencing around ponds. Disagree

3. Pond to be visually opened up, creating expansive views across water for Heath users. Undecided

4. Deepen pond and lower water levels to provide attenuation without dam raising. Tend to disagree

5. Raise road on crest of Thousand Pound dam to provide some (limited) attenuation if this helps downstream designs. Agree

6. Check compliance with RA 1975 and FWMA 2010, particularly re outlets and spillways. Strongly agree

Stock: (Sensitivity – High) [Inflow:- Surface. Outflow:- Pipe]

1. Provide more access to water's edge. Strongly disagree

2. Have minimal fencing, with removal of most of the fencing around ponds. Disagree

3. Pond to be visually opened up, creating expansive views across water for Heath users. Undecided

4. Deepen pond and lower water levels to provide attenuation without dam raising. Disagree

5. Leave untouched, dam not raised Agree

6. Provide underground culvert for storm water discharge, as an armoured spillway would be inappropriate here. Agree

7. Alternatively (to 6) remove some trees to increase light to promote good grass growth if this would allow a 'softer' spillway. Disagree

8. There is potential to install Flowform or similar for normal flow from Stock pond through marshy area in enclosure upstream of Ladies Pond, provided that it significantly improves water quality, and vegetation visually obscures the construction. Agree

9. Provide spillway from SW corner through meadow by lowering ground level. Agree

Ladies Swimming: (Sensitivity – Medium) [Inflow:- No Preference. Outflow:- Pipe]

1. Provide more access to water's edge. Disagree

2. Have minimal fencing, with removal of most of the fencing around ponds. Strongly disagree

3. Pond to be visually opened up, creating expansive views across water for Heath users. Undecided

4. Deepen pond and lower water levels to provide attenuation without dam raising. Disagree

5. Design to retain dam untouched if possible, and to retain existing changing room building. Agree

6. Do not upgrade existing building if retained (subject to lady swimmers' requirements). Agree
 7. Install Flowform for normal flows into the Bird Sanctuary pond, on the W side at the edge of the lower lawn, which could provide a visual feature with gurgling water in this secluded and 'private' landscaped garden, provided that it significantly improves water quality downstream. Agree
 8. Install Flowform or other aeration device at head of pond, provided it is invisible and inexpensive to maintain. Agree
 9. Have a natural spillway at the meadow gate, rather than central on the dam as recorded by Wilder. Agree
 10. No work and minimal impact in ecologically sensitive meadow on the W. Strongly agree
- Bird Sanctuary: (Sensitivity – High) [Inflow:- No Preference. Outflow:- Pipe]**
1. Provide more access to water's edge. Strongly disagree
 2. Have minimal fencing, with removal of most of the fencing around pond. Strongly disagree
 3. Pond to be visually opened up, creating expansive views across water for Heath users. Undecided
 4. Deepen pond and lower water levels to provide attenuation without dam raising. Disagree
 5. Leave untouched with no significant tree removal or spillway. Likely to be main construction access route. Provide attenuation elsewhere. Strongly agree
 6. Cut significant windows through scrub vegetation on dam crest, to give wide views along pond and to reed beds on W. Tend to agree
 7. Minimise work to ensure Kingfisher nesting is not lost from disturbance of pond. Strongly agree
 8. Expand reed bed up the Western arm in the existing marsh area. Agree
 9. Provide spillway at SW (Heath) end of dam. Disagree
 10. Let dam overflow centrally across the existing path, instead of constructing a spillway at the SW corner. Agree
 11. Increase visitor awareness through construction of bird hide or interpretation point. Disagree
- Model Boating: (Sensitivity – Low) [Inflow:- Pipe. Outflow:- Pipe]**
1. Provide more access to water's edge. Agree
 2. Have no fencing. Agree
 3. Pond to remain open with expansive views across water for Heath users. Strongly agree
 4. Deepen pond and lower water levels to provide attenuation without dam raising. Disagree
 5. Provide 'natural' spillway (through trees, left untouched, on W side of pond), on obvious route that avoids dam toe. Little or no armouring may then be needed except possibly on any newly raised bank. Strongly agree
 6. Provide normal discharge via surface Flowform into the Men's pond for water quality, as a 'parks' type interesting feature, which could be walked and touched, particularly by children, provided that this gives significant water quality improvement. Agree
 7. Enlarge and naturalise pond on W side. Strongly agree
 8. Enlarge pond at normal water level on W side, but retain all trees. Agree
 9. Retain sheeting on E side to maintain close contact with water and path at waters edge. Agree
 10. Maintain clear views across pond from most of banks, particularly from the E, - much valued by users and picnickers on the E slopes. Agree
 11. Provide island(s) for birds with trees within the existing pond. Tend to agree
 12. Provide attenuation by raising dam if this precludes work on Bird dam. Tend to agree
 13. Provide attenuation by lowering water level. Strongly disagree
 14. Naturalise and soften the very artificial looking level crest, high and dominating when viewed from Men's Swimming pond and dam. Strongly agree
 15. Consider location[s] of path along dam, particularly if dam is raised, particularly re access to waters edge, and views from and to the dam. Agree
 16. Move fence on S side of dam crest a short distance downslope to open out and reduce constrained and narrow corridor feel (as recently done successfully at PH café on the Broadwalk). Strongly agree
 17. Retain ability for model boating with pontoons or hard edges on E side. Agree
 18. Retain ability for model boating with pontoons on W side. Agree
 19. Retain ability for model boating by ensuring adequate access to all banks. Agree
- Men's Swimming (Sensitivity – Low) [Inflow:- Pipe. Outflow:- Pipe]**
1. Provide more access to water's edge. Undecided
 2. Have minimal fencing, with removal of most of the fencing around ponds. Undecided

3. Pond to be visually opened up, creating expansive views across water for Heath users. Undecided
 4. Deepen pond and lower water levels to provide attenuation without dam raising. Undecided
 5. Provide 'natural' spillway through trees, left untouched, on W side of pond near the bothy and existing outlet, on obvious natural route that avoids dam toe. No spillway armouring required. Strongly agree
 6. Retain berm (trackway across slope) and large poplar trees on downstream slope (Haycock proposed remove all). Strongly agree
 7. Naturalise and soften the very artificial looking level dam crest, high and dominating and topped with a fence on skyline when viewed from berm and Highgate No 1 (possibly move fence downslope to remove from skyline and plant bushes irregularly on crest). Strongly agree
 8. Provide attenuation by raising dam. Agree
 9. The path alongside the pond on the W is extremely boring with low visual interest, bounded by uniform grass on the W and thick vegetation bounding the pond the E (that was only planted and fenced in 1970's), hence provide much larger windows through pond vegetation to give long views across the expanse of water. Tend to agree [NB. Wilder states, re. opening up views across pond from South East (not South West) 'this is a conflict between two different interest groups with a preference by the swimmers to maintain the enclosure of the place'. He does not mention the preference of the thousands of Heath users who use the path on the W].
 10. Remove intrusive fence on W side of pond, and if needed, replace with lower fence downslope nearer the pond, which would appear to be less high and be mainly concealed by the vegetation. Strongly agree
 11. Form large window(s) through vegetation bounding pond on E side S of toilets, to give long views across the expanse of water from Millfield Lane, the bordering path and the sun-bathing lawn. Undecided
 12. Bathing facilities are not affected by dams work, and need no upgrade (recently upgraded). Agree
 13. Provide disabled access and upgraded toilets as a separate project – men swimmers to advise. Agree
 14. Create a sun bathing lawn on the south facing slope of the Boating Pond dam, provided it is available to all Heath users. Agree
- Highgate No 1: (Sensitivity – Medium) [Inflow:- Pipe. Outflow:- Pipe]**
1. Provide more access to water's edge. Undecided
 2. Have minimal fencing, with removal of most of the fencing around ponds. Undecided
 3. Pond to be visually opened up, creating expansive views across water for Heath users. Undecided
 4. Deepen pond and lower water levels to provide attenuation without dam raising. Undecided
 5. If attenuation at this pond is essential, lower the water level with dredging if necessary, if this allows trees to be retained on the dam crest to screen the buildings. Tend to disagree
 6. Or convert pond into a large reed-bed with small shallow pools between the reeds. Disagree
 7. Enlarge pond into natural depression on W side, to form reed-bed/swale (but check route of major gas and water mains alongside pond). Retain all trees if possible, on islets if necessary. Strongly agree
 8. Provide 'natural' spillway from enlarged pond on W side broadly along existing path line, which avoids dam toe, if this would eliminate spillway armouring. [Some areas may have to be re-contoured and dam slightly raised.] Strongly agree
 9. Dig new swale/reedbed at NW corner of Dukes Field below Highgate 1 to act as 'stilling pond' for flood waters discharging from 'natural' spillway, before these swirl round into Brookfield Mansions. Tend to agree
 10. Avoid large scale tree clearances on this dam, as this would open up buildings/flats visually from the Heath. Strongly agree
 11. Minimise work on the dam to minimise impact of development on adjacent Brookfield Mansions. Agree
 12. Provide wall or bund along boundary with Brookfield Mansions, but only if required to prevent structural damage to block. Agree
- Hampstead Chain**
- Vale of Health: (Sensitivity – High) [Inflow:- No Preference. Outflow:- Pipe]**
1. Retain current access to water's edge. Agree

2. Have minimal fencing around ponds. Agree
3. Pond to be visually opened up, creating expansive views across water for Heath users. Undecided
4. Deepen pond and lower water levels to provide attenuation without dam raising. Strongly disagree
5. Leave untouched as far as possible. Strongly agree
6. Avoid surface spillway, enlarge outlet pipe if possible. Strongly agree
7. Avoid further tree/vegetation removal on the downstream slopes and crest, and avoid further opening up of the downstream valley. Agree
8. Preserve the 2 views from private gardens marked by Wilder as 'important'. Agree
9. Preserve the 3 views across the pond from the public domain (from the NE corner, SE corner, and from the SW bank). Strongly agree

Viaduct: (Sensitivity – High) [Inflow:- Surface. Outflow:- Pipe]

1. Provide more access to water's edge. Disagree
2. Have minimal fencing, with removal of most of the fencing around ponds. Tend to disagree
3. Pond to be visually opened up, creating expansive views across water from E & W banks for Heath users. Undecided
4. Deepen pond and lower water levels to provide attenuation without dam raising. Disagree
5. Leave untouched as far as possible. Strongly agree
6. Minimise downstream slope vegetation clearance. Agree
7. If surface spillway is essential, locate this on E side, discharging down natural channel through the trees (which should all be retained once clear of dam toe). Agree
8. Remove fencing from E & W banks. Undecided
9. Combine work with de-silting this pond. Agree
10. Creation of and planting storm water wetland to north end of pond to improve biodiversity and silt trapping. Agree

Catch Pit (Silt Trap): (Sensitivity – not assessed) [Inflow:- not assessed. Outflow:- not assessed]

1. If attenuation here helps significantly on downstream dams, construct a 'natural' looking 'humpy and bumpy' mound across this valley. Strongly agree
2. Avoid damage to fine veteran poplar trees in this valley. Strongly agree

Mixed Swimming: (Sensitivity – Low) [Inflow:- No Preference. Outflow:- Pipe]

1. Provide more access to water's edge. Undecided
2. Have minimal fencing, with removal of most of the fencing around ponds. Disagree
3. Pond to be visually opened up, creating expansive views across water for Heath users. Disagree
4. Deepen pond and lower water levels to provide attenuation without dam raising. Disagree
5. Raise dam, by a maximum of 1 metre, if attenuation helps on downstream dams. Undecided
6. Enlarge pond on W side where bank is collapsing. Agree
7. Bathing facilities lie within pathway of extreme flood and reconstruction would not achieve anything unless sited uphill. Do facilities need any improvement as part of this project? [Mixed swimmers to advise]. Disagree
8. Dredge to improve for both depth and water quality [worst water quality of the 3 bathing ponds]. Agree
9. Improve water quality through Flowform or similar device at the northern end of the pond, with photovoltaic panels on the roofs to drive devices. Agree
10. Improved design of overflow through a surface spillway at the SW corner of the pond. Agree

Hampstead No 2: (Sensitivity – Medium) [Inflow:- Pipe. Outflow:- Pipe]

1. Deepen pond and lower water levels to provide attenuation without dam raising. Disagree
2. It is essential that all plane trees be retained [Hughes suggests 2 or 3 at W side may have to be removed]. Agree
3. Design for max. upstream attenuation, [at catch pit/Mixed pond?] if it helps retain trees Strongly agree
4. Lower the water level [with dredging if necessary], if attenuation saves plane trees? Tend to disagree
5. If dam needs to be raised, do this with wide rustic brick wall on N edge, with space for sitting on top rather than earth fill which could affect plane tree roots. Agree
6. Thrust bore an improved discharge in order to safeguard existing trees on the dam crest. Agree

Hampstead No 1: (Sensitivity – Low) [Inflow:- Pipe. Outflow:- Pipe]

1. Deepen pond and lower water levels to provide attenuation without dam raising. Undecided
2. Lower the water level, with dredging if necessary, if this reduces work on dam and reduces discharge to South End Green. Tend to disagree
3. Lower the water level and reinstate public path right round pond on E side [water in this pond was raised c.1975 - prior to this the public could walk all the way round the pond] and reclaim land appropriated by owners of adjoining houses. Tend to disagree
4. Minimise tree and scrub removal on downstream slope, and 'naturalise' an otherwise ugly level dam crest which is very obvious when walking up from S End Green, and conceal dam crest with tall vegetation at toe, or on dam slope. Strongly agree
5. Use a pillar box spillway on dam crest in order to reduce impact of spillway. Agree
6. Locate surface spillway at extreme W, just N of dam. Agree

4 February 2013

Dartmouth Park CAAC

As I said to you at our last meeting, it has been difficult to elicit responses from the wider group of members of the DPAAC. An e-mail to all members of the group has produced little response further to that of the small group of members we were able to assemble who all agreed that the City is obliged to take action about the dams. Inevitably, the concern is that work should be done as sensitively as possible. The comments and suggestions in the Wilder report about the first three ponds were generally agreed to, as were the suggestions that major works should be considered for the model boating pond but with the strong proviso that there must still be a path with access to the water. Views on the men's pond were less clear though there seemed to be a consensus about opening up views from above. There was strong agreement that trees must be preserved on No one pond dam above Brookfield Mansions.

However, in general, it seems clear that residents wish to see proposals before commenting.

**Highgate Society**

4th February, 2013

HAMPSTEAD HEATH PONDS
Water Management Stakeholder Group – Key Objectives Paper
Comments and views from the Highgate Society

1. We agree with others of the Stakeholder Group that, whatever our preferences as regards work to be undertaken, comments and views must at this stage be somewhat aspirational until the legal framework, and hence the base-line requirements, has been clarified beyond reasonable doubt. From our attendance at meetings where this aspect has been discussed, we conclude that it remains unresolved, largely through lack of clarity and guidance on the part of the drafters of the legislation and the government legal advisers whose task it is to interpret the legislation clearly for those affected.

2. Therefore, until the stakeholder group has a clearer steer on how, or whether, their preferences can be accommodated within the final scheme, it would seem premature to make closely detailed comments. We appreciate, however, that the Strategic Landscape Architect need as close guide as possible to the Stakeholder Group's preferences and aspirations but, for these reasons, we believe that our comments should at this stage be summary rather than detailed.

3. Our comments are therefore indicators of what we believe should be the principles to be followed. We also believe that whatever the final interpretation of the legislation, it should be predicated upon carrying out the works in a manner which will, unless technically and legally impossible, accommodate the legal requirements while meeting the requirements of the 1871 Legislation and the aspirations of the Stakeholders Group and other community consultees.

4. Two members of the Highgate Society Environment Committee also sit on the Heath and Hampstead Society's Heath sub-Committee. Both have had input into the document submitted by that Society, and we would therefore, in general, support its conclusions.

5. Much concern has been voiced in some quarters about possible "destruction of the Heath" under the proposals. It is also unclear whether it is envisaged that works will proceed on all ponds simultaneously, or in succession; the latter would cause far less overall damage and disruption. However, all affected ponds, other than the Vale of Health and Viaduct, are located close to the edges of the Heath. It is presumably a basic principle that no works will be carried out other than (a) those demonstrably needed (e.g. leaking dam reinforcement) or required by law, or (b) generally agreed improvement works. Below those constraints, we suggest the following further guiding principles:

- (a) as far as possible, works to any of the ponds must not impact upon, or cause permanent damage to, areas beyond where the works themselves occur;
- (b) to minimise the need for reinstatement, works compounds etc. must as far as possible be within the near vicinity of the pond concerned, and occupy as little open Heath land as possible beyond what is absolutely necessary;
- (c) vehicular traffic routes must, as far as possible, be on existing hard paths; access to the work sites must, as far as possible, be by a minimum of routes, and those should be the shortest ones possible;
- (d) equipment and materials should not be stored on Heath land in larger quantity, or on a wider area, than is necessary to implement the immediate job in hand. The site logistics must therefore be aimed at ensuring a timely supply of the materials and equipment needed, on this basis;
- (e) impact of construction and delivery traffic on adjoining residential roads must be minimised. In the view of the narrowness of the surrounding residential roads, this will itself be challenging;
- (f) Given that spillways will (presumably) see only highly infrequent use, their design should, as far as possible, be integrated with the natural topography, to minimise the physical works necessary to enable them to function as intended.

(g) The Pond and Dams themselves are historic monuments – what the National Planning Policy Framework would term "Heritage Assets". The two major chains originated as the provider of the City of London's water supply in the 17th and 18th centuries. There is little documentary information available about their origin, how they were constructed, or what significant works have or have not been carried out on them since they were constructed, other than obvious works such as the formalisation of the edges of the Model Boating Pond. They are therefore a unique archaeological

resource. The opportunity must therefore be taken, as a part of any works to the dams, to ascertain their constructional history. An archaeological programme to record historical information which will be destroyed in the course of the works must therefore be integrated into the works programme.

In this connection, the ponds themselves, as well as their surrounds, have been in use for up to 400 years, not only for water supply but, for some 200-300, as agricultural land, and for at least a century as public open space. It is not known how many have ever been dredged, or how often. Therefore the accumulated silts may contain large quantities of artifacts lost or discarded over four centuries. Artifacts found during a small recent archaeological investigation above the Bird Sanctuary and Model Boating Ponds suggest that a wide range of cultural material used by the 17th century work gangs digging the original ponds – pottery, tools, or possibly even organic objects - could be present, discarded or lost during the works. In addition, the presence above the Model Boating Pond of “The Tumulus”, a Scheduled Ancient Monument thought to be a Bronze Age Burial Mound, suggests that there was a wider Bronze Age landscape in the area. The streams formerly on the route of the Pond chains could have been a focus for any related settlements, and the need to be alert for such deposits still surviving should be built into any archaeological programme.

All this could significantly enhance our understanding of the use of the area over those centuries, and would make a valuable educational interpretive display for the Information Centre. Therefore, in the event of dredging or emptying the ponds, reasonable and practicable steps should be taken to ensure the recovery of a sample of this material.

Archaeological consultants should therefore have a role in the project team.

6. *The Individual Ponds*

We would summarise as follows what we see as the major constraints, threats and opportunities in relation to each pond. As a general point in regard to “improvements”, we would not favour removal of railings to improve public (and thereby dog) access to the ponds. Where railings are present, valuable ecological habitats have become established, often over many decades. These provide important seclusion for wildlife, particularly birds. Given the intensive human presence and erosion on most of the Heath, we believe these areas should remain undisturbed. “Freedom of access” must go hand in hand with responsibility, and the public must be educated to understand that a “right” to unimpeded access across the Heath could be incompatible with that very rural and ecological character which they value. Except where specifically mentioned, therefore, we would not favour greater opening-up of those fenced-off areas around the ponds which have sensitive visual or ecological value.

The works would afford an excellent opportunity to remove invasive species from any pond, and we would welcome any such initiative. However, since much of it has resulted from clandestine dumping of unwanted domestic wildlife by irresponsible members of the public, safeguards to prevent its recurrence should also be considered.

The Kenwood Ponds

In the absence of other information, we assume that the reinforcement works carried out several years ago to the Wood Pond dam addressed issues of instability, but we do not know how effective it currently is for storm water attenuation; the present water levels seem quite close to the top of the dam.

The Stock Pond

Constraints: Visually, perhaps the most sensitive of the Ponds. It has developed a unique atmosphere, combining the appearance of a “rustic” lake which might have been created by an 18th-century landscape architect, with being an established area of importance for wildlife, with its heavily overgrown banks. It is loved in its current form for both its visual and ecological value. It is hard to suggest how it might be “improved”, and we doubt that any alteration, other than as suggested below, would be welcomed.

Threats: any change to the water level would impact seriously on these qualities. However, we recognise that it has overtopped on a number of occasions.

Opportunities:

- A sensitive and light clearance of overhanging branches on the causeway side, and perhaps on the Millfield Lane side, would restore valued “windows” which are gradually disappearing as vegetation grows along those sides.

- The threat of overtopping should be addressed by the spillway proposal discussed by the WMSG; this may necessitate bridging the pathway at the western end, depending on how much it may be necessary to lower ground levels to accommodate the spillway. In the absence of information about

the stability of the causeway dam, we can only comment that, if reinforcement works are necessary, there should be no visual alteration and the causeway should not be raised, as that would alter the whole atmosphere from a rustic lakeside walk to an “observation platform” experience.

- Similarly, we cannot comment on the desirability of dredging or of other water aeration measures as we have insufficient information about the quality of the water, the depth of the pond silts, or how it might affect the ecology.

Kenwood Ladies Bathing Pond

Detailed knowledge of this pond being limited to a particular sector of Heath users, it is difficult to make informed comments, and we should perhaps defer to the Pond users for detailed comment, particularly as regards new buildings, screening, or water levels, making only the following comments: *Constraints:* Screening should not be reduced.

Threats: The main threat, to both the ecology of the wilder areas within the overall enclosure and to the swimming amenities, would be a raising or lowering of water levels. This should therefore be avoided.

Opportunities:

- The Key Issues Document (KID) describes water quality as “reasonable”. However, if the ecology would benefit from a Flowform Cascade where the spillway from the Stock Pond would enter the enclosure, this should be investigated. In addition, there could be scope for some low-key and visually sensitive storm-water attenuation measures in that area.

- Scope for improvement of the rather monoculture Horse Chestnut tree screen between the Pond and Millfield Lane could be investigated.

- The location shown for a spillway in the Key issues diagram seems acceptable.

Bird Sanctuary Pond

Constraints: We agree with the KID that any change to water levels would be highly undesirable.

Threats: The original proposal, to raise the dam by nearly 3m, was ill-advised and insensitive and would have irreparably damaged not only the ecology of the pond, but views of it and of a wide area around it, and transformed walking along the causeway from a lakeside walk to a precipitous and, for some people, unnerving experience atop a high dyke. The KID identifies the dam as one of the most robust, and it appears that appropriate works on the Model Boating Pond would obviate the need for any work to the Bird Sanctuary pond or dam.

Opportunities: We would therefore oppose any works to the Pond or its causeway.

The area marked on the KID plan for “Possible extension to bird sanctuary area” is already enclosed by railings and is, in effect, a part of it. It is low-lying relative to the causeway area, and could present a useful opportunity to provide a further small, yet possibly critical, area for flood-water attenuation.

Model Boating Pond

Constraints: The main contribution of this area – other than facilities for model boats, swimming dogs and basking water birds - is in the extensive open views of water which it gives, both close-up, and at a distance from the Tumulus Field. While we argue elsewhere here for minimum opening-up of views across ponds, it is important that the openness of the Boating Pond be retained (although we believe it has been enhanced by the recent judicious planting of reed-beds).

Threats: Any significant raising of the northern dam, as per the Haycock proposals, would unacceptably damage the character and openness of both the Bird Sanctuary and Boating Ponds, and also municipalise them. This would be particularly damaging to the Boating Pond, which is already quite severely formal, surrounded by mown grass and with vertical concreted edges.

Opportunities: If a significant water attenuation scheme is ultimately shown to be needed, the topography of the area either side of the southern ends of the Boating Pond would enable a substantial raising (and moderate extensions to east and west) of the dam on the southern causeway (up to 2m has been suggested). This could be done with acceptable impact on views of or from the Pond, and we consider that any impact on views of the Men’s Pond from the Bird Pond northern causeway would be acceptable.

In helping to consolidate our own views, it will be important to establish whether the water attenuation measures proposed for this pond would to a large extent obviate the need for such measures (as opposed to any necessary dam strengthening measures) elsewhere in the chain. If this were to be the case, then significant works here could be acceptable.

The location of the spillway on the KID would appear to be acceptable subject to the provisos set out on the same map; the natural topography, rather than artificial barriers, should be utilised as far as possible. However, provision of a spillway in the middle of the dam itself, with a Flowform

cascade into the Men's Pond, would reduce the visual impact and complexity of any measures at the south-western corner of the Boating Pond, and less disruption to pedestrian arrangements, and therefore should be considered as an alternative.

Finally, the large Weeping Willow trees around the Pond, which moderate the severity of its formal appearance, are reaching maturity and dying off, and the opportunity should be taken to replant.

Highgate Men's Bathing Pond

As with the Ladies' Pond, we believe that we should, in general, defer to the views of those who use it and know its internal character best.

Constraints: We believe that the low-scale wooded screen which has grown up on the south-west side should be maintained, although it may be possible to provide some windows to afford views to the pond without impacting on its privacy.

Threats: As with the Ladies' Pond, the retention of an element of privacy and enclosure for users should be a priority.

Opportunities: Since the dam is identified as leaking, should not the opportunity be taken, as a part of any repair works, to incorporate a spillway into the dam itself, thereby reducing the need for complex reconfiguration works to the busy pedestrian pathway area at the south-western corner? Does the comment "Potential for natural spillway" suggest that the existing topography would be adequate as a spillway to the No. 1 Pond?

We remain uncertain about the suggestion of providing a new sunbathing area at the southern slope of the Boating Pond Dam, since this could be somewhat visible to the public from the causeway above. It might be more appropriate to introduce more low-scale tree and shrub planting, for improving both the internal visual amenity of the pond and its ecological value, while minimising effects on views down the chain from the Boating Pond area.

Highgate No. 1 Pond

Constraints: A gateway to the Heath, controlling and impacting on views in and out; therefore maintenance of an appropriate tree screen, whether on or around the pond itself or in its immediate vicinity, is important.

Threats: This is largely dependent on what work proves to be necessary to the dam and for dealing with excess storm water, and this is as yet unclear. The proximity of Brookfield, and its level relative to the pond, as well as the need for attenuation to protect residential areas immediately below the Heath, makes it difficult to consider what "minimum" works might be necessary. At present, it appears that considerable earth-moving works might be necessary in the field between Brookfield and the footpath to Highgate Road to accommodate flood waters; but, this is at the end of the chain, and it is unclear whether even major works will provide the capacity to hold back, divert and channel water from a major event, or what exactly would happen to the water once it had passed the "Additional bund for protection of Brookfield Mansions", since this appears to run only half-way along the boundary with Brookfield. Until this is clarified, the preferred location of the spillway remains uncertain. Much more technical detail is necessary. Increasing the depth of the pond and lowering the water level would presumably be of value only if it still increases flood-water holding capacity. Clearly this area has only limited water-holding capacity without major works, which are likely to be unacceptable.

Opportunities: Given these uncertainties, it is difficult to identify opportunities, as these will depend on what engineering work proves necessary. If the water level is to be lowered sufficiently to serve a useful flood relief purpose, the nature of the habitat would be considerably altered, and this will impact on what water quality improvement measures are practicable or necessary. If the holding area east of the pond and south of Brookfield is to have an appreciable function, will significant excavation of the area be necessary? Finally, would increasing the holding capacity of the Model Boating Pond render only minor works necessary here? These issues need clarification.

Vale of Heath Pond

This is a further area where it seems best to defer to those who know it best – the Vale of Heath Society. Briefly:

Constraints:

The Pond has its own unique character, little changed for a century or more.

Threats: The only way of increasing its capacity would be by raising the dam, which would severely damage that character and views to and from it. We therefore agree that there is limited scope for increasing water attenuation.

Opportunities: Given the pond's position and water catchment area, we are unclear as to the likelihood of its overtopping during a major event, and therefore the extent to which any work is needed, other than reinforcement of the structure of the dam, if considered necessary. We are not clear what "opening up views through woodland" would entail. We do not necessarily agree that "views" have to be "opened up" wherever possible; in this location it is the intimacy of the scene which is its most important feature, and wider views are obtainable a short distance up the slope.

Viaduct Pond

Constraints: Visually highly sensitive, and perhaps one of the most popular locations on the Heath for photographers; there should preferably be no visible alteration to the scene.

Threats: Raising, or visibly reinforcing, the dam, will transform the scene unacceptably, not least by reducing the perceived height of the stately Viaduct from below, and thus devaluing the impressiveness of the scene. Raising the water levels will also have an impact on the pond and marsh area to the north of the Viaduct, and its ecology – and would necessitate raising the dam, with the above adverse impacts.

Opportunities: We appreciate that the dam has partially failed in the past, though we need to understand better whether the strengthening works carried out addressed that problem. If not, any necessary works should be reinstated to leave the scene unaltered. We agree that using the Catch Pit below the Lime Avenue to increase flood storage capacity would be both sensible and an improvement ecologically. We also agree that the wetland area between the Bird Bridge and the Viaduct could be both improved ecologically and used as a storm water holding area. We also agree that the ecology of the pond could be significantly improved by de-silting; to what extent, however, might the resultant deepening of the pond cause extra pressure on the dam, since the water level must remain the same?

Mixed Bathing Pond

Constraints: The sylvan views of the Pond's banks, north from the causeway, are its most important feature. We are unclear whether the openness to the south would be significantly affected by raising the dam, given that the main viewpoints to the south are from the northern end of the pond, some distance away, and from the water level.

Threats: However, any permanent raising of water levels would have a major impact, by altering the hydrology of the banks and affecting the trees around its banks, as well as reducing the bankside habitat between the water and the railings. Increasing the pond's capacity would therefore be unwelcome. Our comments above (Viaduct Pond) on dredging to increase its depth, and therefore capacity, apply here too; will pressure on the dam be increased and, if so, will reinforcement works be required?

Opportunities: Overall, as little visual change as possible should be the aim. However, the causeway itself is a somewhat dull and municipalised area, which could be improved by some raising of the dam (if that proves absolutely necessary for water attenuation purposes), in appropriate materials – perhaps both hard and soft, to enabling some planting. The opportunity could also be taken to introduce some physical constraints to deter the public from diving into the pond from the causeway, a current problem. We would support a Flowform or similar device for improving water quality, as long as this were either unobtrusive, or an attractive feature water, perhaps incorporated into the hard landscaping of the bathing area at the northern end of the Pond.

Hampstead No. 2 Pond

Constraints: What we would find useful are sections showing the relationship of particular ponds and dams to their surroundings, particularly where buildings are concerned – e.g. Highgate No. 1 and Hampstead Nos. 2 and 1. This would enable a better understanding of likely impacts from a storm event, and help us to come to a more informed decision as to the extent to which reinforcement, raising, deepening or other works would be appropriate solutions, and thereby to better understand what opportunities for improvement may also present themselves.

Threats: Clearly any impact on the mature tree screen along the south of the dam is a major consideration, as it will allow much more built form to be visible from within the Heath, always considered undesirable. However, it would also be helpful to understand whether raising of the dam, and of water levels, will impact on ground-water and hence the tree screen on other sides of the Pond.

Opportunities: Increasing capacity through deepening could be an opportunity, although this must surely also require a reduction in the normal level of water, or its water attenuation capacity will be unchanged. Deepening and reduction of average levels here, as on some of the other ponds, could

result in the creation of forbidding, and potentially more dangerous, “craters” – tree-lined, perhaps, when possible, but still more inaccessible to the general public than at present and transforming the character of those parts of the Heath for the worse, as well as negating efforts to improve water quality through faster flow. The suggestion of a thrust bore in the dam to improve discharge from the pond should be considered, but its impact on the capacity and stability of No. 1 Pond, receiving, needs to be explained to us. We are less convinced about the need to preserve the “open character” of views to the west of the pond; while views north-west, to Pryor’s Field, are important, to the west the ground slopes steeply upwards to a permanently bleak fairground site. The opportunity could be taken to prove a more attractive, while still visually permeable, screen to the Fairground edge which would enhance the sense of being in a wooded environment at the edge of grassland.

Hampstead No. 1

Though a “gateway” to the southern end of the Heath, this function is to some extent illusory as regards the Pond itself, which is so far above its southern approach that it is only visible when approached from above.

Constraints: There are, therefore, two separate considerations: maintaining a tree and shrub screen along the southern edge of the dam and, as far as practicable, along the eastern bank, and maintaining a sense of openness in views across the Pond from the west.

Threats: as identified, the nature of works which may be required on the dam wall and the pond’s eastern edge, and the resultant opening-up of views to the suburban development beyond. If it is necessary for the dam to be substantially reinforced, and that there must be no major planting on its bank, this will conflict with the aim of protecting views. Therefore, once again, we need more information on the extent to which the dams are currently “fit for purpose” and, where they are not, some indication of the range of engineering options available for improvement with minimum impact on the amenity of the Heath. We also do not yet clearly understand the current action to regulate the normal outflow of water from the Pond; is this entirely underground and, if so, by what means, and could that outflow itself be improved to have a better capacity for discharge into the main drains outside the Heath? With a better understanding of the physical (and legal) realities of the situation, it will then be easier to make informed suggestions.

Opportunities: Any spillway works should be as unobtrusive as possible - which would require tree or shrub screening, or high-quality sculptural landscaping. Some form of water quality improvement, through an open or concealed Flowform cascade from No. 2 Pond, should be considered. To what extent does the pond need de-silting? Could its capacity be increased by slightly deepening and slightly lowering the water level, without affecting present usage (by humans, dogs and wildlife) and views?

We are, however, unclear as to what is envisaged on the map in the KID for the area marked “Proposal for flood alleviation works”. This is on a narrow, downhill-sloping strip of land exactly level with the similarly-sloping West Heath Road and higher than the retail and residential areas beyond. We are unclear how this land could be used for water attenuation without the construction of substantial walls which would severely urbanise this gateway to the Heath.

We hope that the above has been of some help, although you will see that we still have a number of questions, the answers to which are not yet clear but which will fundamentally affect views of the solutions to be finally adopted. We therefore hope that this process will be repeated when there is clarification on all these issues.

Yours sincerely


The Highgate Society

Comments from Mansfield Conservation Area:

MCAAC feels that according to our remit, we are only qualified to comment on the dam proposal in respect of the aesthetic outcome of any scheme to modify the existing dams.

Our feeling is that the optimum outcome would result in the Heath remaining visibly unaltered with no extra hard surfaces, no attempt to increase accessibility through levels changes, no dam experience centre and a return to the current appearance of this part of the Heath.

This should entail the accurate recording of the existing topography and conditions and the requirement that this should be included in any building contract as a baseline for the finished scheme.

And from the MNA: We would ask that any solutions with regard to alleviating the prospect of the dams overtopping, such as as a controlled release of water, does not result in an excess of surface water to other parts of the Heath that may overwhelm the storm drain system and result in localized flooding on the south side of the Overground tracks.

Comments from South End Green Association from [REDACTED]

I circulated PWA First draft WMSG pond review summaries to all our South End Green Association members and to another local group and suggested responses were sent directly to the Corp of London as requested by yourselves.

We have not met independently, so my comments are further clarified below and are now based on Peters updated summaries of 10th Feb - thank you Peter.

Clearly main knowledge and concerns are to the lower Hampstead chain.

Hampstead No 1

- A very public pond with a sensational night view of House backs- (urban ad-hoc beauty).
- Dam is becoming too bare when viewed from No 1/2 causeway, needs low screening, also to proposed enlarged pillar box outflow. But recently enabled higher level lights towards South End Road is positive.
- Pond water level needs to remain largely stable to preserve tree roots and boundary walls of abutting house gardens.
- Any new additional spillway around SW corner needs to be discrete.
- Needs few new high quality trees on the public (west) side as this area is now too bare; many trees lost through age over last 15 years.
- Conceal the new wide proposed outflow on the SW dam face with extensive growth cover.
- Planned emergency co-ordination with Thames Water Storm sewers in South End Green is essential.

Hampstead No 2

- Very serene when viewed from both causeways and between the trees from the West ; a beautiful fairly natural looking pond.
- Raising water level dubious as gardens and garden walls to 105 - 96 South Hill Park would be compromised. Also existing East & West bank trees and planting will be compromised and will eventually die back.
- Therefore building a low raised brick bund from dam edge to the position of present railing on dam will likely to be unnecessary and could change character of pond.
- Firmly of the opinion that any works should be concentrated only on a well a designed open natural spillway in conjunction with a pillar box feeding a deep thrust bore outflow at SW corner between ponds 2 & 1.

Mixed Bathing

- A private pond from NE & SW, much loved. All observations and comments are totally covered by the Mixed Pond Association response dated 31.01.13.

Outlined Wetland Catch pit sited N/E of Mixed bathing

- This proposal to dam an existing marshy area in the event of extreme rain is excellent.
- It will create a meaningful water flow into the mixed pond that can be discretely aerated.
- It will significantly reduce or negate costly works to achieve increase in water storage to Mixed Bathing and Hampstead No 2 ponds
- It is a comparatively cheap and easy solution.
- It will be near invisible in all but extreme weather.
- It will be an excellent use of Heath Created Spoil from other excavations.

Viaduct and Vale of Health Ponds.

- No additional comments

Highgate Chain

- No significant additional comments to those summarised by PWA 10.02.13

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**INDICATIVE TIMETABLE FOR FLOOD MANAGEMENT AND WATER QUALITY
PROJECT – JANUARY 2013**

December 2012	Methodology for Undertaking the Fundamental Review and Determining Preferred Design Scheme
18 th March 2013	Results of the Fundamental Review Revised Quantum (Probable Maximum Flood) received by Stakeholder Group
8 th April 2013	Views on Results of the Fundamental Review Revised Quantum (Probable Maximum Flood) received by Consultative Committee (Special Meeting)
15 th April 2013	Results of the Fundamental Review Revised Quantum (Probable Maximum Flood) received by Management Committee
January to July 2013	Competitive Dialogue Process to Select Preferred Construction Contractor
April 2013	Review of all Potential Design Options (Unconstrained Options)
May 2013	Develop Preferred Options (Constrained Options)
17 th June 2013	Preferred Options and update on appointment of Construction Contractor considered by Stakeholder Group
8 th July 2013	Views on the Preferred Options and update on appointment of Construction Contractor received by Consultative Committee
22 nd July 2013	Approval for Appointment of Construction Contractor sought & Report on Shortlist of Preferred Design Options for Consultation by Management Committee and other appropriate Committee's.
August – September 2013	Wider Public Consultation
December/January 2013	Results of Consultation and Preferred Option received by Stakeholder Group date tbc
13 th January 2013	Views on the Results of Consultation and Preferred Option received by Consultation Committee (Special Meeting)
27 th January 2014	Preferred Option Approval by Management Committee and other appropriate Committee's
End of Feb 2014	Submission of Detailed Planning Application to Camden

	Council
August 2014	Determination of Detailed Planning Application
February - September 2014	Detailed Design and Preparation for Construction Phase
October 2014	Commencement of Works on Site (Phasing to be agreed)
March 2016	Completion of Works

This timetable represents officers best judgement and delays may be experienced as a result of external issues beyond the control of the project team

Agenda Item 6

Committee(s):	Date(s):
Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee	11 th March 2013
Subject: Review of the Hampstead Heath Constabulary 2012	Public
Report of: Superintendent of Hampstead Heath	For Information
Summary <p>This report reviews the work carried out by the Hampstead Heath Constabulary during the period 1st January 2012 to 31st December 2012, recording 1,993 occurrences/incidents in the year, together with information on the progress made in the development of partnerships with other agencies and achievements on key objectives.</p>	
Recommendation(s) <p>Members are asked to note the work of the Hampstead Heath Constabulary during 2012, in particular, the continued effort that is being undertaken to strengthen links with other agencies that helps to ensure that Hampstead Heath remains a safe, appealing and enjoyable place for millions to visit each year, reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>	

Main Report

Background

1. The overall objective of the Hampstead Heath Constabulary (HHC) is to provide a professional, efficient and effective constabulary service for Hampstead Heath, to educate users of the Heath on appropriate behaviour, to enforce byelaws, deter and prevent antisocial behaviour and reduce the fear of crime through visible high profile patrolling. The approach adopted in achieving this objective is through engagement, education and finally enforcement, utilising the Heath byelaws to sanction activities which may impede others enjoyment of the site. The constabulary also provides a key role in ensuring the success and safety of all major events taking place throughout the year.

Current Position

2. The constabulary currently has one vacancy for a dog handler which when filled early in 2013 will mean the return to a full a compliment of twelve constables; this includes two sergeants working across two teams and four constable dog handlers.

3. Advance planning for operational needs is carried out and performance is recorded and reported to senior managers on a regular basis. Productivity of constabulary officers continues to improve and this has been evidenced in the number of process files and formal warnings issued in 2012.



Constable on Bike at Hampstead Heath Event - Sept 2012

Partnership Working

4. A number of successful partnership strategies took place in 2012 including the continuation of outreach work with the Terrence Higgins Trust (THT) on the West Heath. As in previous years this has taken the form of volunteers and sessional workers from THT co-patrolling the West Heath in the evenings with The Hampstead Heath Constabulary.
5. A member of the Constabulary team made contact with the Dogs Trust; this is the largest dog welfare charity in the UK. His work has led to the start of a number of events on the Heath where free micro chipping can be offered to dog owners. Further advice on dog welfare and responsible ownership is available at these events. Six members of staff in the Constabulary team have been trained to micro-chip dogs and have supported the Dogs Trust at the events. Events have already been planned for 2013 and will be published on the website, via social media and locally on site.
6. A good working relationship continues with Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNT) in the area. The HHC regularly attend SNT meetings and work with SNTs. One of the Heath Constables had been tasked to improve relationships with the MPS at Haringey and Barnet Boroughs. These links are being developed and although not as strong as those with the Camden Borough we are keen to develop sharing of information and intelligence.

Providing an Effective Frontline Service

7. Providing an effective frontline service to Heath users is an important day to day function of the HHC and this has been recognised in the receipt of letters of compliment from members of the public who have contacted the City of London to express their gratitude and thanks for the service they have received.

Comments received from members of the public, staff and stakeholders include:

Received via email 29/11/2012

Dear Hampstead Heath Constabulary,

On Saturday 3rd Nov [REDACTED] (Manchester Terrier) escaped off his harness in North Road Highgate. He was lost for several hours from around 2pm until after nightfall at approx 7pm. We only found out that he was possibly running around on the heath when one of Rangers stationed near Kenwood mentioned a black whippet ? that had been on the run for a few hours. After radioing through to your department it was clear that Ham had been under the watchful eyes of Constables Mike & Dave (we think are the names of the officers) all this time. Thankfully with your guidance we were reunited with [REDACTED] not far from Highgate Ponds (his favourite place for fetching the tennis ball)

[REDACTED] and I just wanted to express our heartfelt thanks to everyone involved for their efforts in doing such a great job in reuniting us with [REDACTED].

Many Thanks

Email received from GMI Partnership (West Heath Outreach)

'Thank you to both of you for the great session last week. I think it went very well! Even if the cold meant not tons of guys were around, there were definitely enough to make it worthwhile in my opinion. At least it give us an idea, and we can plan for a regular presence starting in spring so guys know who we are and that we'll be around.

Thank you for the opportunity to get involved. I look forward to more planning over the winter months.'

Email received 10/06/12

Dear

I wanted to say a huge thank you for your support at yesterday's Race for Life event. We could not have got the course set up in time, safely, without you so

thank you so much. It was unfortunate that it took much longer than usual due to the new hazards created by the high winds and rain.

Perhaps you could update me on the situation with the dog attacks too? I spoke to both ladies last night and they were fine but shaken. They mentioned that the police would be coming round to collect statements.

As discussed, let's definitely work together in the lead up to next year's event. My contact details are below.

Many thanks again for your invaluable support.

Best wishes

8. Receipt of these emails and plaudits confirm that Heath visitors and stakeholders appreciate and recognise the good work which is carried out by the Heath Constabulary on a daily basis in providing a safe environment for visitors to enjoy the Heath.
9. The constabulary had over 26,000 contacts or interactions with members of the public visiting Hampstead Heath in 2012. These included providing directions, giving advice on responsible use of the Heath or giving information about the Heath and its attractions. Further examples of comments are given in Appendix 1.

Constabulary Performance Objectives 2012

10. As part of the annual Performance Development of staff, constables undertook a number of performance objectives, these included;

Cycling

11. During July 2012 a week of research by the Constabulary was undertaken to identify the hotspots on the Heath for illegal cycling. Following this a 2 week enforcement campaign at those locations took place. The method used by constables was a mixture of engagement, education and enforcement.
12. The lead constable gained support from City Police Cycle Team to deliver 2 cycle awareness events at the end of the summer. Constables utilised a gazebo to attract public and offered security marking free of charge and security advice with giveaways such as flashing lights and water bottles. A smaller similar event was held at the Lido in autumn.
13. Plans are now in place to continue these events through 2013. All will be advertised in advance and will include events at cycle park areas at all swimming facilities.
14. The Constabulary purchased security marking equipment to enable the marking to be carried out. The system used (Selectamark) is used by a

majority of Police services across the country. During 2012 over 140 cycles were marked.

Dogs

15. Members of the dog handling team undertook local visits and low key police dog displays were delivered to a local school, a scout group and a community group by handlers.
16. Six constabulary members attended a one day training course delivered at the Dogs Trust centre in Harefield. This training was delivered free of charge and the Constabulary have been supplied with free equipment and are qualified to carry out dog micro-chipping.
17. Dogs Trust assisted in the delivery of a dog event in October and December where advice on all aspects of dog ownership was given. 20 dogs were micro chipped in 2012.
18. Three further events are already planned for the first quarter of 2013.

Fishing

19. A review of the fishing permit process was undertaken and a new system introduced for the 2012/13 season.
20. All fishing permit applications are now accompanied by a passport style photo of the applicant.
21. Upon issue of a permit the holder is also given a welcome pack. This comprises of a watertight plastic pouch containing the permit, a copy of the Angling Regulations, a Heath diary, a Heath fishing leaflet and the lead constabulary officers contact details.
22. Improvements to the permit system are currently in development for introduction in 2013. The new permit will run for 2 years and the future welcome pack will be further enhanced.

Reports of Misconduct

23. Constables are employees of the City and any complaint or disciplinary matter would be dealt with under the City's processes. It is possible that the City of London may call upon the City of London Police to assist with any investigation into a complaint made against a member of the Constabulary. There have been no formal complaints made against any officers during 2012.

Constabulary Performance Statistics

24. During the period 1 Jan 2012 to 31 December 2012, the HHC recorded a total of 1,993 incidents.
25. This total is made up of the following occurrences:
- 130 Crime/Anti-Social Behaviour occurrences
 - 1,056 Byelaw related occurrences (Table 3.)
 - 807 Miscellaneous occurrences

Table 1. has a breakdown of these 1,993 incidents month by month.



Member of the Public Disposing of Litter

Miscellaneous Incidents:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| • Found / Lost Property | 64 |
| • General Patrol Incident | 180 |
| • HEMS Landing | 4 |
| • Information | 149 |
| • Personal Accident / Injury | 69 |
| • Suspicious Occurrence | 89 |
| • Intelligence | 33 |
| • Missing Person | 87 |
| • Proactive Tasking Record | 132 |

TOTAL **807**

Examples of Miscellaneous Incidents:

- *Constables carry out a tasking patrol on the Public Sex Environment on West Heath 14.15 -15.00. Several lone males seen in the area, no offences.*
- *Call received from a member of the public stating that there is a male near the Pergola who was acting in a strange manner. When she turned to look at him he said "Don't look back!" We carried out an area search with no good result. Male described as 30-40 years old, olive skin, wearing a navy jumper.*
- *Call on Airwave regarding a pit bull type dog that had recently had pups that was sitting, apparently abandoned on West Heath Road opposite Reddington Road, on West Heath.*
- *Following the report of an absconder from prison who was believed to be in the Hampstead area, support was given in October/November 2012 to the Metropolitan Police for the search of this individual.*

Incidents and Occurrences Recorded

26. Following a review of performance data and how information and data is captured, performance expectations were agreed with constables. The Constabulary have demonstrated an increase in their reporting of incidents and occurrences as well as an increase in the number of prosecutions initiated from 14 in 2011 to 17 in 2012. Changes in the patrol style and being more proactive to demands has seen a marked increase in the number of incidents responded to and recorded compared to previous years.

Month	Incidents/Occurrences			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	40	38	51	126
February	65	39	64	147
March	103	77	114	199
April	134	87	174	125
May	101	100	142	210
June	119	122	142	163
July	149	177	170	198
August	152	88	150	228
September	135	61	157	178
October	111	107	151	165
November	53	57	113	134
December	28	50	107	120
TOTAL	1190	1003	1535	1993

Table 1 – Incidents and Occurrences by Month 2012

27. Constables have specific objectives set within their annual Performance Development Review, improved performance monitoring and regular reviews with their Sergeants has seen the constables achieving positive results.
28. Areas of the Heath are known to attract higher visitor numbers such as Parliament Hill Fields. Constable will be tasked to carry out foot patrols in this area on a more frequent basis and especially at times when we know there to be a higher usage, such a school break times and the end of the school day or on the evenings when the running track is open.
29. Seventeen prosecutions were initiated by Constabulary officers in 2012 for offences under the byelaws. Two were withdrawn prior to the case being heard, 9 progressed to court with the defendant being found guilty and 6 are due in court in January 2013.

Date of Incident	Byelaw	Outcome
30/01/2012	Dog Control	Withdrawn locally
06/04/2012	Dog Control/Fouling	Withdrawn locally
09/06/2012	Dog Control	Guilty - fine and costs £400
16/06/2012	Removal of Wildlife	Guilty - fine and costs £220
16/06/2012	Removal of Wildlife	Guilty in absence fine and costs £265
16/06/2012	Removal of Wildlife	Guilty in absence fine and costs £265
23/06/2012	Cycle Related	Guilty - fine and costs £490
01/07/2012	Cycling/Public Decency	Guilty - fine and costs £415
07/07/2012	Dog Control	Guilty - fine and costs £150
07/07/2012	Dog Control	Guilty in absence - fine and costs £765
21/07/2012	Dog Control	Awaiting Court
09/08/2012	Cycle Related	Withdrawn at request of District Judge after 18 hours in police custody. Maintained refusal to provide details
14/08/2012	No Fishing Permit	Awaiting Court
29/08/2012	Dog Control	Awaiting Court
22/09/2012	No Fishing Permit	Awaiting Court
29/09/2012	Cycle Related	Awaiting Court
17/12/2012	Cycle Related	Awaiting Court

Table 2 –Summonses issued in 2012

Byelaw Offence	2009	2010	2011	2012
Byelaw 2 – Damage, Graffiti	3	7	8	12
Byelaw 3 - Digging	3	7	8	16
Byelaw 5 – Entering Enclosed Areas	15	11	30	13
Byelaw 8 - Camping	25	25	42	63
Byelaw 9 – Remain in Area After Close	5	15	19	32
Byelaw 13 – Bicycles, Motor Vehicles	74	64	252	261
Byelaw 21 – Dog Control	45	47	101	113
Byelaw 26 – Disturbing/III Treatment of Animals	2	8	7	3
Byelaw 31 – BBQ's and Fires	53	43	60	49
Byelaw 32 – Public Decency and Propriety	33	75	96	170
Byelaw 34 – Fighting, Swearing or Betting	51	13	24	26
Byelaw 41 – Fishing, Bathing, Preparation to play games	10	11	22	97
Other	33	30	80	201
Total	352	356	749	1056

Table 3 – Main Byelaw Offences Committed in 2012

30. Others include; Byelaw 11 (structures, tripods and tents) = 14, byelaw 14 (Speed/endanger public) = 11, byelaw 17 (vehicle parking) = 95, byelaw 27 (litter) = 15, byelaw 36 (Sale of Articles/leaflets) = 12.
31. Constabulary officers issued 860 formal warnings, completed 442 stop and accounts and assisted in the detention and arrest of 22 individuals.
32. The Constabulary responded to a number of events and occurrences in 2012, the information contained on the next page gives an outline of some of those attended.

January 2012

A live handgun was found hidden on West Heath and passed to the Metropolitan Police.

February 2012

Constabulary support was provided for a Cross Country event including overnight security of site.

March 2012

An elderly lady reported missing from Haringey was found by staff in Athlone Gardens having

committed suicide through an overdose.

April 2012

A male was arrested for indecent exposure near Kenwood House Estate. He was convicted the next day and given an ASBO banning him from Hampstead Heath.

May 2012

Hampstead Heath Constabulary's first community dog team

event at local scouts and first Cycle Safety event

June 2012

The Heath Constabulary assist with the eviction of Occupy London protestors who had set up camp on the Heath

Heath Constables supported the Jubilee event at Golders Hill Park Constables arrest a male at the Bank Holiday Fair after he had made a hoax bomb threat. Constables launch a new

style permit for fishing season A dog owner is prosecuted for an attack by dog on two runners at the Race for Life event.

July 2012

Male arrested for byelaw offences and possession of an adapted stolen TfL 'Boris' bike. The male was cautioned by the Metropolitan Police for theft.

Following a dog attack where a dog was killed the dog owner and walker

were successfully prosecuted (October 2012).

A public disorder incident occurred at the Lido where two males were stabbed during a 'gang' fight. Prosecutions launched by Metropolitan Police and Crown Prosecution Service.

August 2012

The constabulary purchase a metal detection arch and deploy it for the first

time at the Lido. A missing female is located on Parliament Hill having left a suicide note and taken a quantity of pills and alcohol. She was handed to the Ambulance Service and subsequently survived the ordeal.

A male was arrested after exposing himself towards the Children's Play Area near the East Heath Fairground. He was remanded

into custody by Metropolitan Police.

Constables provided additional cover to deal with impact of Olympics across the open space.

Officers arrested a male who breached a cycling byelaw. He continually refused to provide name and address details to constables, the Police or Magistrate. He appeared in court next day.

September 2012

Six officers attended the Dogs Trust and received training to implant microchips. Two micro chipping events have taken place since the training was delivered.

October 2012

Eight cases presented at Magistrates Court. All cases resulted in convictions.

November 2012

A spate of low level sexual

offences were reported on the Heath leading to a joint operation between the Metropolitan Police and the Heath Constabulary concerning the manhunt for a wanted absconder from prison.

December 2012

Commence parking charge enforcement process for management of Heath car parks

End of year recorded a record

number of calls requesting constabulary assistance together with a record number of enforcement actions and prosecutions.

Proposals

33. A Constabulary Performance Plan is currently being prepared and will be presented to the Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee in July 2013 and the Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood and Queen's Park Management Committee in April 2013. The Plan will demonstrate our continuing commitment to provide an efficient and effective Constabulary service that delivers a safe environment to the several million people who visit Hampstead Heath during the course of each year.
34. The Constabulary will focus on a number of projects in 2013 including the development of Youth Engagement, on-going outreach work with PSE users, safety and security advice for cyclists and free micro chipping for dogs. Key task for the constabulary in 2013 remains that of byelaw education and enforcement, ensuring that Hampstead Heath remains free from anti-social behaviour and reducing the fear of crime.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

35. The work of the Hampstead Heath Constabulary meets the City Together Strategy themes of *"protecting, promoting and enhancing our environment and is safer and stronger"*. It links to the Department's Improvement Plan objective of *achieving high quality and accessible open spaces and involving communities in the care and management of our sites*.
36. The work of the Constabulary meets with the Departmental Strategic Aim for Inclusion - *Involve communities and partners in developing a sense of place through the care and management of our sites and Quality to provide safe, secure and accessible Open Spaces and services for the benefit of London and the Nation*. It also meets the Strategic Aim for People, *Manage, develop and empower a capable and motivated work force to achieve high standards of safety and performance*.
37. Two strategic aims in the City Corporation's Corporate Plan also apply to the work of the Constabulary, namely:
 - Provide modern, efficient and high quality local services and policing within the Square Mile for workers, residents and visitors with a view to delivering sustainable outcomes.
 - Provide valued services to London and the nation.

Policies 100, 101, 110 and 111 of the Interim Management Plan state:

- "Dogs will continue to be allowed to be exercised on the Heath subject to the animals being kept under proper control".
- "Advice and information on responsible dog ownership will continue to be provided".
- "Uniformed constables are charged with enforcing the bylaws and regulations relating to the health and the safety of its users. In undertaking their duties all City staff shall act in a fair and equitable manner which does not unfairly discriminate on grounds of sex or sexual orientation, race, nationality, ethnic origins, colour, creed,

disability, marital status, age or on any other grounds that cannot be justified.”

- “The City will continue to work closely with the Metropolitan Police Service on the basis of regular meetings to discuss problems of mutual interest.”

Implications

38. There are no implications arising directly from the report; the presence of an on-site uniformed Constabulary not only engenders a sense of well-being for the 7.2M visitors it also helps to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. The constabulary presence enhances the reputation of the City Corporation and protects the asset. Ultimately their services reduce the incidence vandalism and other anti-social behaviour thereby enabling resources from local risk budgets to be better used in the provision of services.

Legal Implications

39. The legal implications of the Constabulary’s work have been included in the body of the report.

Conclusion

40. This report sets out the breadth of work undertaken by the Heath Constabulary in 2012 in providing a professional, efficient and effective service for Hampstead Heath. The relatively low level of serious crime and anti-social behaviour on Hampstead Heath demonstrates the effectiveness of the uniformed presence of the Constabulary in reassuring visitors and deterring crime.
41. A change of patrol style and improvements in performance management is seeing a positive change in how the Hampstead Heath Constabulary performs their function on a daily basis.

Background Papers:

Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood and Queen’s Park management Committee – Public Sex Environment Outreach Work – January 2012

Appendices:

Appendix 1: Emails and letters expressing gratitude and thanks for the service received from the HHC

- Letter of Thanks, dated 18 September 2012
- Email of thanks 1 August 2012

Contact: Richard Gentry Constabulary and Queen’s Park Manager
T: 020 8969 9546 E: richard.gentry@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Appendix 1

Superintendent of Hampstead Heath
Heathfield House
432 Archway Road
London
N6 4JH

CORPORATION OF LONDON		
HAMPSTEAD HEATH		
DATE	19 SEP 2012	TIME
ACK'D		

18 September 2012

Dear Sir,

Re: Donation to Hampstead Heath Charity

This letter expresses my wife's and my sincere thanks to your Constabulary Team for their high degree of professionalism and patience displayed on 13 and 14 September 2012. We reported our dog "Blackie" missing on the Heath at around 4 pm on 13 September. The Constabulary Team members on duty that evening and the following morning were pro-active in co-ordinating her eventual recovery at 10.30 am.

As a token of our appreciation, please accept the attached cheque for £100 as a donation to the Hampstead Heath Charity.

Yours faithfully,

Email - 01 August 2012

Sent: 01 August 2012 13:11

To: HH - Constabulary

Subject: Thank you

Hi,

Please can pass on my thanks to Police Officers Ian McGowan and Paula Casey for all of their help on Saturday 21st July, when my dog [REDACTED] and I were attacked by another dog. Thank you for all of your help and advice and for your kindness in driving us to the vets.

It was a very scary incident, and both [REDACTED] and I are very happy that you were passing by and were such fantastic help.

Many Thanks,

(Dog owner) and [REDACTED] (ginger spaniel)

Agenda Item 7

Committee(s):	Date(s):
Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee	11 th March 2013
Subject: Update on Hampstead Heath – Public Sex Environment Outreach Work, 2012	Public
Report of: Simon Lee – Superintendent Hampstead Heath	For Discussion
<p>Summary</p> <p>This report provides an update on the partnership work, which has been undertaken by the City of London, Hampstead Heath Constabulary and Terrence Higgins Trust during 2012 in providing public sex environment outreach sessions on the West Heath, Hampstead Heath.</p> <p>Recommendation(s)</p> <p>Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee are asked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Note the partnership work that has been carried out by the Hampstead Heath Constabulary, Terrence Higgins Trust and other agencies, in promoting the safe and responsible use of Hampstead Heath during 2012.• Provide their views on continued partnership work between the Hampstead Heath Constabulary, Terrence Higgins Trust and other partners for 2013.	

Main Report

Background

1. West Heath has a history of being a popular public sex environment (PSE), it is known locally, nationally and internationally as an area where sexual activity takes place, publicised through various media including the internet. The West Heath tends to be used by men who want to have sex with other men (MSM).
2. There are a number of issues associated with the PSE, these include, homophobic crime, sexual offences, offences against indecency and propriety and littering, including sexual detritus.
3. In 2002, Hampstead Heath Managers set up a Sexual Activity Working Group (SAWG), working in partnership with key stakeholders. These partners include the Metropolitan Police (MPS), Terrence Higgins Trust (THT), Camden Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) Forum, members from the local community, including the Heath & Hampstead Society and City of

London Corporation. The success of this group has been to provide a forum to raise awareness of the impact of PSEs between different parts of the community and seek positive action to try and resolve conflict. The group have advanced a number of initiatives to address the increasing concern about sexual activity and litter on Hampstead Heath in the areas, which are used as PSEs.

4. In 2011, THT representatives met with City of London Officers to discuss issues around disposal of sex litter by Heath users who frequent the PSE West Heath area. Patrols in previous years had focused on encouraging users to report crime but had failed to effectively deal with the concerns of local residents and Heath users indicating that whilst sexual activity, if discreet, is not necessarily an issue, the detritus they left behind was. THT were also keen to strengthen their relationship with the Hampstead Heath Constabulary (HHC).
5. The Superintendent of Hampstead Heath agreed to fund THT outreach sessions. These sessions would take place on a Friday evening over the summer months in 2011. To promote the new initiative THT produced new wallet cards (Appendix 1) with the central message of “Bin It” outlining their key deliverables. The message that both THT and the City of London wanted to deliver was for users to stay safe, dispose of litter responsibly and report crime.
6. It was resolved at the Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood and Queen’s Park Management Committee meeting of 28 November 2011 that the City of London would continue to support the partnership between THT and the City of London in 2012.

Current Position

7. The Hampstead Heath Management Plan ‘Towards a Plan for the Heath 2007 – 2017’ states;

Informal Public Use – Sexual Activity

7.6.16 No activity of a sexual nature will be tolerated on the Heath where it could cause public offence.

Overriding Objective

Recognise that the Heath’s main users are those who come for informal activity and manage informal recreational activities to ensure that as far as is reasonably practical they do not adversely affect others’ enjoyment of or the natural aspect of the Heath.

Essential Action

P9 - Work with members of the community, the Sexual Activity Working Group, the Metropolitan Police Service and others to reduce conflict between Heath users.

8. In 2012, the City of London continued to work in partnership with the THT. As in previous years, this has taken the form of volunteers and sessional workers from THT co-patrolling the West Heath in the evenings with the HHC. The method of approach used by THT staff was an initial introduction to PSE users and explain the 'Bin It' campaign which encourages people to take their sex litter with them or to find a bin and dispose of their litter responsibly. The PSE users are also offered men condoms and lube in order to encourage the safe sex messages that THT promote and information about how to report crime.
9. For 2012, THT appointed a lead outreach worker to become the familiar face of the team attending as many of the outreach sessions as possible and offering a consistency of service. The lead outreach worker had also supported the THT Community Engagement Manager in co-ordinating and training the volunteer team, around such areas as health and safety, communication skills as best applied to PSE users and appropriate responses to questions, comments or criticism to the service.
10. The goal for THT and the HHC was to empower PSE users to make the best possible choices for themselves, in terms of their health, their safety and well-being, and their use of the Heath as a place that all visitors can enjoy without conflict. The key message delivered was to 'Bin it'. The continuity of having the same faces patrolling the Heath meant that users were more willing to trust the service and more able to advise on and report anti-social behaviour. This latter point proved particularly important with MSM who often did not access services due to the fear of being 'outed' because of their sexual activities.
11. The HHC has a constable who is a dedicated LGBT liaison officer as well as carrying out his constabulary duties on the Heath on a day-to-day basis. This constable became the designated point of contact for education, enforcement, guidance and outreach operations on the Heath. The presence and availability of the constable improved the overall running of the outreach sessions by forward planning and improving the safety risk assessments for THT workers and the Constabulary, effectively formalising the relationship between the two partners.
12. Whilst on patrol outreach workers had access to a Heath radio for improved communication, their own safety and to ensure they have direct contact with the Constabulary officers at all times. There has also been a plain-clothed presence of Constabulary officers to accompany the outreach workers for the outreach sessions. Having the support of the constables has resulted in a sense of reassurance and safety for the THT staff and volunteers and wherever possible a dedicated officer has been able to stay with THT for the whole patrol. This maintains safety and ensures workers have the local knowledge of the area to guide them into the main areas of activity. This has allowed the HHC to give out advice on the byelaws and criminal law that apply to the area. The aim has been to make the Constabulary more accessible to a diverse group of people who have a history of ambiguity towards police and its working partners

13. The outreach sessions took place mostly on Friday evenings, and continued from May to October.

Feedback from PSE Users

14. The following feedback has been received from PSE users:

Two men stated they have 'never experienced crime' on the Heath. Two separate people stated that Clapham Junction is not a safe place for cruising, which we can assume, is the reason they were on the Heath. On the same date, a male stated that there used to be a lot of trouble with youths on the Heath who would stand at the bottom of Jack Straws Car Park and shout abuse, however this has not happened for a while and the constabulary have had no reports of this type of occurrence for some time. One male stated he was punched in the face whilst cruising in Hyde Park so he does not go there anymore. He was handed a 'Bin it' card to ensure his safety on the Heath.

One man said, "It was scary seeing a police officer". However, he appreciated the outreach work that is carried out after dark. On the same day one male was given a business card and said sarcastically "Does anything really get done". He was advised on our policies and policing plan. Another male said that he had posted comments on the cruising site Squirt.com regarding the police presence to discourage bad behaviour during the day.

Demographics of PSE users

15. To try and better understand the demographics of PSE users, THT requested some basic information from users as part of their outreach sessions. The age of men ranged from 19 to 70. The age of men tended to range from 30 upwards in the earlier part of the evening, as numbers of men increased, so did the age range of users. No one under the age of 18 were ever observed to be on the Heath, although there were a significant proportion of university students who stated that other public sex environments/venues such as saunas were 'too expensive'. There appeared to be no set areas for the diversity of men using the Heath i.e. no particular straight or gay exclusive areas. It was noted, during the hours of darkness, the wooded area adjacent to Jack Straws Car Park tended to be a popular area for visitors to the PSE. This area, for the first 50 metres from the road, is reasonably flat and may be popular due to users, who are under the influence of alcohol, not wishing to enter further in to the West Heath through fear of physical injury i.e. tripping over roots.
16. Escorting (sex working) was sometimes identified on the Heath and appropriate information was delivered for these men often involving signposting to THT's SWISH project (managed by the THT Community Engagement Manager) offering support and advice to people working in the sex industry.

17. Following interventions with PSE users between July and October 2012 the age ranges of users were recorded as;

Age Group	20 - 30	31- 40	41 - 50	51 - 60	61+
No.	38	65	42	67	6

Users were asked what their place of origin and their ethnic origin was:

Place of origin:

- **Inner London 29%**
- **Tourist 37%**
- **Outer London 23%**
- **Other 11%**

Ethnic Origin:

- **White 49%**
- **Black African 6%**
- **Latin American 21%**
- **Asian 5%**
- **Other 19%**

18. When asked , barriers for many service users for not reporting crime included:

- **Poor awareness of legal stance on PSEs**
- **'Outing' behaviour conducted on the Heath to the public**
- **Historical experiences of adverse police attitude and behaviour**

Events

19. On Saturday 20 October 2012, a 'Clean up West Heath' event was supported with volunteers from THT, Camden LGBT Forum and Hampstead Heath Constabulary. Despite inclement weather contributing to low attendance at the exhibition trailer, the resulting litter pick was very successful. There was with positive feedback from users on the West Heath. Between the ten staff and volunteers, the team provided ten hours of litter picking in the West Heath area.



Volunteers at the Clean Up Event - Oct 2012

Other Joint Outreach Work

20. On two occasions, the THT Community Engagement Manager invited outreach workers from GMI Partnership (Gay Mans Interaction Partnership) to attend the Heath on a joint patrol with the HHC. The GMI Partnership is made up of Positive East, the Metro Centre and West London Gay Men's Project..
21. Comments made by those completing the GMI questionnaire included:
One Gentleman said that he was glad of police presence in the PSE part of The Heath as it made him feel safer. He had himself been physically attacked a few years ago at Clapham Common - he didn't report this. He consequently has never been back there since. He purposely cruises on the Heath because he knows that there is police presence and it makes him feel safer. He has spoken to other users of the Heath who say the same thing; Been attacked at Clapham Common, so use The Heath as police presence makes it safer.'
22. Some positive comments have been made and show the good results that the outreach work is getting from interacting with the regular Heath visitors. One comment makes mention of how two males who had previously been stopped by Constables from the Heath Constabulary. The males did not have a negative perception of the police which in turn reinforces the fact that they were stopped for their behaviour for good reasons and were dealt with professionally.
23. Recently the Constabulary has made contact with the new outreach worker for Camden LGBT Forum (Hannah Connelly). Going forward the Forum will have some input into the outreach programme also. Camden LGBT Forum hopes to work with the GMI Partnership next year to offer a more static service to promote their specific messages about reporting homophobic crime. On Thursday 25th October 2012, an event was held in partnership with

the Constabulary, Camden LGBT Forum and GMI on the Heath to promote their separate messages. A stall was set up on a main path at the foot of Jack Straws Car Park. It was lined with tea-lights and a rainbow flag which made it stand out. There were a handful of visitors to the stall who stayed for a discussion and were interested in the fact the various organisations were in the area. Only a few passers-by wished not to engage.

Proposals for 2013

24. The continuation in 2013 of a partnership approach with THT will support the City of London in maintaining a safe and appealing Open Space. It will continue to develop relationships with Heath users and stakeholders delivering a message of commitment to maintaining a high quality open space.
25. A limited constabulary resource, without the support of key stakeholders, may see a decline in the PSE area environmentally and an increase in crime and anti-social behaviour.
26. A continued consistent approach by the City of London, utilising constabulary officers and a dedicated Constabulary LGBT Liaison Officer who can assist in the co-ordination and delivery of the 'Bin it' message as part of the outreach work with the support of the THT outreach workers.
27. With the support of THT, the 'Bin it' message will continue to be delivered to users, thus reducing impact to the environment by littering and waste.
28. Further 'clean up' litter pick events are proposed in the spring and late summer of 2013 to promote the work that is being carried out by THT, volunteers, the City of London and the HHC.
29. THT workers to wear T-shirts promoting the 'Bin it' the campaign whilst carrying out their work on the West Heath
30. Develop further, the educational message to users when engaging with them especially around the environmental impact of not disposing of litter and waste responsibly.
31. Extend the work to other areas of the Heath where there is an identified PSE and an opportunity to promote areas to all users for their enjoyment.
32. Seek further opportunities for volunteering work, engaging with a hard to reach group of users who may have an interest in carrying out some type of conservation or maintenance work on the Heath.
33. It is suggested that further diversity training will be delivered for staff at some of the Hampstead Heath facilities, including the men's and ladies bathing ponds.
34. Hampstead Heath Rangers will lead a short walk on the West Heath as part of the Camden LGBT History month in February 2013. This walk will provide information on the environment and biodiversity on the West Heath.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

35. This partnership approach meets with The City Together Strategy themes of *“protecting, promoting and enhancing our environment and is safer and stronger”*. It links to the Department’s Improvement Plan objective of *achieving high quality and accessible open spaces and involving communities in the care and management of our sites*.
36. The outreach work meets with the Departmental Strategic Aim for Inclusion - *Involve communities and partners in developing a sense of place through the care and management of our sites and Quality to provide safe, secure and accessible Open Spaces and services for the benefit of London and the Nation*.
37. Two of the three strategic aims in the City Corporation’s Corporate Plan also apply to the outreach work, namely:
 - **Provide modern, efficient and high quality local services and policing within the Square Mile for workers, residents and visitors with a view to delivering sustainable outcomes.**
 - **Provide valued services to London and the nation.**

Implications

38. The Division currently employ two members of staff to work in the West Heath, primarily their function is to keep the area clean. There are further financial implications, which would be met from the Hampstead Heath Local Risk Budget. The costs for THT to produce information material that has been handed out, undertaking outreach works and delivering diversity training costs just in excess of £5,000.
39. The City also has byelaws for its open spaces that are relevant to the issues of managing a PSE. The byelaws for Hampstead Heath prohibit any nuisance contrary to public decency or propriety as well as designedly doing any act which outrages public decency. A person in breach of any byelaw is liable to a fine. The byelaws at Hampstead Heath are enforced by attested constables from the HHC.
40. PSEs have no legal designation. People that use them do not as a matter of course commit a criminal offence by being there. It is an individual’s behaviour that may constitute a criminal offence dependent on the circumstances and any complaint that may have been made.

Conclusion

41. Litter and waste collection takes up a considerable resource within the Division, the continuation of the outreach work along with the support from

other stakeholders will continue to deliver the 'Bin it' message, along with the City of London providing a safe environment for visitors.

42. The outreach work has gone from strength to strength. Continuing interest and enthusiasm from THT volunteers and Hampstead Heath Constables has ensured the projects successes, receiving positive feedback, visitors feeling safe and reassured and the Heath being used responsibly.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – 'Bin it' Campaign Leaflet

Background Papers:

Hampstead Heath – Public Sex Environment Outreach Work – November 2011

Contact:

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Appendix 1

Supported by



THT's Outreach Team can be contacted on 020 7812 1809. If you are involved in escorting please call the SWISH team on the same number. If you have any concerns about HIV or your sexual health call our THT Direct helpline on 0845 12 21 200. We can also refer you to a free Fastest testing clinic.

Terrence Higgins Trust is a registered charity in England and Wales (no. 288527) and Scotland (no. SC022988). Design Felton Communication 020 7405 9900 Ref: 12162



Bin it.

Terrence Higgins Trust's Outreach Team will be here from May to July on Friday nights to give out free advice, condoms and lube.

We are working with the Hampstead Heath Constabulary and MPS to ensure that you look after yourself. If you are having sex on the Heath always use a condom. **Stay Safe. Be Careful.** If you are attacked. **REPORT IT.**

If you would like to report a crime, contact us on the following numbers, we will support you in doing so;

Hampstead Constabulary: 020 8340 5260

Police: (in emergency) 999 (non emergency) 0300 123 1212

We are now providing bins for you to dispose of your sex litter.

The Heath is a place for everyone to enjoy. Put your used condoms and lube wrappings in the bin and help ensure that it remains a safe place for everybody.

Be responsible. **Bin it.**

Agenda Item 8

Committee(s): Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee	Date(s): 11 March 2013
Subject: A Review of Hampstead Heath 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games – Green to Gold Activities	Public
Report of: Leisure and Events Manager	For Discussion
<u>Summary</u>	
<p>This report details the success of the Green to Gold campaign and events held on Hampstead Heath in support of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.</p> <p>The Green to Gold campaign on Hampstead Heath consisted of 131 sport, wellbeing and cultural events which engaged with over 120,000 members of the public. As a result, the campaign allowed Hampstead Heath to showcase its facilities, to a local, national and international audience. The campaign was highlighted by a record number of participants at the major sporting events hosted on the Heath, reaching new audiences through sport and wellbeing, and increased partnership working with local councils. It also enabled the charitable work of the City of London Corporation through its open spaces to be promoted.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the views of the Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee be received on the Green to Gold campaign on Hampstead Heath.</p>	

Main Report

Background

1. The 2012 London Olympic and Paralympic Games (referred to as the “Games” throughout this report) provided an excellent opportunity for Hampstead Heath to promote its services and facilities to a wider and more global audience.
2. In 2009, the Open Spaces Department formed the Olympic Improvement Group to investigate opportunities for the City of London Corporation Open Spaces to be involved with and capitalise on the London 2012 Games. The Group’s remit included three principal aims:
 - i) Working together across Open Spaces to promote what we do in celebration of the Olympics and Paralympics.
 - ii) Developing a programme of events for each site that achieves health, well-being, culture and activity.
 - iii) Leaving a sustainable legacy for future engagement in activities promoting health, well-being and culture.

3. In 2011, the Olympic Improvement Group implemented their ideas for an Open Spaces wide campaign of activities and events to promote the City of London Corporation Open Spaces to a more global audience during the Games. The campaign was entitled 'Green to Gold' and helped to drive forward the year-long 'Festival of Wellbeing' across the Heath.
4. The 'Green to Gold' identity was developed to embrace our core aims and promote the campaign in a consistent and engaging manner across all the Open Spaces (Appendix A).

Review of 2012

5. Hampstead Heath was instrumental in delivering the vision for the Green to Gold campaign in 2012. Particular emphasis was placed on events and activities occurring on Hampstead Heath at Parliament Hill and Golders Hill Park. Throughout 2012 131 events were held as part of the Green to Gold campaign, engaging with over 120,000 individuals. The campaign was an overwhelming success with highlights including record numbers at events; introducing Hampstead Heath and its sporting facilities to new audiences; strengthening relationships with local boroughs through partnership working and developing a strong and consistent identity across the campaign to promote all the City's Open Spaces. Appendix B contains a breakdown of these events by numbers of participants.
6. The Green to Gold campaign was highlighted by a record number of participants in three major sport competitions; the English National Cross Country Championship, the London Youth Games, and the 14th Duathlon:
 - The English National Cross Country Championship marked the first national competition in the Games year and was attended by over 11,000 participants and countless spectators. The event highlighted the Heath as the premium venue for cross country racing and the success of the competition gained the City of London Corporation Open Spaces plaudits across the national sporting community.
 - The London Youth Games attracted over 7,000 young people from the local community and wider London to the Heath to engage and get involved with sport. The success of this event earned Hampstead Heath a nomination for the London Youth Games Community Partner of The Year. These Awards form part of the Balfour Beatty London Youth Games Hall of Fame awards evening and again recognised the tremendous efforts staff made to ensure a successful well run cross country event.
 - The popularity of the 14th Duathlon continued to grow and attracted a record 160 runners and swimmers in 2012. This event continues to be a unique contribution to the London sporting calendar combining running and swimming in all four of Hampstead Heath's swimming facilities.
7. Whilst the popularity of sporting events was overwhelming on Hampstead Heath, the cultural events also broke records during the year. In particular, Sacrilege, an artistic installation by Jeremy Deller comprising a large,

interactive, bouncy replica of Stonehenge which proved to be extremely popular and attracted 4,500 participants. This was a record in terms of number of participants at any one location throughout the entire Sacrilege tour and illustrates the prominence and popularity of Hampstead Heath nationally as a place to visit.

8. A second achievement of the Green to Gold campaign was introducing Hampstead Heath and its facilities, to new audiences who may not have used our Open Spaces in the past for recreation and sport. The Green to Gold campaign of events on Hampstead Heath aimed to be as inclusive as possible to engage with the widest audience. The events ranged from sporting events such as, 'Give-it-a-Go' taster sessions to cultural events and lectures from previous Olympians.
 - Over 370 individuals participated in the Wimbledon Festival Week which offered free tennis lessons from the Heath tennis coach for adults, young people and children. It finished on the Saturday with a Mixed Doubles competition and additional free taster sessions.
 - 50 people attended the lecture by David Bedford hosted by Geoff Wightman providing an enlightening in-sight to his experiences competing in the Olympics and setting out his views on the future of British sports.
 - As a result of the Green to Gold Campaign and the success of the Games, the Highgate Harriers (the local Athletics Club operating from the athletics track) have received over 100 new applications for membership.
 - Over 5,000 people used the Hampstead Heath 'Play Me, I am Yours' piano as part of the City of London Festival and over 7,000 people were entertained at the City of London Festival 'World on the Heath' family day, one of the highlights being John Etheridge and John Williams both playing together on the Parliament Hill Bandstand.
9. The Green to Gold campaign was designed to engage more individuals and reach new audiences through sport, recreation and culture. The success of the campaign was also dependent on developing our working relationships with local boroughs to capitalise on joint events. In particular, the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Celebration and the Green to Gold 'Give-it-a-Go' Legacy event were exceptionally successful partnership events. Working in conjunction with both Barnet and Camden Councils has strengthened our relationships with these boroughs.
 - A highlight of the Green to Gold campaign was the Queen's Jubilee Celebrations at Golders Hill Park which drew over 12,000 visitors. The celebrations were jointly conceived, implemented and managed by the London Borough of Barnet, London Jewish Cultural Centre and City of London Corporation. The event consisted of community organisation stalls, a full and varied music programme, family focused activities and a stunning display of fireworks. The Anna Pavlova Exhibition at Ivy House was a particularly well attended attraction.

- The Green to Gold ‘Give-it-a-Go’ Legacy event was managed in partnership with Camden Council and COO-L (Choice and Opportunity Online, a Camden initiative). The event was attended by approximately 10,000 families and young people who participated in taster sessions including rock climbing, tennis, orienteering, athletics, yoga and many more activities. Music and children’s activities rounded off this overwhelmingly popular family event. This event also marks the opportunity to capitalise on the legacy of the Games and the Green to Gold campaign, with the intention of repeating the event again in 2013.
10. The range of events could not have been achieved without the support of the huge number of volunteers engaged in sports and recreation clubs across the Heath. This contribution and approach to promoting sports and recreation activities on the Heath is something that needs to be nurtured and built upon over future years.
 11. The strength of the Green to Gold campaign across the Open Spaces was a major success. The approach allowed the Open Spaces division to allocate the appropriate resources to develop a consistent style and approach and to allow the identity of the campaign to become recognisable to the public and a source of publicity.
 12. Finally, the Green to Gold campaign on Hampstead Heath achieved the overall aim of promoting our Open Spaces, and the charitable contributions of the City of London Corporation in managing Open Spaces across London, to a wider global audience during this momentous year for London and the country.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

13. The Green to Gold events programme directly supports the Open Spaces Business Plan Strategy Aim 4: ‘Promote opportunities to value and enjoy the outdoor environment for recreation, health, learning and inclusion’ and also contributes to the Improvement Objective 4: ‘Market our services and adapt events and education programmes to deliver opportunities particularly for young people.’ In addition this campaign has helped achieve Objective 2 ‘Extending partnership-working within the community and continue to develop closer links with local authorities’.

Conclusion

14. Hampstead Heath hosted 131 events which engaged with over 120,000 members of the public during the Green to Gold campaign celebrating the 2012 Games in London. The success of this campaign contributed: to record numbers of participants at the major sporting events held on the Heath; new audiences engaged in sport, wellbeing and culture in the Open Spaces; the strengthening of partnership relationships with local councils; and the promotion of the charitable work of the City of London Corporation to a global audience.

Background Papers:

Hampstead Heath 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games activities

Appendices

Appendix A – The Green to Gold Logo

Appendix B – Green to Gold event statistics

Contact:

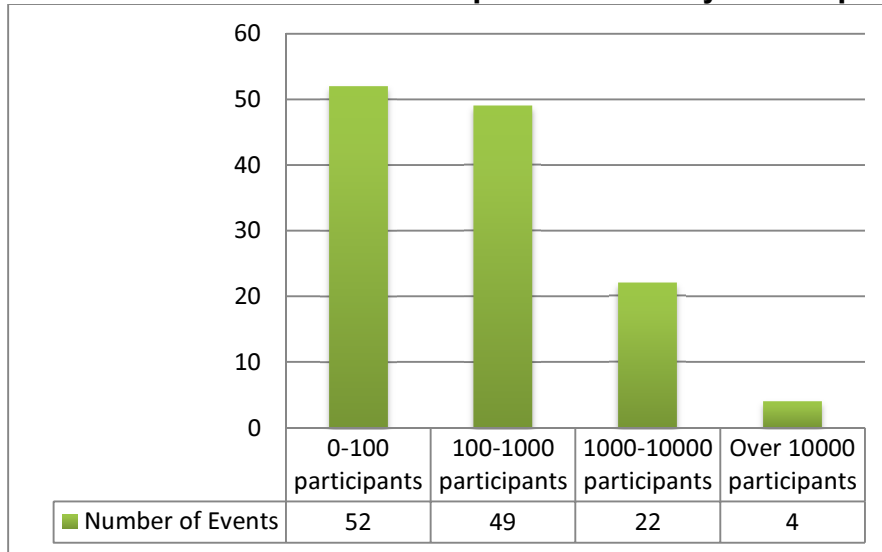
paul.maskell@cityoflondon.gov.uk | 07967 625 999:

Appendix A – The Green to Gold Campaign

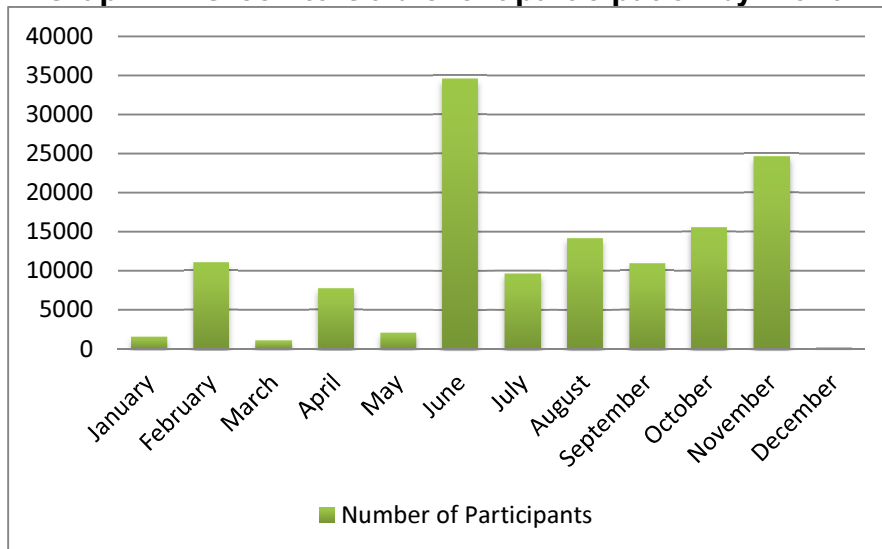


Appendix B – Green to Gold event statistics

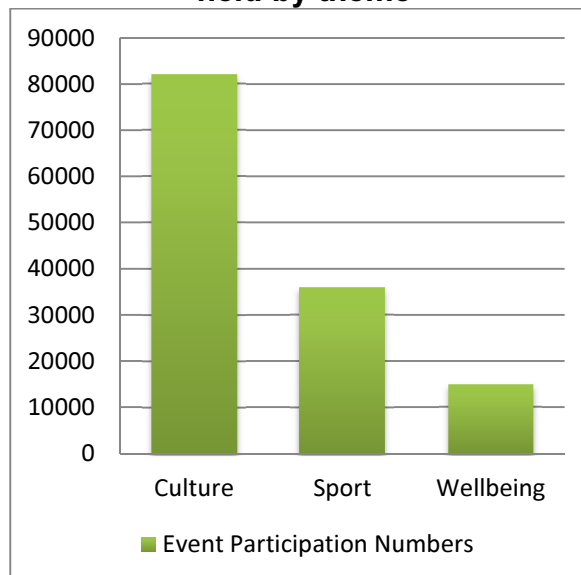
Graph 1 –Green to Gold events on Hampstead Heath by size of participation

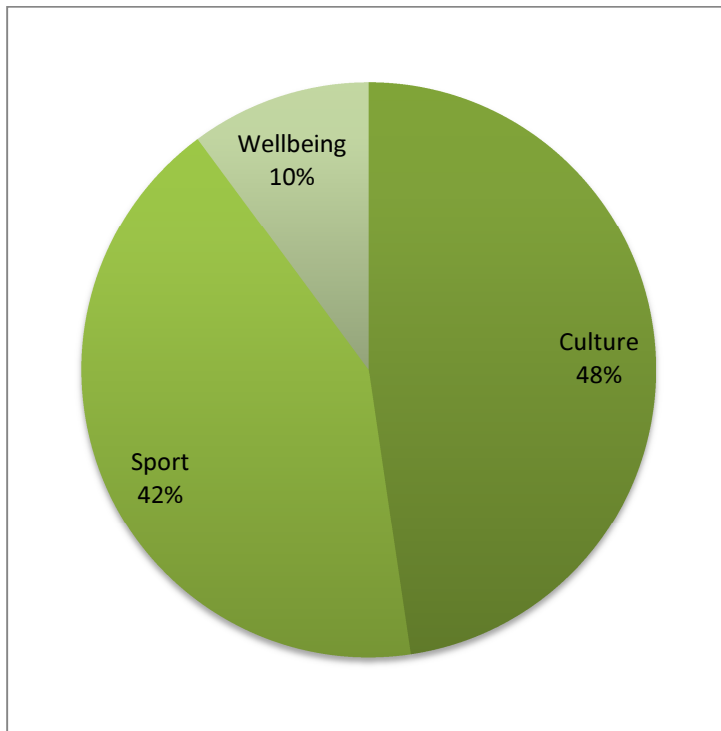


Graph 2 – Green to Gold event participation by month



Graph 3& 4 – Green to Gold events participation by theme & number of events held by theme





Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee	11th March 2013
Hampstead Heath Education Service - Annual Report 2012	Public
Report of: Community Education Officer	For Discussion
<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>This report reviews the success and key achievements of the Hampstead Heath education service in 2012, including its work on formal and informal education, community education and partnership working.</p> <p>The Hampstead Heath education service continues to be instrumental in engaging our local communities with the natural history of the Heath. In 2012, 5142 students attended 220 formal education sessions with over 510 accompanying adults and teachers achieving £12,500 income. Over 5,700 members of the public attended the 63 nature-focused events delivered across Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood and Queen's Park. In addition, the education service worked closely with our partner organisation, the RSPB, to secure approximately £500,000 Heritage Lottery Fund grant to deliver new education focused activities on the Heath in 2013.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the views of Consultative Committee be received on the work of the education service in 2012.</p>	

Main Report

Background

1. The Hampstead Heath Education service has operated as a dedicated education facility since 2006 with the opening of a classroom space at Parliament Hill. Since 2006, the service has educated over 30,000 students from the local community including Barnet, Camden, Islington and Brent. A range of informal education events help to engage with and spread important conservation messages to families and adults in the area as well. The Education Service continues to grow in success and diversity through the years.

Current Position

2. The Hampstead Heath education service remains a key tool for engaging our local communities with the natural history of our sites, through a range of diverse and inclusive activities. The service is managed by the Community Education Officer and Education Assistant, supplemented with support from qualified Educational Rangers who are employed on a casual basis.

Review of 2012

Formal Education Programme

3. The education team worked with 5142 students in 220 separate education sessions from Foundation & Early Years through to Tertiary groups. A further 510 teachers and accompanying adults were engaged through these sessions. A breakdown of these visits is provided in Appendix A.
4. In 2012, the education service focused on evaluating our services to ensure that we were meeting our customer's needs. 97% of teachers were satisfied or very satisfied with our school sessions. Our field teachers achieved a 96% satisfaction rate for their ability to meet the learning objectives and inspire the students. 99% of teachers told us that our sessions met the learning objectives agreed in advance. Finally, our administration process received a 100% satisfaction rating from teachers and school administrators (See Appendix B for details).
5. As part of our work on evaluation, the education service successfully applied to renew our Learning Outside the Classroom Quality Badge, recognising the outstanding and high quality services we provide for students and teachers.
6. Understanding our audiences allows us to effectively market our current services and analyse gaps in our provision. In 2012, our major audience continued to be Key Stage 2 groups focused on science. However, we noticed a steady increase in the bookings for orienteering sessions across all age groups. Our work with Special Educational Needs, Early Years and Foundation groups has also increased in 2012.
7. A noticeable trend in our visitation by schools was the increasing use of Golders Hill Park as an educational resource. In 2010, the number of sessions using Golders Hill Park represented less than 2% of our annual education sessions. In 2011, this increased to 6% and in 2012 this has increased to 18% (See Appendix A). The trend can be attributed to increased marketing to Barnet schools, the creation of new education sessions focused on the park, and the consultation process for involving local schools in the Wild about Hampstead Heath (WAHH) project.
8. Along with a significant rise in the number of sessions being held at Golders Hill Park, the new City Bridge Trust funded education sessions focused on Golders Hill Zoo have also been growing in popularity. In 2010, the number of sessions at Golders Hill Zoo represented less than 1% of the education bookings. In 2012, the number of sessions has risen to 6% of our bookings, highlighting the value of Golders Hill Zoo as an educational resource for Barnet schools.
9. In 2012, we proactively listened to our customers (teachers & students) to ensure that we are always striving to improve our services. We incorporated feedback left on feedback forms, from 15 different teachers into improving our education sessions.

Informal Education Programme

10. In 2012, the education service delivered 63 events for the public which engaged with over 5,700 individuals (representing a 10% increase on 2010 and 26% increase on 2011). These events are key vehicles to delivering important messages about the natural history, heritage and management of the Heath as well as focussing on value of the Heath and our other sites in North London as green spaces for our local communities. The events ranged from Olympics and Paralympics-themed wildlife events to Bat Walks and Zoo days (See Appendix C for details of the events programme attendance).
11. Responding to demand from 2011, the education service delivered extra bat walks in 2012 to bring the total to 6 per year. Additionally, a bat walk for a local primary school was also arranged to pilot a potential new programme for schools. Bat walks continued to be fully booked at least a month in advance with extensive waiting lists. As a result, in 2013 we will again increase our bat walks to respond to this demand.
12. In 2012, the team delivered events at many of the festivals and celebrations held on our sites this year in conjunction with the Green to Gold campaign and the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. Along with participating with these festivals, the education team organised and delivered the Hampstead Heath Heritage Festival & Conker Championships on the 7th October 2012. Over 650 individuals attended to celebrate the natural and social heritage of Hampstead Heath.

Partnerships, Community Education & Funded Projects

13. *City Bridge Trust*: The education service formed an essential aspect of the City Bridge Trust application and is on track to complete all its targets for 2012. This includes: the continuing work on the teaching garden at the Kenwood Eco-field in conjunction with the Conservation team; 2 new events; 1 new partnership arrangement with London Zoo; and outreach work with 3 schools in areas of deprivation.
14. *Wild About Hampstead Heath (WAHH)*: The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and City Corporation were successful in securing approximately £500,000 grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund to develop and implement the WAHH project. The first year action plan is underway with refurbishments being completed at both the Parliament Hill Changing Rooms and Golders Hill Park Glasshouse. A new kingfisher bank has also been installed at the Viaduct Pond, with excellent viewing from the bridge. A new project team was recruited by the RSPB to manage the project moving forward.
15. *Camden Summer University*: The 'Wildlife & Landscape Photography' course was run through the Camden Summer University for a second year. 10 young people between the ages of 16-19 attended the week long course based at the Education Centre which focused on learning the basics of photographing natural scenes. Each student produced a portfolio for use at job or school interviews, and was awarded an AQA qualification in photography.

Safeguarding Policy

16. In 2012, a new safeguarding policy was developed by the education team in conjunction with the play team and Leisure and Events Manager. This policy is still under review but provides clear guidelines for dealing with safeguarding and

child protection issues for the future. Additionally, both full-time members of the education team have recently attended refresher training on Safeguarding.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

17. The education programme directly supports the Open Spaces Business Plan Strategy Aim 4: 'Promote opportunities to value and enjoy the outdoors for recreation, learning and healthy living.' The work of the education service also contributes to the Improvement Objective 4: 'Market our services and provide events and opportunities to learn for all within our communities.'

Implications

18. The education service generated £12,500 from formal education sessions. This income is essential for paying towards the salary of the casual education rangers who deliver these sessions.

Conclusion

19. In 2012, the Hampstead Heath Education Service engaged with 5142 students, over 510 teachers and accompanying adults, and 5700 members of the public through a variety of events, school sessions and programmes. Evaluation remains a key aspect of our work and our attention to detail and customer service resulted in a 97% satisfaction rating from our customers and a consecutive Learning Outside the Classroom Quality Badge.

Background Papers:

Hampstead Heath Education Service Annual Report 2011

Appendices

Appendix A: Details of formal education programme

Appendix B: Measures of satisfaction and customer feedback

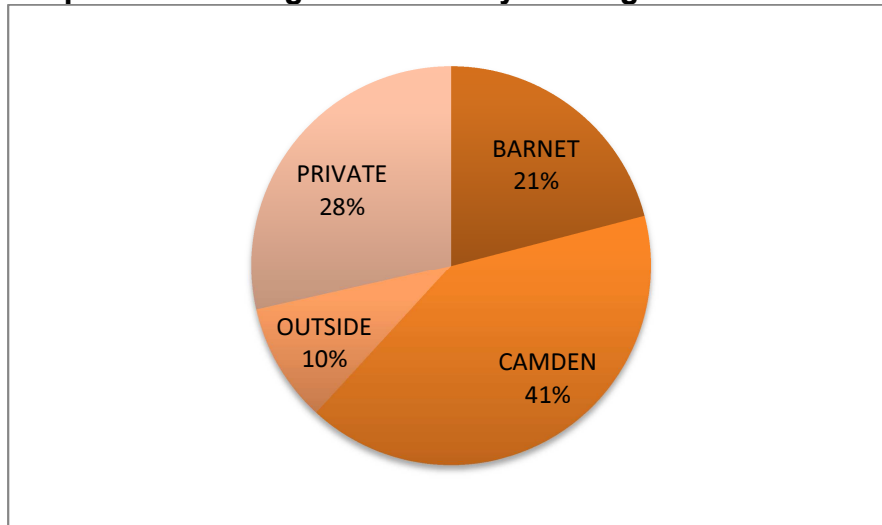
Appendix C: Details of the informal events programme

Contact:

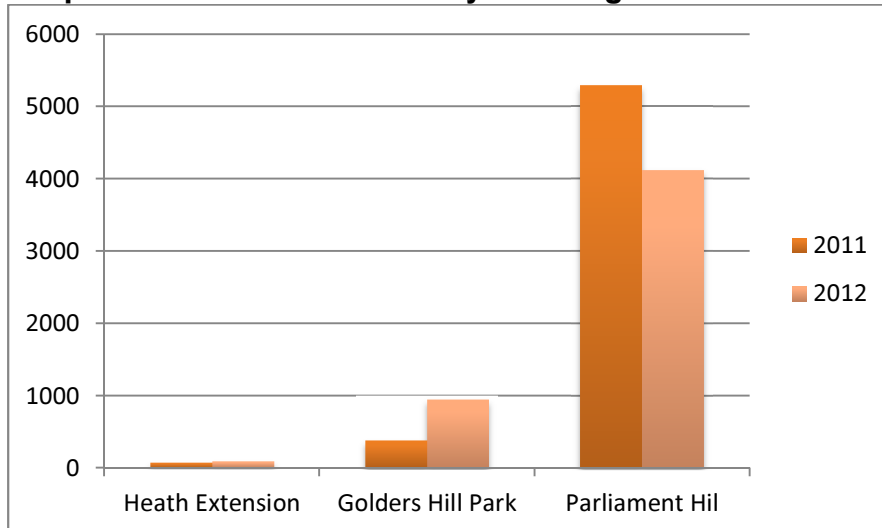
grace.rawnsley@cityoflondon.gov.uk | 020 7482 7073

Appendix A: Details of formal education programme

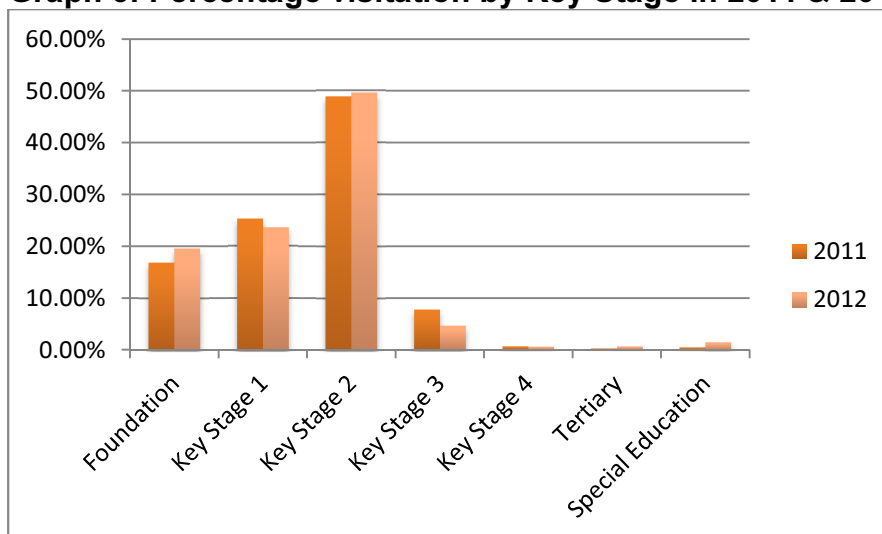
Graph 1: Percentage visitation by Borough in 2012



Graph 2: Visitation numbers by teaching location in 2011 & 2012

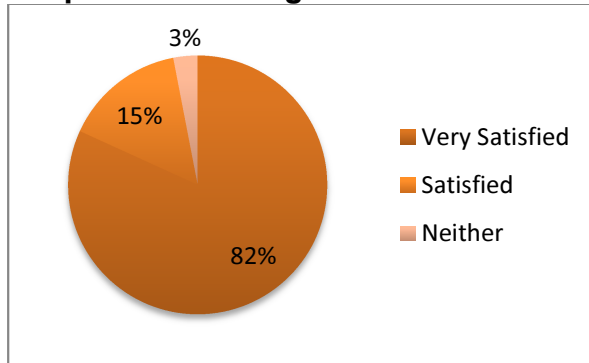


Graph 3: Percentage visitation by Key Stage in 2011 & 2012

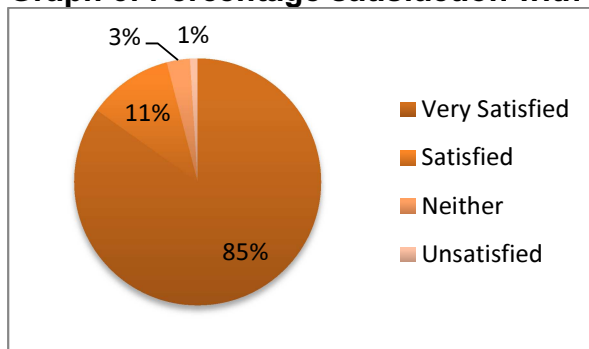


Appendix B: Measures of satisfaction and customer feedback

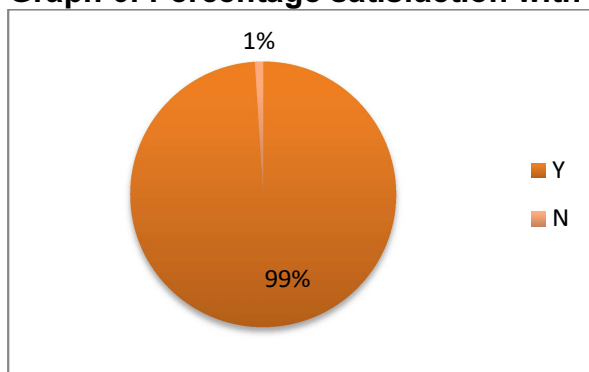
Graph 4: Percentage satisfaction with total visit experience



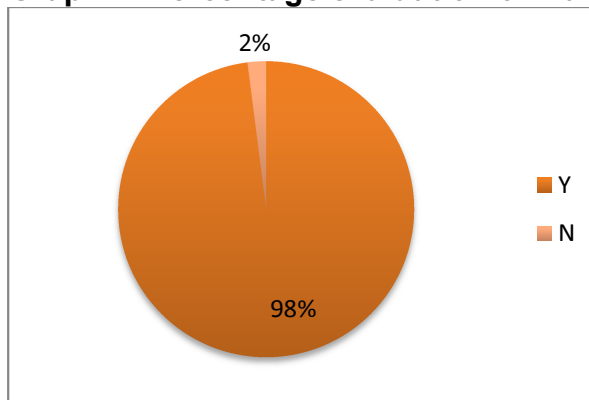
Graph 5: Percentage satisfaction with field teacher performance



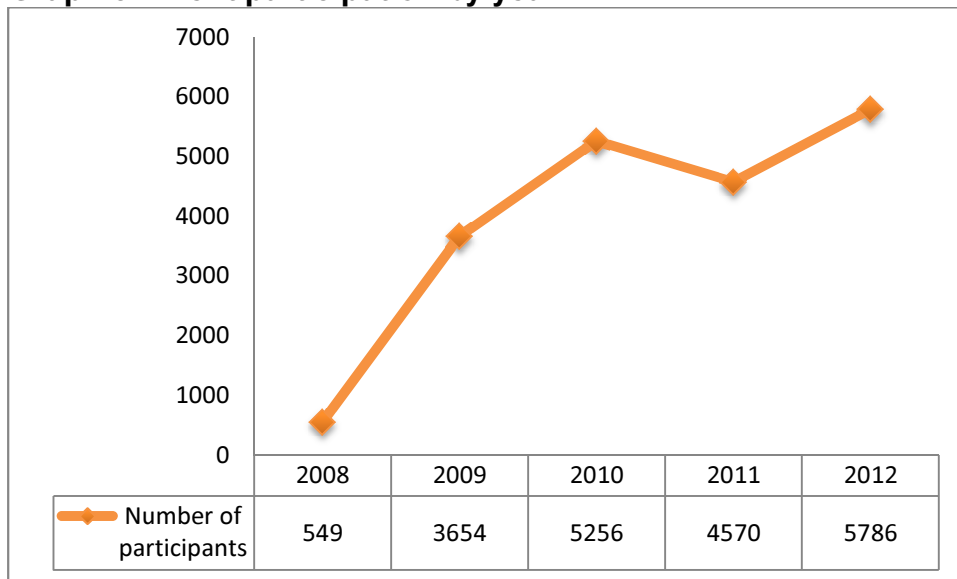
Graph 6: Percentage satisfaction with learning objectives



Graph 7: Percentage evaluation of 'value for money'



Graph 8: Event participation by year



* 2011 was characterised by extremely wet summer weather and many events were cancelled.

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Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee	11 March 2013
Review of the Hampstead Heath Summer Events Programme 2012	Public
Report of: Superintendent of Hampstead Heath	For Discussion
<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>This report reviews the 2012 summer events programme at Hampstead Heath, it also includes for clarity the work the teams have undertaken in supporting events at Highgate Wood and Queen's Park.</p> <p>In 2012, the Education and Play teams on Hampstead Heath jointly implemented 31 nature focused events through the summer holidays, these events were attended by some 3,500 individuals. Olympic and Paralympics themed events provided a unique opportunity to engage new audiences with the natural heritage of our Open Spaces. The summer events programme remains a key method for inspiring children and families about nature.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the Consultative Committee note the success of the summer events programme and provide their views on the events. 	

Main Report

Introduction

1. The Hampstead Heath Education and Play team have managed a very successful joint programme of events through the August summer holidays aimed at families and children aged primarily 5-12 since 2010. These events aim to inspire and engage children and families with nature and also promote the value of our Open Spaces through an innovative combination of play and education-based activities.
2. In 2012, the Hampstead Heath Education and Play teams successfully designed and implemented 31 events through the month of August. Over 3,500 participants attended these events held across Parliament Hill, Golders Hill Park, Highgate Wood, and Queens Park, representing an increase in participation from 2011.

Review

3. Since 2010, the summer events programme has been developed for families and children aged 5-12. However, increasing numbers of families with children outside of this age range have been attending our events. As a result, we adapted our events in 2012 to reflect our younger audience.

4. The Education and Play teams engaged over 3,500 participants in 31 events across Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood and Queen's Park. The success of these events was measured by their participation figures (Appendix A) and visitor feedback in the form of a comment book (see Appendix B for a selection of comments).
5. In 2012, to complement the successful Green to Gold campaign implemented across Open Spaces, new Olympic and Paralympic themed events were created. These events aimed to bring together the popularity and excitement of the Olympics and Paralympics with messages regarding conservation and the natural world. The events proved very popular and details of the positive feedback received can be found in Appendix B.
6. The 2012 programme also marked an even more successful year of managing these events jointly between the Play and Education teams on Hampstead Heath. Working in partnership, the teams allocated a lead for each event to ensure each event was successful, creative, and managed appropriately.
7. Overall, the main aim of the summer events programme is to engage children and families with the natural heritage and importance of our Open Spaces using alternative and innovative methods such as wild play and nature challenges. The events are designed to inspire participants through 'having fun' and this was achieved very successfully in 2012. Appendix C shows the variety of activities that were used to achieve this goal.
8. Using alternative methods for engaging children and families also allows the summer events programme promote messages about nature and Open Spaces to new audiences. While some of our visitors came specifically for the events, many were using the open spaces for other recreational activities and decided to participate.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

9. The summer events programme directly supports the Open Spaces Business Plan Strategy Aim 4: 'Promote opportunities to value and enjoy the outdoors for recreation, learning and healthy living.' and also contributes to the Improvement Objective 4: 'Market our services and provide events and opportunities to learn for all within our communities.'

Implications

10. The programme adheres to the original budget from the 2009 external entertainments budget for Hampstead Heath and therefore does not incur additional expense. Some additional budget was allocated from Queen's Park and Highgate Wood to cover the costs of entertainment programmes at these respective sites.

Conclusion

11. In 2012, our summer events programme was attended by 3,500 individuals over 31 events across Parliament Hill, Golders Hill Park, Highgate Wood and Queen's Park. These events are an excellent opportunity to engage new audiences with the natural heritage and importance of our Open Spaces through interactive, innovative and alternative activities.

Background Papers:

Appendices

Appendix A – Participation figures for summer events

Appendix B – Highlights from the customer feedback book

Appendix C – Images of the innovative events

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Appendix A – Participation figures for summer events

Table 1: Event Participation by Open Space

	Number of Children	Number of Adults	Total Attendance	Number of events
Highgate Wood				
Climb, swing, bounce	250	95	345	1
Wild play	72	43	115	1
Wild & Wacky Olympics	110	51	161	1
Nature Paralympics	65	40	105	1
Parliament Hill				
Climb, swing, bounce	170	80	250	1
Rookie Rangers	36	0	36	4
Save the World Girl	6	4	10	1
Secret Garden	228	149	377	4
Wild play	144	67	211	1
Wild & Wacky Olympics	86	33	119	1
Nature Paralympics	15	15	30	1
Storytelling	40	27	67	1
Queens Park				
Bugs & Butterflies	93	43	136	1
Wild play	116	44	160	1
Wild & Wacky Olympics	127	42	169	1
Golders Hill Park				
Bugs & Butterflies	130	53	183	1
Save the World Girl	12	8	20	1
Wild play	132	60	192	1
Zoo days	234	155	389	4
Wild & Wacky Olympics	133	52	185	1
Nature Paralympics	104	82	186	1
Storytelling	33	20	53	1
Grand Total	2336	1163	3499	31

**All figures are estimates taken during the events*

Appendix B – Highlights from the customer comment book

Parliament Hill

“So important for kids to interact with nature.” – *A father at the Summer Secret Garden*

“Thank you for doing this. I really enjoyed it thanks” – *A child at Climb Swing Bounce*

Queen’s Park

“This is probably the first time my kids asked to go home because *they* were tired.” – *A mother at Wild Play Day*

“I love Queen’s Park. Thank you for a lovely time!” – *A child at Wild & Wacky Olympics*

“I really liked these activities because they are really interesting to do and they are very exciting!” – *A child at Wild & Wacky Olympics*

Golders Hill Park

“The activities for children were brilliant. The sensory area was well thought through and perfect for young ones” – *A mother at Nature Paralympics*

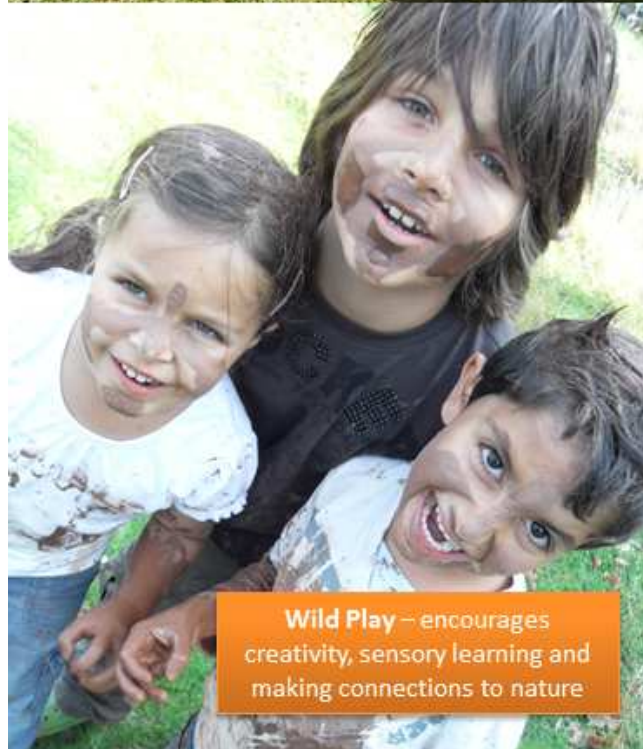
“Thank you for showing me the butterflies.” – *A child at Bugs and Butterflies*

Highgate Wood

“So much better than the clowns you used to have.” – *A father at Climb Swing Bounce*

“I liked making tree spirits. It was amazing!” – *A child at Wild Play Day*

Appendix C – Images of the innovative activities



Committee(s):	Date(s):
Hampstead Heath Consultative Management Committee	11 th March 2013
Subject: Review of Affordable Art Fair on Hampstead Heath in November 2012 and Proposals for 2013 and Beyond	
Report of: Superintendent of Hampstead Heath	For Discussion
<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>This report reviews the success of the Affordable Art Fair that was held at East Heath between the 1st and 4th of November 2012, that attracted 18,500 (adult) visitors over the course of four and a half days generating £2.8 million of art work sales by the 107 galleries exhibiting.</p> <p>The report also sets out a potential proposal from the Affordable Art Fair to hold a further event on the back of the June 2014 art event.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note the success of the 2012 Affordable Art Fair in welcoming 18,500 (adult) visitors to the Heath and raising additional income to support management of the site; • Note the plans that are underway with regards the June 2013 event; • Provide views on the principle of hosting another event on the back of the Affordable Art Fair in June 2014 subject to a further more detailed report later in 2013. 	

Main Report

Introduction

1. The Affordable Art Fair (AAF) was established in 1999 by Will Ramsay, founder, as a public showcase for contemporary art. Affordable Art Fairs events are now held successfully in Bristol, New York, Amsterdam, Milan,

Rome, Seattle, Mexico City, Hamburg, Singapore and Brussels as well as a bi-annual event held in Battersea Park, London.

2. Galleries exhibit original work including paintings, sculpture, photography and prints. AAF creates a relaxed, friendly, enjoyable family environment where the public can browse, enjoy and learn about contemporary art, which is also available for purchase.
3. It is an event which principally supports the visual arts, participation and learning. It is open to the public for four and a half days with two reception evenings, including one charity benefit night.
4. The inaugural AAF at Hampstead Heath welcomed 17,000 (adult) visitors over the course of four and a half days, £2.6 million of art work was sold by the 98 galleries exhibiting. AAF does not take commission on artwork sold – this figure is solely based on the items sold by all the participating galleries.

Review of 2012

5. The second edition of AAF at Hampstead Heath welcomed 18,500 (adult) visitors over the course of four and a half days and £2.8 million of art work was sold by the 107 galleries exhibiting. Overall AAF made a small profit of £15,000. A detailed account of the 2012 AAF is appended to this report.
6. AAF's charity beneficiary was Keats Community Library, who raised a fantastic £11,120 plus gift aid, as well as utilising the fair as a platform to promote the charity to a wider audience and recruit members.
7. Adverse weather conditions during the set up period, which had to take place in late October 2012, provided severe logistical issues with installation of the marquee. These were exacerbated by the contractor's delays, due to issues with the product and equipment. Fortunately Heath staff were able to work together with AAF management and provide advice from their experiences of managing events on the site to provide solutions. A review of the processes has taken place between the City Corporation and AAF officers with assurances that these issues will be addressed for the 2013 fair.
8. Overall feedback from exhibitors was better than from the 2011 event, but tensions remain about the proximity of the Hampstead Heath event to Battersea Park event. Approval to move to a June event this year will hopefully enable the Hampstead Heath fair to create its own identity in terms of putting it firmly on an independent footing from the autumn Battersea fair.

9. The increase in distribution of complimentary tickets or discounted tickets proved valuable in increasing footfall, particularly on the Friday. The organisers were delighted that 51% of visitors had never been to an AAF before, demonstrating that the Hampstead Heath fair is serving new audiences.

Proposals for 2013

10. Approval was given in 2012 to host the 2013 event in June. The City have prepared a Licence based on AAF taking control of the site at East Heath from the 29th May to the 24th June 2013, with the fair taking place between Wednesday 12th and Sunday 16th June 2013. AAF will then be off-site before the peak season on the Heath commences in July 2013.
11. In recognition of the peak period for use of the land the City have sought an increased site fee of £35,000 (compared to the £30,000 approved in 2012) and discussions are in place for higher operational costs to reflect additional resources associated with managing the event.
12. Promotion of the Heath car parks will also continue and this also helps with additional income generation, particularly at Jack Straws Castle where the facility is seldom at capacity.
13. Given potentially hot weather conditions AAF have had to consider increased production costs, such as the need for temperature control in the marquee and additional marketing budget now this can no longer be shared with the Battersea event.

Proposals for 2014 and Beyond

14. Discussions have also taken place with AAF about the potential opportunities for retaining the marquee for an additional week to enable a second event to take place on the back of the AAF in 2014 and beyond. Discussions are taking place with a number of potential ideas being considered, such as a Garden Fair. Attached is a brief summary of the concept that would be directly managed by the AAF.
15. It is recognised that any event has to complement the Heath's activities and the nature of the surrounding community. The potential for a second event that requires only a week extension to the existing Licence could greatly assist in delivering additional revenue to support the Heath, vital at a time when budgets are constantly under pressure.

Strategic Implications

16. This proposal supports the City Together Strategy of being “vibrant and culturally rich”. It also helps to support the Open Spaces Business Plan improvement objective of “Marketing our services and adapting events and education programmes to deliver opportunities particularly for young people”.

Financial and Risk Implications

Financial

17. In 2012 the AAF Hampstead Heath Fair made a small profit of £15,000. The City received a £30,000 fee for use of the site and a further £25,000 towards operational costs of staff time, transport and materials.
18. For the 2013 AAF, the City is seeking a fee of £35,000 for the use of the site that will contribute to the management of the Heath. The operational fee for staff time, transport and materials is currently in negotiation.

Risk implications

19. These are set out in some detail in the detailed post fair report. Ultimately it is a commercial decision for AAF to determine whether or not to hold an event on the Heath. Seeking a significantly increased fee could potentially result in AAF seeking an alternative London venue. The ability to earn additional income from the East Heath fairground site was a matter that was raised with many local groups and Societies at meetings held during 2011, about budget reductions. There was a consensus that this area of the Heath could accommodate additional events, if they were complementary to the Heath and local area. The provision of an art fair continues to be a popular event and hopefully in future years AAF can build upon the community partnerships to strengthen the relationship with this event.

Legal Implications

20. Under article 7(1)(bb) of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Provisional Order Confirmation (Greater London Parks and Open Spaces) Act 1967 (“the Order”) the City may provide exhibitions and trade fairs on the Heath for the purpose of promoting the arts.
21. Under article 7 of the Order the City may erect structures and set apart or enclose a part of the Heath. Under article 8 of the Order the City may enter

into a Licence with any person to provide such an exhibition or trade fair subject to such terms and conditions as to payment or otherwise as it considers desirable, and to sell goods. Under article 10 of the Order the City may authorise the Licensee to make reasonable charges for admission.

22. AAF would be responsible for securing all necessary permissions to host the event.

Property Implications

23. The City Surveyor supports the proposal as an appropriate use of the City's assets. In order to protect and maintain Hampstead Heath, it is to be ensured that a Licence granted to the AAF will contain appropriate indemnity, repair, re-instatement and health and safety provisions.

Conclusion

24. Overall the feedback on the fair has been very positive and many views favour an annual fair on the Heath as it underlines the area's rich traditions with the arts and incorporates many community values, whilst creating a revenue stream for the City of London.

Contact:

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Affordable Art Fair Hampstead 2012 – Post Fair Report

OVERVIEW

- The second edition of AAF Hampstead welcomed 18,500 (adult) visitors over the course of four and a half days and £2.8 million* of art work was sold by the 107 galleries exhibiting.
- AAF's charity beneficiary was Keats Community Library who raised a fantastic £11,120 plus gift aid as well as utilising the fair as a platform to promote the charity to a wider audience and recruit members.
- AAF supported local organisations including Hampstead School of Art, Heath Hands, City of London Corporation, and North London Open Space Education team.
- Laithwaites and Cass Art London sponsored sections of the fair which helped generate revenue. We hope to build on all these relationships and continue the partnerships into the future.
- Operations were problematic mainly due to marquee contractor delays and structural issues which put extreme pressure on completion and opening the event in time.
- Poor weather throughout the build and during the event meant the site became very muddy very quickly which increased delays, caused problems for exhibitors and visitors, and substantially increased expenses for additional products to overcome issues.
- AAF Hampstead made a small profit of £15,000.

**AAF does not take any commission on artwork sold – this figure is solely based on the items sold by all the participating galleries*



VISITORS

Attendance	2011	2012
Wed	2500	2500
Thu	2800	3000
Fri	2025	3600
Sat	4550	4400
Sun	5125	5000
TOTAL	17000	18500
Art Sales	2011	2012
Wed	206696	257292
Thu	345056	511479
Fri	337850	457200
Sat	757575	725085
Sun	926853	933712
TOTAL	2574030	2884768
Announced	£2.6 million	£2.9 million

- 1,500 visitor increase from 2011 overall.
- Increased attendance on Friday due to 3,500 free tickets for two distributed.
- Slight decrease in attendance over the weekend - visitor numbers were affected by severe weather conditions and half term when many families leave the area.
- 82.5% of the total visitors entered the fair using either a complimentary or a discounted invitation, 62% of which gained free entry. 7.5% increase in visitors using complementary and discount tickets on 2011.
- 51% of visitors surveyed had not been to an Affordable Art Fair before.

TICKETS

Complimentary Ticket	Visitor Redemption 2011	Visitor Redemption 2012
Complimentary invitations (Free entry)	9224	11515
Total visitors enter for free	9,224 (55% total visitors)	11,515 (62% total visitors)
Discount Ticket	Visitor Redemption	Visitor Redemption
Discount invitations (HP, Concessions)	3370	3786
Total visitors coming in with an offer	3,370 (20% total visitors)	3,786 (20.5% total visitors)
TOTAL complimentary & discount invitations distributed	12,594 (75% total visitors)	15,301 (82.5% total visitors)

FINANCE

- Hosting the fairs back to back enabled AAF Hampstead to share the marketing campaign and some of the production elements with AAF Battersea the week before.
- Unfortunately ticket revenue decreased due to the increase in complimentary and discounted tickets.
- We are delighted to be able to offer so many complimentary tickets to attract a wider audience, however, year on year we predict this to affect our bottom line. In the future, we may have to consider limiting the numbers of complimentary invitations distributed.
- Overheads have remained the same as in 2012 despite an overall increase due to recruiting extra staff for the fairs and the launch of six new art fairs around the world.

INCOME	2011	2012
Rent of stands	649,590 (2202sqm)	749,125 (2305sqm)
Extra stand fittings	69,000	72,000
Tickets	60,000	53,500
Sponsorship	0	9,500
TOTAL	778,590	884,125

EXPENSES	2011	2012
Structures	200,000	204,000
Stand build	47,000	47,900
Stand lighting	22,000	22,000
Heating & fuel	23,100	38,250
Camden Council	5,000	1,900
Carpets	14,000	14,050
Wi-Fi & Connectivity	5,000	4,500
Production	69,400	88,700
Electricity & rigging	62,000	63,000
Heras fencing & track	15,600	13,100
Toilet hire & service	17,800	18,000
Marketing & PR	140,000	133,000
Overhead	164,800	164,800
TOTAL	785,700	813,200

COLC REVENUE		
Site Fee	30,000	30,000
Operations Fee	20,000	25,000
PV Ticket Charity Donation	560	870
TOTAL	50,560	55,870

AAF Total expenses	836,260	869,070
TOTAL PROFIT	-57,670	15,055

AAF HAMPSTEAD 2013 AND BEYOND

- There are some major logistic issues with the tent contractor that must be addressed and, once 2012 has been reconciled, we will endeavour to either contract a new supplier or, use the existing supplier with assurances that this year's tent issues have been fixed.
- Exhibitors are much happier to exhibit at a stand alone Hampstead fair from June 2013 for several reasons:
 - Not splitting the market with AAF Battersea the week before
 - Artists are able to produce more quality work for one art fair opposed to two
 - Better weather conditions will improve accessibility onto the site
 - Extended daylight hours helps the build and breakdown schedule as well as better for Late View evenings when the area has been very dark previously
 - No conflict with other art fairs, public or school holidays
- Potential issues in 2013 are a dramatic increase in venue and production costs. Production implications could include temperature control and staffing. Increased expenses include:
 - Venue hire is charged at a premium due to peak event season
 - Essential air conditioning requires three times the amount of power and fuel
 - Hampstead marketing budgets will have to increase as they are no longer shared with AAF Battersea
 - Peak season on Hampstead Heath will increase staffing and health and safety pressures particularly with regards to vehicle movements on site
- An increase in production and venue costs will impact our bottom line unless we can increase revenue to ensure the third edition of the fair does not make a loss.
- If agreed, a second event hiring the marquee after the art fair in 2014 will increase profitability for COLC and AAF.
- We appreciate that moving to June means added management pressure for COLC; therefore we aim to increase the site hire fee to reflect this. We are currently budgeting for 2013 and are working on cost savings in order to increase the hire fee up to 16.5% if possible. However, as AAF only made a small profit in 2012 and costs will increase in 2013, we need to ensure that we improve the bottom line in year three otherwise the success and longevity of the art fair will be jeopardised in the future.
- AAF aim to work with the local community to tie into their Summer Festival and create a London culture hub around Hampstead, helping attract visitors into the area.
- Throughout the duration of the fair, the East Heath and Jack Straws pay and display car parks were full maximising revenue for COLC. However, limited parking on site meant visitors were turned away to park elsewhere, potentially losing custom. We need to research other parking solutions to increase availability.



2013 AAF TIMETABLE

- AAF Battersea Spring Collection: 7 – 10 March
- AAF Bristol: 26 – 28 April
- AAF Hampstead: 13 – 16 June (take over 29 May, hand back 24 June)
- AAF Battersea Autumn Collection: 24 – 27 October

CONCLUSION

Overall the second edition of the Affordable Art Fair Hampstead was deemed a success by exhibitors and visitors alike. Many of the community and supporters of Keats Community Library very much enjoyed the fair. A number of consultative committee groups have kindly written to express their gratitude of free admittance and for bringing a community centric annual arts event to the Heath.

There are further improvements to be made; the delays to the build and bad weather caused many problems which we must resolve and overcome in its third year. Longer daylight hours will help the build and breakdown schedule; however we need to assess the marquee contractor for 2013.

We had aimed for better attendance, and believe that the 1,500 increase in visitors is largely down to the free Friday tickets distributed. Moving the fair to an annual June date will hopefully attract more visitors as the date will not clash with school holidays nor be at a time when there are many other art fairs in London. It will be great to be a part of the Hampstead Summer Festival underlining the areas rich traditions with the arts and continuing to incorporate many community values.

Affordable Art Fair staff and exhibitors would like to take the opportunity to thank the City of London Corporation and members of the Consultative Committees for their continuing support and we are all looking forward to working together to create successful events on the Heath again in the future.



APPENDIX

1. A Snapshot of Visitor Feedback

- *What is good about the fair is its accessibility, sense of adventure - something for all tastes so doesn't matter if you don't like it all.*
- *More variety of artwork.*
- *Very impressive.*
- *I'm pleased to see such a variety of buyers too - as opposed to the upmarket fairs which seem very limited in their appeal!*
- *Thought the quality of food was very good - simple but tasty!*
- *There have been improvements every year since AAF began! Continue as you are doing.*
- *Perhaps an AAF with price range less than £1000.*
- *Very accessible, love the layout, good selection and quality of art on show!*
- *Don't go over £4,000!*
- *Really appreciate the good quality, affordable food in the cafe.*
- *While it is affordable, I think there could be more art that is less expensive for those with no budget at all.*
- *It's very well done - bit less music in the cafe would help though.*
- *Ticket cost too high.*
- *Better road signs.*
- *Everything good!*
- *Keep the same caterers!*
- *Think the way in which the fair works is great!*
- *Thank you for allowing pets! It enables us to come.*
- *Cheaper tickets, food and drink.*
- *Think the fair is great!*
- *Bigger range of lower priced art.*
- *Too hot.*
- *Crèche fantastic.*
- *More space.*
- *Maybe have the fairs more often?*
- *Late opening that is free of children.*
- *More seating.*
- *Encouraging the 'own art' scheme to allow monthly payments.*
- *Brilliant as is, fantastic toilets.*
- *Have a bigger area with under £500 works.*
- *Fair dates too close together and too geographically close together.*
- *One family day, rest of fair for adults only.*
- *Hard to find from tube - clearer signing would help.*
- *Love the toilets.*
- *Entrance fee quite high.*
- *Would it be possible to spread it over a few more days?*

HAMPSTEAD HEATH SPORTS ADVISORY FORUM

MONDAY 4 FEBRUARY 2013

MINUTES OF THE HAMPSTEAD HEATH SPORTS ADVISORY FORUM HELD AT THE STAFF YARD, PARLIAMENT HILL FIELDS, LONDON NW5 ON MONDAY, 4 FEBRUARY 2013 AT 6:30PM.

Present

Members:

Bob Slowe (Chairman)	-	Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee (Highgate Harriers Committee)
Marc Hutchinson	-	HH Winter Swimming Club/ Heath & Hampstead Society
Dave Bedford	-	London Marathon Trust
Rudolph Benjamin	-	HH tennis coach
Richard Sumray	-	Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee (London Council for Sports and Recreation)
Richard Priestley	-	Highgate Harriers
Simon Taylor	-	Hampstead Rugby Club

In attendance

Jeremy Simons (Hampstead Heath Management Committee Chairman)
Ben Pochee (Highgate Harriers)
Graham Norris (Highgate Harriers)
Kate Jenrick (Highgate Harriers)

Officers

Natasha Cendrowicz	-	Note taker (also Highgate Harriers)
Simon Lee	-	Superintendent, Hampstead Heath
Declan Gallagher	-	Manager, Parliament Hill
Paul Maskell	-	Leisure & Events Manager, Hampstead Heath

1. Apologies

Apologies were received from John Carrier.

2. **Minutes of the last meeting**

The minutes of the last meeting held on 2 October 2012 were agreed as a correct record.

3. **Matters Arising**

AOB – Camden Representative (item 9) Paul Maskell reported that discussions were ongoing with Camden regarding a replacement for Erin Bunting on the Forum. Although Camden were not planning to appoint a dedicated Olympics officer, it was hoped that a new sports representative would be appointed in time for the next meeting.

AOB –BMF Paul Maskell reported that discussions had taken place with British Military Fitness regarding opening up the franchise for an open air fitness operator, once their contract was due to expire.

4. **Charging Policy**

A report by Simon Lee regarding a draft charging policy was considered. The Chairman thanked Richard Sumray for his input in the preparation of this report. The Chairman noted that the City of London were happy with the principles suggested.

During the course of discussions, the following points were made:

- The Chairman favoured taking three or four sports for detailed consideration each year, resulting in prices being set for three years, with adjustments for inflation.
- Dave Bedford felt that the order in which each sport was considered was important. He favoured including athletics in the first tranche of sports and different types of sport should be considered in any one year.
- Richard Sumray referred to an iterative process which needed to be adopted to make the pricing policy and what was driving each policy, clearer.
- Richard Sumray stated that diversity needed to be a consideration when looking at each sport.
- The Chairman noted that swimming was not within the Forum's remit, as it was already dealt with at the Swimmers' Forum.
- Simon Lee felt there was merit in taking the policy to the Superintendents' meeting, for it to be considered for adoption by the Open Spaces Department and also by the Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee.

RESOLVED: That:-

- i) Simon Lee prepare a list of sports and venues, with a suggested order, for consideration at the next meeting; and
- ii) The contents of the report be supported.

5. **Update on Places, People and Play**

A number of architectural drawings, setting out proposals for a new cricket pavilion, were circulated by the Simon Lee. Simon Lee

explained that two phases of construction were being considered. The first phase would cost £60,000 to £80,000 and included construction of a veranda and changing rooms. The second phase, would cost £80,000 and involve extending the facility and creating larger internal changing rooms. He reminded the Forum, that due to ongoing spending constraints, the City of London was not currently permitting any new capital projects. Even with the match funding element, it would be difficult to make a case for the remaining funds to be released.

A discussion then took place regarding whether funding from other sources could be found to secure the money from the Places, People and Play, to build a new cricket pavilion. David Bedford was asked whether the London Marathon Trust might consider bridging the funding gap. He felt that it had more chance of success if it was a standalone project. He referred to the ongoing strong relationship between the London Marathon and the City of London. Richard Sumray preferred securing funding for the cheaper scheme first, as there was scope at a later date to extend the premises, should further funds be forthcoming.

RESOLVED: That:-

- i) the London Marathon Trust be approached to see whether they would be prepared to part fund the cheaper pavilion option;
- ii) Simon Lee sound out City of London support for the cheaper option for the cricket pavilion, once ~~additional~~ funding for the entire project had been secured; and
- iii) On the above basis, Simon Lee approach Places, People and Play to ascertain if they would support match funding for a new cricket pavilion on the Parliament Hill fields cricket green.

6. Verbal Presentation by Highgate Harriers

The Chairman reminded the Forum that in order to keep in touch with all the sports on the Heath, it had been agreed to invite each sport to make a presentation at a Forum meeting, to help the Forum better understand how they could help these sports.

Kate Jenrick, Graham Norris and Ben Pochee set out how Highgate Harriers operated and changes introduced in recent years to improve the success of the Club. Membership in all age groups was expanding. This had been anticipated, in the wake of the Olympics. The Club has been able to maintain a high level of competition for serious athletes, as well as attracting training sessions to suit recreational runners. A stronger sense of club identity had been achieved by ensuring that Club banners and the Club gazebo were present at fixtures, which was helping the club to get noticed at regional and national level.

The volunteer dimension to the club has also improved in recent years, thanks to the success of Quadkids, which takes place once a month for eight months of the year. Parents were more inclined to get involved in

the Club, which had improved the club's standing in the local community.

Responding to questions, Kate explained that the capacity of the Club was dependent on the number of coaches available, which had increased significantly in recent years. In addition, while more areas of the Heath were available for training in the summer months, the shorter days in the winter months, limited training options. She suggested that having access to portable lighting would improve the training scope in the winter months.

A discussion took place regarding whether additional lighting on the Heath could be entertained. Simon Taylor supported the proposal of investing in temporary portable lighting, which could also be used by the rugby club. Simon Lee advised that provided these were only temporary lights, planning consent would not be required. In order for this to be taken forward, it would need the support of the Consultative Committee.

In response to a question regarding the club's weaknesses, Kate Jenrick explained that the club lacked depth in field events, specifically throwers, due to scarcity of throwing coaches.

In response to a question regarding how the club interacted with parkrun, Ben Pochee explained that they both happily co-existed, with club members regularly taking part in Hampstead Heath parkrun events.

Responding to a question regarding how the Club interacted with the local community, Graham Norris explained that a productive relationship with Camden Sports Development meant that initiatives such as Disability Quadkids were being taken forward and extended to university aged children with disabilities. Graham went on to explain how the Club had gone about improving its accreditation status to attract external funders and demonstrate that it was a well run club to attract further members. Ben referred to the use of social media to engage with other sports.

Responding to a question regarding how the Club was able to reach out to non sporty children, Ben Pochee explained that Quadkids provided a fun introduction to athletics. The emphasis was on having fun and personal development rather than serious competition.

Kate referred to the growing relationship with the rugby club, which shared the use of the athletics track during training nights.

RESOLVED: That:-

- i) the Highgate Harriers members be thanked for their presentation; and

- ii) Simon Lee investigate whether temporary lighting could be introduced to assist the rugby and athletics clubs with their winter training.

7. **Review of Green to Gold**

Paul Maskell provided an update on the success of Green to Gold during 2012. By the end of 2012, 131 events had taken place as part of the Green to Gold festival of sport. He also updated the Forum of events further events taking place in 2013, as the Green to Gold sobriquet was able to continue until September 2013. Paul was thanked for the huge amount of work he had put into securing the success of an unprecedented number of events during 2012.

RECEIVED.

8. **Draft Cancellation Policy Large Events (Adverse Weather Conditions)**

A report by Simon Lee regarding a draft cancellation policy for large events, due to adverse weather conditions, was considered. The Chairman explained that the need for such a policy had arisen in light of the recent cancellation of the Southern Counties Cross Country Championships, which had been due to take place on 26 January on the Heath. These had been cancelled due to the dangerous conditions underfoot, should the race have gone ahead on that day. David Bedford remarked that he had walked on the Heath on the 26 January and in his opinion conditions were indeed very dangerous and the decision to cancel had been correct. While there had been a lot of adverse comment, it was felt that lessons should be learnt. Managing communication and liaising with the organisers early on alternative dates were now favoured.

Simon Lee advised the Forum that this incident had also called into question whether the event had been properly licenced. A discussion took place regarding whether more could be done to encourage the English Cross Country Association to enter into a conventional licence agreement with the City of London when cross country events were being organised on the Heath.

RESOLVED: That:-

- i) The draft cancellation policy be supported; and
- ii) The report be submitted to the Consultative and Management Committees for endorsement.

9. **Any other business**

- i) Lido Showers In response to a question by Natasha Cendrowicz, Paul Maskell explained that problems had arisen during the building works, which had caused the hot showers at the Lido to fail.

ii) Saracens In response to a question by Declan Gallagher, Simon Taylor explained that better links had been forged with Saracens since they moved into Barnet.

iii) Chairman's Last Meeting Bob Slowe informed the Forum that he would be relinquishing his chairmanship of the Forum and standing down from the Consultative Committee and therefore the next meeting of the Forum would be his last. He was thanked for all the hard work he had put into steering the Sports Forum since its inception.

10. **Date of Next Meeting**

RESOLVED: That the next meeting be held on 20 May 2013 starting at 6:30pm.

The meeting closed at 8:03pm.

CHAIRMAN

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